



## Office of the President

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### Malacañang

#### MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 84

#### **APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2028, AND DIRECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF**

**WHEREAS**, Section 2 of Republic Act (RA) No. 11524 or the “Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act” declares it as a policy of the State to consolidate and expedite the delivery of benefits due to coconut farmers to increase their incomes, alleviate poverty, and achieve social equality;

**WHEREAS**, Section 4 of RA No. 11524 mandates the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), in consultation with relevant stakeholders to prepare and submit for the President’s approval a Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP), which shall set the direction and policies for the development and rehabilitation of the Philippine coconut industry;

**WHEREAS**, Section 1 of Executive Order No. 172 (s. 2022) approved the CFIDP 2022-2026 and directed the PCA, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to review the CFIDP annually, and update the same every five (5) years to ensure that the strategies and policies therein are effective and responsive to evolving industry needs, subject to the approval of the President;

**WHEREAS**, the PCA, in collaboration with coconut farmers, local communities, and concerned government agencies, facilitated the development of the revised CFIDP, which aims to streamline operations and strengthen agency collaborations, to further expedite the delivery of benefits and services to coconut farmers;

**WHEREAS**, the PCA Board, through Resolution No. 029-2024, resolved to endorse the CFIDP 2024-2028 for the President’s approval;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the following are hereby ordered:

The CFIDP 2024-2028, which is annexed to this Circular, is hereby **APPROVED** and **ADOPTED**.

The PCA, as the lead agency responsible for the promotion and development of the Philippine coconut industry, shall lead the implementation of the CFIDP 2024-2028.

In accordance with their respective mandates, all departments, agencies, bureaus, and offices of the National Government, including state universities and colleges, government-owned or -controlled corporations, and government financial



institutions, are hereby directed, and all local government units are hereby encouraged to support the implementation of the CFIDP 2024-2028, as well as the programs, activities, and projects specified therein.

The funding requirements for the implementation of this Circular shall be charged against the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund pursuant to RA No. 11524, and existing appropriations of concerned government agencies, subject to applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

This Circular shall take effect immediately.

**DONE**, in the City of Manila, this 21<sup>st</sup> day of May, in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand and Twenty-Five.

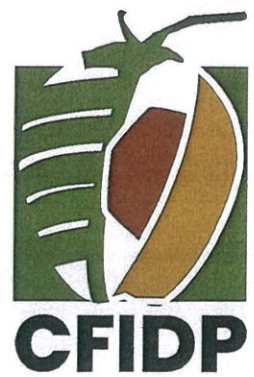
By the President:

  
**LUCAS P. BERSAMIN**  
Executive Secretary





# COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2028



PROSPEROUS, SUSTAINABLE, AND  
PROGRESSIVE COCONUT INDUSTRY

# **REVISED COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 TO 2028**

*VERSION 01 OCTOBER 2024*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### I. COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY TRUST FUND (CFITF) ACT

Republic Act No. 11524, also known as the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) Act, was enacted in February 2021. The law aims to manage and utilize the coconut levy funds (Trust Funds) for the benefit of coconut farmers and their organizations, promoting their welfare and strengthening the coconut industry's resilience. The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) was mandated to formulate the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) 2022-2026, a comprehensive strategy for the sector's holistic development, focusing on areas such as research and development, farm productivity, and value chain enhancement. The CFIDP will be reviewed and recalibrated every five years based on impact evaluations to refine strategies and policies supporting its implementation.

The Trust Fund, set to be maintained for 50 years, will be used to finance interventions for coconut farmers and their families. The CFIDP will guide the distribution of annual allocations to each implementing agency. According to Section 9 of RA No. 11524, the utilization of the Trust Fund must align with the CFIDP.

Oversight committees have been established at national and regional levels to ensure the law's effective implementation. At the regional level, the Regional Inter-Agency Technical Committee (RIATC), led by PCA's Regional Manager, coordinates efforts among regional counterparts of implementing agencies. At the national level, the National Inter-Agency Technical Committee (NIATC) led by PCA's Deputy Administrator and DA's Assistant Secretary, provides program oversight and recommendations to the Program Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC, chaired by the DA Secretary and co-chaired by PCA, serves as the high-level decision-making body for CFIDP implementation.

### II. COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CFIDP)

The CFIDP aims to provide targeted interventions for coconut farmers, focusing on increasing productivity and income, alleviating poverty, and modernizing the coconut industry. The CFIDP outlines strategies for implementing national development programs on social protection, capacity building, farmer organization empowerment, infrastructure, and other support programs to improve the socio-economic status of Filipino coconut farmers and revitalize the coconut industry.

#### A. Program Beneficiaries

Under the CFITF Act, smallholder coconut farmers registered in the National Coconut Farmers Registry System (NCFRS) are eligible for program interventions. Beneficiaries include (a) coconut farm owners with less than 5 hectares, (b) leaseholders or tenants managing coconut farms not exceeding 5 hectares, and (c) farm workers and laborers engaged in harvesting and copra processing as their primary livelihood.

#### B. National Development Programs

Through the CFIDP, various government agencies will deliver interventions to eligible coconut farmers and farmer organizations. Fifteen implementing agencies identified in RA No. 11524 will oversee national development programs supported by Trust Fund allocations. These programs cover areas such as health, training, farm productivity, credit, and infrastructure development, with allocations outlined by law.



A Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC), led by the Department of Finance, oversees the fund's financial management, with members from the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and the Department of Justice (DOJ). Joint Circular No. 1, s. 2022, governs the release, disbursement, and monitoring of the Coconut Levy Funds.

PCA spearheads coordination and convergence efforts to ensure programs directly benefit coconut farmers and contribute to the industry's development. Oversight committees at the national and regional levels were established to harmonize implementation and ensure timely delivery of CFIDP projects and services.

### III. OVERVIEW OF THE 2022-2023 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

The first two years of CFIDP implementation marked significant progress and substantial challenges. The 15 CFITF implementing agencies rolled out the national development programs as stipulated in the CFIDP, aiming to uplift the livelihood of coconut farmers and enhance the coconut industry. While some milestones have been achieved, several implementation issues hampered the full realization of the CFIDP's objectives and goals of CFITF Act as a whole.

One of the primary challenges encountered was agency responsibilities, particularly concerning the Health and Medical Program for coconut farmers. According to RA No. 11524, the PCA shall implement a Health and Medical Program for coconut farmers and their families. However in the CFIDP, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) was designated to lead this component, resulting in a deviation from the law's intent. This led to delays in the implementation of a tailored health program, leaving many coconut farmers waiting for this program since the approval of CFIDP.

Another significant issue arises from overlapping mandates between the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) and the Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech). The CDA was tasked with establishing processing facilities for cooperatives and federations, a responsibility that directly overlaps with PhilMech's mandate on Shared Processing Facilities (SPF). This redundancy not only caused confusion but also led to inefficiencies in resource allocation, delaying the setup of crucial processing facilities and hindering the productivity of farmer cooperatives.

The arrangement between the PhilMech and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) regarding the provision of equipment and construction of buildings also proven counterproductive. While PhilMech is responsible for supplying the equipment, DPWH is tasked with constructing the necessary infrastructure. The lack of synchronized planning and execution between these two agencies resulted in incomplete projects, with procured equipment and machinery without the buildings, thereby stalling operations and preventing coconut farmers from benefiting from the intended services.

The CFIDP's initial years of implementation highlighted the need for more cohesive inter-agency collaboration and a clearer delineation of responsibilities. The challenges posed by overlapping mandates and inconsistent execution strategies significantly impacted the CFIDP's effectiveness. Moving forward, it is imperative that these issues are addressed through better coordination, adherence to legal mandates, and streamlined operations to ensure that the benefits of the CFIDP reach the coconut farmers as intended. Hence, this necessitates amendments to the provisions of the CFIDP, ensuring that the challenges in the two years and ongoing of implementation will not hamper the delivery of quality and timely services the coconut farmers deserve.



#### IV. REVISED CFIDP 2024-2028

Based on the outcomes of various forums and discussions, the PCA spearheaded the preparation of the revised CFIDP, which is subject to the concurrence of Vetting Agencies and the final approval of the President of the Philippines. These revisions aim to enhance the coordination among implementing agencies and optimize key strategies for program delivery, in alignment with the objectives and intent of RA NO. 11524. The revised CFIDP was meticulously crafted following extensive stakeholder consultations, multiple coordination meetings with implementing agencies under the CFITF Act, and comprehensive public consultations with farmer groups and coconut farmer leaders.

##### A. National Development Programs

The revised CFIDP restructured the original six (6) national development programs into seven (7) components. Notably, the Training Program for Coconut Farmers and their Families was separated from the Social Protection Programs to highlight its critical role as a foundational component in achieving the objectives of the other national development programs.

**A.1 Social Protection Programs.** During the first two years of the program's implementation, inconsistencies were identified in the roles of agencies tasked with the Health and Medical Program. The revised CFIDP now designates the PCA as the sole implementer, with program packages to be delivered in collaboration with government and private medical institutions. In the Crop Insurance Program, the development of the Coconut Yield Insurance Product Package (CYIPP) will be expedited, as the current package only covers tree mortality.

For the Coconut Scholarship Program, priority will be given to agriculture-related courses, and the required General Weighted Average (GWA) will be lowered to include more eligible children of coconut farmers. Additionally, the credit program guidelines were recalibrated to offer more accessible loan terms for coconut farmers and organizations.

**A.2 Training Program for Coconut Farmers and their Families.** The training program is crucial for the success of major CFIDP initiatives, such as intercropping, livestock, poultry, and dairy integration. Given its importance, the program has been assigned its own chapter, distinct from the Social Protection component. The revised CFIDP proposes enhanced inter-agency coordination between ATI and TESDA to strengthen coconut farming organizations' progression from Learning Sites for Agriculture (LSA) to registered Farm Business Schools.

**A.3 Coconut Farmers Organization and Empowerment through Cooperatives.** Initially, the CDA allocated significant resources to establishing processing facilities in selected regions. However, overlaps with PHILMECH's mandate under RA 11524 were identified. Under the revised CFIDP, CDA will focus on capacity-building programs, organizing coconut farmers into cooperatives, and scaling their participation in the value chain.

**A.4 Coconut Hybridization Program.** The revised CFIDP expands the Coconut Hybridization Program to include activities like upgrading seed production centers, establishing irrigation systems at hybridization sites, and promoting PCA-recommended coconut varieties. These enhancements aim to ensure sustainable service delivery and broaden the program's reach.

**A.5 Community-based Farm Enterprise Development: Farm Rehabilitation and Improvement Program.** Amendments include measures to address challenges in sourcing farm inputs and native livestock. Interventions now prioritize providing basic post-harvest facilities, expanding farm clusters, and adding native horse integration as part of the livestock and poultry component.



**A.6 Integrated Coconut Processing and Downstream Products (Shared Processing Facilities).** The amendment mandates PHILMECH to take full control of the Shared Processing Facilities (SPF) program, streamlining the process from design to construction to ensure greater coherence and efficiency in the delivery of infrastructure and equipment.

**A.7 Support Service Programs.** Support services have been streamlined to align with the major CFIDP components. Loan facilities under the Credit Program will now accommodate smaller loans, and DTI will tailor services based on beneficiaries' enterprise development level. Infrastructure improvements, particularly farm-to-market roads, will be prioritized by DPWH.

# **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

### Background and Rationale

The Republic Act (RA) No. 11524, also known as the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) Act, was enacted on February 26, 2021, with the aim of consolidating the benefits due to coconut farmers, particularly the poor and marginalized. Its primary goal is to improve coconut farmers' incomes, alleviate poverty, and promote social equality while fostering the development of the coconut industry.

RA No. 11524 establishes a comprehensive development plan to implement a wide range of programs, projects, and interventions aimed at revitalizing the coconut industry over a 50-year period. The plan focuses on enhancing productivity, reducing poverty, and promoting modernization in the sector. The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) is tasked with developing the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) in collaboration with various implementing agencies and stakeholders, as mandated by the law.

The CFIDP is aligned with the primary objectives of the CFITF Act, which include: (a) increasing productivity and incomes of coconut farmers; (b) alleviating poverty, advancing education, and promoting social equity; and (c) rehabilitating and modernizing the coconut industry to boost farm productivity. It outlines six national development programs: (1) social protection, (2) coconut farmers' organization and development, (3) coconut hybridization program, (4) community-based enterprise development, (5) shared facilities program, and (6) support services. These initiatives aim to steer the rehabilitation and growth of the coconut industry over the next 50 years.

The CFIDP is anchored on the Coconut Farmers and Industry Roadmap (COCOFIRM) 2020-2040, which sets out strategies for the sustainable development of the coconut sector. It emphasizes (1) inclusive growth to lift coconut farmers out of poverty and (2) improving the competitiveness and market potential of both traditional and non-traditional coconut products. COCOFIRM's seven thematic recommendations, derived from in-depth mapping and analyses of various coconut industry clusters, serve as the basis for enhancing the efficiency of coconut supply and value chains. These recommendations focus on empowerment, convergence, sustainability, and inclusive growth, contributing to the goals of food security and agricultural resilience as outlined in the Updated Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. This supports the country's long-term vision of achieving a *Matatag, Maginhawa, at Panatag na Buhay* (strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life) by 2040.

On June 2, 2022, the CFIDP was officially approved through Executive Order No. 172. Its primary objectives are to enhance coconut farmers' productivity and income, alleviate poverty, and rehabilitate and modernize the coconut industry while promoting social equity. Following its approval, various programs under the plan commenced.

Since program implementation began in mid-2022, the responsible agencies received their funds from the Trust Fund between August and November of that year. This resulted in low fund utilization during the first year, with only Php 863.112M or 17.3% utilized of the total Php 5B fund. In 2023, fund utilization improved significantly, reaching Php 2.37B or 48.9% of the total fund. Despite this progress, approximately Php 2.63B, or 51.1%, of the allocated funds for 2023 remained unutilized, indicating a need for further improvement in implementation strategies to fully benefit coconut farmers and their families.

Several challenges emerged during the actual implementation of the programs, primarily due to conflicting provisions in RA 11524 and the CFIDP 2022-2026. These conflicts affected key programs,



including the Health and Medical Program, Organization and Empowerment through Cooperatives, and Shared Processing Facilities and Infrastructure Development. For instance, the PCA was tasked with partnering with PhilHealth to provide health insurance to coconut farmers. However, RA 11524 also mandates the PCA to develop a separate health and medical program for coconut farmers and their families, in addition to the Universal Health Care Package.

In terms of the Organization and Empowerment through Cooperatives, the CFIDP 2022 authorizes the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) to establish processing facilities for cooperatives and federations. This overlaps with the Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization's (PhilMech) mandate on shared processing facilities, necessitating an amendment to shift the CDA's focus to organizing and strengthening cooperatives and empowering them through local farmer councils.

For the Shared Processing Facilities and Infrastructure Program, the initial arrangement assigned PhilMech to provide equipment and machinery while the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) was tasked with constructing the buildings for processing facilities. This led to delays in project implementation. To address this, the revised plan will designate PhilMech to oversee the development of Shared Service Facilities, including the establishment of the facility, while the DPWH will focus on farm-to-market roads (FMR) and other infrastructure projects.

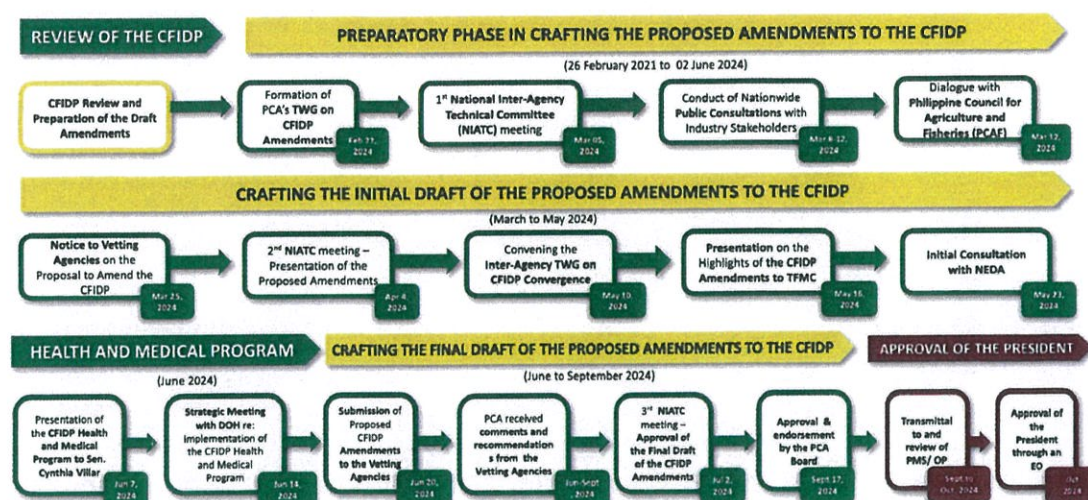
#### **CRAFTING AND REFINING THE REVISED CFIDP**

The proposed revisions to the CFIDP involved a series of strategic activities aimed at ensuring the plan's relevance and responsiveness to the needs of coconut farmers. Key among these was the conduct of public consultations across the Philippines, where coconut farmers, stakeholders, and local communities were given a platform to voice their insights and concerns. These sessions were crucial in shaping the amendments to reflect the aspirations and challenges of those directly impacted by the CFIDP, ensuring that the proposed changes were inclusive and community-driven.

Subsequently, consultations were held with vetting and implementing agencies such as the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Finance (DOF), and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). This collaborative approach ensured that the draft amendments were aligned with national policies and frameworks, as well as financially and operationally feasible within the government's resources. By engaging these agencies, the proposal incorporated technical expertise and regulatory compliance, strengthening the amendments for endorsement and approval.

The amendments reached a key milestone when they were unanimously approved by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) Board on September 17, 2024. The final draft will be endorsed to the Office of the President, marking a significant step towards securing the president's approval and enhancing the CFIDP's overall impact on the coconut industry.

**Figure 1. Key Activities undertaken in Crafting and Refining the Revised CFIDP**



The revised CFIDP aims to resolve operational conflicts, eliminate redundancies in activities and functions across implementing agencies, streamline processes for greater efficiency, and ensure the timely delivery of programs. It also seeks to foster stronger collaboration among stakeholders, thereby improving the overall effectiveness of program implementation.

In addition, the revised CFIDP will establish clear criteria for selecting beneficiaries, set measurable indicators for evaluating the achievement of program objectives, and introduce mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the impact of various program components. It will also outline indicative funding requirements or allocations for the programs and projects funded by the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund. The CFIDP will consider the annual allocation from the Trust Fund and the corresponding implementing agency's responsibilities, as outlined in Section 4 of RA 11524. Details of the annual allocation are shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2. Allocation of Coconut Trust Fund to the CFIDP Implementing Agencies**

• HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM FOR FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES (PCA)	10%	• FARM IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION AND/OR INTERCROPPING WITH LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, COFFEES, CACAO PRODUCTION (ICANDA, BARIKODIP, DA-BAG)	10%
• CROP INSURANCE (PCIC)	4%	• SHARED FACILITIES FOR PROCESSING (PHILMECH)	10%
• SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES (CHED)	8%	• RESEARCH, MARKETING, AND PROMOTION (DTI)	5%
• TRAINING OF FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES (TESDA AND ATI)	8%	• INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (DPWH)	10%
• ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF COCONUT FARMER ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR COOPERATIVES (CDA)	5%	• CREDIT PROGRAM (DBP AND LBP)	10%
• DEVELOPMENT OF HYBRID COCONUT SEED FARMS AND NURSERY FOR PLANTING AND REPLANTING (PCA AND DOST-PCAARRD)	20%		

## **CHAPTER II: MILESTONES AND CHALLENGES**



## CHAPTER II: MILESTONES AND CHALLENGES

Despite the challenges related to policy inconsistencies between RA No. 11524 and the CFIDP, as well as delays in the release of the Trust Fund in 2022, the implementation has made significant progress. The program has navigated initial setbacks, allowing key initiatives to take off, with CFITF implementing agencies working to align efforts and streamline operations. The first two years of implementation have seen notable strides in fulfilling the CFIDP's objectives, despite the complexities of coordinating across 15 implementing agencies and addressing overlapping mandates.

### A. Social Protection

A key component within the CFIDP's national initiatives is the Social Protection program, designed to improve the welfare and resilience of coconut farmers and their families. This program fosters inclusivity by offering assistance with health care, crop insurance, scholarships, and training opportunities. By availing themselves of these initiatives, coconut farmers are better equipped to handle various risks like illness, disability, unemployment, old age, and natural calamities, through to the safety nets and insurance mechanisms provided.

Since the CFIDP was approved in June 2022, the implementing agencies encountered difficulties in fully executing their programs during the initial year, leading to a low performance rate in their accomplishments. Nonetheless, they made significant progress in 2023 through close coordination with the PCA.

The social protection program, designed to support and uplift coconut farmers, consists of four key components: health and medical services, crop insurance, scholarships, and training. In 2023, the health and medical services component was launched under the leadership of the PCA. The initiative saw the implementation of dental and medical missions, which provided essential healthcare to 3,414 coconut farmers and their families, significantly improving their access to medical services.

The crop insurance program, managed by the PCIC, successfully met its targets for the years 2022 to 2023. This program issued crop insurance policies to 483,212 coconut farmers, covering a total of 402,891 hectares of coconut land. With an impressive Php 20 B in insurance coverage, this initiative ensured that farmers were financially protected against potential losses.

The CHED launched the Coconut Farmers Scholarship Program in the academic year 2023-2024, offering educational opportunities to 3,063 scholars. This initiative aimed to provide coconut farmers and their families with access to higher education, thereby enhancing their skills and future prospects.

The training program, co-implemented by the ATI and TESDA, focused on equipping coconut farmers with the necessary skills to thrive in the industry. In 2022-2023, the ATI conducted several Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions, training 3,834 farmer leaders and agricultural extension workers (AEWs), and numerous farmer-level trainings benefiting 7,521 coconut farmers. Additionally, ATI provided technical assistance and certified 128 learning sites for agriculture (LSAs) specific to the coconut sector. To further disseminate information about the CFIDP programs and their benefits, ATI organized information caravans that reached 9,396 coconut farmers nationwide, particularly targeting those in remote areas. TESDA played a crucial role in the training program by enrolling 17,192 farmers and their family

members in various technical and vocational courses. Of these enrollees, 17,047 successfully graduated, gaining valuable skills to improve their livelihoods.

Through these comprehensive efforts, the social protection program has made significant strides in enhancing the welfare and capabilities of coconut farmers and their communities. In the initial year of executing the Social Protection Program, a total of Php389.11 M was disbursed. The primary contributor to this disbursement was the PCIC, allocating Php200 M of the total funds, followed closely by TESDA with Php164.11 M. On the other hand, ATI only requested Php25.33 M out of their allocated Php200 M budget, as they commenced operations in the third quarter of 2022. CHED and PCA did not execute any programs in 2022. PCA was instructed by oversight committees to develop a new program proposal focusing on health and medical services for coconut farmers and their families, shifting away from the initial plan to partner with PhilHealth. Meanwhile, CHED decided to finalize the implementation guidelines for the Scholarship Program before its public launch for the 1<sup>st</sup> semester SY 2023-2024.

In 2023, a notable increase in financial performance was observed compared to the previous year. The PCIC remained the primary contributor, disbursing 100% of its allocated funds, followed by ATI with 97.72% and TESDA with 83.88%. CHED successfully initiated the Coconut Farmers Scholarship (CoScho) Program, achieving a disbursement rate of 57.82%. However, PCA, with the lowest disbursement rate of 4%, faced challenges in full implementation due to restrictions in the CFIDP provisions. Consequently, PCA is committed to amending the CFIDP to facilitate the full operationalization of the Health and Medical Program in 2024.

#### **B. Coconut Farmers Organization and Development**

The organizing and empowerment of coconut farmer organizations and cooperatives, as mandated by RA 11524, has been tasked to the CDA. This initiative aims to integrate the coconut farmers into the value chain, enabling them to achieve economies of scale towards increased productivity and income. To this end, the CDA is actively facilitating the formation of coconut farmer organizations and enhancing their capabilities through capacity-building initiatives.

During 2022-2023, the CDA trained 699 coconut farmer organizations and cooperatives and organized 1,200 coconut farmer associations (CFOs/CFAs) into cooperatives. These newly formed cooperatives were supported with capacity-building training and pre-registration seminars to ensure their effective operation. In the first year of implementation, the CDA also provided financial assistance to 320 Coconut Farmers Cooperatives (CFCs) and distributed laptops to 112 CFCs, enhancing their operational efficiency.

Despite facing implementation challenges due to overlapping mandates with PhilMech in establishing processing facilities, the CDA managed to disburse a significant amount from its allocation in 2022-2023. However, this conflict led to a decline in the CDA's financial performance, with funds disbursed dropping from Php 131.44 M in 2022 to Php 23.3 M in 2023. Nonetheless, the CDA is looking at the significant improvement of its overall performance in implementing the program through the amendment of the CFIDP.

#### **C. Coconut Hybridization Program**

As stated in the law, as well as in the development plan, Coconut hybridization program shall be implemented by PCA for operations and DOST-PCAARRD for research. This program



intends to increase palm productivity and the volume of nuts available to address the supply-demand gap in the country to ensure the sustainable growth of the industry.

Birth pains encountered during the initial year of implementation of the Hybridization Program resulted in a low performance rate. In the second year, with clear guidelines and by putting in a lot of effort, the implementing agencies were able to accomplish 72.7% of their targets. This marked an increase compared to year 1 of implementation.

In 2022-2023, the PCA as the lead implementer of the Hybridization Program achieved significant milestones in its effort to increase the overall production of nuts. The PCA facilitated the hybridization of a substantial number of palms, producing 1,345,881 hybrid seed nuts. Additionally, the PCA established 255 hectares of seed farms and set up 89 communal nursery sites, where 711,435 seed nuts were sown. As part of its Strategic Planting and Replanting Program, the PCA planted 198,664 seedlings and professionalized 729 hybridization crew members to ensure the quality and efficiency of these operations.

In the hybridization research, the DOST-PCAARRD made notable progress as well. They approved and funded 25 research proposals focused on hybridization. These research projects are essential for the continuous improvement and increased yield of hybrid seed nuts, reinforcing the overall objective of enhancing the productivity and sustainability of the coconut farming industry.

During the year 1 of implementation, the implementing agencies were able to disburse a notable amount from the total allocation. The major contributor to the accomplishment was PCA amounting to Php66.30M which was only 8.8% of the total allocation for Hybridization-Operations in year 1. Meanwhile, DOST-PCAARRD was able to disburse Php1.033M in 2022. The low disbursement rate was caused by the limited time to execute the program due to the delay in the downloading of funds. Also, only limited project proposals were received and among these proposals, only few passed the evaluation.

In 2023, PCA was able to conduct massive implementation on the ground resulting in a total disbursement of Php545.3M or 72.7% of the total allocation. Moreover, DOST-PCAARRD was able to disburse Php103.02M or 41.2% through intensified efforts in acquiring and evaluating project proposals.

#### **D. Community-Based Enterprise Development**

The Community-Based Enterprise Development intends to increase the income of the coconut farmers through product diversification from additional farm inputs. These additional farm inputs include intercropping of coffee and cacao, native animal integration, and dairy animal integration to be implemented by HVCDP, BAI, and NDA respectively.

During the initial year of implementation, the community-based farm enterprise development program accomplished a significant percentage from its target. The primary contributor to this accomplishment is the distribution of dairy cattles. In the year 2 of implementation, implementing agencies were able to accomplish higher performance compared to year 1. Contributing to this is HVCDP and NDA who accomplished significant percentages. On the other hand, BAI was not able to distribute animals in 2022 and 2023 due to challenges encountered in the procurement stage.



In the intercropping program, the DA-HVCDP focused on rehabilitating and fertilizing mature but unproductive coffee and cacao trees. In the 2022-2023 period,, they distributed 177,200 coffee seedlings and 682,697 cacao seedlings to coconut farmers for intercropping. This initiative covered 1720 hectares of coconut land, enhancing both farmer incomes and land productivity.

Under the dairy animal integration initiative, the NDA distributed 924 heads of cattle to coconut farmer clusters and associations. These cattle are intended to provide additional income and enhance livelihood opportunities for coconut farmers. Conversely, the livestock and poultry integration program by the BAI faced setbacks due to challenges such as the nationwide spread of ASF, which hindered animal sourcing. Despite this, the BAI has taken steps to secure animal sources for future distribution to coconut farmers.

In 2022, HVCDP was able to disburse Php53.82M or 32.3% of the total allocation. In addition, NDA was able to disburse Php126.82M or 76.2% during year 1 of implementation. Compared to 2022, in 2023 HVCDP was able to disburse Php122.44M or 73.5% while NDA was able to disburse Php92M or 55.2% of the total allocation. Unfortunately, BAI was not able to disburse any amount in 2022 and 2023.

#### **E. Shared Processing Facilities**

As stipulated in the RA 11524, PhilMech is mandated to facilitate the establishment of Shared Facilities for Processing aimed at increasing incomes and enhancing the value chain for coconut farmers. In 2022, PhilMech did not request fund release nor set specific targets, focusing instead on preparing the operations manual to streamline implementation processes. However, in 2023, they aimed to establish 26 Shared Processing Facilities (SPFs). Despite disbursing 3% of their funds, primarily for stakeholder consultations and groundbreaking activities, no building facilities were constructed. This was due to the provision in the CFIDP assigning the construction of buildings to DPWH while PhilMech handles machinery procurement. Consequently, they achieved 0% of their target. Plans for 2024 include building 16 shared facilities for 44 Coconut Farmer Cooperatives (CFCs), benefiting approximately 26,435 coconut farmers.

#### **F. Support Services**

The Market Research, Assistance, and Promotion initiatives under DTI have made significant progress in supporting coconut farmers. In 2023, only 47 market researches were conducted. Despite this, the number of exporters capacitated with market entry product quality requirements surpassed the target in both years, indicating a positive trend in export readiness.

In terms of the credit program, there was no implementation in 2022. However, in 2023, one cooperative availed a loan from DBP, and 6 individual CFs, along with 21 cooperatives, accessed loans from LBP. Similarly, in the infrastructure development program, no implementation occurred in 2022. Despite this, the target was set at 19 farm-to-market roads, all of which were constructed in 2023. However, there was a reduction in the total length of the roads constructed due to actual implementation.

## I. Fund Utilization, FY 2022 - 2023

Despite substantial budget allocations, the overall disbursement percentages reveal significant challenges in fund utilization, highlighting the need for improved coordination and implementation.

In 2022, a total of Php 5B was allocated across various CFIDP components. However, only Php 2.48B was actually released as Notices of Cash Allocation (NCA), representing 49.8% of the total allocated amount. Among the components, the Crop Insurance program under the PCIC and Training under TESDA were notable for achieving full disbursement of their allocated amounts, with 100% and 82.1% disbursement rates, respectively. In contrast, several programs struggled to utilize their funds, with key programs such as Health and Medical and Shared Processing Facilities failing to release any funds due to implementation challenges.

In 2023, the allocation remained at Php 5B, with a significant increase in the actual release of funds, totaling Php 4.8B. This year showed a marked improvement in fund disbursement, which reached 48.9% of the released funds. The Hybridization Operations component, managed by PCA, exhibited strong performance with a 72.7% disbursement rate, reflecting better project execution. However, the Health and Medical Program continued to face hurdles, managing only 4% disbursement due to persisting issues in coordination with PhilHealth. Programs like Scholarship under CHED and Livestock and Poultry Integration continued to struggle with low disbursement rates.

**Table 1.** Overall Financial Accomplishment of the CFIDP Programs, 2022 – 2023

Component/ Implementing Agencies	CFITF Allocation (%)	2022 (in M, PhP)				2023 (in M, PhP)			
		Allocation (CFIDP)	Released (NCA)	Disbursed	%	Allocation (CFIDP)	Released (NCA)	Disbursed	%
SOCIAL PROTECTION									
Crop Insurance (DA-PCIC)	4%	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.0%	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.0%
Scholarship (CHED)*	8%	400.00		-		400.00	254.35	147.06	57.8%
Health and Medical (DA-PCA)	10%	500.00		-		500.00	500.00	19.96	4.0%
TRAINING FOR COCONUT FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES									
Training for Coconut Farmers and their Families (DA-ATI)**	4%	200.00	25.33	24.62	97.2%	200.00	200.00	195.44	97.7%
Training for Coconut Farmers and their Families (TESDA)	4%	200.00	200.00	164.11	82.1%	200.00	200.00	167.76	83.9%
ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COCONUT FARMER COOPERATIVES									
Cooperative Development and Organization (CDA)	5%	250.00	250.00	131.44	52.6%	250.00	250.75	23.32	9.3%
COCONUT HYBRIDIZATION PROGRAM									
Hybridization Operations (DA-PCA)	15%	750.00	755.00	66.30	8.8%	750.00	750.00	545.31	72.7%
Hybridization Research (DOST PCAARRD)	5%	250.00	250.00	1.03	0.4%	250.00	250.00	103.03	41.2%
COMMUNITY-BASED ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT: FARM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT									
Coffee and Cacao Intercropping (DA-HVCDP)	10%	166.67	166.67	53.83	32.3%	166.67	166.67	122.45	73.5%
Dairy Integration (DA-NDA)		166.67	166.50	126.83	76.2%	166.67	166.67	92.00	55.2%
Livestock and Poultry Integration (DA-BAI)		166.67	166.33	-		166.67	166.33	0.00	0.0%



Component/ Implementing Agencies	CFITF Allocation (%)	2022 (in M, PhP)				2023 (in M, PhP)			
		Allocation (CFIDP)	Released (NCA)	Disbursed	%	Allocation (CFIDP)	Released (NCA)	Disbursed	%
SHARED PROCESSING FACILITIES									
Shared Processing Facilities (DA-PhilMech)	10%	500.00		-		500.00	500.00	15.06	3.0%
SUPPORT SERVICES									
Market Research, Assistance and Promotion (DTI-BSMED)	5%	250.00	250.00	94.95	38.0%	250.00	250.00	194.18	77.7%
Credit Support (LBP)***	5%	250.00	59.06	-	0.0%	250.00	250.00	66.022	26.4%
Credit Support (DBP)	5%	250.00		-		250.00	250.00	100.75	40.3%
Infrastructure Development Program (DPWH)	10%	500.00		-		500.00	500.00	381.94	76.4%
Grand Total	100%	5,000.00	2,488.88	863.11	34.7%	5,000.00	4,854.76	2,379.29	49.0%

Note – <sup>a</sup> Total fund requested for 2022 is Php 2.488B

<sup>b</sup> Total fund requested for 2023 is Php 4.854B

<sup>\*</sup> CHED did not implement in 2022 and requested only Php 254.35M in 2023 for fund release

<sup>\*\*</sup> ATI requested only Php 25.334M in 2022 for fund release

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> LBP requested only Php 59.05M in 2022 for fund release

## II. Issues and Challenges

Based on the data presented in the preceding sections, the overall performance of CFIDP programs improved significantly between 2022 and 2023, with implementing agencies achieving a significant increase in financial performance. However, despite this improvement, notable allocated funds for FY 2023, remained unutilized. This highlights substantial room for improvement in future years, which could greatly benefit coconut farmers and their families.

Several challenges that hindered program implementation in 2022 and 2023 were identified. These include insufficient administrative funds for mobilization, conflicts between the mandates outlined in RA 11524 and the approved CFIDP, difficulties in accessing the National Coconut Farmers Registry, and limited awareness among farmers about CFIDP programs. To address these challenges, the PCA has developed mitigating measures and long-term recommendations aimed at streamlining implementation processes. One such initiative is the establishment of national and regional oversight committees to facilitate decision-making and provide technical and policy recommendations.

In addition, the PCA has launched the nationwide CFIDP On-the-Go (OTG) initiative, a collaborative effort among the 15 implementing agencies of the CFITF and industry stakeholders. This initiative seeks to enhance program accessibility for eligible coconut farmers and their families. Activities include registration booths for the NCFRS, information caravans, and presentations on the benefits of CFIDP programs, including access to health and medical services

## III. Recommendations

Moving forward, the 15 implementing agencies are committed not only to improving fund utilization but also to fully operationalizing all programs under the CFIDP, ensuring that no initiative is left behind. During prior discussions, it was noted that certain implementing agencies such as PCA-HMP, the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), the Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech), and the Department of

Public Works and Highways (DPWH) encountered challenges in implementation due to inconsistencies between their legal mandates and the provisions of the approved CFIDP. In response, the PCA has taken the lead in drafting amendments to the CFIDP, providing these agencies with greater flexibility to better serve coconut farmers and their families.

In addition, the Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC) has addressed concerns regarding the lack of mobilization resources by allocating administrative funds to the IAs for the implementation of CFIDP programs. Under TFMC Resolution 2023-011, the 2024 disbursement allocation has been increased from Php 5B to Php 7.5B. This adjustment is aimed at enabling the PCA to cover the administrative expenses of the implementing agencies related to the execution of RA No. 11524. To ensure the sustainability of program mobilization, the administrative funding requirements of the IAs will now be included in their annual allocations, capped at 5% of their total budget, subject to TFMC evaluation and approval.

With these initiatives, the PCA is dedicated to taking proactive measures and strengthening coordination among CFIDP programs. The implementing agencies are now in a stronger position than they were in the previous two years.

# **CHAPTER III: CONVERGENCE AND STRATEGIC PLANNING**



## CHAPTER III: CONVERGENCE AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

### Bayaniyugan Campaign

The PCA launched the "*Kaisa Ako sa Bayaniyugan*" Campaign as a key initiative in its strategic planning efforts. "*Bayaniyugan*" is a creative portmanteau blending "*bayani*" (hero), "*niyog*" (coconut), and "*pagtutulungan*" (cooperation), embodying the essence of the Filipino value of bayanihan—the spirit of communal unity and shared effort. This campaign seeks to mobilize the collective strength of all stakeholders in the coconut industry, recognizing that revitalizing and advancing this sector requires unified action and mutual support.

Within the context of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Program (CFIDP), coconut farmers, private sector partners, local government units (LGUs), and implementing agencies are acknowledged as the driving forces propelling the nation forward. These stakeholders play a pivotal role in collaboratively modernizing, revitalizing, and developing the coconut industry. The ultimate vision is to create a sustainable, thriving domestic industry that also positions the Philippines as a global leader in the coconut sector.

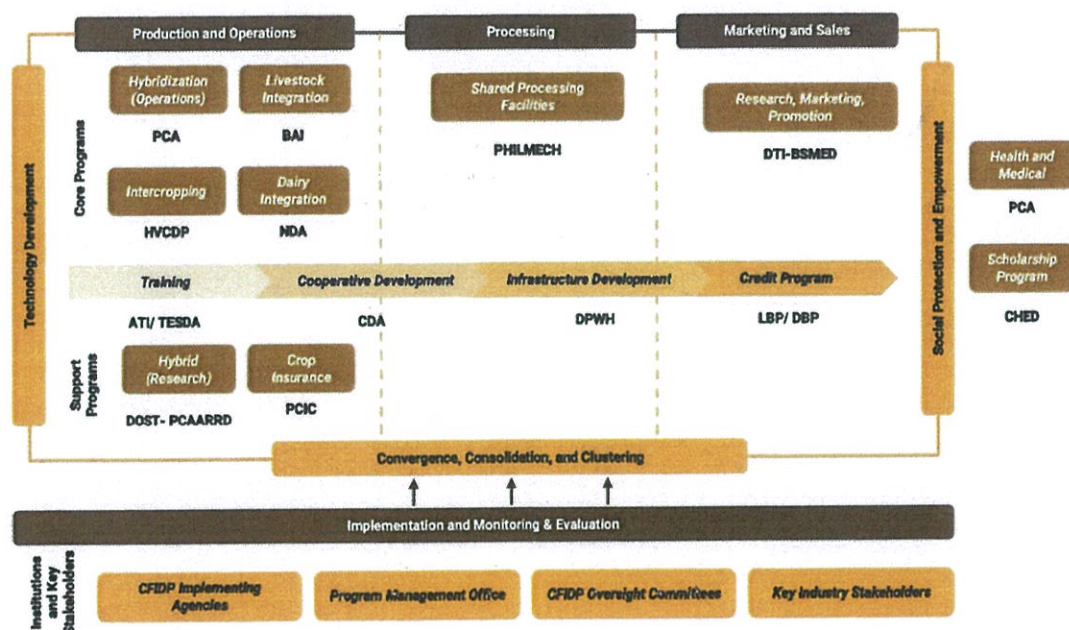
The power of unity under the CFIDP is realized through the principles of consolidation, clustering, and convergence. By promoting the convergence of implementing agencies, consolidating resources, and clustering coconut farmer groups, CFIDP aims to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the Philippine coconut industry. This strategy is designed to uplift the socio-economic conditions of Filipino coconut farmers, ensuring they benefit from the industry's growth. The coordinated delivery of services ensures that resources are deployed effectively, reducing redundancy and maximizing the impact of each initiative.

The ultimate aim of this convergence is to create vibrant and prosperous communities for coconut farmers and other stakeholders. Achieving the sustainable growth of the coconut industry is a shared objective that can only be realized through the concerted efforts of all key players. By translating strategic plans into tangible results, turning challenges into opportunities, and fostering a unified vision for the coconut sector, the Bayaniyugan Campaign seeks to build communities where every participant in the value chain is recognized as a hero in the pursuit of a prosperous and sustainable coconut industry.

### CFIDP IN THE CONTEXT OF VALUE CHAIN

The CFIDP will enhance the productivity, profitability, and sustainability of the coconut sector by addressing key challenges across the coconut value chain. From coconut production and harvesting to processing and marketing, the CFIDP aims to improve the livelihoods of coconut farmers by strengthening each link in the value chain. Through targeted investments in infrastructure, technology, training, and market access, the program fosters the integration of farmers into high-value coconut-based enterprises, ensuring equitable growth and economic resilience within the industry.

Figure 3. CFIDP in the Context of Value Chain



## PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS

The CFIDP aims to address critical gaps in the Philippine coconut industry, particularly the widespread presence of senile and unproductive palms, which account for 10% of all coconut trees. The industry also faces challenges stemming from small, fragmented farms, with over 80% of coconut farmers dependent on monocropping. Of the 3.1 M coconut farmers, 51% are landless tenants and workers, leaving them vulnerable and largely without social protection. Many of these farmers struggle with food insecurity and lack access to formal credit and capital, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inefficiency in their operations. Additionally, most coconut farms are unfertilized, rainfed, and highly susceptible to climate-related risks, further limiting productivity.

The CFIDP addresses these challenges through initiatives aimed at farm consolidation, financial assistance, crop diversification, and improved access to social safety nets. By fostering active farmer participation throughout the value chain—from production to processing and marketing—the program seeks to enhance livelihoods, strengthen community ties, and build a more resilient and productive coconut sector.

The program focuses on improving agricultural practices to boost the yield and quality of coconut production. It promotes farm rehabilitation through crop diversification and the integration of animal husbandry, while ensuring sustainable farming methods. Key constraints such as low operational efficiency, small landholdings, labor shortages, high transport costs, and low product quality are tackled through clustering and consolidation, which help achieve economies of scale. This phase involves providing farmers with access to high-quality coconut planting materials like hybrid seedlings, coconut-based enterprises, modern farming techniques, and support services. The convergence of implementing agencies plays a crucial role in ensuring comprehensive and consistent support for farmers, maximizing resource use, and minimizing duplication of efforts.



## **PROCESSING**

The Philippine coconut industry faces critical gaps in processing, including outdated technologies, limited value addition, low production efficiency, and inadequate infrastructure to support the diverse applications of coconut products. Many farmers continue to rely on traditional processing methods, which restrict their income potential and hinder the industry's ability to penetrate high-value markets such as virgin coconut oil, coconut water, and other lucrative by-products. CFIDP aims to address these challenges through targeted capacity-building programs, modernization of processing facilities, and enhanced research and development for value-added products. Furthermore, CFIDP provides financial assistance to encourage the adoption of innovative technologies. By strengthening processing capabilities, it seeks to enhance the industry's competitiveness while promoting inclusive growth for coconut farmers.

A core goal of the CFIDP is to modernize and expand processing facilities to optimize raw material recovery in the primary processing sector, which will increase the production of value-added products and ensure compliance with food safety and other market regulations. Improving infrastructure, combined with collaboration between the government and the private sector on information sharing and technological advancements, will enhance operational efficiency and drive the production of high-quality products and by-products at competitive prices. One of the key priorities is improving copra processing to maximize the recovery and utilization of husks, water, and shells, enabling farmers to diversify their income sources through alternative products and markets. This will help reduce their dependence on selling copra as their main source of income.

## **MARKETING, SALES, AND DISTRIBUTION**

The Philippine coconut industry has long faced significant challenges in marketing, sales, and distribution. Smallholder coconut farmers, in particular, struggle to access markets due to poor infrastructure, inefficient logistics, and limited knowledge of modern marketing strategies. As a result, many are forced to rely on middlemen, who typically offer lower prices, further reducing farmers' income. Moreover, the industry's inability to diversify and promote high-value coconut products globally has prevented it from fully capitalizing on growing international demand. Weak branding and inadequate market development efforts have also hindered the sector's competitiveness, leaving the industry unable to compete effectively with other coconut-producing nations.

The CFIDP aims to address these challenges through a series of targeted programs. These initiatives focus on strengthening market linkages by improving infrastructure, such as farm-to-market roads and transportation networks, to ensure the more efficient distribution of coconut products. CFIDP also prioritizes capacity-building for farmers, equipping them with essential marketing and entrepreneurial skills, enabling them to access high-value markets and engage in direct sales. Additionally, CFIDP promotes value-added coconut products, bolstering the industry's global competitiveness. These efforts are expected to empower coconut farmers, increasing profitability and ensuring long-term sustainability for the industry.

Effective marketing, sales, and distribution are critical to ensuring access to both domestic and international markets. The CFIDP emphasizes the development of robust marketing strategies and branding initiatives that leverage compliance with international standards and market regulations. Approaches such as clustering coconut farmers and consolidating resources are being promoted to achieve economies of scale, improve bargaining power, and optimize logistics and service delivery. Maintaining a strong presence in international markets while expanding domestic market opportunities is a priority to enhance the industry's resilience and sustainability. Coordinated efforts



between business enablers and support agencies will streamline processes, reduce transaction costs, and make support services more accessible and impactful for Filipino coconut farmers and the industry as a whole.

#### **AREA-BASED CONVERGENCE STRATEGY**

The CFIDP convergence strategy offers a harmonized and cost-efficient approach to the development of the coconut industry. By focusing on area-based identification of convergence sites, the strategy targets region/s or province/ based on production capacity, poverty incidence, and community participation. This ensures that resources are allocated where they are most needed and can be most effective. The participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) plays a crucial role in this development, fostering collaboration that enhances community engagement. By prioritizing cost-efficient and comprehensive delivery of services, the strategy seeks to address economies of scale, facilitating greater access for coconut farmers and organizations to markets, agro-processing facilities, and value chain actors.

Through the identification of program sites that offer favorable market access and integration opportunities for coconut products, the CFIDP aims to strengthen and encourage community participation. This is achieved by employing inclusive and participative implementation strategies that involve local stakeholders in decision-making processes. Additionally, the implementation of this strategy aligns with the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) convergence framework, which collectively delivers targeted services to coconut farmers and their families. This multifaceted approach not only enhances the livelihoods of coconut farmers but also promotes sustainable growth within the industry, benefiting entire coconut-farming communities.

#### **THE BENEFICIARIES**

Section 3 of RA 11524 stipulated the beneficiaries of the fund, i.e., *coconut farmers especially the poor and marginalized*. Section 3a defines coconut farmer as:

1. An *owner* of a coconut farm that is not more than five (5) hectares, who:
  - i) Tills the land (*owner-cultivator*); or
  - ii) Does not till the land, but has control and supervision over the cultivation of the coconut farm which is not more than five (5) hectares
2. A *leaseholder* with not more than five (5) hectares or *tenant* who tills or supervises the cultivation of the coconut farm or
3. A *farm worker* or *laborer*, whether seasonal or itinerant, engaged in the harvesting of the nuts and processing of copra as a major means of livelihood.

The beneficiaries of the CFIDP programs shall be identified based on the definition of a coconut farmer as stated in the law. The coconut farmer list shall be from the National Coconut Farmers Registry System (NCFRS) consistent with Section 4 paragraph 9 of RA 11524 which states that "the PCA shall complete the Coconut Farmers Registry to facilitate the implementation of the programs and the identification of the beneficiaries" and that "an annual verification of the registry shall be conducted by the LGUs in coordination with the PCA and the Department of Agriculture (DA) to ensure its veracity."

The eligible coconut farmer beneficiaries are defined and mapped in accordance with Section 3a of RA 11524 and categorized below:

**A. Categorization as to Type**

1. **Individual Farmers.** They are the coconut farmers who are individually registered and listed in the National Coconut Registry System (NCFRS) as mentioned in Section 4 paragraph 3b and paragraph 7b, j, and k.
2. **Family Members** – They are the declared family members of the NCFRS-registered coconut farmers. Selected CFIDP program benefits may be availed by family members up to 3<sup>rd</sup> degree of consanguinity and affinity.
3. **Farmer Organizations and Cooperatives.** They are the individual coconut farmers who form into organizations, associations or cooperatives to be empowered as mentioned in Section 4 paragraph 7 f and g.

**Table 2.** Categorization of Beneficiaries according to Type

Sub-Category	Registration	Composition/ Membership	Validation proof for vetting
Associations / Organizations	PCA-Accredited	at least 50% + 1 NCFRS- registered coconut farmers	Updated PCA Certificate of Accreditation
Cooperatives	CDA-Registered and PCA- Accredited	at least 50% + 1 NCFRS-registered coconut farmers	Updated PCA Certificate of Accreditation  CDA Certificate of Registration (COR) and valid CDA Certificate of Compliance (COC)
Cooperatives/ Federations with Multi- Sectoral Membership	CDA-Registered and PCA- Accredited	100% NCFRS- registered coconut farmers with at least 100 members	CDA Certificate of Registration (COR) and valid Certificate of Compliance (COC)  Board resolution creating the coconut cluster

Call for registration / updating for all associations and cooperatives shall be administered by PCA. These groups must submit an updated member list, including NCFRS reference codes, to the PCA. New registration numbers will be issued to those with updated profiles. The accreditation shall require a list of NCFRS-registration of members.

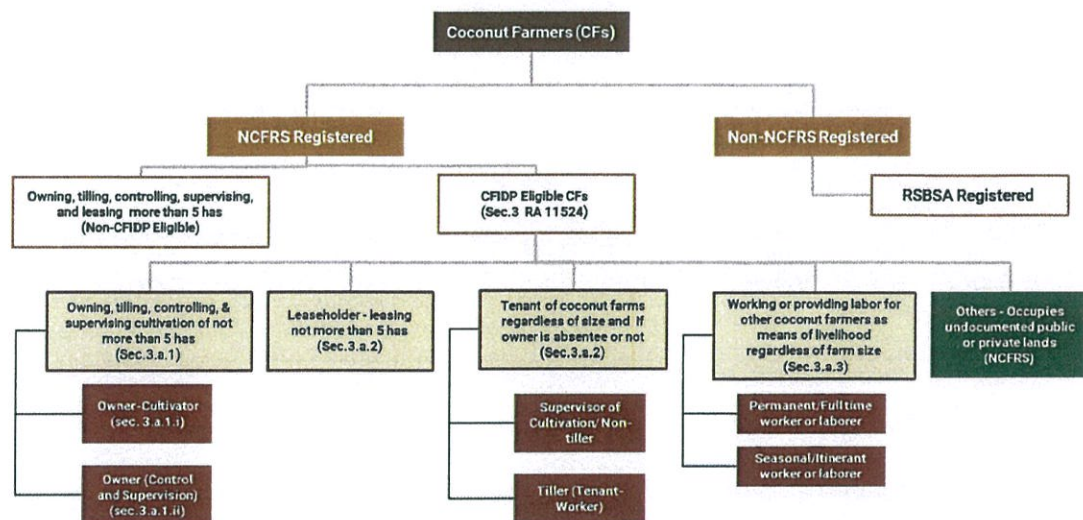
4. **Others.** Refers to the Local Government Units (LGUs) and community-based micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs), that are formally engaged into business such as integrated processing of coconut and downstream products as stated in Section 4 paragraphs 3a and 7f and g.



**Table 3.** Other Categories of Beneficiaries according to Type

Type of Beneficiary	Requirements for proof for vetting
Community-based MSMEs	PCA Registration per AO 01 s. 2009 and AO 02 s. 2010
	Certification that majority of the suppliers are NCFRS-registered coconut farmers with mechanisms for increased income to be issued by the PCA
Local Government Units	As defined in RA 11524, <i>Section 4, item f &amp; g</i>

**Figure 4.** Coconut Farmer Beneficiary Map



### NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)

Under RA 11524, the registration of coconut farmers in the NCFRS is a prerequisite for accessing the programs under the CFIDP. The PCA, in collaboration with LGUs and the Department of Agriculture, is tasked with completing and maintaining this registry. The NCFRS serves as a comprehensive database of coconut farmers across the country. It is also a strategic tool that underpins the effective implementation of the CFIDP. By systematically recording and updating the profiles of coconut farmers nationwide, the registry ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that the programs reach its intended beneficiaries. This database enables the PCA to track the progress of various initiatives, measure their impact, and adjust strategies as needed to maximize benefits for the coconut farming community.

In response to RA 11524, the PCA has enhanced the NCFRS by launching a nationwide initiative to register and enlist coconut farmers. an intensive registration drive aimed at enlisting all eligible coconut farmers across the country. This effort involved mass registration campaigns, profile updates, and rigorous verification processes to ensure that every registered farmer's information is current and accurate. The Nationwide Barangay Posting and Enlisting, Delisting, and Updating (EDUP) initiative, which began in March 2022, reflects the PCA's commitment to inclusivity and precision in managing

the NCFRS. This ongoing process ensures that no eligible farmer is left out and that the data collected remains relevant and reliable.

As of July 2024, the PCA has successfully registered over 2.8 M coconut farmers across the country through its various initiatives on the NCFRS. A detailed breakdown of the registered coconut farmers by province is provided in Annex.

As discussed in the previous section, farmers' organizations and cooperatives are identified as one of the key beneficiary categories under the CFIDP. To support this, the PCA shall collaborate with the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) and the Department of Agriculture (DA) to integrate necessary data on these groups. This coordinated effort aims to create a holistic and sound database that will serve the needs of all partner agencies, ensuring the effective and seamless implementation of the CFIDP programs.

To maintain the integrity of the data, the PCA shall conduct an Annual Verification and Updating of the NCFRS. This step is essential to ensure that the registry remains a reliable source of information, supporting the effective implementation of the CFIDP and its associated programs. This shall ensure that any changes in the farmers' status, such as shifts in ownership, land use, or residency, are promptly recorded. Moreover, it shall cover and remove outdated or erroneous entries, thus preventing resource wastage. Finally, by keeping the registry accurate and up to date, the PCA will make informed decisions about program implementation, ensuring that the initiatives under the CFIDP are both effective and equitable.

The NCFRS is a vital component of the PCA's strategy to support and develop the coconut farming sector. Through diligent registration, verification, and updating processes, the PCA shall ensure that the CFIDP's resources are directed where it is most needed, helping to uplift the livelihoods of coconut farmers nationwide and drive sustainable development within the industry.

In alignment with the EDT Track and the SAGIP SAKA Act, accredited civil society organizations (CSOs) that emerge as beneficiary organizations may be recognized as partners in the implementation of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP). Additionally, other CSOs, non-coconut enterprises, and large coconut-based businesses can express their intent to be recognized as partners, depending on the relevance of their programs and projects to coconut farmers in relation to the CFIDP. This initiative aims to enhance farmer participation and maximize benefits. Specific guidelines will be established to formalize this partner recognition.



# **CHAPTER IV: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

## **CHAPTER IV: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

### **A. SOCIAL PROTECTION**

#### **A.1. HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM FOR COCONUT FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

##### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

Low-income coconut farmers face numerous risks, including health problems and disabilities, largely due to their limited access to medical facilities and healthcare services. Although the Universal Health Care (UHC) Act promises comprehensive healthcare coverage for all Filipinos and has driven various health sector reforms, progress in improving key health outcomes has been inconsistent. This disparity is especially pronounced among the impoverished, as highlighted in the 2023-2028 Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

To address the healthcare needs of coconut farmers, Republic Act No. 11524, Article II, Section 4 (k) mandates the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) "to implement a health and medical program for farmers and their families and to establish an office for this purpose." In response, the PCA created a Health and Medical Division under the newly-formed Program Management Office (PMO). This division is tasked with conceptualizing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and reviewing health and medical programs for coconut farmers and their families, as outlined in the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP).

However, in the early years of CFIDP implementation, the Health and Medical Program faced significant operational challenges. These issues resulted in zero accomplishments during the program's first year and a financial utilization rate of only 4% in the second year. The core problem stemmed from a misalignment between the program's legal mandate and the mechanism outlined in the CFIDP. While the CFIDP called for a partnership between the PCA and PhilHealth to subsidize farmers' premiums for standard health packages, the law explicitly required the PCA to create a dedicated unit within the agency to administer the health and medical program directly.

Under the UHC Act, all Filipinos are automatically enrolled in the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP), which provides free access to a range of health services, regardless of whether individuals contribute directly or indirectly. Given this, oversight committees stressed that the benefits under the CFIDP should be supplementary to the existing government-provided health packages for coconut farmers. As a result, in 2022, the PCA Board repealed Board Resolution No. 034-2021, which had focused on universal health care through PhilHealth. This decision was guided by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Food, and Agrarian Reform.

Following this policy shift, the PCA developed the Health and Medical Care Program for Coconut Farmers and their Families. This program is designed to meet the specific healthcare needs of coconut farmers and their dependents, offering preventive care, hospitalization, medical treatment, and aftercare services. These services will be delivered in partnership with government and private hospitals, as well as other healthcare institutions nationwide. Through this comprehensive approach, the PCA aims to improve the health and well-being of coconut farmers, ensuring they receive targeted and specialized healthcare services that go beyond standard government packages.



## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **Brief Description**

The CFIDP Health and Medical Program for Coconut Farmers and Their Families is designed to provide access to health services and complement with the existing programs of the government on health, specifically for coconut farmers, farm workers and their families. It ensures that qualified NCFRS-registered coconut farmers who meet the selection/prioritization criteria are afforded access to the health and medical rights and benefits provided through the following:

1. Hospitalization and Medical Care Assistance: Provision of necessary subsidy and assistance to hospital bills and out-of-pocket expenses for farmers and their dependents; and
2. Mobile Health Services: Provision of free medical consultation, including laboratory and diagnostic tests, and medicines to coconut farmers in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) to ensure that farmers and their dependents maintain good health and prevent the development of serious illnesses.

These interventions are designed to cater to the varying health and medical needs of coconut farmers and their dependents. Through a holistic approach, the PCA aims to proactively protect the health of these farmers by providing mobile health services in collaboration with local government units (LGUs) and other health and medical institutions. These services include free medical consultations, health assessments, laboratory and diagnostic tests, and medications to coconut farmers who have limited or no access to healthcare services through a mobile clinic. Additionally, health and wellness campaigns will be launched to educate coconut farmers on proper health care practices, first aid measures, and apprise health benefits of coconut-based food products, among other topics.

On the other hand, the Hospitalization and Medical Care Assistance Program aims to provide support to cover hospitalization, including laboratory services, medical procedures, and certain medications. This initiative ensures that coconut farmers and their dependents receive essential financial protection, relieving them of out-of-pocket expenses related to healthcare. This program supplements the medical and financial assistance provided by other agencies at the local and national levels, such as the Department of Health (DoH), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), and the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO).

### **Objectives**

The CFIDP Health and Medical Care Program aims to address the primary healthcare needs of coconut farmers and their dependents by providing health and medical assistance on top of other social protection programs of the government. Specifically, this program aims to:

1. Provide free medical consultation, including laboratory and diagnostic test and medicines to coconut farmers who have limited or no access to healthcare services;
2. Address the healthcare needs of coconut farmers and their dependents during hospital confinement;
3. Provide financial support to reduce out-of-pocket expenses, prior and after hospitalization, which include but not limited to consultations, laboratory services, medical procedures, drugs, and medicines; and
4. Complement the medical and financial assistance provided by other government agencies and private entities at the local and national level.

## **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

### **INTERVENTIONS**

#### **A. MOBILE HEALTH SERVICES**

##### **A.1 Partnership with Government and Private Healthcare and Aid-Giving Institutions, Entities, Facilities and Providers**

In order to bring healthcare directly to coconut farmers and their families, it is necessary to build partnership with numerous medical institutions from the national, local, and private/business sector in the provision of mobile health services, through mobile clinics and/or portable digital clinics, in all coconut-producing provinces prioritizing coconut farmers and their dependents located in GIDA where there is no or limited access to healthcare facilities.

However, in view of the limited budget allocation from the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) for the implementation of the Health and Medical Program, the PCA may also establish partnerships with both government and private healthcare and aid-giving institutions, entities, facilities and providers to extend support and complementation to the logistics and services which will be provided by PCA during the activities. The PCA shall also identify coconut farmers and their dependents that need further medical assistance and provide interventions to manage their health before it causes other health issues or becomes more difficult to treat.

##### **A.2 Health and Wellness Campaign**

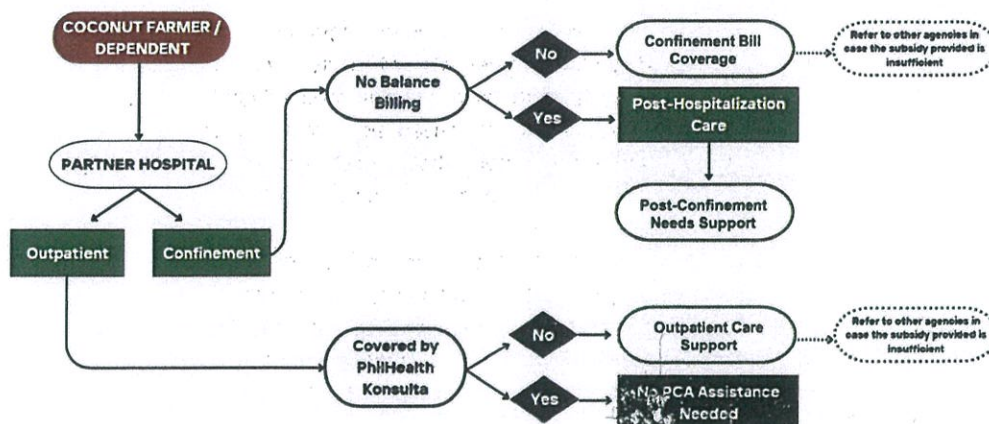
The PCA will lead a health and wellness campaign aimed at enhancing health literacy and promoting appropriate health-seeking behavior among coconut farmers and their families. This campaign will also focus on increasing awareness and knowledge among the target beneficiaries regarding the CFIDP program benefits.

#### **B. HOSPITALIZATION AND MEDICAL CARE ASSISTANCE**

The PCA will establish partnerships with both government and private healthcare facilities, including hospitals, eye and dialysis centers, dental clinics, and other health service providers, prioritizing those with established *Malasakit Centers*. These partnerships aim to extend hospitalization and medical care benefits to eligible coconut farmers registered with the NCFRS and their dependents. Furthermore, the hospitalization and medical care assistance shall provide to coconut farmers the access to a comprehensive medical service, including occupational health assessments, emergency care, and treatment for injuries or illnesses related to the health risks in coconut farming.



**Figure 6. Flow Chart on Availing the Health and Medical Program for Coconut Farmers and their Families**



The Hospitalization and Medical Care Assistance Program is composed of three program sub-components of implementation namely:

1. **Confinement Bill Coverage:** Coconut farmers and their dependents who are not eligible to receive the benefits under the No Balance Billing (NBB) policy of PhilHealth may avail coverage for hospital confinement bills, through the provision of a Guarantee Letter. Amount of assistance will be based on the actuarial computation (actual bill net of PhilHealth and other mandatory deductions), per patient per single hospitalization period. This assistance can be accessed once every three (3) months.
2. **Post-Confinement Needs Support:** Coconut farmers and their families who need to purchase medicines or undergo necessary laboratory and/or diagnostic services, following hospitalization, which are not covered under PhilHealth Konsulta, may avail coverage for post-confinement needs support through a Guarantee Letter. This assistance can be availed every after being discharged from the hospital.
3. **Outpatient Care Support:** Coconut farmers and their families who need to purchase medicines or undergo necessary laboratory and/or diagnostic services, based on doctor's prescription for outpatient care, which are not covered under PhilHealth Konsulta, may avail coverage for outpatient care support through a Guarantee Letter. This assistance can be availed every consultation or check-up with a doctor.

Participating institutions will provide services and facilities for the authorized care and treatment of coconut farmers and their dependents. They will maintain standard records of treatment and services rendered for verification purposes. Additionally, in case subsidy provided by the program is insufficient, PCA can assist in accessing other existing medical and financial assistance programs beyond existing PhilHealth packages, including but not limited to:

1. Medical Assistance to Indigent and Financially Incapacitated Patients (MAIFIP) from the Department of Health (DOH), based on need as recommended by medical social workers and attending physicians;

2. Financial assistance from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) under the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) guidelines;
3. Medical assistance from the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office (PCSO) under existing programs, chargeable against its funds; and
4. Medical and financial assistance programs provided by other agencies, local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations, private institutions, and individuals.

#### **SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES**

The beneficiaries of the CFIDP Health and Medical Care Program are qualified NCFRS-registered coconut farmers, coconut farm workers and their dependents. While all qualified NCFRS-registered coconut farmers and their dependents are considered beneficiaries of the Program the first-priority beneficiaries shall be the coconut farm workers, followed by the tenants, and lastly, the owner-operators.

The following are the qualified dependents of a principal member under the CFIDP Health and Medical Care Program:

- a. legal spouse/s;
- b. children who are 20 years old and below (unmarried, unemployed, legitimate, illegitimate, adopted, stepchildren, and foster child); and
- c. children who are 21 years old and above but suffering from congenital disability or any disability acquired that renders them totally dependent on the member for support (provided they are not included in the DOH registry for persons with disabilities or PWDs)

#### **PERIODIC REVIEW OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

The PCA will conduct regular reviews of the implementation of the Health and Medical Care Program. The PCA Health and Medical Division will continuously improve the program, explore and recommend alternative plans and strategies, and consider adopting existing digital health platforms. Additionally, investment requirements to enhance health services for coconut farmer-beneficiaries and their dependents will be explored and proposed, subject to approval by the PCA Board.

The PCA will develop implementing guidelines and/or operations manual to outline the detailed implementation process of the CFIDP Health and Medical program, including other health program strategies and/or components which shall be identified and implemented in the future as a result of the program reviews, subject to approval by the PCA Management

Expenses to be incurred in the conduct of allied activities such as IEC campaigns and periodic review of the Program shall be incorporated in the funds allocated for the implementation of the Hospitalization and Medical Care Assistance Program and Medical Missions, including other fund sources which may become available in the future.



## **A.2. SOCIAL PROTECTION: CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

The Philippines is vulnerable to natural disasters which cause crop devastation and miseries to agricultural producers particularly coconut farmers who are the poorest within the crops subsector. Heavy damage to coconut trees caused by natural disasters is devastating to the finances of coconut farmers. Crop insurance is a risk management mechanism designed to even out agricultural risks and blunt the consequences of natural disasters to make losses, especially to the marginal coconut farmers, more bearable. However, the inadequacy of crop insurance has been a perennial constraint for most coconut farmers.

Republic Act 11524, Article II Sec. 4 paragraph d mandates the “PCIC to implement a crop insurance program” for farmers whose coconut farms are five (5) hectares and below. The PCIC is the government agency mandated to provide insurance protection to the country’s agricultural producers particularly the subsistence farmers, against loss of their crops and/or non-crop agricultural assets on account of natural calamities such as typhoons, floods, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, plant pests and diseases, and/or other perils.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The CFITF Crop Insurance Program aims to implement a crop insurance package for the coconut farmers whose coconut farms are five (5) hectares and below to protect them from financial losses, reverse the risk-averse nature of the coconut farmers, and encourage them to invest more in new technologies that would help increase coconut productivity.

In the early years of the insurance program, the PCIC shall implement the Coconut Tree Mortality Insurance Package (CTMIP) until the Coconut Yield Insurance Product Package (CYIPP) is fully developed. The CTMIP shall cover coconut trees as the only insurable commodity while the object of insurance under the CYIPP shall be the farm gate value of the nuts of standing coconut trees in the farmland.

The CTMIP shall include coverage for natural calamities and all types of pests and diseases. The amount of cover, premium rate, premium cost, and maximum eligible coconut area are indicated in the table below. Apart from protecting coconut farmers from financial losses caused by natural disasters, the PCIC may also include a built-in life insurance component to coconut farmers who are not more than 80 years of age at the inception of the crop insurance cover. Provided that the PCIC will develop the updated CTMIP, incorporating the life insurance package, subject to the approval of the PCIC Board. Moreover, coconut farmers can also use their insured crops as “surrogate” collateral to banks when they avail themselves of credit from these financial institutions thus also serving as a credit risk reduction tool.

**Table 5.** Amount of coverage, premium rate, premium cost, and maximum eligible coconut area based on the Coconut Tree Mortality Insurance Package (CTMIP).

COMMODITY	AMOUNT OF COVERAGE / HECTARE (PHP)	PREMIUM RATE (%)	PREMIUM COST (PHP)	MAXIMUM AREA (HECTARE)
Coconut Tree	50,000	2.0	1,000	1.0

The premium subsidy shall be 100% of the premium cost (or full premium subsidy) while the amount of cover for the insurance program shall be set at PHP 50,000 per hectare with a population density of 100 coconut trees or PHP 500 per coconut tree. For areas where there is a considerable reduction or increase in coconut tree population, the amount of cover shall be computed based on PHP 500 per coconut tree.

The premium rate for the insurance program shall be initially set at 2.0% of the amount of cover, which includes coverage for natural calamities and all types of pests and diseases. The premium rate is subject to change by the PCIC Board, in consultation with the PCA, during the program implementation period.

The eligible coconut farm area per farmer shall be a maximum of one (1) hectare. Qualified Program beneficiaries who own more than 1.0 hectare are no longer eligible to ensure their additional coconut hectare in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) Agricultural Insurance Program because of PCIC's current policy that beneficiaries registered under the RSBSA should not be insured for the same type of insurance.

On the other hand, considering that only coconut trees are covered under the CTMIP, the Program beneficiaries may register in the RSBSA and insure their intercrops, livestock, and farm improvements in PCIC's RSBSA Agricultural Insurance Program at full (100%) insurance premium subsidy subject to the availability of funds.

In the implementation of the Program, priority shall be accorded to high-risk regions that are affected by typhoons, drought, volcanic eruptions, and coconut insect infestation. Using historical data on the regional distribution of the number of coconut trees affected by typhoons, volcanic eruption, and insect pest infestation in natural disaster-prone regions and the number of NCFRS-registered coconut farmers (excluding farm workers) who are 55 years old and above as bases, the indicative investment requirement for the implementation of the Program in each region was determined by employing the proportional allocation method. However, the target regions and the regional budget allocation shall be subject to change every year upon review and assessment of the effect of climate change and the possibility of adopting the CYIPP.

Coconut farmers whose coconut crop shall not be covered under the CFITF Crop Insurance Program due to limited budget allocation can insure their coconut crop, intercrops, livestock, and farm improvements at full insurance premium subsidy in the PCIC RSBSA Crop Insurance Program, but they must register in the RSBSA.

#### **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*



## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

### **A. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES**

The primary beneficiaries of the CFFITF Crop Insurance Program shall be NCFRS-registered coconut farmers who are either landowners, tenants, or owner-operators operating five (5) hectares and below of coconut farmland situated in areas prone to natural calamities as identified by PCA. Priority shall be given to landowners and owner-operators who are 55 years old and above residing in municipalities with high poverty incidence levels (i.e., poverty incidence level 3: 41-60% and poverty incidence level 4: 61-80%) or in 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> class municipalities.

To determine the beneficiaries of the Program, the PCA shall provide PCIC the list of coconut farm owners, tenants, and owner-operators registered in the NCFRS which shall be cross-matched with the RSBSA database of the Department of Agriculture. The coconut farmers who are not included in the list of beneficiaries under the PCIC's RSBSA Crop Insurance Program shall be considered as potential beneficiaries of the Program.

### **B. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

To ensure the efficient implementation of the Program, pre-implementation activities shall be undertaken such as the conduct of information education, and communication (IEC) campaign; identification of priority areas and approval of the list of qualified Program beneficiaries.

During the Program implementation phase, the following basic underwriting procedures shall be undertaken:

1. The coconut farmer shall fill out and submit the insurance application form for insurance coverage, together with the required underwriting documents to PCIC;
2. The PCIC shall review the submitted underwriting documents for completeness. Otherwise, the underwriting documents shall be returned to the coconut farmer for document completion and/or other necessary action as required to process the insurance application; and
3. If the coconut farmer satisfies all the requirements, the PCIC shall issue the Certificate of Insurance Policy to the qualified Program beneficiaries.

The PCIC may also conduct a briefing and/or orientation to individual and/or group of Program beneficiaries to increase their knowledge and awareness on the process of availing crop insurance package and its other benefits.

In case of crop losses arising from the occurrence of any or all of the risk insured against, the insured coconut farmer or his/her household member shall file a Notice of Loss and/or Claim for Indemnity. No claim shall be accommodated without proof of filing of Notice of Loss or Claim for Indemnity.

Under regular insurance-claim situations, PCIC's authorized insurance adjusters shall conduct the claims adjustment and verification and that loss adjustment and claims settlement shall be done on an individual coconut farmer basis.

In times of widespread calamity, including an extensive outbreak of disease and/or pest infestation, PCIC shall constitute and mobilize a General Assessment Team (GAT) to conduct a general assessment by ocular inspection of affected areas/municipalities. The report of the GAT shall serve as a general

indicator on the nature, extent, and effect of the cause of loss wherein the individual estimates of loss shall be measured against this general indicator.

The payment of insurance indemnity by the PCIC to the individual assured coconut farmers shall be made in accordance with existing PCIC implementing rules and regulations.

The PCIC and PCA shall regularly monitor and evaluate implementation and impact assessment of the Program and submit periodic reports on the progress of the Program, including the status of fund utilization to the PCA Board and other concerned agencies.

The PCIC, together with PCA shall prepare the Implementing Guidelines providing specific details on the process of beneficiaries' selection; program implementation, including but not limited to insurance application, loss assessment and claims settlement; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures.



### **A.3. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR COCONUT FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

#### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

Ensuring the next generation's education is crucial, particularly given the current age distribution among coconut farmers. However, many elderly and economically disadvantaged coconut farmers lack the means to support themselves, their children and/or dependents in pursuing tertiary education. Prioritizing the founding of social protection of coconut farmers, Republic Act 11524, Article II Sec. 4 paragraph j directs the Commission on Higher Education to establish a scholarship program specifically for coconut farmers and their families. Under Republic Act No. 7722, also known as the Higher Education Act of 1994, CHED is entrusted with the responsibility of offering financial aid in the form of scholarships to eligible students pursuing higher education.

In 2022, the CFIDP introduced the Coconut Farmers Scholarship program to support undergraduate and graduate students, with a focus on agricultural-related fields such as agricultural engineering, agribusiness management, and agricultural economics. However, during the program's rollout, the number of undergraduate applicants exceeded expectations. Consequently, oversight committees recommended prioritizing undergraduate scholars in the program's initial phase.

Upon evaluating the applicants, it became evident that students were limited by the narrow range of programs offered under the scholarship. Although the CFIDP aims to develop and sustain the coconut industry, it also seeks to enhance the social welfare of coconut farmers and their families by supporting their diverse career aspirations. Therefore, in this amendment, 80% of the scholarship slots will be allocated to agriculture related or non-agriculture related programs directly contributing to the advancement of the coconut industry. The remaining 20% will be for other fields, excluding selected pre-medical programs, allowing students to pursue broader career options. This approach ensures that coconut farmers and their families can explore a wider range of educational and professional pathways, ultimately contributing to their overall well-being.

#### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

##### **Brief Description**

The CFITF Scholarship Program shall cover undergraduate students who will enroll or are currently enrolled in any available undergraduate course they intend to pursue. However, priority shall be given to those studying agriculture, agricultural engineering, agribusiness management, agricultural economics and other courses that will be identified by the PCA as vital to the needs of the coconut industry.

##### **Objectives**

The scholarship program aims to raise the social equity of coconut farmers and ultimately alleviate poverty through the provision of quality education to their children and/or other dependents. Moreover, the scholarship program is ultimately expected to improve agricultural productivity and modernization in the coconut industry by raising the knowledge of coconut farmers' children and/or other dependents on scientific advances in agricultural technology and other related fields while also providing opportunities to program beneficiaries taking non-industry related courses.

## INTERVENTIONS

The RA No. 10931, otherwise known as the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act mandates CHED to provide universal access to quality tertiary education through provision of free tuition and other school fees to SUCs, local universities and colleges. With the new mandate of CHED under RA 11524 to provide scholarship programs to coconut farmers and families, the Coconut Farmers Scholarship Program (CoScho) aims to complement and harmonize benefits with the existing packages in relation to access to education.

The financial assistance under this scholarship program shall consist of the regular and other allowances which shall be released in each semester of a given academic year which shall cover stipend, book allowance, thesis support and purchase of laptop. Any changes in the allocation or inclusion in the offered allowances is subject to the approval of the PCA Board. For participating HEIs with a trimester or quarter system, the total amount of financial assistance stated above shall be distributed proportionately for every semester/quarter.

### 1. Regular Allowances

Type	TOTAL Cost PER SEMESTRAL (Php)	Total Cost Per Academic Year (Php)
a. Stipend (which includes food, educational tours, transportation, projects, medical insurance, internet use, communication)	35,000.00	70,000.00
b. Book allowance and other learning materials	5,000.00	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>80,000.00</b>

### 2. Other Allowances

Type	Total Cost Per Academic Year (Php)
a. Thesis and/or OJT Allowance	75,000.00
b. One-time attendance in local conference/fora (should be related to the undergraduate program and to be given during the junior or senior standing. The activity should not be in the same HEI where the beneficiary is enrolled.)	10,000.00
c. One-time financial assistance for the purchase of a laptop (to be given during the first year of scholarship grant)	30,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,000.00</b>

Note: Costs are subject to change based on the results of the annual CFIDP program review and assessment, provided that it is properly coordinated with and endorsed by the PCA Board as stipulated in the EO No.172, Sections 1-2.

For priority programs, the thesis must be related or contribute to the development of the coconut industry as a prerequisite for the release of the thesis allowance.

Financial assistance/benefits shall only be authorized during summer when the degree program prescribed it, or for meritorious reasons. Scholars must submit a written request to CHEDRO before the end of the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) semester immediately preceding summer for evaluation of the concerned CHEDRO.



## **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

The beneficiaries of the scholarship grant shall be qualified students with high scores based on the results of the ranking system and the slot allocation in each concerned region for a given academic year. In case of a tie in the ranking score for the last slot to be awarded, priority shall be given to children/dependents of indigents, PWD, solo parents, senior citizens, IPs and coconut farm workers.

The regional slot allocation for the CoScho program is based on the number of coconut farmers in the area. However, the PCA Regional Managers, in consultation with their CHED counterpart and PCA Central Office, shall be allowed to change the proposed scholarship slot allocation if the number of qualified applicants in each class standing slot shall either exceed or fall short of the allocated number of scholarship slots per class standing in each region.

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

### **A. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES**

The CFITF Scholarship Program shall be accessible to qualified and eligible coconut farmers and coconut farm workers and their families who will enroll or are currently enrolled in any degree-granting programs identified by PCA in any higher education institutions (HEIs) recognized or authorized by CHED.

The scholarship applicant must be an NCFRS-registered coconut farmer or a qualified dependent or relative of an NCFRS-registered coconut farmer and must meet all the qualification requirements set by CHED and PCA.

Interested scholarship applicants shall be required to submit to CHED the following primary and mandatory documents:

1. Proof as an NCFRS-registered coconut farmer or a qualified dependent or relative of an NCFRS-registered coconut farmer;
2. Proof of income;
3. Proof of academic standing; and
4. Notice of admission from the HEI

Other additional requirements declared by CHED and PCA must be submitted by the applicants to facilitate the processing of their scholarship application. CHED, in consultation with PCA, shall evaluate, validate, and generate the list of qualified scholarship beneficiaries based on the selection criteria set by CHED and PCA. CHED shall furnish PCA with the final list of qualified scholars together with the corresponding degree program being pursued and the HEI where they are admitted to.

### **B. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

The CHED, in partnership with PCA, shall undertake promotional activities such as information caravans, scholarship program orientations, seminars, among others, to increase the awareness and knowledge of coconut farmers on the CFIDP Scholarship Program.

PCA shall determine the annual scholarship slots to be distributed among the regions, as well as the priority programs for the Coconut Scholarship Program (CoScho). CHEDROs will submit to the PCA the

list of accredited State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) or Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) along with the approved courses. The program's execution will consider gender and development perspectives to ensure equal educational opportunities for farmers and their children or dependents.

During the screening, evaluation, and selection process for CoScho applicants, CHED will invite PCA as a resource person to verify that applicants have the potential to contribute to the coconut industry's development. Once the list of selected scholars is finalized, CHED will provide PCA with the list of scholars for the academic year, detailing the degree program they are pursuing and the SUC/HEI where they are enrolled.

CHED and PCA shall set the conditions of the scholarship grant program in order for the scholars to continuously receive financial benefits and avoid termination of the scholarship grant. At a minimum, these conditions shall sit on the following:

- a) Minimum GWA or its equivalent that the scholars must maintain;
- b) Regular load the scholars must carry for each semester; and
- c) Submission of legitimate documents required in claiming regular and other allowances

CHED and PCA shall also set the parameters on how the scholars could perform their return service obligation after graduation.

The CHED, in collaboration with PCA, shall assess the scholarship program during its third year of implementation to consider inclusion of graduate programs. This initiative aims to enhance the coconut industry by training the youth to become coconut experts.

Overall, CHED and PCA shall set and approve together the specific details of the requirements, conditions and processes involved in the administration and implementation of the scholarship program and shall be made available for the information and reference of coconut farmers and their families through official websites, social media platform and/or any conspicuous places in their respective offices; publication in newspaper of general circulation, and/or other forms of information, education, and communication (IEC) activities.

The specific implementation procedures will be outlined in the CFIDP Scholarship Program Operations Manual or Implementing Guidelines, which will serve as the official framework for executing the scholarship program.



## **B. TRAINING OF COCONUT FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

The Agricultural Training Institute is the Department of Agriculture's capacity builder, knowledge bank and catalyst of the Philippine Agriculture and extension system. On the other hand, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) provides excellent technical-vocational trainings that responds to the diversified industry requirements and area-based requirements for global competitiveness and readiness.

The passage of the Republic Act 11524, also known as the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act, paved for the development of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) to set the directions and policies that will benefit the coconut farmers and the growth of the coconut industry in the next 50 years. The law dictated these two-training arms of the country to offer initiatives that will cater coconut farmers and their families

In accordance to the law, under Sec. 4 par 7(b) of RA 11524, they shall be allocated with 8% annual allocation from the Trust Fund, to be shared equally, for training of farmers and their families, as listed in the coconut farmers registry, in farm schools, the training shall be on coconut production and processing technologies, value addition of coconut products, diversification and sustainable farming methods, including organic farming, financial literacy, and farm business schools programs among others.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **Brief Description of the Project**

The training component is a cross-cutting activity to be implemented by ATI and TESDA, in coordination with PCA and other concerned implementing agencies. This component involves empowerment of eligible NCFRS registered coconut farmers and their families with relevant skills and training programs responsive to the needs of the beneficiaries and complementing to the interventions of the Implementing Agencies under CFIDP.

#### **Objectives**

This component generally aims to empower the coconut farmers and their families through skills, knowledge, and values transformation to contribute in uplifting their economic situation.

Specifically, it aims to:

- a. Develop training regulations, guidelines, standards, protocols, and procedures on coconut-related training component initiatives;
- b. Harmonize the modules and learning materials of different Implementing Agencies;
- c. Provide scholarship programs (TESDA) and training grants (ATI) to coconut farmers in scaling up innovative coconut technologies and practices and coconut-based diversified farming systems; and
- d. Strengthen the certification of coconut-based Learning Sites for Agriculture (ATI) and registration of Farm Schools (TESDA) as sites for learning.

## Interventions / Package of Assistance

### *Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)*

- Training
- Certification of Learning Sites for Agriculture (LSAs)
- School on Air (SOA)
- Strategic Communications
- Internship Program for Children of Coconut Farmers

### *Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)*

- Identification of Priority and Emerging Skills
- Development of competency standards, training regulation and competency assessment tools
- Scholarship Program under Coconut Farmers Scholarship Program (CFSP)
- Expand delivery of TVET with CFSP thru existing TVIs and Farm Schools and new/existing coconut LSAs to be registered as Farm Schools
- Conduct of the Training, Assessment and Issuance of Certificate
- Provision of post-training assistance

## INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year

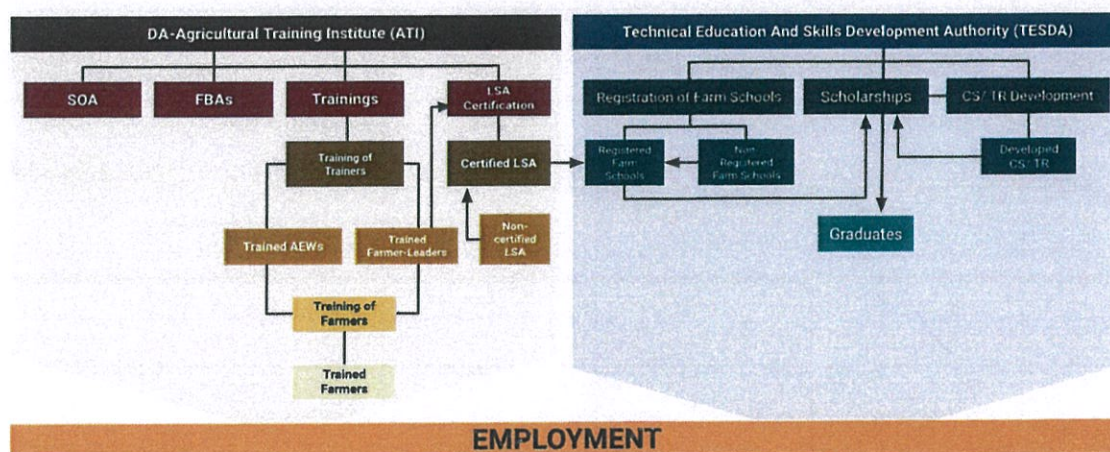
## III. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

### A. Selection of Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of these programs/projects are coconut farmers whose farm is not more than five (5) hectares as defined in Section 3 of RA 11524 and NCFRS registered coconut farmers, coconut farm workers, and their relatives up to the 4th level of consanguinity.

### B. Implementation framework

Figure 7. Training Program Implementation Framework





## **Process of Implementation**

The interventions will encompass the implementation of Programs and Projects under CFIDP. Skills, knowledge and values transformation shall be categorized into 1) non-competency based training and 2) competency-based training that will be implemented by ATI and TESDA, respectively.

These interventions shall be approached differently thru the following mechanisms:

### ***Agricultural Training Institute***

**I. Training** involves primarily enhancing the technical know-hows of the coconut farmers to be prepared and sustain the interventions under CFIDP. This shall include values transformation and technical know-how to navigate direction to have an entrepreneurial mindset.

Trainings to be provided shall be responsive based on the results of Training Needs Assessment (TNA) conducted with the Implementing Agencies (IAs) in reference to the Programs and Projects under CFIDP. IAs shall be responsible in identification and prioritization of these trainings to complement in their timeline of PAPs implementation. Identified trainings shall then be endorsed to ATI for a joint facilitation and implementation. Modalities to be used shall be based on the approved training design.

Training shall be implemented using the following strategies:

- a. Training of Trainers (TOT) will be conducted to establish a pool of experts that could serve as resource persons and conduct farmer-level trainings to be supported financially by ATI through its Grant System. A facilitator's manual per training program shall be developed by ATI to level-off the learnings to be discussed.

There will be two level of TOTs:

1. National TOTs - this will be participated by ATI Regional Training Centers and concerned Implementing Agencies.
  2. Regional TOTs - this will be participated by Local Government Units - Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs), farmer leaders of CFOs/CFCs, and LSA Cooperators.
- b. Training of Farmers will simultaneously be conducted nationwide by the trained trainers. Distribution of farmer-level trainings shall be in accordance with the number of farmers registered in the NCFRS and the number of beneficiaries of various interventions identified by the implementing agencies.

Each implementing agency shall conduct training as may be necessary according to the level of maturity of the beneficiaries defined in the enterprise development track (EDT) for the achievement of their goals. Provided that there will be no duplication/overlapping and the training programs complement each other in accordance with the training needs assessment. ATI, as may be necessary, shall fund for the training programs of other implementing agencies such as DA-HVCDP, NDA, BAI, PhilMech, DTI, CDA, PCA among others under its grant system. Furthermore, in partnership with DA-Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and later Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), trainings must be anchored towards acquiring Philippine Good Agricultural Practices (PHILGAP) certifications.

Ensuring complementation and avoiding duplication in training offerings by the ATI is vital for maximizing resources and enhancing program effectiveness. This involves harmonizing training programs with other agencies and stakeholders to ensure that the skills and knowledge being imparted address the specific needs of coconut farmers without overlapping with existing initiatives.



**II. Certification of Learning Sites for Agriculture (LSAs)** - This intervention aims to invigorate model coconut farms that showcase and adapt good agricultural practices to be learning sites. Under CFIDP, it will target NCFRS registered individuals and PCA-accredited CFOs/CFCs that successfully implemented their coconut-based enterprises. Certified LSAs shall also be a priority channel in the training activities under CFIDP.

ATI shall adopt their standard procedure in assessing and certifying LSAs which generally includes:

1. Submission of duly accomplished documentary requirements;
2. Evaluation of documentary requirements;
3. Field validation and orientation;
4. Endorsement of LSA application documents to ATI-CO by the ATI-RTCs;
5. Review and issuance of LSA Certificate by ATI-CO;
6. Execution of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and awarding of LSA Certificate and Signage.

**III. School-on-Air (SOA)** is an innovative distance learning technology using radio which may combine other platforms to train farmers and other extension intermediaries. This can be availed by a broader audience however only enrolled and eligible coconut farmers will be assessed to be given a training certificate after.

Training programs to air shall be aligned with the trainings to be offered under CFIDP. This shall be implemented by ATI, along with the Implementing Agencies/Trained Trainers as Resource Persons. ATI will facilitate the partnership with local broadcasting stations for this intervention.

**IV. Strategic Communications** is ATIs support mechanism for its training and extension activities. This shall include farm and business advisory services through various platforms, development and dissemination of information education and communication (IEC) materials, enhancement of Farmers Information and Technology Services (FITS) Centers/ FITS Kiosks.

**V. Internship Program for Children of Coconut Farmers:** This 21-month internship program is a highly specialized program designed to instill and develop among the youth interns an appreciation and adoption for coconut production technologies as well as starting/enhancing a coconut agri-enterprise. The youth are fielded among coconut LSAs and/or private partners for their hands-on internship during the first year and in the second year, they will be mentored based on their agri-business proposals. The program provides start-up support and mentoring for the implementation of their agribusiness plan related to coconut across its value chain. Thus, empowering the youth to become coconut producers and agri-entrepreneurs.

#### **Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)**

The interventions of TESDA are anchored to the overall framework strategy of "Seek-Find-Train-Assess-Certify-Employ Framework".

**Table 4. Seek-Find-Train-Assess-Certify-Employ Framework**

Strategy	Objectives	Activity
Seek	To seek area-based opportunities	Identify priority and emerging skills needed  Development of area-based and/or national Competency Standards (CS) and Training Regulations (TR) including the competency-



Strategy	Objectives	Activity
		based curriculum, instructional materials and competency assessment tools.
Find	To find eligible coconut farmers and their families that will comply the trainings as TESDA scholars under CFSP	Application in the Scholarship Program under Coconut Farmers Scholarship Program (CFSP)
Train	To train and deliver Technical-Vocational Education Training (TVET) with CFSP through TESDA's network of public and private Technical Vocational Institutions (TVIs) and Farm Schools	Expand delivery of TVET with CFSP thru existing TVIs and Farm Schools and new/existing coconut LSAs to be registered as Farm Schools
Assess and Certify	To assess graduate scholars and certify them as skilled workers	Issuance of National Certificate and/or Certificate of Competency
Employ	To ensure graduate scholars will result employment or livelihood	Provide post-training assistance

**1. Identification of Priority and Emerging Skills in the Coconut Industry** will be facilitated by TESDA. This will be through surveys and public consultations to be participated by different stakeholders in the value chain of different industries related to the CFIDP implementation.

**2. Development of Area-based/National Competency Standards (CS) and Training Regulations (TR) including** Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), instructional materials and Competency Assessment Tools (CATs) for Coconut Production and Processing. This intervention shall emanate from the identified priority and emerging skills requirement as identified in the industry survey. TESDA shall facilitate the activities in developing area-based/national Competency Standards (CS) and Training Regulations (TR) for national qualifications including the competency-based curriculum (CBC), instructional materials and competency assessment tools (CATs). While Implementing Agency with identified priority and emerging skills shall provide all necessary technical assistance in this development.

In such a case that an established program (CS/TR) can satisfy an identified industry needs, TESDA can already implement and offer this to eligible coconut farmer beneficiaries. TESDA, together with the Implementing Agencies, may opt to review and update these programs as needed.

**3. Scholarship Program under Coconut Farmers Scholarship Program (CFSP).** TESDA developed the Coconut Farmers Scholarship Program (CFSP) as a special program funded by the CFITF to cater the NCFRS registered coconut farmers and their relatives up to the 4th level of consanguinity. Additional eligibility of the beneficiaries shall be in accordance to TESDA regulations such as, but not limited to:

- a. at least 18 years of age at the time that the individual would finish the training program;
- b. able to read and write;
- c. can communicate either orally or written;
- d. physically and mentally fit;
- e. with good moral character; and
- f. can perform basic mathematical computation

Beneficiaries under this program may be entitled to the following benefits: a) free Skills Training; b) free Entrepreneurship Training with Financial Literacy Module; c) free National Competency Assessment; d) training support fund/training allowance (P160/day); e) new normal assistance for Internet and/or H/PPE (P1000/scholar); and f) accident insurance coverage.

**4. Expand delivery of TVET with CFSP thru existing Technical-Vocational Institutions (TVIs) and Farm Schools and new/existing coconut LSAs to be registered as Farm Schools.** The TVI and Farm Schools shall be the main facilities of TESDA that will offer TVET with CFSP.

**4.a Existing TVIs and Farm Schools**

Governed by the Unified TVET Program Registration and Accreditation Systems (UTPRAS), TVIs are required to register their programs to TESDA. An application for approval of scholarship allocation under CFIDP includes the following general procedure:

- a. TVIs with registered programs for CFSP should submit their respective absorptive capacity in the Scholarship Information System (SIS) to be eligible for scholarship funding for a particular program/qualification that the TVI intends to provide. TVIs (including farm schools) who intend to implement programs not covered by the approved schedule of cost under CFSP shall submit project proposals to the TESDA Provincial Offices (POs) for scholarship funding.
- b. The TESDA POs/ROs evaluates the submitted absorptive capacity and submits the Provincial/Regional Scholarship Allocation Plan for processing and formulation of a National Qualification Maps by the ROMO-SMD for endorsement to the Director General for approval. For project proposals, the TESDA POs/ROs evaluate and forward the documents to the TESDA Central Office through the Scholarship Management Division (ROMO-SMD) for processing and endorsement to the Director General for approval.
- c. Approved National Qualification Maps (NQM) shall be released by the ROMO-SMD to the TESDA ROs/POs as reference for the qualification/s for implementation by each institution.

**4.b Registration of new/existing coconut LSAs as coconut Farm Schools.** ATI shall endorse their coconut LSAs to TESDA. TESDA then shall assess the capacity of the LSA, subsequently assist and facilitate their registration as Farm Schools.

**5. Conduct of the Training, Assessment and Issuance of Certificate**

The following are the general procedures involved in the implementation of a program/qualification under the CFSP:

- a. TVIs and Farm Schools with approved qualification maps/project proposals in collaboration with the TESDA shall conduct a Training Induction Program (TIP) to orient the scholars prior to undergoing training.
- b. The learners' profile, enrollment report, and results of the training/assessment shall be encoded to the TESDA's database (T2MIS / BSRS) for monitoring and reporting.
- c. For the issuance of Certificate with Training Regulations, scholars must pass the mandatory assessment for programs/qualifications with Competency Assessment Tools (CATs) to determine whether a scholar demonstrates competence in a given qualification as defined by its competency standards.



- d. The payment to the TVIs and Assessment Centers shall be released upon completion of the training program/competency assessment and submission of requirements and supporting documents.

**6. Provision of post-training assistance.** TESDA is exerting all efforts to ensure that its TESDA Scholarship Program will result in employment or livelihood after the training. This is done through employment facilitation efforts and other forms of post-training assistance (e.g., provision of starter toolkits, entrepreneurship training) in coordination with partner National Government Agencies, LGUs, Industry Chambers & Associations, and other partners as well as through Job Linkaging and Networking Services (JoLiNS) and World Cafe of Opportunities (WCO).

The specific implementation procedures will be outlined in the CFIDP Training for Coconut Farmers and their Families Operations Manual or Implementing Guidelines, which will serve as the official framework for executing the program.





## **C. COCONUT FARMERS ORGANIZATION AND EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COOPERATIVES**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

The value of organizing individual coconut farmers is indisputably immense in improving the welfare of the primary stakeholders in the coconut industry. However, the majority of the coconut farmers are unorganized and likely living in the margins and if organized need further assistance in developing their capabilities in managing their organizations and enterprises. The organization and development of coconut farmers into mature and viable cooperatives particularly the cooperative-beneficiaries under the Community-based Farm Development program and Shared Processing Facilities components of CFIDP becomes a requisite in furthering the modernization of the industry and making it globally competitive.

The RA No. 11524 stipulates that the CDA shall be responsible for organizing and empowerment of coconut farmer organizations and their cooperatives. The law provides that five (5%) of the annual budget allocation from the Trust Fund shall be utilized by CDA for farmers' cooperatives and LGUs for coconut farmers' organizations. LGUs shall create local small farmers' councils to provide mechanisms for consultation and participation.

Meanwhile, under RA 11364 (An Act Reorganizing and Strengthening the Cooperative Development Authority), it is stipulated that it is the policy of the State to promote the viability and growth of cooperatives as instruments of equity, social justice, and economic development and to create an agency, in fulfillment of the mandate in Section 15, Article XII of the 1987 Constitution. Furthermore, the State recognizes cooperatives as associations organized for the economic and social betterment of their members, operating business enterprises based on mutual aid, and founded upon internationally accepted cooperative principles and practices. It is in this regard that the State recognizes the CDA as primarily responsible for institutional development.

In the approved CFIDP for 2022, a significant portion of the CDA's programs and projects was allocated to the establishment of processing facilities in selected regions each year. These facilities were intended to be awarded to coconut farmer federations, with the goal of bolstering the value chain in these areas and providing livelihoods to thousands of coconut farmers and other locals in their communities.

However, during the implementation, it was noted that there is an overlap between the CDA's activities and the mandate of the Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech) as outlined in RA 11524. The law clearly states that PhilMech is responsible for establishing shared processing facilities, while the CDA's role is to organize and empower coconut farmers through cooperatives.

The overlap of activities between the CDA and PhilMech has led to confusion, as both agencies were essentially trying to perform the same tasks with the same set of beneficiaries.

To resolve these issues and optimize resource utilization, this amendment mandates CDA to refocus its efforts on its core mandate. Specifically, the CDA will concentrate on programs and projects that aim to capacitate farmers, promote new skills, organize farmer groups into cooperatives, and upscale their operations to enhance their participation in the value chain. The CDA's renewed focus on empowering farmers through cooperative formation and capacity-building will ensure that farmers are better organized, more knowledgeable, and capable of managing their resources efficiently. This

will lead to a more sustainable and prosperous coconut farming industry, providing long-term economic benefits to the farmers and their communities.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project involves the organization of coconut farmers into strong and self-sufficient coconut farmers cooperatives operating viable agribusiness enterprise/s, providing tangible economic opportunities and benefits to its member-coconut farmers, and adhering to the principles of cooperativism and the integration of gender and development objectives

Specifically, it aims to meet the following objectives:

- 1) Assist in increasing the productivity and income of coconut farmer-cooperatives and its members through providing livelihood opportunities and integrate supply and value chain process in their business operation;
- 2) Enhance the entrepreneurial skills, managerial expertise, and technical skills required for the efficient operation of their cooperatives thereby increasing their sense of cooperativism and patriotism;
- 3) Encourage and assist coconut farmers groups/organizations to organize into cooperatives or join existing cooperatives;
- 4) Encourage and assist coconut farmers to participate and create local small farmer councils through the Local Government Units (LGUs) and;
- 5) Assist in marketing their produce through online market platforms and digital technologies.

## **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

### **A. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES**

The primary beneficiaries of the CFIDP Cooperative Development shall be coconut farmer associations, organizations for conversion into cooperatives, and existing cooperatives duly accredited by the PCA. A roster of eligible coconut farmer groups will be recommended by the PCA to the CDA for evaluation. Both agencies will collaborate to maintain the CFIDP organization and cooperative database, ensuring efficient program monitoring.

### **B. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

The project implementation framework illustrates the problem areas predicated on the premise that coconut farmers are largely unorganized, existing cooperatives are not fully capable of managing cooperatives and coco-based enterprises, there are inadequate market and livelihood opportunities, and are, in the main, lacking. Thus, the set of interventions are distinguished by the status of organization or the lack of it.

There are packages of intervention for existing coconut farmers' cooperatives, a separate array for coconut farmers' organizations and another set for autonomous individual coconut farmers. For all capability enhancement, the activities will entail/ include, but not limited to, the following modules: Cooperative Organizational training such as Cooperative Management and Governance, Fundamentals of Cooperatives, and Financial Management. Enterprise Development training consists

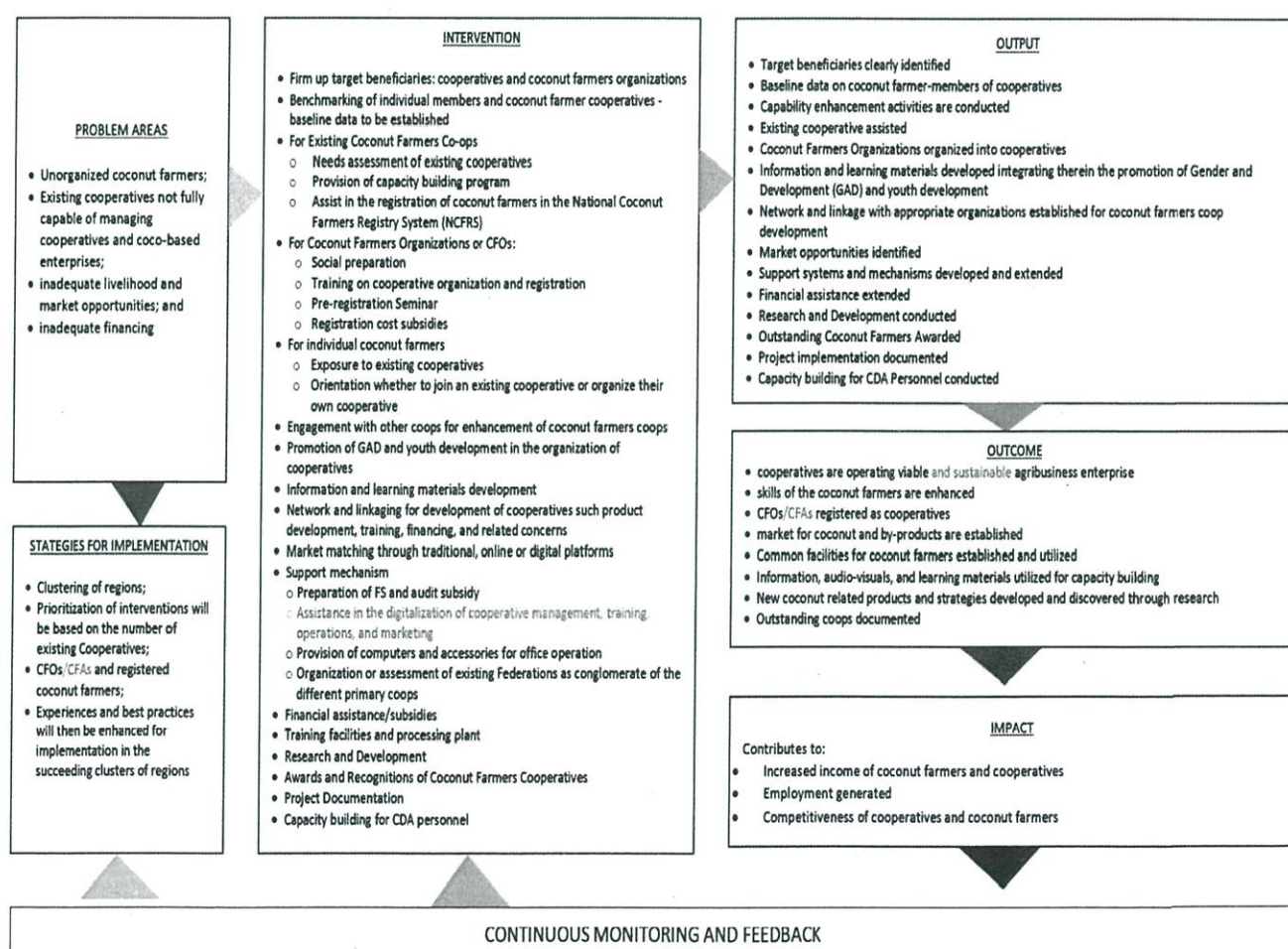


of starting or improving the business operations and expanding the business from micro- to medium scale. Likewise, coconut farmer cooperatives shall also be provided with trainings.

Orientations will be given to unorganized farmers either to form their own organization or join an existing farmers' organization or cooperative. For existing coconut farmers' organizations, social preparation will be undertaken through orientations on cooperatives, the conduct of pre-registration seminars and technical assistance on the preparation of registration requirements.

Other interventions pertain to support mechanisms to cooperatives such as market matching, financial assistance/ subsidies, networking, project documentation and capability building for CDA personnel, among others. These interventions are intended to produce the desired outputs that will be continuously monitored by the implementing agencies to achieve the yearned outcomes. These outcomes entail cooperatives operating as viable agribusiness enterprises, farmers' skills are enhanced, markets are established, as well as new products and strategies developed. In the long term, the program seeks to accomplish increased income for cooperatives and its individual coconut farmer-members, employment opportunities are generated and the coconut industry as well as the cooperatives become competitive in the local and international markets.

Figure 7. CDA's project implementation framework



On the other hand, in identifying and evaluating the maturity level of a CFO, a mechanism shall be crafted by the CDA together with the PCA to ensure that proper intervention will be provided to the farmer groups down to the community level. The mechanism will aid the implementing agencies in identifying the maturity level of a CFO which may encompass aspects on social, technological, and economic, and governance. While the PCA may provide interventions to CFOs under its General Appropriation, initiatives must be complemented with the packages of assistance provided under this program to ensure streamline interventions.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

### **Capacitating and Empowering Coconut Farmers through Cooperatives**

1. The CDA shall provide orientations and assistance in the registration of PCA accredited organizations and associations into cooperatives.
2. The CDA shall prioritize their intervention in the convergence area identified by PCA and other IAs involved in farm enterprise development and shared processing facilities.
3. The clustering of regions approach will be observed to consolidate resources and achieve more impact;
4. The concentration of interventions or activities will be based on the number of existing cooperatives, coconut farmers' organizations and registered coconut farmers under the NCFRS;
5. Other interventions will be pilot-tested in the initial priority cluster/s or regions; and
6. Experiences and best practices will then be enhanced for implementation in the ensuing cluster of regions.

### **Creation of Local Small Coconut Farmer Councils**

Concomitant with this plan of organizing and empowering coconut farmers organization and their cooperatives as mandated to CDA and to provide mechanisms for consultation and participation during the Plan implementation, the LGUs shall also provide support to coconut farmers' organizations through the creation of local small farmer councils, through an ordinance. These municipal level coconut farmer councils will be composed of NCFRS registered coconut farm workers, tenants, and farm owners who are members of PCA Accredited CFOs/CFAs/CFCs to be elected, with a term of three (3) years. An election from the members of coconut farmers' organizations in the municipality for the chairmanship shall be held and elected officers shall serve a term of three (3) years. The local chief executive will serve as the co-chair of the Council and the municipal cooperative development officer, or its equivalent, as the secretary. The PCA and CDA representatives in the locality will serve as non-voting ex-officio members of the small farmer councils. The PCA will validate if the coconut farmer-representatives in local councils are NCFRS-registered.

The PCA and the CDA shall initiate partnership with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) for the provision of support to this initiative.

The implementation procedures for the establishment and operation of these councils will be detailed in the CFIDP Cooperative Development Operations Manual, which will provide the official framework for carrying out the program.



## D. COCONUT HYBRIDIZATION PROGRAM

### D.1. OPERATIONS

#### PROJECT RATIONALE

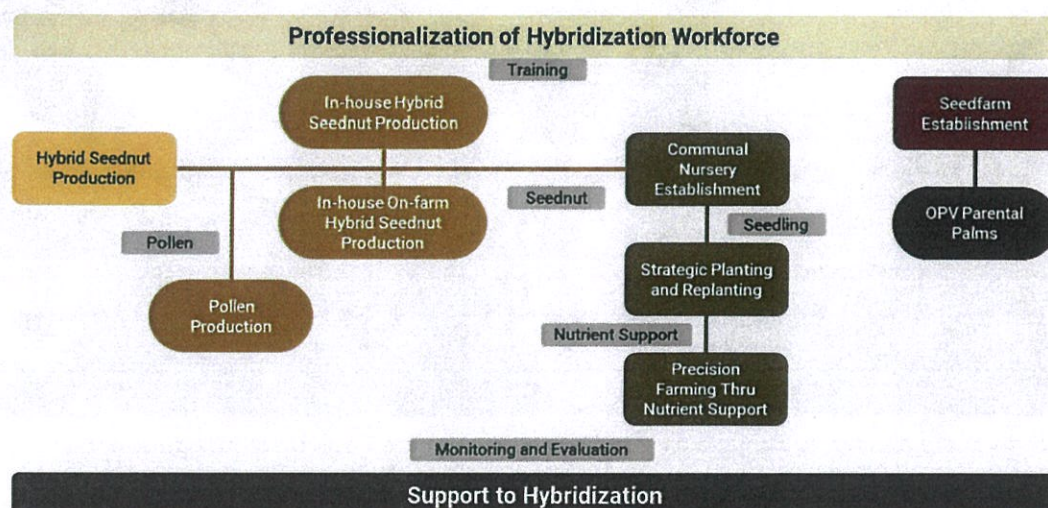
The Coconut Hybridization Program (CHP) is one of the pipeline programs under the Development Plan primarily aimed to ensure a sustained and increased supply of certified hybrid planting materials with necessary nutrient support. This program involves the mass production of high-yielding coconut hybrids, single cross dwarf (D) x Tall (T) using Assisted Pollination Technique (APT) and following Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for distribution to qualified farmers and eventual planting in farmer's field for increased coconut production. In addition, planting of outstanding Open Pollinated Varieties (OPVs) that will serve as parental palms will be conducted under the program. This is in support of the directive of His Excellency President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., to develop and rehabilitate the coconut industry and the plan of Philippine Coconut Authority to implement the Massive Coconut Planting Program.

In the next ten years, the country needs nearly 112 M hybrid seednuts as planting materials to replace unproductive and senile palms and expand hybrid populations in suitable areas as planned by the PCA based on the targets of regional offices.

The precocity, high productivity and suitability of hybrids for production and processing of new and emerging high value coconut-based products like sap sugar, virgin coconut oil, young tender coconut and fiber, among others, make its increased cultivation highly relevant in revitalizing the industry by replacing senile and unproductive palms and expanding planted areas in suitable locations. The program also aims to establish model coconut farms showcasing the recommended technologies in the coconut farming system.

Under the Coconut Hybridization Program, there are seven (7) components, Hybrid Seednut Production, Seedfarm Establishment, Communal Nursery Establishment, Strategic Planting and Replanting, Precision Farming Thru Nutrient Support, Professionalizing CHP Workforce, and Support to Hybridization.

#### Implementation Framework



## **Process of Implementation**

A Hybridization Project Management Team (HPMT) will be formed to lead in the overall planning of the Coconut Hybridization Program and formulate policies for effective and transparent program implementation. The composition of HPMT includes the Deputy Administrators for Operations, Research and Development and Administrative and Finance, Head of Legal Affairs Service and Department Managers of Corporate Planning Service (CPS) and Internal Audit Department (IAD). The HPMT shall oversee the effective implementation of the project and provide financial and technical guidance in a timely manner.

## **HYBRID SEEDNUT PRODUCTION**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This involves the production of high-quality hybrid seednuts in PCA Research Centers, Seedgardens, and On-Farm Hybrid Production sites. It also includes the production of pollen for the hybridization process. This collaborative effort between PCA and individual or institutional partners aims to establish a sustainable system of producing high-quality hybrid seednuts.

### **Objective**

The objective of the program component is mass production of hybrid planting materials thru (a) improvement of the capacity of the existing PCA Hybrid Seed Production Centers, (b) implementation of On-Farm Hybrid Seed Production, and (c) assurance of the regular supply of quality pollen.

## **IN-HOUSE HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION**

### **Project Description**

This component aims to rehabilitate, rejuvenate or regenerate and modernize the existing in-house/ PCA Coconut Seed Production Centers and Research Centers in order to increase and sustain their capacity to deliver high-quality seednuts for planting. Efforts shall also focus on providing irrigation facilities in the hybridization farms.

Rehabilitation of the existing parental palms involves the application of recommended fertilizer based on soil and tissue analyses.

Rejuvenation or regeneration involves replanting of senile mother palms or those that are already too tall for hybridization operations. Replanting can be done through underplanting or staggered replanting methods.

Modernization of In-House Hybrid Seed Production Centers involves improvements, expansion, upgrading and rehabilitation of existing facilities and other structures to promote efficient hybridization operations. This includes installation of irrigation systems, improvement or expansion of pollen processing facilities, implementation of appropriate pest control and management measures, and possible provision of on-site weather stations. Provision of hauling trucks to facilitate and fastrack the delivery and handling of seednuts and seedlings from the PCA centers, seedgardens and on-farm hybrid production sites. To further secure production operations, perimeter fences around the hybrid production farm shall be installed or improved, and an access road network shall be established.

## **ON-FARM HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION (OFHSP)**



## **Project Description**

This involves the augmentation of the supply of hybrid seednuts by producing them in on-farm production areas owned by individual or institutional partners. PCA will rent parental palms and manage the entire production process. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) shall be established to outline the responsibilities of both parties and any other relevant provisions.

To participate, farms must undergo a selection process. Project proposals and draft MOAs, along with supporting documents, shall be required for each selected farm. These documents shall include land titles or proof of land ownership, letters of intent, site suitability assessments, and background checks on the farmer-partners. The Project Review Committee (PRC) shall then review and endorse these submissions to the Administrator for final approval.

## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

The PCA shall provide all the necessary technical services and monitor the hybridization operations ranging from integrated pest management to soil moisture conservation measures. Throughout this process, PCA shall manage the operations according to good agricultural practices to maximize potential production.

The PCA shall provide all expenses connected to or incidental to the operations of the OFHSP such as but not limited to farm tools and equipment, fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides/insecticides, and needed labor expenses. Further, as a mitigating measure/approach and thereby protect and preserve the investments made for the project, establishment of portable irrigation systems for the OFHSPS is allowed. In addition, Integrated Soil and Moisture Management (ISMM) activities for drought management and soil moisture conservation in OFHSPS will be conducted.

## **Selection and Prioritization of Area**

Identification and prioritization of areas for the implementation of the OFHSP shall be:

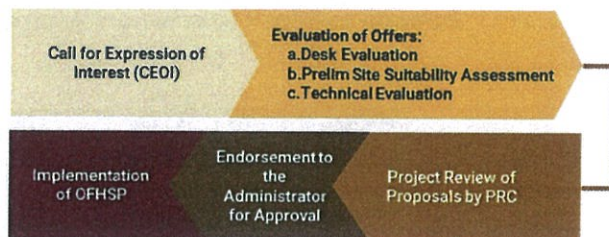
- A. Planted with dwarf coconut mother palms of the following cultivars: Catigan Green Dwarf (CATD), or Tacunan Green Dwarf (TACD) or Malayan Red (Orange) Dwarf (MRD) or Equatorial Green Dwarf (EGD). These mother palms should be:
  - a. Fully bearing with age between 5-30 years old and must not be more than 5 meters (15 feet) in height for ease in operation and cost efficiency;
  - b. Producing, preferably with 8 nuts per bunch.
- B. A group of two or more farms (each with at least one hectare) contiguous within the Barangay or Municipality can be considered;
- C. Accessible and preferably flat area;
- D. Typhoon-free, and without serious pest and disease infestation;
- E. With access to water for irrigation during the dry months and electricity; and
- F. With suitable space for nursery establishment for purity testing.

## **Selection of Beneficiaries**

Selection of farmer-partner shall abide by the following criteria:

- A. Must be a Filipino citizen of legal age;
- B. Coconut farmers registered with the National Coconut Farmers Registry System (NCFRS);
- C. With no derogatory records in the community; and
- D. Good track record as beneficiaries in previous PCA programs, if applicable.

## Process of Implementation



## Call for Expression of Interest (CEOI)

## POLLEN PRODUCTION

### Project Description

This component is critical for coconut hybrid seednut production, regardless of whether it's conducted at PCA Research Centers/ Seed Production Centers or on-farm hybridization sites. Under the pollen production, it involves the maintenance of existing pollen sources, identification of pure source plantations, verification of the purity of the selected populations, selection of outstanding individual palms within the identified plantations, training of pollen collectors and processors, and establishment of pollen processing facilities. The establishment of pollen processing facilities in selected government lands and private areas where there is an existing or available structure/building ensure the availability of pollen for the various OFHPS in the regions and augment the pollen production from the existing pollen processing laboratories of the PCA. The PCA shall procure the inflorescences from these selected palms at a cost and palms must be regularly fertilized to ensure regular production of inflorescences and good quality pollen.

To participate, farms must undergo a selection process. Project proposals and draft MOAs, along with supporting documents, shall be required for each selected farm. These documents shall include land titles or proof of land ownership, letters of intent, site suitability assessments, and background checks on the farmer-partners. The Project Review Committee (PRC) shall then review and endorse these submissions to the Administrator for final approval.

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The PCA shall provide all the necessary technical services and monitor the operations ranging from integrated pest management to soil moisture conservation measures. Throughout this process, PCA shall manage the operations according to good agricultural practices to maximize potential production.

The PCA shall provide all expenses connected to or incidental to the operations of the program such as but not limited to farm tools and equipment, fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides/insecticides, and needed labor expenses.

## Selection and Prioritization of Area

- a) Local tall cultivars i.e Baybay Tall (BAYT), Bago-Oshiro Tall (BAOT), Laguna Tall (LAGT) and Tagnanan Tall (TAGT), Rennel Island Tall (RIT), Tahiti Tall (PYT) and West African Tall (WAT);
- b) Uniform stand;
- c) About 15 to 50 years old;



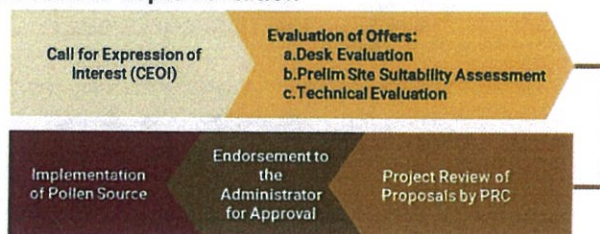
- d) Should not be seriously affected by pest and diseases;
- e) At least 80% of the palms are normally bearing about 80 nuts/palm/year; and
- f) Government or privately-owned lands for establishment of pollen processing facility

### Selection of Beneficiaries

Selection of project partner for privately owned farms as source of pollen shall abide by the following criteria:

- a) Must be a Filipino citizen of legal age;
- b) Coconut farmers registered with the National Coconut Farmers Registry System (NCFRS);
- c) With no derogatory records in the community; and
- d) Good track record as beneficiaries in previous PCA programs, if applicable

### Process of Implementation



## SEEDFARM ESTABLISHMENT

### Project Description

This is a long-term strategy intended to ensure a sufficient supply of hybrid seednuts for future regional needs and program sustainability. It involves the establishment of seed farms on strategically government or privately-owned lands within the regions, and expansion planting within PCA seed gardens. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) shall be established to outline the responsibilities of both parties and any other relevant provisions.

To participate, farms must undergo a selection process. Project proposals and draft MOAs, along with supporting documents, shall be required for each selected farm. These documents shall include land titles or proof of land ownership, letters of intent, site suitability assessments, and background checks on the farmer-partners. The Project Review Committee (PRC) shall then review and endorse these submissions to the Administrator for final approval.

In addition, planting of outstanding Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) seednuts which shall serve as parental palms for future hybrid seednut production will also be implemented to complement the implementation of the coconut hybridization program. Areas shall be planted with selected dwarf coconut cultivars (intended as mother palms) and tall cultivars (to serve as the pollen source). Each identified cultivar shall be distributed to clustered coconut farmers or associations and shall be planted in designated blocks or in contiguous areas for easy management.

### Objective

The objective of the program is to establish new coconut seedfarms planted with outstanding local varieties for future hybrid seednut production.

## Implementation Strategies

The PCA shall provide all the necessary technical services and planting materials required for seedfarm development. This development involves a set of activities, ranging from land preparation and seedbed setting to polybagged nursery operation, field planting, and farm maintenance until the palms reach maturity. Throughout this process, PCA shall manage the seedfarm according to good agricultural practices to maximize potential production.

The PCA shall provide all expenses connected to or incidental to the establishment and operation of the seedfarm such as but not limited to coconut planting materials, farm tools and equipment, fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides/insecticides and needed labor expenses.

Establishment of seedfarm shall be implemented in partnership with the Local Government Units (LGUs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), other government agencies, Farmers Cooperatives and Associations (FCAs), Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and private individuals. The use of lands in military installations and even the area reservation in the CARAGA region country shall also be considered.

Planting of outstanding OPVs as future parental palms will be in coordination with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Farmer Cooperatives and Associations (FCAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), other government agencies, and private individuals to ensure the active participation of all the stakeholders.

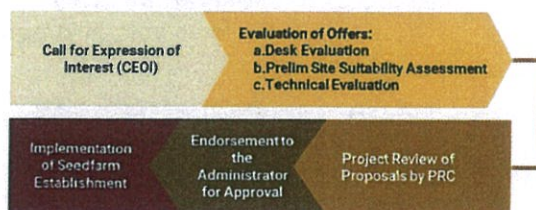
## Selection and Prioritization of Area

Identification and prioritization of areas for the implementation of the seedfarm component shall be:

- a) Land area of at least 5 hectares;
- b) Preferably flat terrain;
- c) Available source of water for irrigation;
- d) Year round accessibility;
- e) Stable peace and order, and security;
- f) Limited exposure to climate- related hazards

The other suitability criteria pertaining to the soil and climatic conditions shall apply for seedfarm.

## Process of Implementation



## COMMUNAL NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT

### Project Description

This program component aims to produce high-quality nursery-raised polybagged hybrid seedlings for distribution and eventual planting in suitable areas of farmers. Nurseries to be established shall be communal. Centrally managed and shall be located near the area for planting and replanting. The



communal nursery shall also be allowed to be established in PCA-owned areas and On-Farm Hybrid Seednut Production Sites.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) shall be entered between PCA and project partner such as Local Government Units (LGUs), State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Coconut Farmers Cooperatives and Association (CCFAs), other government agencies stipulating the terms and conditions and responsibilities of the concerned parties.

PCA shall provide the seednuts sourced from the Hybrid Seed Production Units (HPSUs) such as In-House/PCA Coconut Seed Production Centers and Research Centers and On-Farm Hybrid Seed Production sites, and all necessary inputs including manpower requirements, among others.

The nursery shall be established and maintained by the partner LGUs, SUCs, CSOs, or CCFAs under the supervision of PCA Agriculturist.

### **Objective**

To produce and distribute high-quality, nursery-raised, polybagged hybrid coconut seedlings for planting and replanting in suitable areas for the benefit of the coconut farmers.

### **Interventions/Package of Assistance**

The project partner shall contribute to the nursery site, while the PCA will furnish necessary agricultural inputs, tools, farm equipment, and manpower. Additionally, PCA will cover the costs of water and electricity utilization at the nursery.

### **Implementation Strategies**

#### **Area Selection**

1. Relatively flat, with good drainage;
2. Highly accessible;
3. Availability of source of water;
4. Availability of area or space for a worker's shed-house and storage room;
5. Area should accommodate at least 12,000 seedlings, at least 0.40 ha; and
6. Area should be near the potential planting sites for hybrids

Selection of project partner (CSOs and CCFAs) shall abide by the following criteria:

1. CSOs must be accredited by the Department of Agriculture;
2. CCFAs must be accredited by the PCA;
3. CSOs and CCFAs must be registered by the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) or Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
4. With no derogatory records in the community; and
5. Good track record as partners/ beneficiaries in any previous government programs and projects, if applicable.

#### **Arrangement with Farm/Land-Owners**

1. Government or private land declared as suitable for the communal nursery per evaluation by the technical personnel in Region/Province shall be approved by the Regional Manager.
2. A nursery will be established and maintained by the partner CSO, LGU, CCFAs under the supervision of the PCA Agriculturists.
3. The project partner shall likewise oversee the operation and activities in the communal nursery.

4. A MOA will be forged between PCA Administrator and the owner of the area stipulating the responsibilities of the concerned parties as well as the details regarding the provision of the seednuts and all necessary inputs, including manpower requirements, among others.

#### **MOA documentary requirements**

1. Location Map. Location on the map indicating the address and project-partner name.
2. Proof of Land: Tax Declaration or Land Title.
3. Board Resolution: Proof of agreement of the organization entering the project.
4. Authorization Letter: from the land owner if he/she was not the representative
5. CFO/CFA/CFC: A Copy of registration with PCA OR CDA/DOLE.

#### **Process of Implementation**

1. The seednuts delivered from HSPUs shall be properly inspected, received and accepted by the Agriculturist assigned in the area. During the delivery of seednuts to communal nurseries, the Agriculturist assigned in the area must be furnished with a copy of the Certification of Quality Seednuts (CQS). An acknowledgement receipt must also be secured from the Agriculturist indicating the right quantity and quality of seenuts.
2. The seednuts shall be propagated in the nursery and shall be maintained by the partner CSOs, SUCs, LGUs or CCFAs under the direct supervision of the PCA Agriculturists/CDOs providing the much needed technical assistance. Perimeter fence of the nursery area should also be established for security purposes and to prevent entry of stray animals.
3. The PCA Agriculturist shall supervise the withdrawal of polybagged-seedlings by the farmer-beneficiaries.
4. The farmer-beneficiaries shall be required to sign Acknowledgement Receipts stating the kind and quantity of seedlings received and the date when said number of seedlings were received.

### **STRATEGIC PLANTING AND REPLANTING**

#### **Project Description**

This program aims to deliver quality hybrid seedlings for planting and replanting in selected suitable sites to replace senile palms or unproductive palms and those damaged by natural calamities. To achieve economies of scale and maximize the benefits of the assistance provided by the government, consolidation/clustering of farms will be pursued. Farm clustering shall also ensure ease of monitoring and a collective approach in resource management.

#### **Objectives**

The objective of the program component is widespread planting and replanting of hybrids.

#### **Interventions/Package of Assistance**

Under the Strategic Planting and Replanting component, qualified farmers will be provided with 143 polybagged hybrid seedlings per hectare and nutrient support upon planting.

#### **Implementation Strategies**

The target recipients for the hybrid planting materials must pass the eligibility criteria as participants shall be equipped or trained on the basic requirements of the coconut and undergo social preparation. This is to ensure that the planting materials will be properly cared for and managed for optimum



performance. As a pre-requirement for participation in the strategic planting and replanting, coconut farmers shall have their farms inspected and documented by PCA Agriculturist.

### **Selection of Beneficiaries**

Identification of Suitable Areas:

- A. Planting Areas. Since the potential new areas for planting are already identified, the PCA Regional/ Provincial Office shall submit the masterlist of farmer-beneficiaries of hybrid seedlings. Likewise, farm suitability assessment shall be conducted by PCA field personnel.
- B. Replanting Areas-The survey of senile plantations (more than 60 years old) shall be conducted to determine areas to be replanted.

### **Process of Implementation**

The seedlings shall be withdrawn by the farmers from the communal nursery who shall be required to plant the seedlings within one month from withdrawal.

Nutrient support for the newly planted hybrid seedlings will also be provided using recommended fertilizers to farmer-recipients of the hybrid seedlings for three years to improve their growth and productivity potential.

Farmers are encouraged to apply any available farm-sourced organic soil amendments like animal manure, grass trimmings and coconut husk to serve as mulching materials for the palms. This is part of the campaign for a zero-waste production system/ sustainable agriculture.

Farmer-participants shall submit a copy of land title or at least certification of ownership from the barangay as proof of ownership and community good standing. Farmer tenants who wish to participate shall submit a certification of consent from the owner to utilize the land for the project.

### **PRECISION FARMING THRU NUTRIENT SUPPORT OF THE EXISTING HYBRID PALMS**

#### **Project Description**

This program shall demonstrate the production potentials of the hybrids and parental palms provided with needed inputs and proper cultural management practices that can serve as encouragement to other farmers to engage in coconut hybrid planting.

In order to ensure increased productivity, Precision Hybrid Farming must be pursued. The package of assistance for fertilization includes the recommended mineral and organic fertilizers and combination of both types of fertilizers shall be used for existing hybrid palms planted and parental palms. This will also increase the vigour and productivity of existing palms in the country that will complement the program.

#### **Objectives**

The program aims to showcase the increased productivity of hybrid coconuts by providing necessary inputs and knowledge to participating farmers. This successful demonstration aims to encourage wider adoption of hybrid planting among other farmers and increase the vigour and productivity of parental palms.

### **Selection of Beneficiaries**

The recipients of the program shall be NCFRS-registered farmers with land (owns or manages) of 0.5 to 5.0 hectares who have been beneficiaries of the program in previous years by receiving hybrid seednuts or seedlings through prior program distributions or farmers with land area planted with OPV palms.

### **Interventions/Package of Assistance**

Farmer-beneficiaries of nutrient support for existing hybrid palms planted and parental palms will be provided with fertilizers based on the age of the palm and the recommended rate of the fertilizers. Technical assistance shall be provided to the farmer-beneficiaries in terms of Good Agricultural Practices on coconut production.

### **Implementation Strategies**

To ensure effective implementation, agricultural inputs shall be delivered to the designated Drop-Off Points (DOPs). The Provincial Offices shall facilitate the distribution of agricultural inputs to the farmer beneficiaries and shall likewise ensure the proper documentation in the receipt, distribution, and application of inputs.

## **PROFESSIONALIZATION OF COCONUT HYBRIDIZATION WORKFORCE**

### **Project Description**

This involves building or upgrading the knowledge and technical skills of the coconut hybridization work force, farmer-partners, farm service crews, local government agricultural extension workers, and PCA personnel following a comprehensive training program on coconut hybridization developed by the Research and Development Branch (RDB) of the Authority.

The identification and development of the training programs under this component shall be aligned to the needs of the program which includes Assisted Pollination Techniques (APT), Pollen Collection and Processing, Coconut Hybrid Production Operations, and Good Agricultural Practices, among others. PCA shall lead the conduct of capacity-buildings identified necessary to the hybridization program (i.e. Training of Trainers, farmer-level trainings). Efforts of ATI and TESDA can be opportunities in support to the professionalization of the hybridization work force.

### **Objectives**

The program aims to train and upgrade the skills of everyone involved in coconut hybridization, including farmers, crews, and PCA staff. This training will cover various topics related to the process and lead to official certification for professionals working in this field.

### **Identification, Selection and Prioritization Criteria**

The emasculators, pollinators, pollen collectors and other farm workers (nursery personnel, harvesters, and pollen processors), shall be of legal age with basic literacy (ability to read and write), and registered with the NCFRS.



## Implementation Strategies

Provision of training shall include but not limited to Assisted Pollination Technique, Pollen Collection and Processing, Coconut Hybrid Productions, and Good Agricultural Practices in Coconut, among others will be provided to hybridization work force, PCA personnel, agricultural extension workers, and other stakeholders.

## SUPPORT TO HYBRIDIZATION

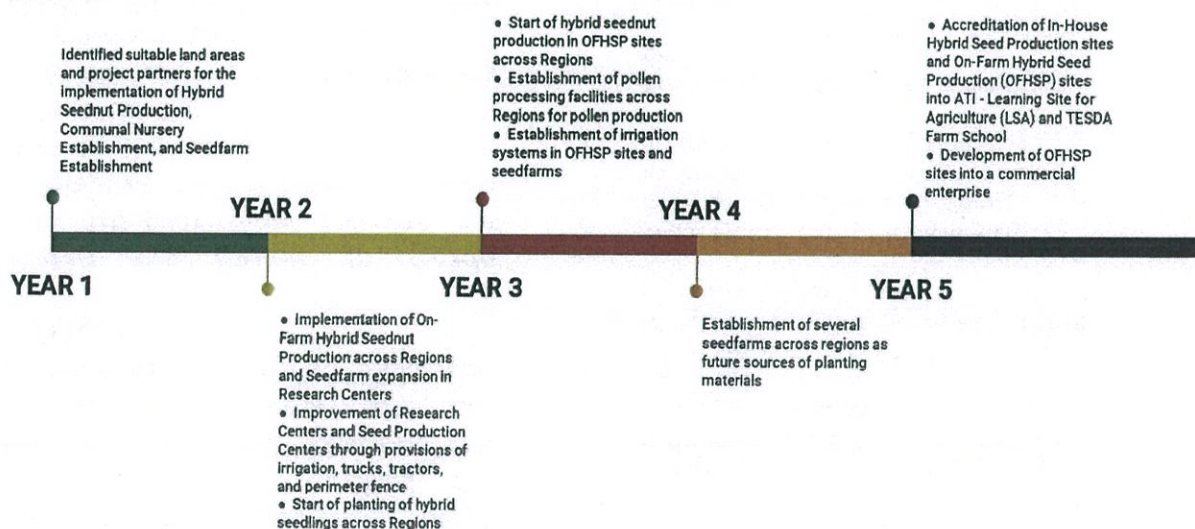
### Project Description

This includes strategic communication and feedback systems among all stakeholders of the hybridization program, using modern information communication technologies. It aims to facilitate the flow of relevant information or data regarding the program to enable the speedy decision making by the management and likewise strengthen the PCA institutional structures and systems of coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the hybridization program. This involves close coordination with DOST-PCAARRD and other Research and Development agencies.

### Objective

The objective of this component is to disseminate key information to/from PCA Central Office and Regional/ Provincial sites

### Milestones



### Sustainability Plan

The In-House Hybrid Seednut Production sites and On-Farm Hybrid Seednut Production (OFHSP) sites will be enhanced into Coconut Learning Site for Agriculture (Coco-LSA) by ATI and Farm Schools by TESDA to showcase Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and appropriate technologies for hybridization. These sites will also serve as training ground and model farms for coconut farmers willing to engage in the similar project. The commercialization of OFHSP sites will be encouraged among farmer-partners to maintain the operations of the sites.

In line with the complementation of programs between PCA, TESDA, and ATI, the coconut nurseries managed by farmers will be provided with trainings and certification from ATI and TESDA to ensure practice of Good Agricultural Practices in nursery operations and encourage them to venture as source of planting materials for additional income.

The program also aims to establish model coconut farms showcasing the recommended technologies in the coconut farming system. This will also be the site to validate and demonstrate new technologies through Participatory Action Research.



## **D.2. RESEARCH**

### **COCONUT HYBRIDIZATION RESEARCH**

#### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

Research and development (R&D) play a pivotal role in advancing the Philippine coconut industry. By enabling the identification and development of world-class varieties, coconuts become more resistant to prevalent pests and diseases. An increase in the tolerance to environmental stresses can also be directly accounted for as a result of R&D efforts, ultimately leading to higher yields and better-quality coconuts.

The Philippines maintains its prime spot being the second largest coconut producing country among ASEAN nations. Despite this, the local industry is being challenged by natural disasters and pest infestations. In 2012 and 2013, major coconut-producing regions in the country were heavily damaged by typhoons such as Pablo and Yolanda. Moreover, in 2010 infestation of coconut scale insects (CSI) or *cocolisap* became one of the biggest outbreaks in the coconut farming communities, resulting in damaged coconut palms and decreased supply of quality coconuts.

With the help of R&D, farming practices will be optimized, productivity will be enhanced, and a stable and sustainable supply for the Philippine coconut industry will be secured. By developing coconut hybrids that are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, such as typhoons, drought, and salinity, R&D contributes to the long-term sustainability of coconut farming and the resilience of coconut-based industries.

On the other hand, looking at the economic aspect, research-backed hybridization can significantly benefit Filipino coconut farmers by increasing their incomes through higher yields and improved coconut quality. Additionally, integrating R&D into the Coconut Hybridization Program facilitates the dissemination of new knowledge, technologies, and best practices to Filipino coconut farmers, enhancing their skills, and capacities. R&D drives innovation, improves productivity, ensures sustainability, and ultimately enhances the livelihoods of coconut farmers and the entire Philippine coconut industry.

#### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

##### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

The Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST-PCAARRD) is among the identified agencies tasked with implementing programs under the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) as stipulated in the Republic Act No. 11524, Series of 2021, or the "Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act," which will enable the management and utilization of the coconut levy fund, expedite the delivery of benefits due to smallholder coconut farmers, and sustain the development of the coconut industry. From the total Trust Fund allocation of 20% for the implementation of the Coconut Hybridization Program (CHP), 5% is assigned to DOST-PCAARRD for the research component.

Through DOST-PCAARRD, the funds for the CHP Research Component will be allocated for research and development (R&D) programs and projects on coconut hybridization, hybrid coconut seed farms and nurseries, and related activities/assistance such as but not limited to technical capacity building, supplies, equipment, and construction of infrastructure as deemed necessary and agreed upon with PCA.

## OBJECTIVES

Specifically, the CHP Research Component aims to:

1. improve the production of hybrid coconut planting materials;
2. improve the quality of planting materials and develop new hybrids;
3. establish regional hybrid demo farms; and
4. increase the income of coconut farming communities.

The program will be implemented in close collaboration with the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), in partnership with DOST-PCAARRD's network composed of State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)/private higher education institutes (HEIs), and research and development institutions (RDIs) to provide innovative and demand-driven research in support of the hybridization targets of the industry for the benefit of the coconut farmers.

To achieve these, the Council aligned its initiatives with the Harmonized National Research and Development Agenda (HNRDA) of DOST and the DOST-PCAARRD's Industry Strategic S&T Program (ISP) for Coconut. These initiatives are also anchored on the four banner programs of DOST-PCAARRD. The Council shall provide a mechanism to review and evaluate the technical and financial aspects of any program and project proposals that will be funded by CHP.

## INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

## INTERVENTIONS/ PACKAGE OF ASSISTANCE

### RESEARCH THEMES

The thematic research under CFIDP aim to continuously improve, strengthen, and develop innovations towards a modernized, efficient, and technologically advanced coconut hybridization program. This research program is aligned with the overall vision of secure, resilient, globally competitive coconut industry with empowered coconut farmers and prosperous coconut industry.

The thematic research supports the strategies of the hybridization program operations component implemented by PCA.

#### A. Strategic Research and Development

##### *1. Production of quality hybrid planting materials*

Research projects under this strategy include the following topics and other new techniques and protocols that may enhance coconut hybrid production such as (a) application of precision hybridization using molecular techniques; (b) characterization and utilization of the coconut germplasm for breeding; (c) regional selection, geo-tagging of outstanding local tall populations as sources of pollen and quality planting materials; (d) development of single crosses among the outstanding cultivars (DxD/TxT/DxT) and progeny evaluation (multi-location); (e) selection and breeding of cultivars for special qualities and stress tolerance; (f) on-farm trials to improve the hybridity and fruit setting of hybrids; (g) precision hybrid nursery management protocols; and (h) increasing the efficiency of plantlet regeneration through coconut somatic embryogenesis technology (CSet) towards its full utilization for hybrid breeding and mass propagation.



2. *Achieving the expected high yields from newly planted hybrid palms and overall farm productivity and farmers' income*

Research projects such as, but not limited to, will be funded: (a) suitability mapping and mitigating impact of climate change; (b) crop production and physiology including precision water and nutrient (conventional, organic and its combination) management; (c) crop protection; (d) coconut-based farming systems; and (e) product diversification and processing for increased utilization of hybrids and specialty types such as health products and identification of coconut varieties and hybrids with high medium-chain fatty acid (MFCA) contents, among other market driven and problem solving projects that may arise.

3. *Increasing productivity of existing hybrid farms*

The following research projects may be funded: (a) establishment of a network for long-term phenological monitoring among coconut seed farms of PCA, LGUs, SUCs to better understand how coconut growth and bunch development are influenced by bio-physical, climate and management factors, thus providing the needed database for yield prediction models across environments; (b) development of site-specific water and nutrient management for precision production for small coconut farms; (c) yield gap assessment and on-farm research to reduce yield gaps; (d) on-farm adaptability trials and multi-location demonstration of viable coconut-based farming systems; and (e) pest and disease monitoring and early warning system, among other researchable areas that may arise in hybrid farms.

**B. Research and Development Results Utilization**

1. Strategic communication on coconut hybrids and hybridization research;
2. Assessment of existing communication/extension strategies on coconut hybrid farming; and
3. Development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and training modules for various stakeholders and players in the coconut hybridization program, among other researchable concerns that may arise in the implementation of the hybridization program.

**C. Policy Research and Advocacy**

1. Farmers' perspectives and acceptability of hybrids;
2. Economic evaluation of on-farm hybridization model farms, assisted pollination technique, CSet and other technologies under the hybridization program;
3. Documentation and assessment of the production and operations of parental and hybrid farms; and
4. Corporative development program, among other researchable concerns that may arise in the implementation of the hybridization program.

**D. Capability Building**

1. Manpower development in support of the long-term sustainability of the coconut breeding and hybridization program e.g., Plant Breeding and Genetics, Farming Systems/Agronomy/Physiology, Chemistry and Biochemistry, Agricultural Engineering, Socio-Economic, Bioinformatics; and
2. Infrastructure development including the upgrading of facilities and provision for equipment outlay for research institutions and centers.

**E. Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system dedicated to the coconut hybridization research program.**

In close coordination with PCA, the DOST-PCAARRD will implement the coconut R&D hybridization roadmap national and regional SUCs, including the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB), Visayas State University (VSU), and University of Southern Mindanao (USM), and other research institutions and NGOs, to provide innovative and demand-driven research in support of the hybridization targets of the industry for the benefit of the coconut farmers. These targets include the following: increasing the productivity of hybrid seeds gardens from a baseline of 45 to 80 nuts/palm/year, improve the quality of coconut planting materials, demonstrate appropriate hybrid production systems, develop new coconut hybrids for selected qualities and uses, and increase income of coconut farmers from hybrid coconut production systems.

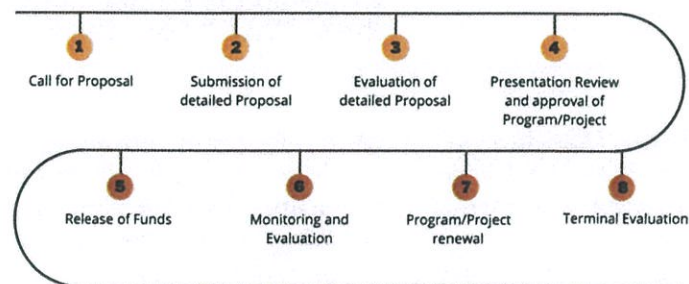
DOST-PCAARRD will facilitate the formation of a CHP Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (KMME) team to oversee the implementation of the program. Through the KMME, DOST-PCAARRD will strengthen and promote the knowledge exchange among S&T workers, experts, and the coconut farming communities. A strategic knowledge management plan covering the five-year duration of the CHP will be developed to ensure that the R&D targets are being addressed. Proposal packaging and approval of DOST-PCAARRD will adhere to the streamlined DOST guidelines. The Council will also regularly invite a representative from PCA during en banc evaluation, dry-run, and M&E activities of CHP-related programs and projects. The R&D efforts will be complemented by knowledge sharing among partners through the packaging of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials in print and digital forms to reach as much public awareness, appreciation, and use of available local technologies.

**IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

**PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

The DOST-PCAARRD, together with PCA and its network of implementers, will develop the priority research topics and milestones for the next five years. The research proposals to be funded shall be aligned with the Harmonized National Research and Development Agenda (HNRDA) and support the CHP under the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan of Republic Act No. 11524. The research proposals shall be evaluated based on the technical feasibility and financial viability of the proposal, and eligibility of the proponent, in close coordination with the PCA Project Review Committee.

Figure 8. Proposal packaging and M and E Scheme for the Coconut Hybridization Program





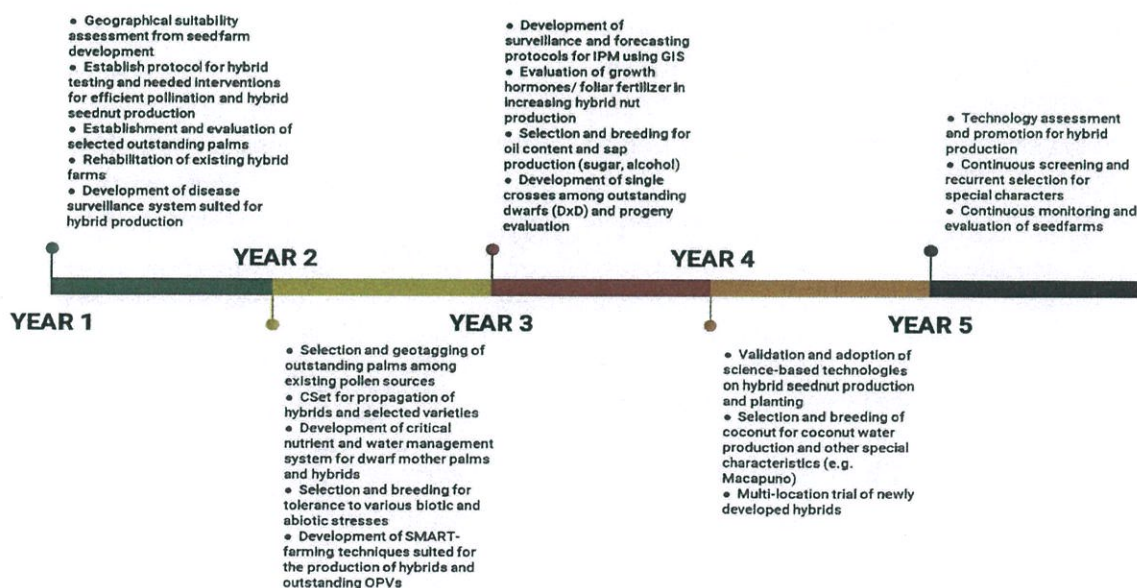
Proposals duly endorsed by their agency head are to be inputted by proponents to the DOST Project Management Information System (DPMIS). The DPMIS forwards the proposals to the Online System for Submission and Evaluation of R&D Proposals (OSEP). Proposals with complete documentary requirements are given a system-generated project code. Within five (5) working days, the proposal is forwarded to the concerned Technical Research Division (TRD) for evaluation.

The research proposals are evaluated within 17 working days by the TRD. Proposals recommended for revision are given seven (7) working days upon receipt to re-submit. If the revised proposal is found acceptable, endorsement to approving bodies is done within six (6) working days. Proposal packaging and approval of DOST-PCAARRD shall adhere with streamlined DOST Mechanisms per (DOST Administrative Order No. 11 Series of 2020). The DOST-PCAARRD shall coordinate with PCA's Project Review Committee for technical recommendations during the project review and evaluation.

Presentation, review, and approval of program/project will be through the DOST-PCAARRD's Governing Council (GC) except for research projects amounting to five M pesos (PHP 5,000,000.00) and below which will be approved by the DOST-PCAARRD's Directors' Council (DC). The project is either approved, conditionally approved, or disapproved. The head of the implementing agency is informed of the final decision of the approving bodies within ten (10) working days after the meeting.

Within 28 working days upon approval of the research program/project for funding, requisite documents for fund processing are prepared including the signing and notarization of the MOA. The TRD endorses these documents to the Office of the Executive Director for Research and Development (OED-RD) before approval of the Executive Director. The OED-RD subsequently forwards the documents to the Finance and Administrative Division (FAD) Accounting Department for processing and release of funds.

## KEY MILESTONES







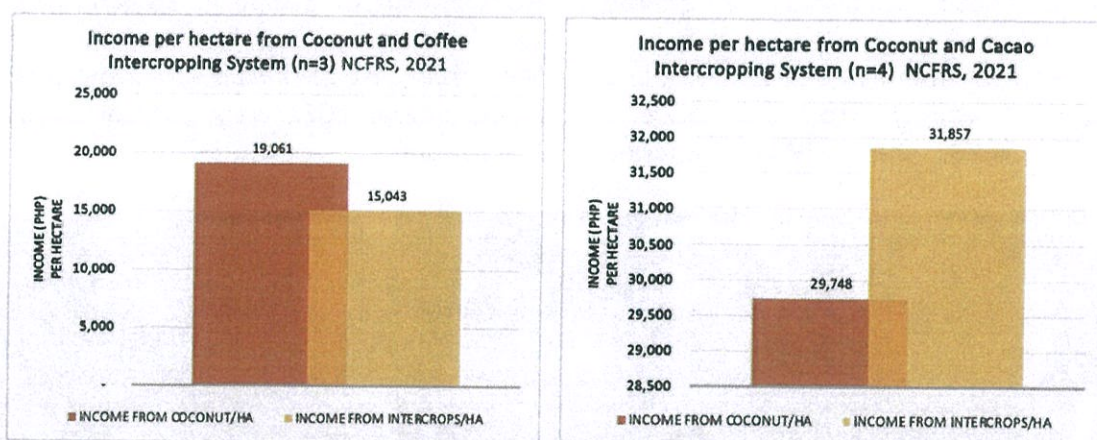
## E. COMMUNITY-BASED ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT: FARM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

### E.1. INTERCROPPING (COFFEE AND CACAO)

#### PROJECT RATIONALE

Intercropping is an important strategy to increase and diversify the income source of smallholder coconut farmers. With 80% of the 3.65 M ha of coconut areas still monocropped, the potential contribution of intercrops to increasing agricultural production without opening new lands is huge. There are many success stories attesting to the significant contribution of intercrops to increasing coconut farmers' income and total farm productivity ("*Ani*" at "*Kita*"). Random samples of 61 farmers practicing intercropping from early 2021 NCFRS registrants in 10 regions reported increases in income from intercrops ranging from 57% (Region 11) up to 600% (Region 6) (COCOFIRM, 2021).

Coffee and cacao are priority high-value crops of the Department of Agriculture and are suitable intercrops under coconuts. Figure 6.4.1a presents examples of farmers' income derived from coconut + coffee (left) and coconut + cacao (right) intercropping systems.



**Figure 9.** Farmers' Income per hectare from Coconut with Coffee (left) and Cacao (right) as intercrops  
Source: NCFRS, 2021

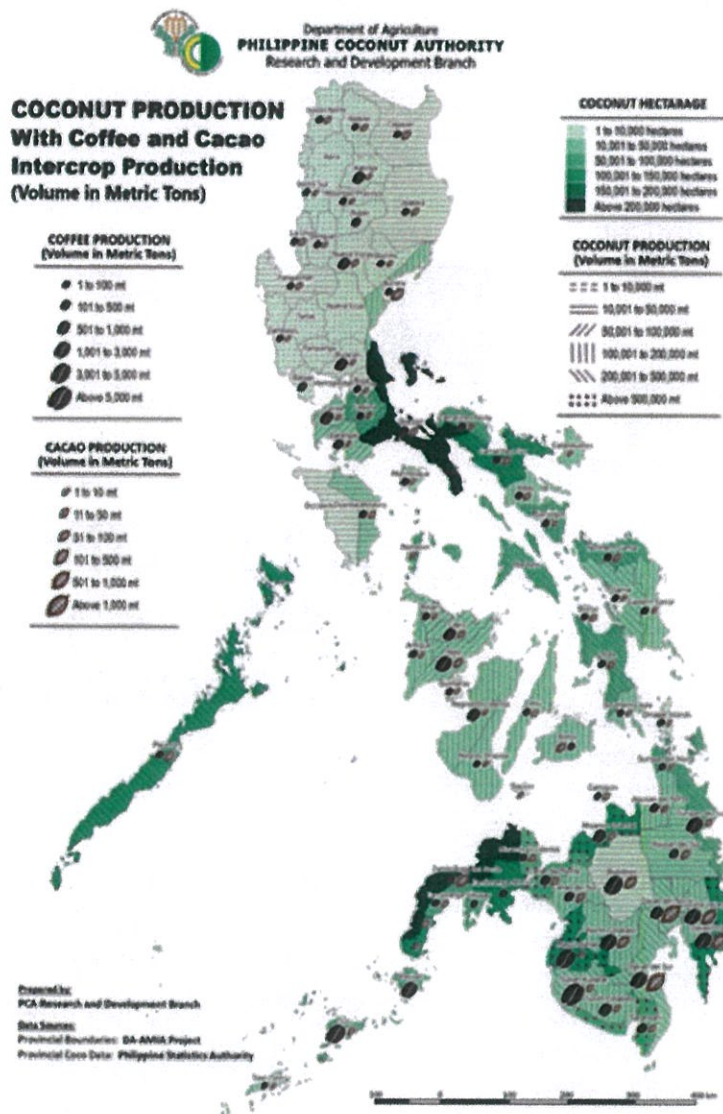
**Coffee.** Coffee is grown in 50 countries along the equatorial zone called "the green belt", and the country lies within that zone. Coffee has a long history of cultivation in the Philippines, with 26 provinces as major coffee producers. Despite this, the local coffee production at about 62,000 MT in 2019 is still unable to meet local demand of 100,000 MT (Philippine Coffee Board Inc., [www.philcoffeeboard.com](http://www.philcoffeeboard.com).) The yearly deficit is filled by imports.

The Department of Agriculture's Coffee Roadmap 2017-2022 aims to increase coffee production sevenfold by 2022 by targeting a total coffee area of 140,552 ha in 2017 to 213,788 ha by 2022.

Coffee is a profitable intercrop under coconuts, even for smallholder farmers. In the Coffee+ project involving 1,500 farmers in Bukidnon and Sultan Kudarat in 2018. Participating farmers reported an increase in their net income from PHP 30,000 in 2018 to PHP 90,000 in 2019 with a yield increase from 235 kg/ha to 477 kg/ha by adopting profitable and best integrated farming systems and with NESTLE as a ready market.

**Cacao.** Global cacao supply shortfall is expected to be at one M metric tons (MMT) by 2020. The Philippines is a net importer of cacao, consuming 50,000 MT annually while the local supply is only about 10,000-15,000 MT (DA Investment Guide for Cacao, da.gov.ph). Figure below presents the area planted and volume of production of cacao in the Philippines. While planted all over the country, commercial production is concentrated in Mindanao, notably in Davao Region, the chocolate center of the country, occupying 64% of the area planted and producing 80% of the country's cacao volume of production (PSA, 2021). Other top-producing regions include Central Luzon (Region III), Northern Mindanao (Region X), Zamboanga Peninsula (Region IX), and SOCCSKSARGEN (Region XII).

**Figure 10.** Coconut production (MT) with coffee and cacao intercrop production





## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **Brief Description of the Project**

This program aims to improve the lives of small coconut farmers by introducing coffee and cacao plants between their coconut trees. This method of intercropping provides farmers with a sustainable opportunity to boost their income while preserving their current crops.

The project focuses on organizing farmers into groups or clusters, providing training and support services, and encouraging their participation in the entire process. It aims to strengthen existing coconut farmer organizations and cooperatives to manage coffee and cacao production, processing, and marketing.

Selected beneficiaries will receive high-quality coffee and cacao seedlings, fertilizers, and other necessary inputs along with technical assistance and help with finding markets for their products. To ensure sustainability and outreach, a Pay-It-Forward scheme shall be implemented. Farmers will grow and donate coffee and cacao seedlings to the next group of beneficiaries, creating a self-sustaining cycle and reaching more families.

### **Objectives**

The Coconut-Coffee/Cacao-Based Enterprise Development Project, spearheaded by the Department of Agriculture's High Value Crops Development Program, is set to receive a 3.33% portion of the Farm Improvements program allocation, which constitutes 10% of the annual CFIDP budget. This project aims to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Support smallholder coconut farmers and their families in achieving sustainable employment and income through the intercropping of cacao and coffee under coconut;
2. Increase farm productivity by maximizing land use;
3. Increase local self-sufficiency in coffee and cacao production;
4. Develop community-based enterprises in support of other components under R.A. No. 11524; and
5. Empower coconut farmers to conserve and protect the natural resources that sustain their livelihood.

### **Interventions/Package of Assistance**

#### **C.1 Social Preparation Activities**

This will be carried out to prepare the farmer-beneficiaries for incorporating coffee and cacao into their coconut farming and entrepreneurship practices. Activities such as coaching, mentoring, and capacity building will occur prior to the technical training sessions and the distribution of planting materials and other farm inputs

#### **C.2 Technical Trainings**

Technical training will equip coconut farmer-beneficiaries with essential knowledge about cacao and coffee production. The skills and training requirements to be recommended to ATI and TESDA include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Orientation on Coffee and Cacao under Coconut Enterprise;

- Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on Establishment and Management of Coffee and Cacao Plantation under Coconut;
- Integrated Pest and Disease Management on Coffee and Cacao Plantation;
- Post-Harvest and Primary Processing;
- Product Value Addition;
- Agri-Entrepreneurship; and
- Establishment, Management, and Accreditation of Nursery

### C.3 Agricultural Inputs

Eligible individuals or PCA-accredited CFOs/CFAs/CFCs shall be provided with components tailored to their specific area. Each participant must meet the required farmers' equity to ensure the sustainability of the assistance provided. The details of the package of assistance are as follows:

Components	Package of Assistance
Tree Rehabilitation/ Rejuvenation (Technology Demonstration)	<p>Provision of pole pruners, pruning saw and shear may be subject to evaluation of the needs of the organization. The distribution should be of the following ratio:</p> <p>i. One (1) unit pruning saw and one (1) unit of pruning shear for every coconut farmer with at least 100 cacao/coffee trees; or</p> <p>ii. One (1) unit of mechanic pole pruners per ten (10) members of the organization or 5,000 trees.</p> <p>Fertilizer application and pruning shall be conducted regularly, preferably every 6 months or depending on the soil analysis and tree growth. The recommended rates per fertilization are as follows:</p> <p>i. mixture of organic and inorganic fertilizers</p> <p>ii. soil conditioners</p> <p>iii. other farm inputs such as fungicide and insecticide</p> <p>iv. water plastic drum</p>
Expansion of coffee and cacao intercropping under coconut	<p>The following agricultural inputs shall be provided to the eligible beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50 trees + 10% allowance for replacement</li> <li>- Year 1: organic fertilizer (2 bags; 200g/ tree)</li> <li>- Year 2: fungicide (18.5kg urea) and liquid fertilizers (5kg di-ammonium phosphate and 11.5kg MOP per hectare)</li> <li>- Year 3: fungicide (23kg urea) and liquid fertilizers (8kg di-ammonium phosphate and 26kg MOP per hectare)</li> <li>- water plastic drum</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: The farmers shall be encouraged to use coconut-based organic fertilizers and growing media as well as procedures aligned with organic agriculture</i></p>
Establishment of cacao and coffee nurseries	Provision of agri-inputs and technical support in the establishment and accreditation of cacao and coffee nurseries, in compliance with BPI requirements.



Components	Package of Assistance
Provision of Basic Processing / Post-harvest Equipment and Machinery	<p>The following agricultural inputs shall be provided to the eligible beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Fermentation boxes</li> <li>· Solar dryers</li> </ul>

Note: Actual inclusions in the packages of interventions to be distributed to the eligible coconut farmers/ organizations shall be based on the assessment and evaluation of the DA-HVCDP in coordination with the PCA.

DA HVCDP shall continue to support these areas by providing technical assistance and will participate in regular monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the success of coffee and cacao enterprises under coconut. Further, they will also coordinate with BPI to assist farmer-beneficiaries in acquiring accreditation to enable them to engage in the business of selling coffee/cacao planting materials. The DA Regional Stations shall be upgraded / established to ensure source of quality planting materials of coffee and cacao and in support of the tagging activities of mother trees as viable source of scion and planting material certifications.

#### **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

#### **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

In the project's operationalization, the project shall be anchored on enterprise development. Coconut-coffee/cacao-based enterprises shall be promoted for increased income and employment generation. Farms shall be consolidated into clusters and linked to markets with the CBO as the basic production unit. The CBO shall be assisted in the capacity building to undertake business planning and organized marketing activities.

Further, the following strategies will be undertaken for the implementation of coffee/cacao intercropping:

1. Rehabilitate/rejuvenate (technology demonstration) existing coffee and cacao trees intercropped under coconuts is a low-hanging fruit strategy. Farmers and coconut farmers' organizations will be trained and provided inputs and small tools/equipment to increase yield and income.
2. Expand coconut-coffee/cacao areas in HVCDP priority areas and engage more coconut farmers to be active participants in the coffee and cacao industry. Expansion sites for CFIDP will be prioritized in coconut areas with active farmers' organizations in HVCDP priority areas.
3. Sustain a stable supply of good quality coffee and cacao planting materials through the establishment of nurseries, with the capacity to produce 10,000 seedlings per year.
4. Provide the needed training to strengthen the knowledge and skills in cacao and coffee production, post-harvest, and processing, in collaboration with ATI, TESDA, and PhilMech.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

##### **Selection of Beneficiaries**

The target beneficiaries of this project will be the registered coconut farmers and coconut farm workers in the NCFRS and active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs, preferably those who

are knowledgeable on coffee and cacao production and are willing to participate in the project and adhere to its guidelines.

#### **Beneficiary Eligibility of CFOs/CFCs**

The partner CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be jointly selected by PCA, DA-HVCDP, and LGUs. Validation and shortlisting shall be conducted by representatives based on the following criteria:

1. PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs;
2. CDA/DOLE/SEC Registered;
3. Should have previous experience and good track record in the implementation of various programs/ projects from government agencies;
4. Operational history of the CFO/CFA/CFC for at least five (5) years. For conduits/ CFCs with less than five (5) years of existence, a Partner-Cooperative must be engaged to provide management assistance, with the Beneficiary-Cooperative as the project beneficiary in accordance with the CDA Guidelines on Koop-Kapatid Program; and
5. Must be willing to allocate funds and resources in support of Coffee and Cacao Intercropping, if necessary.

#### **Eligibility of Individual Coconut Farmer Beneficiary**

Individual coconut farmer beneficiaries shall be selected through the following criteria:

1. Must be registered in the NCFRS;
2. Must own at least 0.5 to 5 hectares of coconut farm;
3. An active member of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs;
4. Must be willing to participate in social preparation activities and capability enhancement training.

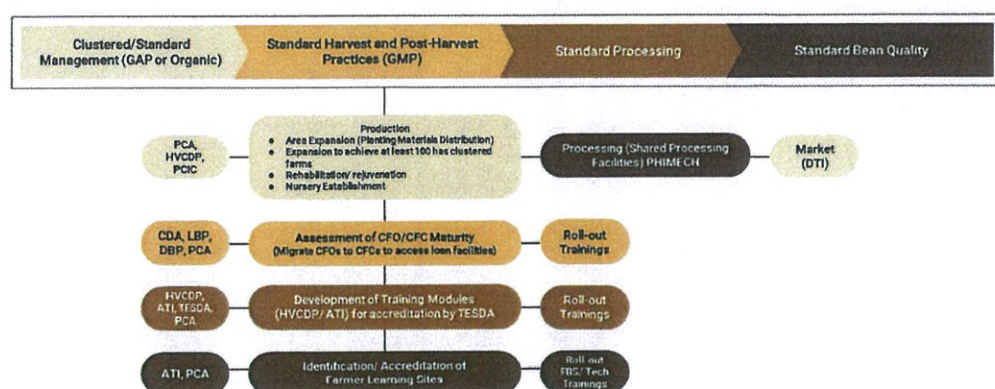
#### **Implementation Framework**

As mandated by RA 11524, the Department of Agriculture - High-Value Crops Development Program (DA - HVCDP) is the government agency that will implement the intercropping of coffee and cacao program of the CFIDP. Figure below shows the implementation framework for the intercropping component.

The implementation framework highlights the importance of convergence among implementing agencies to provide the needed support for developing working agribusiness corridors for coffee and cacao. This will be accomplished through farm clustering and consolidation following standardized farm management, support for shared facilities, credit, and infrastructure, where needed, and continuing capacity building of beneficiaries and farm labor towards a professionalized industry workforce. This is a challenge as many implementing agencies need to harmonize their targets, budgets and implementation schemes. To implement the program, indicative investment shares from the other implementing agencies will be substantial and critical to the success of the program.



Figure 11. Intercropping of Coffee and Cacao Implementation Framework



### Process of Implementation

The general process for the implementation of the Coffee-Cacao Intercropping are as follows:

#### A. Identification and Selection of Priority Areas and Participants

The PCA will provide the master list of participants (MAP), which will undergo validation, and shortlisted beneficiaries will be evaluated based on the selection criteria. Shortlisted CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will then provide an initial list of coconut farmer members, which will also undergo validation and shortlisting based on the same criteria. The generated MAP shall be endorsed by the PCA Regional Office to the HVCDP through the DA RFOs.

The HVCDP, in collaboration with PCA Regional Offices and LGUs, will conduct a suitability assessment of coconut areas based on approved targets and in accordance with the agro-climatic requirements for growing coffee and cacao. This assessment will consider suitability maps provided by the Bureau of Soil and Water Management.

#### B. Benchmarking of income and income sources of participating coconut farmer beneficiaries

A baseline survey shall be conducted for the income and income sources of the participating coconut farmer beneficiaries to assess and evaluate the gains and outcomes of the project.

#### C. Conduct of Social Preparation Activities

The social preparation activities shall be carried out, in collaboration with CDA and PCA, to prepare the farmer-beneficiaries for incorporating coffee and cacao into their coconut farming and entrepreneurship practices prior to the distribution of planting materials and other farm inputs.

#### D. Conduct of Capability Enhancement Activities

The participating farmer-beneficiaries shall undergo technical training and other related support services in coffee and cacao production, post-harvest, processing, and marketing. Training on entrepreneurship shall also be conducted to enhance business attitude and skills thereby, ensuring project profitability and sustainability. These activities shall be facilitated by DA HVCDP, TESDA, ATI, PhilMech, and DTI.

#### E. Identification of Drop-Off Points (DOPs)

To minimize transportation/logistic costs, an initial delivery site of agricultural inputs shall be identified. This should be strategically located to the clustered beneficiaries and properly assessed by HVCDP, PCA, and LGUs.

**F. Procurement of Agricultural Inputs**

The source of funds for the procurement of agri-inputs shall be provided by DA HVCDP through the allocated fund from the Coconut Farmers Industry Trust Fund, and the facilitation of procurement shall be handled by the DA-RFO. Planting materials shall be sourced from BPI-accredited nurseries.

**G. Distribution of inputs**

Provision of agricultural inputs will be facilitated after the social preparation activities, capability enhancement activities, and other necessary procedures have been completed. Upon the delivery of inputs by the DA-RFOs, representatives from the PCA and LGU must be present to confirm and validate both the materials and the recipients.

**H. Establishment of Nursery**

Active CFAs/CFOs/CFCs with existing mother trees and with the capacity to operate as nurseries shall be provided with the necessary production support such as technical assistance, agricultural inputs, among others. This is to ensure the supply of the coffee and cacao planting materials in the community and to support rehabilitation and expansion strategies stipulated in this Plan. The program shall also support the Hub and Node model in the establishment of coffee and cacao nurseries and multiplier farms to increase the number of community-based nurseries operated and/or managed by qualified and well-equipped farmers and farmer organizations / agricultural cooperatives.

**I. Provision of Technical Support Service**

The DA - HVCDP, partner LGUs, and concerned government agencies shall provide the necessary technical support services in the implementation of the intercropping component.



## **E. 2. NATIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INTEGRATION**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

Relying solely on coconut farming is not dependable for small-scale farmers with land holdings of 2.0 hectares or less. Fluctuations in global oil markets heavily impact local coconut prices, leaving farmers with low returns regardless of quality. Meanwhile, other players in the coconut value chain profit more, leaving farmers vulnerable to market uncertainties.

To increase productivity and profitability, farming can be complemented with intercropping of high-value crops and raising animal husbandry under coconut. Integrated farming systems offer numerous benefits, including increased farm output and income, maximized land utilization, enhanced biodiversity, and increased resilience to external pressures.

In the CFIDP Community-based Farm Enterprise Development component, eligible farmer beneficiaries shall be awarded with native animals to be raised in their coconut farms. The native animals are defined as breeds of chickens, pigs, cattle, goats, sheep, ducks, and other domesticated farm animals that have adapted to specific geographical locations through natural selection. These uniquely Filipino breeds possess high tolerance to heat stress and changing weather, improved disease resistance, and a unique flavor sought after by locals. These animals play a vital role in the cultural, social, and economic life of rural communities.

The approved CFIDP, 2022 allows the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) to provide livestock and poultry to be integrated into coconut farming, aiming to enhance farm productivity and income. The animals offered include chickens, pigs, goats, and cattle, all of which are intended to be free-range and native breeds to support the efforts of local animal breeders.

During public consultations with industry stakeholders, many coconut farmers from remote and mountainous areas requested the inclusion of native horses as a mode of transportation and their aid in harvesting produce. Responding to these demands, the BAI revised the program to include native horses. This addition aims to address the specific needs of coconut farmers in these challenging terrains, thereby improving their mobility and overall farm efficiency.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **Brief Description of the Project**

The Livestock and Poultry program will support the Native Animal Breeder Production Program (NABP) through the integration of native animals such as chicken, pig, goat, and cattle to coconut production areas. The project involves the establishment and development of native animal breeder farms in partnership with PCA accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs, Local Government Units (LGUs), and other government entities.

The Livestock and Poultry Integration of Native Animals is composed of five (5) components:

1. Free-range native chicken under coconut (Manukan sa niyugan)
2. Native pig under coconut (Babuyan sa niyugan)
3. Native goat under coconut (Kambingan sa niyugan)
4. Native cattle under coconut (Bakahan sa niyugan)
5. Native horse under coconut (Kabayo sa niyugan)

## Objectives

The project aims to contribute to uplifting the economic situation of coconut farmers through the integration of native animal production to attain increased coconut farm productivity.

Specifically, the project aims to:

1. Provide breeders of native animals to coconut farmers as a program for coconut farm diversification.
2. Provide capability enhancement training on native animal breeder production for coconut farmer-beneficiaries.
3. Increase local meat production to contribute to the increasing demand for meat in the community.
4. Provide market linkage for coconut products as well as the production of native animal breeders through farmers' cooperative/association (FCA).
5. Contribute to increasing the income of the coconut farmer-beneficiaries.

## Interventions/Package of Assistance

### C.1 Social Preparation Activities

This will be carried out to prepare the farmer-beneficiaries for incorporating livestock and poultry into their coconut farming and entrepreneurship practices.

### C.2 Technical Trainings

Technical training shall provide coconut farmer beneficiaries necessary knowledge on native animal production, processing, and marketing. A list of skills and training requirements shall be endorsed to ATI, TESDA, and PhilMech to complement in the implementation.

### C.3 Agricultural Inputs

Eligible individuals or PCA-accredited CFOs/CFAs/CFCs shall be provided with components tailored to their specific area. Each participant must meet the required farmers' equity to ensure the sustainability of the assistance provided. The BAI in close coordination with PCA shall ensure that corresponding modules to be dispersed complement the needs and potentials of the beneficiary, contributing to their overall socio-economic status.

The details of the package of assistance are as follows:

Components	Package of Assistance	Farmers' Equity
Free-range native chicken under coconut	<p>A total of fifteen (15) individual coconut farmers who are active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be grouped as one (1) cluster.</p> <p>Each cluster member will receive the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 50 heads of 30-35 days old native chicken</li><li>• two (2) bags (50kg/bag) of commercial grower chicken feeds</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>6. Provide land for the establishment of animal housing and forage areas.</li><li>7. The recommended forage area is about 2,500 square meters per head of native animals.</li><li>8. Provide the BAI recommended animal housing requirements for</li></ol>



Components	Package of Assistance	Farmers' Equity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCD vaccine</li> <li>• fishnet for fencing as initial starter kits</li> </ul> <p>Each cluster will be provided with one (1) unit of incubator setter of 1,000-egg capacity with separate 300 capacity hatcher</p>	free-range native chicken.
Native pig under coconut	<p>A total of ten (10) individual coconut farmers who are active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be grouped as one (1) cluster.</p> <p>Each cluster member will receive the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 heads of pigs (five (5) heads of native pig (2m:3f) per farmer)</li> <li>• two (2) bags (50kg/bag) of commercial grower feeds</li> <li>• vaccines and dewormers</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide land for the establishment of animal housing and forage areas.</li> <li>2. The recommended forage area is about 2,500 square meters per head of native animals.</li> <li>3. Provide the BAI recommended animal housing requirements for native pigs.</li> </ol>
Native goat under coconut	<p>A total of ten (10) individual coconut farmers who are active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be grouped as one (1) cluster.</p> <p>Each cluster member will receive the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• three (3) heads of native goat (1m:2f)</li> <li>• two (2) bags (50kg/bag) of commercial grower feeds</li> <li>• vaccines, and vitamin ADE as initial starter kits</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide land for the establishment of animal housing and forage areas.</li> <li>2. The recommended forage area is about 2,500 square meters per head of native animals.</li> <li>3. Provide the BAI recommended animal housing requirements for native goats.</li> </ol>
Native cattle / carabao under coconut	<p>A total of fifteen (15) individual coconut farmers who are active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be grouped as one (1) cluster.</p> <p>Each cluster member will receive the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one (1) head of female native cattle / carabao</li> <li>• two (2) bags (50kg/bag) of commercial grower feeds</li> <li>• vaccines, and vitamin ADE</li> </ul> <p>The cluster shall receive one head breeder bull.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide land for the establishment of animal housing and forage areas.</li> <li>2. The recommended forage area is about 2,500 square meters per head of native animals.</li> <li>3. Provide the BAI recommended animal housing requirements for native goats.</li> </ol>
Native horse under coconut	<p>A total of fifteen (15) individual coconut farmers who are active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be grouped as one (1) cluster.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide land for the establishment of animal housing and forage area.</li> <li>2. The recommended forage area is about 2,500 square meters</li> </ol>

Components	Package of Assistance	Farmers' Equity
	<p>Each cluster member will receive the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one (1) head of mare (female native horse)</li> <li>• two (2) bags (50kg/bag) of commercial grower feeds</li> <li>• vaccines, and vitamin ADE</li> </ul> <p>The cluster shall receive one breeder stallion (male native horse)</p>	<p>per head of native animals.</p> <p>3. Provide the BAI recommended animal housing requirements for native horses.</p>

The BAI shall partner with the Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) to facilitate the implementation of the native carabao under coconut. Further, BAI shall continue to support the selected areas by providing technical assistance and will participate in regular monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the success of raising native animals under coconut. They will also provide assistance to farmer beneficiaries in acquiring a multiplier/commercial breeder farm accreditation to increase the number of native poultry and livestock producers and native animal population.

#### INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

#### IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The project involves the establishment and development of native animal breeder farms in partnership with PCA accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs, LGUs, and other government entities and will follow the following framework. Figure 6.4.2a presents the framework for livestock and poultry integration of native animals and the required convergence with other implementing agencies.

In the project's operationalization, the project shall adopt the Department of Agriculture's Farm and Fisheries Clustering and Consolidation (F2C2). The project also seeks to ensure gender sensitivity and inclusiveness in its approaches, engaging both men and women in the project areas.

#### Selection of Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of this project will be the registered coconut farmers and coconut farm workers in the NCFRS and active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs, preferably those who are knowledgeable on livestock and poultry raising and are willing to participate in the project and adopt the project guidelines.

#### Beneficiary Eligibility of CFOs/CFCs

The partner CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be jointly selected by PCA, BAI and LGUs for the identification of beneficiaries. Further validation and shortlisting shall be conducted by representatives based on the following criteria:

- PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs;
- CDA/DOLE/SEC Registered;
- Should have previous experience and good track record in the implementation of various programs/ projects from government agencies;
- Suitability of the area/farm to livestock and poultry activities based on BAI assessment and evaluation;



- e. Operational history of the CFA/CFO/CFC for at least five (5) years. For conduits/CFAs with less than five (5) years of existence, a Big Brother Cooperative must be engaged to provide management assistance, with the younger coconut farmer group as the project beneficiary in accordance with the CDA Big Brother/Small Brother Program guidelines;
- f. Expressed willingness of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs members to engage into livestock and poultry farming; and
- g. Must be willing to allocate funds and resources in support of BAI, if necessary.

### Beneficiary Eligibility of Individual Coconut Farmer Beneficiary

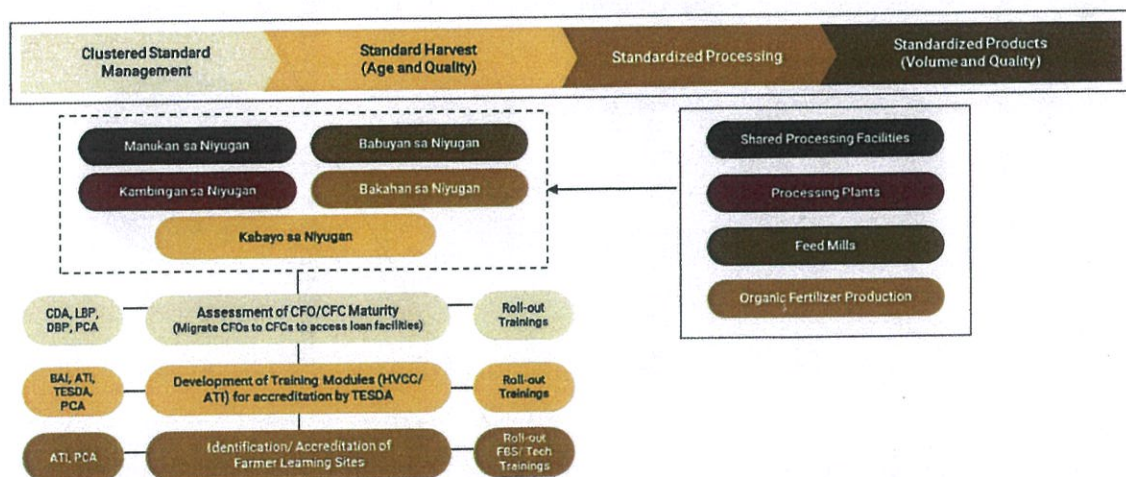
Individual coconut farmer beneficiaries shall be selected through the following criteria:

- a. Must be registered in the NCFRS;
- b. Must own at least 0.5 to 5 hectares of coconut farm;
- c. An active member of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs;
- d. Must have available farmland for forage production and animal shelter/housing as their counterpart;
- e. Preferably with experience in caring and managing native animals; and
- f. Must be willing to participate in social preparation activities and capability enhancement training.

### Implementation Framework

As mandated by RA 11524, the Bureau of Animal Industry is the government agency that will implement the livestock and poultry integration of native animals' program of the CFIDP.

Figure 12. Implementation framework for the Livestock and poultry integration component



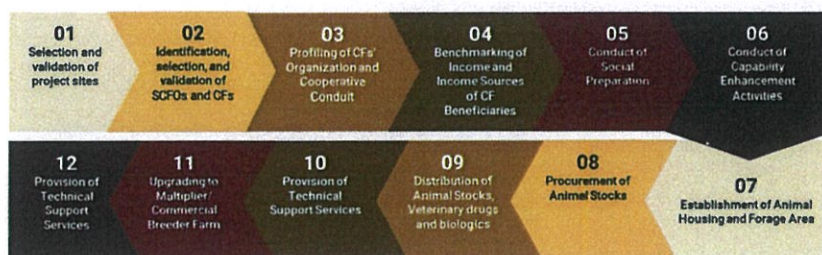
To assure the increased income of the farmer beneficiaries through a multiplier/commercial breeder farm of native animals, standardized management practices for native animal production and processing should be established to ensure that the CFAs/CFOs/CFCs are able to meet the market requirements in terms of volume and quality. The whole government approach shall be adopted wherein various agencies shall provide technical assistance to the beneficiaries.

The LBP and DBP shall assess the maturity of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs to be able to access available credit sources under the CFIDP. Further, BAI, TESDA, and ATI shall develop training modules to strengthen the knowledge and skills of the farmer beneficiaries.

The ATI and PCA shall then identify and accredit farmer learning sites from the CFAs/CFOs/CFCs that can showcase successful management practices for native animal production and processing.

#### A. Process of Implementation

The general process for the implementation of the Livestock and Poultry Integration of Native Animals are as follows:



##### 1. Selection and Validation of Project Sites

The proposed sites shall be evaluated /assessed based on the condition of the area, topography, climate, availability of resources, market accessibility, peace, and security, among others.

##### 2. Identification, Selection, and Validation of Beneficiaries

The PCA will provide the master list of participants (MAP), which will undergo validation, and shortlisted beneficiaries will be evaluated based on the selection criteria. Shortlisted CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will then provide an initial list of coconut farmer members, which will also undergo validation and shortlisting based on the same criteria. The generated MAP shall be endorsed by the PCA Regional Office to the BAI.

##### 3. Profiling of Coconut Farmers' Organization and Cooperative Conduit

Basic information about the partner beneficiaries including their human resources, financial capacity and other relevant information shall be gathered and validated based on the eligibility criteria.

##### 4. Benchmarking of income and income sources of participating coconut farmer beneficiaries

A baseline survey shall be conducted for the income and income sources of the participating coconut farmer beneficiaries to assess and evaluate the gains and outcomes of the project.

##### 5. Conduct of Social Preparation Activities

This will be carried out to prepare the farmer-beneficiaries in the integration of native animal production in their regular farming activities prior to distribution of animal stocks.

##### 6. Conduct of Capability Enhancement Activities

The participating farmer beneficiaries shall undergo technical training and other related support services in native animal production, processing, and marketing. Training on entrepreneurship shall also be conducted to enhance business attitude and skills thereby, ensuring project profitability and sustainability. These activities shall be led by BAI, co-facilitated by TESDA, ATI, PhilMech, and DTI.



**7. Establishment of Animal Housing and Forage Area**

Coconut farmer beneficiaries shall establish a forage production area to ensure the feed availability to sustain the feed requirement of native animals. Further, animal housing shall be required from the farmer beneficiaries prior to the distribution of animal stocks. These requirements shall be in accordance with the recommended specifications of BAI to ensure that the provided animals will be taken care of.

**8. Procurement of Animal Stocks**

Source of funds for the procurement of animal stocks shall be provided by BAI thru the allocated fund from the Coconut Farmers Industry Trust Fund, and the facilitation of procurement shall be handled by the DA-RFO Livestock Division.

**9. Distribution of inputs including animal stocks, veterinary drugs and biologics**

Entrustment of animals to project recipients will be facilitated after the social preparation activities, capability enhancement activities, and the establishment of forage area and animal housing of coconut farmer-beneficiaries have been completed, following the CFA/CFO/CFC internal guidelines stipulated in the Deed of Undertaking. Upon the delivery of inputs by the DA-RFOs, representatives from the PCA and LGU must be present to confirm and validate both the materials and the recipients.

**10. Upgrading to Multiplier/Commercial Breeder Farm**

From year 3 to year 5, the clustered group beneficiaries will be recommended to apply for Multiplier/Commercial Breeder Farm accreditation. Animal facilities and equipment requirements for the establishment of a Multiplier Breeder Farm will be requested from the PhilMech subject to the availability of funds. Procurement of basic processing or post-harvest equipment and machinery may be facilitated by BAI.

**11. Provision of Technical Support Service**

The BAI, cooperative conduit, partner LGUs, and concerned government agencies shall provide the necessary technical support services in animal reproduction, nutrition, and animal health, forage production and improved feeding system.





## **E.3. DAIRY INTEGRATION**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

The country's domestic milk production falls significantly short of its annual dairy requirement, despite efforts in increasing the production. As reported by the Philippine Statistics Authority, the local production in 2023 stood at 29,099.91 metric tons. Consequently, the domestic dairy sector heavily relies on imports to bridge this gap. In 2023, the country imported 2,901,365.20 metric tons of milk and milk products to meet the demand for dairy. Majority of these imports originated from the United States of America, New Zealand, and Indonesia.

Coconut farmers are highly dependent on copra production. Currently, the coconut industry is suffering from the local copra prices in the global market due to the glut in the global supply of vegetable oils. This glut is influenced by the rapid expansion and increase in the production of palm oil in Indonesia and Malaysia.

The National Dairy Authority, a Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation (GOCC) attached to the Department of Agriculture, is tasked to develop and disseminate appropriate smallholder based-dairy technology, improve livelihood opportunities and increase income levels through dairying. It also aims to enhance the nutritional intake of children and pregnant and nursing mothers through the promotion of locally produced milk and milk products.

The signing of Republic Act 11524 or the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act from which NDA will have a 3.33% share of the yearly allocation, will help coconut farmers raise their incomes, alleviate poverty, and achieve social equity. Funding from the Coco Levy Trust Fund will provide the needed resources to expand the reach of existing NDA dairy areas to more coconut farmers' organizations and cooperatives and establish new dairy areas in suitable and receptive coconut communities.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **Brief Description of the Project**

The project involves the establishment and development of profitable coconut farms integrated with dairy enterprises in partnership with PCA accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs, Local Government Units (LGUs), and other government entities, spearheaded by National Dairy Authority (NDA) and PCA.

#### **Objectives**

This project is set to contribute to uplifting the economic situation of coconut farmers through the integration of dairy animal production to attain increased coconut farm productivity and specifically, aims to:

1. Increase income of coconut farmers through integrated coconut-dairy farming systems;
2. Promote dairy farming and coconut farming as viable integrated farming enterprises;
3. Enhance capacities of coconut farmers on dairy technology;
4. Contribute in the attainment of targeted national milk production;
5. Contribute in increasing national dairy animal population; and
6. Expand dairy areas through integrated coconut-dairy farming systems.

## Interventions/Package of Assistance

### Social Preparation Activities

This will be carried out to prepare the farmer-beneficiaries for incorporating dairy animals into their coconut farming and entrepreneurship practices. Activities such as coaching, mentoring, and capacity building will occur prior to the technical training sessions and the distribution of animals and other necessary inputs.

### Technical Trainings

Technical trainings shall provide coconut farmer beneficiaries necessary knowledge on dairy production, basic milk processing, and marketing. List of skills and training requirements shall be endorsed to ATI and TESDA to complement in the implementation.

### Agricultural Inputs and Processing Equipment

Each coconut farmer beneficiary shall receive a module package, to which be distributed through coconut farmer organizations/cooperative, while operating capital and basic facilities and equipment shall be part of farmer's equity. The NDA in close coordination with PCA shall ensure that corresponding modules to be dispersed complement the needs and potentials of the beneficiary, contributing to their overall socio-economic status.

Modules	Package of Assistance	Farmers' Equity
Dairy Cattle or other large ruminants	<p>One module involves the dispersal of five (5) heads of dairy cattle with one double-bucket portable milking machine (80-liter capacity), three milk cans (20-liter capacity), and one chest-type freezer (two-door).</p> <p>One set of basic milking equipment (comprising one unit of double-bucket portable milking machine with one set of replacement parts (80-liter capacity), five milk cans (20-liter capacity), and one chest-type freezer (two-door)) will be provided for every ten (10) dairy cattle or two clustered dairy farms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Animal housing</li><li>• 1.5 ha. area for improved pasture development</li><li>• Corn silage requirement or alternative feed (per head/day)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ 35 kg/head/day</li></ul></li><li>• Concentrate<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ 3 kg/head/day</li></ul></li><li>• Initial capital requirement for 3-month operations</li><li>• Waste management system</li></ul>
Dairy Goat	<p>One module involves the dispersal of ten heads of dairy goat with a single-bucket milking machine including replacement parts (40-liter capacity), one milk can (20-liter capacity), and one chest-type freezer (two-door).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Animal housing (</li><li>• 1 ha. area for pasture development</li><li>• Corn silage requirement or alternative feed (per head/day)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ 2.5 kg/head/day</li></ul></li><li>• Fresh Chopped Corn<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ 7.85 kg/head/day</li></ul></li><li>• Initial capital requirement for 3-month operations</li><li>• Waste management system</li></ul>



This shall be implemented through the following approaches/strategies:

### **1: Rejuvenation and Rehabilitation of Existing Dairy Production Areas**

This involves the assessment of existing coconut farms integrated with dairy production, to determine their needs on structural, technical capacity, management operation and the identification of possible intervention of the agency, e.g. milking equipment and/ or facilities, technical assistance and the likes.

### **2: Expansion of Dairy Production Areas**

Involves the establishment of new sites within and outside the NDA dairy zones to provide dairy animals, forage assistance, technical services such as artificial insemination, animal health and nutrition support and corresponding milk processing equipment/facility, as needed.

### **3: Establishment/Enhancement of Dairy Processing Facilities**

This involves upgrading of existing facilities and establishment of new cocodairy farms within various dairy zones through the needed implementation assistance such as financial and technical support by PhilMech upon request.

## **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

The project involves the establishment and development of profitable coconut farms integrated with dairy animals in partnership with PCA-accredited Coconut Farmers Association (CFAs)/Coconut Farmers' Organizations (CFOs)/Coconut Farmers' Cooperative (CFCs), Local Government Units (LGUs), and other government entities and will follow the following framework.

In the operationalization, the project shall adopt the clustering scheme (reference: the Department of Agriculture's Farm and Fisheries Clustering and Consolidation or F2C2, or communal scheme), whichever may be deemed more suitable. The project also seeks to ensure gender sensitivity and inclusiveness in its approaches, engaging both men and women in the project areas.

### **Selection of Beneficiaries**

The target beneficiaries of this project will be the registered coconut farmers in the National Coconut Farmers Registry System and the active members of PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs. Below are the eligibility criteria:

#### **Beneficiary Eligibility of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs**

The partner CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be jointly selected by PCA, NDA and LGUs for the identification of possible beneficiaries. Further validation and shortlisting shall be done by representatives based on the following criteria:

- a. PCA Accredited CFAs/CFOs/CFCs;
- b. CDA/DOLE/SEC Registered;
- c. Should have previous experience and good track record in the implementation of various programs/ projects from government agencies;
- d. Suitability of the area/farm to dairy activities based on NDA assessment and evaluation;

- e. Proximity to existing milk processing plants and other dairy facilities;
- f. Operational history of the CFA/CFO/CFC for at least five (5) years. For conduits/CFAs with less than five (5) years of existence, a Big Brother Cooperative must be engaged to provide management assistance, with the younger coconut farmer group as the project beneficiary in accordance with the CDA Big Brother/Small Brother Program guidelines;
- g. Expressed willingness of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs members to engage into dairy farming; and
- h. Must be willing to allocate funds and resources in support of NDA, if necessary.

### Beneficiary Eligibility of Individual Coconut Farmer Beneficiary

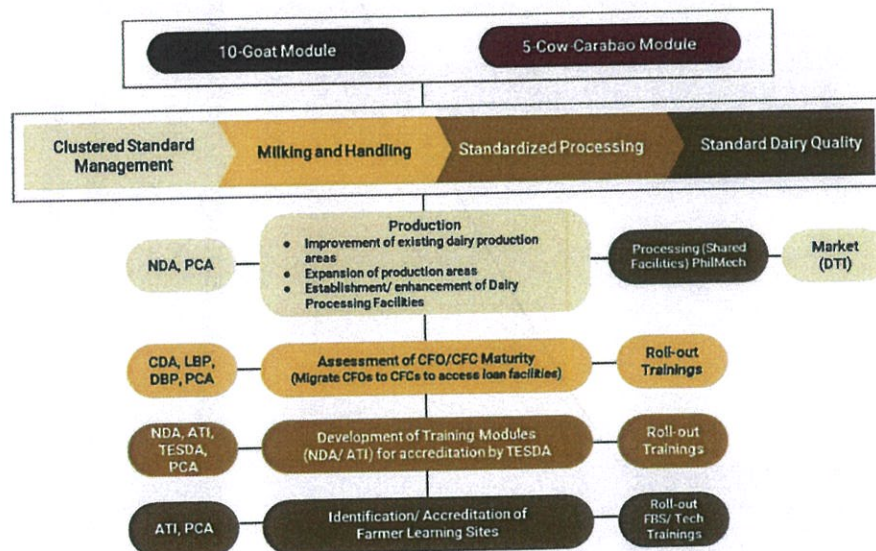
Individual coconut farmer and coconut farm worker beneficiaries shall be selected through the following criteria:

- a. Must be registered in the NCFRS;
- b. Must own at least 0.5 to 5 hectares of coconut farm;
- c. An active member of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs;
- d. Must have available farmland for forage production and animal shelter/housing as their counterpart;
- e. Preferably with experience in caring and managing dairy animals; and
- f. Must be willing to participate in social preparation activities and capability enhancement training.

Items a to d shall be evaluated by the PCA Regional Offices while the remaining items shall be evaluated by the NDA.

### Implementation framework

Figure 11. Implementation Framework of the Dairy Integration Program



### Process of Implementation

The general process for the implementation of Dairy Integration includes the following:



1. **Selection and Validation of Project Sites (Area Scanning/Assessment/Site Selection)**  
The proposed sites shall be evaluated /assessed based on the condition of the area, topography, climate, availability of resources, market accessibility, peace and security, among others.
2. **Identification, Selection and Validation of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs and Coconut Farmer Beneficiaries**
  - **For the CFAs/CFOs/CFCs** – an initial list of CFAs/CFOs/CFCs will be provided by PCA. The list shall be subject to evaluation and validation and shortlisting based on the selection criteria.
  - **For the Farmer-Beneficiaries** – an initial list of coconut farmer members will be provided by the chosen CFAs/CFOs/CFCs. The list shall also be subject to evaluation and validation and shortlisting based on the selection criteria.
3. **Profiling of Beneficiaries**  
Basic information about the partner beneficiaries including their human resources, financial capacity and the likes shall be gathered and validated based on the eligibility criteria.
4. **Benchmarking of income and income sources of participating coconut farmer-beneficiaries**  
A baseline survey for the income and income sources of the participating coconut farmer beneficiaries shall be collected to assess and evaluate the gains and outcomes of the project.
5. **Conduct of Social Preparation Activities**  
This will be carried out to prepare the farmer-beneficiaries in the integration of dairy animals in their regular farming activities prior to distribution of animal stocks.
6. **Conduct of Capability Enhancement Activities**  
The participating individual farmer beneficiaries shall undergo technical training and other related support services in dairy animal production, processing, and marketing. Training on entrepreneurship shall also be conducted to enhance business attitude and skills thereby ensuring project profitability and sustainability. This shall be led by the NDA, co-facilitated by TESDA, ATI and DTI.
7. **Establishment of Animal Housing and Forage Area**  
Each coconut farmer-beneficiary shall be required to provide the housing and forage area for the livestock as their counterpart to ensure that the animals are well taken care of and to sustain the feed requirement. These requirements shall be in accordance with the recommended specifications of NDA to ensure that the provided animals will be taken care of.
8. **Identification of Delivery Site**  
Prior to the procurement of animal stocks, an initial delivery site for the acclimatization of the animal stocks must be identified. This should be strategically located to the clustered beneficiaries and properly assessed by NDA, PCA and LGU.
9. **Procurement of Animal Stocks and Equipment**  
The procurement process of livestock and basic milking equipment shall be handled by NDA. Source of funds shall be from the Coconut Farmers Industry Trust Fund allocated to the agency.

## 10. Distribution of Animal Stocks and Equipment

Entrustment of animals to project recipients will be facilitated after the social preparation activities, capability enhancement activities, and the establishment of forage area and animal housing of coconut farmer-beneficiaries have been completed, following the CFA/CFO/CFC internal guidelines stipulated in the Deed of Undertaking.

Each coconut farmer-beneficiaries shall receive the corresponding number of heads as described in this chapter. The NDA shall disperse large and small ruminants based on the farmer-beneficiaries' requests and following a suitability assessment conducted by the NDA. These will be distributed through the selected CFA/CFO/CFC of each project site. NDA shall coordinate with PCA and/or LGU for the provision of logistical assistance for the delivery of animal stocks and equipment to the pre-identified delivery site per cluster.

## 11. Provision of Technical Support Services

NDA shall provide the necessary technical support services in animal reproduction, animal nutrition, animal health, forage production and improved feeding system, dairy production and processing to support dairy farming activities and ensure successful dairy enterprise. This shall be part of their regular monitoring and evaluation activity.

## 12. Upgrading to Multiplier/Commercial Breeder Farm

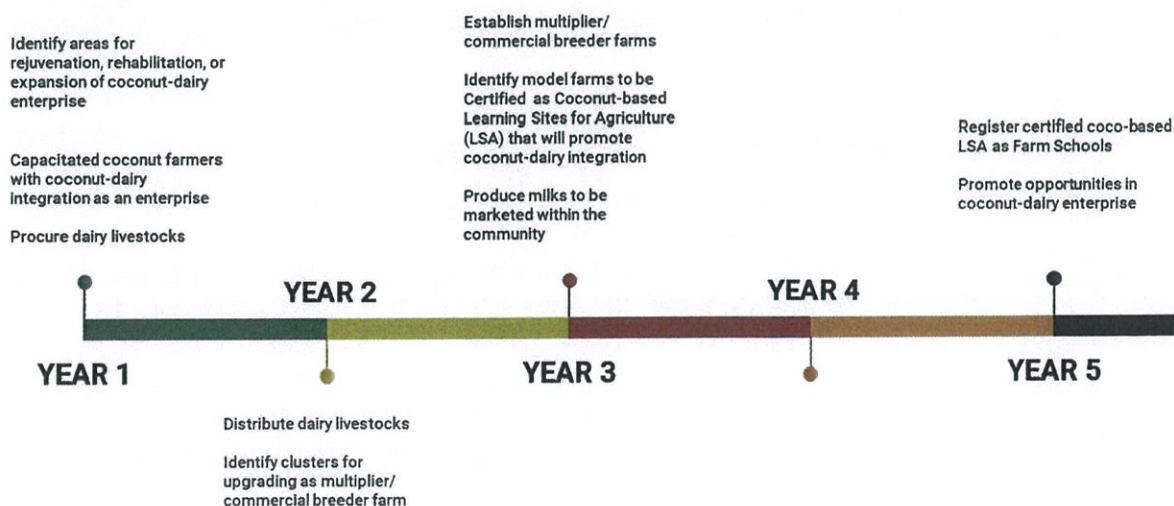
NDA shall assist farmer-beneficiaries in acquiring a multiplier/commercial breeder farm accreditation to increase the number of dairy animal producers and dairy animal population.

## 13. Conditional Grant Scheme

To sustain and expand the livestock population, a conditional grant scheme shall be adopted. The recipient is bound to sell the 3rd healthy female offspring to NDA following the fair price index at the time of sale. If it opts to sell or dispose of the succeeding female offspring, the first option shall be offered to the NDA.

The dairy animal/s received from the NDA shall in no case be sold to anyone within the period of five (5) years. A holding period, covering the productive life of the animal/s shall bind the recipient into mere use of the animal. Within this period, the recipient shall submit production and all animal related reports to the NDA.

### MILESTONES





## **F. INTEGRATED COCONUT PROCESSING AND DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS (SHARED PROCESSING FACILITIES)**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

In support of the CFIDP Community-based Enterprise Development: Farm Rehabilitation and Improvement, a component for Integrated Processing of Coconut and Downstream Products is formed to increase incomes of farmers. The Plan shall take into account the distribution of the annual allocation from the Trust Fund and as stated in the RA 11524 “Shared facilities for processing, to be implemented by PhilMech, the beneficiaries of which are coconut farmer cooperatives, in its absence, to the local government units (LGUs) of identified coconut producing towns”.

As the government agency responsible for implementing the shared facilities program component of the Plan, PhilMech is mandated to generate, extend, and commercialize appropriate and problem-oriented agriculture and fishery postharvest and mechanization technologies. It has the technical experience in implementing agricultural mechanization programs such as the current Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Program (RCEP).

In the approved CFIDP 2022, the implementation of the Shared Facilities for Processing (SFP) was a collaborative effort between PhilMech and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The mechanism involved DPWH constructing the buildings while PhilMech managed the procurement of equipment and machinery which intended to maximize the resources and expedite the process. However, the division of responsibilities for an activity led to several implementation challenges, mainly the lack of coherence in the timelines of the concerned agencies resulted in slow progress. The construction schedules of DPWH often did not align with PhilMech’s equipment procurement timelines, causing delays and negative operational feedback. Furthermore, assessment reports identified this strategy as counterproductive, noting that it restricted the flexibility needed for effective program implementation.

In response to these issues, the CFIDP Program Steering Committee recommended the PhilMech to take full responsibility for the SFP program, including the construction of buildings. This decision aims to streamline the process by consolidating all aspects of the SFP program, from design to finish of the facilities. Meanwhile, the DPWH’s role was refocused to prioritize the construction of farm-to-market roads and other infrastructure that supports the SPF initiatives that will boost development of the coconut industry and will benefit the coconut farmers.

By making these changes, the CFIDP aims to eliminate the identified bottlenecks and improve the overall effectiveness of the SFP implementation. This reorganization is expected to accelerate the development and deployment of shared processing facilities, ultimately contributing to the main goals of the CFIDP by enhancing farm productivity and increasing the incomes of coconut farmers.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Shared Facilities Program provides intervention to the community-based social enterprise through applying practical solutions on coconut processing, production, and distribution towards developing the local coconut industry. Shared Facilities will also include processing of products from farm diversification such as coffee, cacao and livestock. It focuses on establishing integrated processing of coconut and downstream products intended to increase incomes of farmers. The Plan shall take into account the distribution of the annual allocation from the Trust Fund, “shared facilities for processing, to be implemented by PhilMech, the beneficiaries of which are coconut farmers cooperatives, in its absence, to the local government units (LGUs) of identified coconut producing towns”.



As the government agency responsible for implementing the shared facilities program component of the Plan, PHilMech is mandated to generate, extend, and commercialize appropriate and problem-oriented agriculture and fishery postharvest and mechanization technologies. It has the technical experience in implementing agricultural mechanization programs such as the current Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Program (RCEP).

The objectives of the Shared Facilities Program under the CFIDP are as follows: (1) to establish community and coconut-based shared facilities nationwide; (2) to enhance the competitiveness of the value chains in the coconut areas by improving product quality and reducing unit costs; and, (3) to develop the entrepreneurial and technical capability of the farmers/beneficiaries towards viable and sustainable operation of the shared facilities.

The law also states that all projects shall be evaluated on the basis of financial returns and increased farmers' income. A shared facility for processing is therefore configured in such a way that it is a viable enterprise, making profits for its farmer-members, can pay good prices for its raw material requirements and can sell affordable products of high quality.

The shared facilities shall be shared or jointly used, owned, or operated by the farmers' cooperative for the following purposes: manufacturing, packaging, labeling, storing, and marketing of selected coconut products and/or by-products for distribution to local or international clients. The set-up of the shared facilities will include the following: building, processing equipment and machinery, storage facilities, hauling and transport vehicle/ tractor or truck, coconut harvesting equipment, basic testing instruments and other ancillary equipment for processing.

#### **INTERVENTIONS / PACKAGE OF ASSISTANCE**

The project involves the establishment of shared facilities for processing and value adding activities for coconut, coffee, cacao and livestock. The set-up for Shared Facilities for Processing will comprise the building, processing equipment & machinery, hauling & transport vehicle/truck, coconut harvesting equipment, basic testing instruments and other ancillary equipment such as but not limited to power lines, transformers, water pumps, piping, fittings, flanges, valves, wastewater treatment and the like.

One of the goals of the program is to maximize the potential of coconut and complement existing anchor firms on manufacturing and processing and to enhance the efficiencies of the value chains in the coconut areas. There are several proposed shared facilities that describe the different types of products and the main machine components that are needed to run the facilities:

##### **1. Integrated White Copra Centrals (IWCC)**

The Integrated White Copra Centrals will produce white copra with 6% moisture content, coconut water concentrate, cocoshell, and charcoal. The Copra Centrals will buy dehusked nuts from farmers, freeing them from the drudgery of making copra. Direct copra marketing and recovery of by-products will result in better prices of dehusked nuts and better farmers' income. Capacities are in the range of 10,000-50,000 kg-nuts per day.

The main components of the Integrated White Copra Centrals (IWCC) are forced-air, indirectly heated dryers, coco water recovery set-up, and fuel-efficient biomass-fired furnace. The excess coconut shell will be sold to integrated charcoal facilities.



**2. Copra Buying Stations (CBS)**

The Copra Buying Stations will buy partially dry copra from farmers and immediately re-dry to a safe 6% moisture content to stop mold growth. Mold infestation will result to high aflatoxin and Free Fatty Acid (FFA) levels and will impart dark color to the oil. This value-adding step (redrying) plus the skipping of one to two layers of traders will mean significant increase in farmers' income.

The main components of the Copra Buying Stations are dryers that are indirectly heated and forced air.

**3. Integrated Coconut Processing Centers (Wet Process)**

The raw materials are whole nuts and dehusked nuts. The main products are VCO, cocowater (CW), coconut water concentrate (CWC), coconut flour and coconut skimmed milk, among others. The scale of operation ranges from 1,000 kg-nuts per day to 10,000 kg-nuts per day. The main components of the Integrated Coconut Processing Centers (wet process) for the scale of 300 kg-nuts per day to 1,000 kg-nuts per day are: coconut graters, hydraulic milk extractor, fermentation vessels, pressure filter and VCO vacuum dryers.

The components for 5,000 kg-nuts per day and above are deshelling machines, coconut meat grinder, coconut milk extractor, disk centrifuge, tubular centrifuge, double-jacketed kettle, and filter system.

Dryers and pulverizer for "*sapa*" to produce coconut flour and spray dryers are needed for coconut skim milk powder. For pure coconut water and fruits/vegetable-blended coconut water, the components are washing bins, coconut water extractor, pasteurizers, and filling/capping machines. For coconut water concentrate, vacuum evaporators are needed. Other components include semi- or automatic liquid filling machines for cocowater and coconut water concentrate, and pouch or bagging filling machines for coconut flour and coconut skim milk powder.

**4. Coconut Coir from Mature and Young Nuts**

From coconut husks, the following products are produced: twine, geonets, cocopeat, cocologs, handicrafts and fiberboard. The main equipment are decorticator machines, twining and weaving machines and compactors for coco peat.

**5. Coco Sap-based Processing Facilities**

Coco sap is made into "*bahalina*", coco sugar, coco syrup, aminos, *lambanog*, coco alcohol (ethanol), and coco toddy vinegar. The equipment needed for coco sugar, coco syrup, aminos are double-jacketed kettles and evaporators and cabinet dryers for sugar. For *lambanog* and alcohol (ethanol), the equipment needed are fermentation vats and distillation system.

**6. Integrated Processing Facilities for *Buko* (pared nut, coco water, frozen meat, *bukayo*, *buko* pie)**

For *buko*, the equipment are hygienic system of water extraction, freezers, and chillers.

**7. Coco Food Center**

This is a micro-scale enterprise for the production and marketing of *buko* pie, nata de coco, *macapuno* products and cocomilk. The equipment needed are ovens, freezers, chillers, and product display shelves.

**8. Coconut Shell Charcoal Granulating Plant**

Products are granulated charcoal, briquettes, and wood tar. The processing plants are provided with charcoal kilns with features to trap the tar for smoke-free operations. Charcoal will be granulated according to the specifications of the activated carbon plants and tar will be sold for wood preservation and insect pest control.

**9. Cacao and Coffee Centers**

To produce dry fermented cacao and green coffee beans, the equipment are fermentation boxes, indirectly heated dryers, and additionally, a dehulling machine for coffee.

**10. Dairy Milk and Livestock-based Products**

The products from the dairy units are pasteurized milk and blends. Establishment or upgrading of milk processing for dairy and equipment including batch pasteurizer, homogenizer, and chillers. The products from poultry processing are fresh eggs, fresh and frozen meat products. Facilities needed may include breeding houses, slaughter houses, processing and packaging areas for native livestock.

**INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

**IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

**1. Site Selection**

The PCA shall lead the selection of sites for the SPF, leveraging its expertise and knowledge on the local industry, with due consideration on the market demand, supply chain connectivity, strategic market linkages, and the likes, to ensure optimal facility placement for maximum impact.

**2. Selection of Beneficiaries**

The initial phase involves identifying and selecting beneficiaries who meet the minimum requirements, a task led jointly by PCA and PhilMech. Evaluation and assessment of eligible proponents and the adoption of established technologies will be conducted accordingly. The screening of cooperatives will be undertaken by PhilMech in partnership with key stakeholders such as the CDA, DTI, and PCA, among others.

The criteria for evaluation of prospective farmers' cooperative-proponents are as follows: (1) financially stable cooperative with good management; (2) cooperative membership of over 100 depending on project cost; and (3) NCFRS registrants. The shared facilities proposed by recipient cooperatives must be justified or supported by a feasibility study and business plan.

**3. Preparation of Feasibility Studies and Business Plans**

The law mandates that all shared facilities projects shall be evaluated based on financial returns and increased farmers' income. As such, proposals shall be supported by a full-blown feasibility study and business plan. The Regional PCA offices shall assist the proponents in the preparation of feasibility studies as well as business plans. Experts from the different agencies (such as the DTI for assessment of market feasibility, CDA for organizational maturity, and PhilMech for technical feasibility and financial viability, among others) shall also provide assistance in the preparation of the feasibility studies and/or business plan.



#### **4. Project Evaluation, Validation and Approval**

Under this stage of implementation, the specific activities include: (1) field validation/site validation/prioritization; (2) evaluation of proposal, feasibility studies and business plan; (3) securing all legal and technical requirements; and (4) documentation and MOA signing. The requirements include validation criteria, feasibility proposal, studies and business plan, and legal and technical requirements (DENR, LGU, etc.). The agencies in charge will be PHilMech in coordination with partner agencies.

The following shall be the parameters in the evaluation of the proposals: (1) the project proponent should be a legitimate group of CDA-registered farmers' cooperative with externally audited financial statements for the past two years upon application; (2) the project proposal should be listed as processing activities for shared facilities in the regional CFIDP and the application must be endorsed by the respective PCA Regional Manager of the region; (3) the proposal should have a complete feasibility study and business plan; (4) the proponent-cooperative shall provide the lot with an area not less than the required area as specified in the feasibility study of the proposed shared facilities; and (5) the proponent cooperative should submit evidence of full ownership of the lot or a duly Notarized Usufruct Agreement with the lot owner of not less than 30 years.

The recipient cooperative must have a management system that can run the shared facilities as a business enterprise. Furthermore, the cooperative should also have financial capability (from their funds available or through loans availed from the LBP, DBP, or other financing institutions).

The proposals will be validated at the provincial and regional levels. PHilMech will conduct validation of submitted proposals. Based on the submitted full blown feasibility studies and business plans, the submitted applications will be subjected to analysis and validation by PHilMech in coordination with other partner agencies.

Specific process for Project Evaluation, Validation and Approval shall be enumerated in the Manual of Operations for Shared Processing Facilities.

#### **5. Procurement, Construction, Installation, Commissioning and Turnover**

Specific activities included in this stage of implementation include planning and design development; procurement process; site preparation, construction of infrastructure, delivery, and installation, testing and evaluation of facilities, commissioning of facilities and turn-over of facilities. The requirements are technology specifications, facility plans and designs, site requirements, testing and evaluation procedure and turn-over documents. The agencies that will be in charge shall be PHilMech in coordination with concerned partner agencies.

Site and field preparation/coordination and documentation like MOA signing and other activities shall be conducted to ensure that all implementation activities shall be done in accordance to the PHilMech Implementation guidelines. This activity shall be spearheaded by PHilMech and other partner agencies.

The procurement of all the facility requirements of the program shall be conducted by PHilMech in accordance with the procurement law (RA 9184) including the construction of buildings to ensure compliance with FDA standards for food products. Buildings for non-food products shall comply with national standards. The delivery, installation and testing shall be facilitated by PHilMech to ensure compliance of the facilities to specifications and standards.

During the turn-over of facilities, the established shared facilities shall be turned-over by PHilMech to the identified beneficiaries through conditional Deed of Donation. A MOA shall be entered into by and between PHilMech, the partner agencies and the recipients/beneficiaries, enumerating the duties and responsibilities including repossession or transfer of the shared facility to other qualified beneficiaries when the recipients are found in violation from the intended purpose of the program.

## **6. Operation, Management and Sustainability**

### **6.1 Capability Building Activities**

Training module preparation and roll out of the training modules for the operation, maintenance and management of the shared facility shall be facilitated by PHilMech in coordination with ATI, TESDA and other partner agencies. Continuous organizational development and strengthening shall also be conducted in coordination with CDA.

### **6.2 Day-to-day Operation and Management**

An organizational structure shall be prepared by the beneficiaries for the efficient operation of the shared facility. The needed initial capital shall be provided by the beneficiaries. Additional capital shall be facilitated with the support of LBP and/or DBP. The operation shall always ensure the sources of raw materials, ensuring Good Management practices, compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices, and high-quality products. Market matching and market search and other strategies to ensure a market for the coconut products are to be conducted. This shall be facilitated by the DTI.

### **6.3 Sustainability Activities**

Technical assistance, coaching and mentoring shall be a regular activity of PHilMech until the third year of operation. Strategic Plan and Operation Plan shall be crafted by the beneficiaries in coordination with PHilMech and partner agencies. PHilMech and partner agencies shall facilitate the formulation of a revised Business Plan and Financial Analysis and Operations Manual for the beneficiaries. Necessary skills and techniques for business and enterprise operation shall be acquired by the beneficiaries in collaboration with partner agencies.

### **6.4 Proposed Operational/ Business Models**

#### **Implementation Scheme 1: Linking the farmers' cooperative with the oil mills**

The white copra centrals and copra buying stations will supply high quality copra to the oil mills in a coordinated manner to ensure an almost "just-on-time" operation. In this manner, the time elapsed between copra-making and oil milling will be dramatically shortened in order to reduce inventory costs and post-harvest losses in terms of quality loss and dry matter loss. Exportation of high quality CNO is very much welcomed by reputable CNO users like Unilever and oleochemical companies.

#### **Implementation Scheme 2: Linking the farmers' cooperative with the DCN processors**

- a) With the farmers freed from copra-making, they can now be involved in the trading of dehusked nuts by having barangay-based buying stations and bulking stations for direct delivery to DCN factories.
- b) As supplier of coconut water concentrate (CWC):  
The cooperative-owned white copra centrals will hygienically recover coconut water and process it into coconut water concentrate. Arrangements with the DCN processors can be made to assist the cooperative produce coconut water concentrate according to standards.



### **Implementation Scheme 3: Big brother-small brother business model (Large-Scale Integrated SCPF)**

- a) There are existing enterprises that can be 'Big Brothers' that could buy finished products or semi-processed from the 'Small Brothers'.
- b) Arrangements could also cover technical assistance on quality control, plant layout and operations. Examples of 'Big Brothers' are oil mills (e.g., J&J, Viscoco, CIIF), DCN processors, Greenlife, Yakap at Halik, Amparitas, Joboken).
- c) Examples of 'Small Brothers' are CASCOFAMCO in Capiz, Diaz Women Organization in Dinagat Island, Tag-oyango Multi-Purpose Cooperative in Agusan del Sur, and Tala Orani Multi-purpose Cooperative in Bataan.

Based on the PHilMech implementing guidelines, the 'Big Brother' (private corporation/companies) will establish central modern processing plant/s, ensure to buy the agreed semi-processed products produced by the farmers' federation or cooperative and train the coconut farmers on the necessary skills and operations for the shared facilities. On the other hand, the Small Brother (coconut farmers' cooperative) provides the counterpart facilities and equipment needed to produce the agreed volume and quality of the product, following processing protocols set by the 'Big Brother'. The 'Big Brother' and 'Small Brother' enter into "Exclusive Supply Agreements (ESA). Products include value-adding products and downstream products with a large scale ( $\geq 15,000$  nuts per day) operating capacity.

### **Implementation Scheme 4: Cooperative Coconut Processing Enterprise (Small- to Medium Scale-Village Level SCPF)**

For cooperatives operating under this model, the general requirements would include establishment of a central processing plant equipped with modern equipment, machines and ancillaries; sourcing raw materials from individual coconut farmers, provision of necessary tools and equipment and logistics to ensure timely delivery of products from the field to the project site based on quality standards, and promotion and marketing of final products. Individual coconut farmers must follow handling protocols set by the farmers cooperative and ensure timely delivery of the agreed volume and quality of needed raw materials. The products under this business model include premium grade copra, coconut water, and value-adding products and downstream products.

### **Implementation Scheme 5: Cooperative Central Coconut Processing Enterprise (Large Scale Integrated Shared Facilities)**

The federation of cooperatives performs the following functions: establish a central processing plant including modern machines, equipment, and ancillaries, ensure to buy the raw materials from individual coconut farmer-members, provide the necessary tools/ equipment and logistics to ensure timely delivery of product from the field to the plant according to quality standards and promote and market the final product. On the other hand, primary cooperatives follow handling protocols and procedures set by the Cooperative and ensure timely delivery of raw materials. Both parties enter into an ESA. This is a large scale ( $\geq 15,000$  nuts per day) operation.

## **IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

### **Convergence of Implementing Agencies for Sustainable Operations of the Share Processing Facilities**

As stated in RA 11524, PHilMech will be the lead agency in the implementation of the shared facilities component of CFIDP and is responsible for the procurement of the facilities and subsequent turn-over

to the recipient cooperatives. While PHilMech assumes the leadership role, the successful operation of the shared facilities also depends on the readiness of the recipient and the collective support of the various partner agencies.

To achieve the Convergence Model, which seeks to effectively support beneficiaries, PhilMech will establish a Technical Working Group. This group will collaborate to provide assistance tailored to the needs of the beneficiaries. All relevant agencies will come together during the Social Preparation phase to evaluate the assistance that can be offered to eligible beneficiaries, prioritizing based on specific criteria.

The key implementers for the programs include the HVCDP, BAI and NDA for Community-Based Enterprise Development Programs; PCA for coconut processing; CDA for organizational and institutional development; ATI for training, education, promotion, and other capability building activities; TESDA for skills/capacity development; DTI for marketing assistance; DPWH for infrastructure development; DBP/LBP for credit assistance; PCA and the DOST for technology and technical assistance, and PHilMech in collaboration with other agencies for enterprise/business sustainability development. The PHilMech as the lead implementing agency and PCA will spearhead the implementation of convergence activities. Figure 6.5a shows the framework showing convergence among different agencies in support of recipient cooperatives under the Shared Facilities program component of CFIDP.

Figure 12. Framework showing the convergence among different agencies in support of recipient cooperatives under the Shared Facilities program component of CFIDP



Sustainability and support mechanisms for the operation, management, maintenance of the shared facilities and market assistance shall be done and implemented. The implementing agencies shall closely supervise and monitor the operation of the shared coconut processing facilities.

To strengthen the coconut cooperatives' organizational capacity and financial and economic viability, the following strategies shall be conducted: (1) organizational and institutional development; (2) education and promotion; (3) skills and capacity development; (4) establishment of shared facilities for processing; (5) marketing assistance; (6) infrastructure development; (7) credit assistance and enterprise, sustainable development; and (8) technology and technical assistance.



Capacity building activities as part of operation, management and sustainability of the shared facility shall include training module preparation to be facilitated by PHilMech in coordination with ATI, TESDA, CDA and other partner agencies.

The output of the program shall be the establishment of viable SPFs nationwide that will be managed by a well-trained and capacitated management team and operated by coconut farmers' cooperatives or LGUs.





## **G. SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **G.1. CREDIT PROGRAM**

#### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

Majority of small coconut farmers still depend on informal money lenders for their credit needs. Informal money lenders, however, extend only small amounts of production loans and charge usurious interest rates. To avail of bigger amounts of loans for their fixed capital investments and working capital requirements, the coconut smallholders need to have increased access to formal banking institutions. Most of the small coconut farmers, however, have limited access to credit from formal lending institutions. Some of the factors that constrain small coconut farmers' access to credit are: (1) lack of borrowing experience/track record; (2) lack of knowledge on how to access formal financing, particularly on putting together the required documents; and (3) lack of collateral.

To provide individual coconut farmers, farmers' organizations, and cooperatives easy access to affordable credit, Republic Act 11524, Article II Sec. 4 paragraph h mandates the LBP and the DBP to implement a credit program to be funded under the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund. DBP and LBP are the government agencies mandated to promote countryside development, help spur credit activity and financial inclusivity for rural folks and communities and strike a balance between sustainable profitability and progress for all its stakeholders, including the unbanked and unserved across the country. As a development bank, LBP is the largest provider of financial services either directly or indirectly to individual farmers, land-reform beneficiaries, and farmers' cooperatives/associations.

The government, through the LBP and DBP, shall carry out responsive credit delivery mechanisms and provide adequate information and assistance to small coconut farmers, SEC-registered farmers' organizations, and CDA-registered cooperatives on available loans for production, processing, trading, and/or on-lending and rediscounting.

In the initial years of operation, both the LBP and DBP encountered challenges in identifying qualified beneficiaries for their loan facilities. One significant hurdle was the predetermined floor amounts set by both banks for loan availment, with LBP's floor set at Php1 M and DBP's at Php15 M. While both banks encouraged coconut farmer organizations, cooperatives, and enterprises to avail loans to take advantage of expanding their operations through improved production / processing capacity or relending services, many of these entities were not prepared to borrow such large sums. Consequently, most farmers preferred loan amounts below the banks' floor credit thresholds, making it difficult to identify qualified beneficiaries.

To address this challenge, the LBP recommended to the CFIDP PSC to consider loan applications below Php1 M to cater the needs of small-scale farmers. Meanwhile, DBP would maintain its focus on supporting enterprises, thereby reinforcing the position of coconut products within the value chain. This new approach ensures that financing opportunities are accessible to a broader range of beneficiaries. By tailoring loan options to better suit the needs of small-scale farmers, the CFIDP Credit Program is expected to stimulate productive investments and economic activities, even in rural areas. Moreover, it is anticipated to create more livelihood and income opportunities within coconut-producing communities.

## **PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

The projects that shall be eligible for financing by LBP and DBP are those related to the coconut value chain and projects on the establishment of intercroops and/or poultry/livestock/aquaculture integration in coconut farms. The CFITF Credit Program shall provide loans for the following specific purposes:

Eligible Projects for Loan Program

1. Projects related to the coconut value chain.
2. Establishment of intercroops and/or poultry/livestock integration and other diversification projects in coconut farms and aquaculture

Lending to start-ups may be allowed, provided there is a defined source of repayment (i.e., market agreement, Purchase Orders), and the officers of the organization must have relevant management experience on the project.

Re-lending to individual coconut farmers shall be for the purchase of coconut farm inputs (materials and labor), farm inputs for intercropping and poultry/livestock integration under coconut and aquaculture. Rediscounting is a credit facility to supplement the credit requirements of cooperatives as credit conduits by reimbursing the amount they have relented to their sub-borrowers (coconut farmers).

In general, the Credit Program intends to support the development of the Philippine coconut industry, especially the coconut farmers by extending accessible credit with minimal requirements. Specifically, the program will provide working capital, financing for acquisition of machinery, and establishment of processing facilities to qualified coconut farmer enterprises, organizations and cooperatives. The program also offers relending and rediscounting to NCFRS-listed coconut farmers to have more accessible credit facilities through their cooperatives.

### **INTERVENTIONS/PACKAGE OF ASSISTANCE**

This program aims to provide credit facilities to eligible coconut farmers, cooperatives, and enterprises to support their existing businesses and the establishment of new enterprises for the following purposes:

- Working capital (production, processing, trading, marketing, purchase of farm inputs, etc.)
- Acquisition of machinery and equipment (including vehicles for hauling or any logistical support)
- Establishment of facilities for production, post-production, processing, and trading
- Rediscounting existing loans of SEC-registered coconut farmers' organizations and cooperatives
- Re-lending to coconut farmers listed in the NCFRS for the above-mentioned purposes and projects

### **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*



## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

### **CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES**

The target beneficiaries under the CFITF Credit Program shall be individual coconut farmers or CDA-registered farmers' cooperatives and SEC-registered farmers' organizations and community-based MSMEs engaged in the manufacturing/processing of coconut products. CDA-registered farmer cooperatives and SEC-registered farmers' organizations may also borrow for their relending to eligible individual coconut farmers. The priority cooperatives and SEC-registered farmers' organizations shall be the beneficiaries under the Shared Facilities, Community-Based Farm Enterprise Development, and Hybridization program components and those that shall engage in on-lending and rediscounting to individual coconut farmer-members.

As opposed to other program components under RA 11524, which have specified the number of target beneficiaries in specific regions, the provision of credit shall be based on the credit demand of the target beneficiaries nationwide.

On the other hand, in identifying projects where loan proceeds shall be used, loan applications shall be supported by a business plan with corresponding business model presenting the perceived income and impact to the livelihood and overall operations of the CFO/MSMEs. Furthermore, the existing business model on integrating aquaculture in coconut-based agro-ecosystems may also be adopted provided that it is duly endorsed by the experts of PCA and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

### **IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

As part of the support services, the credit program implementation is incorporated into the program framework of the major national programs such as Shared Facilities, Community-Based Farm Enterprise Development, and Hybridization program and will fully support its implementation and prioritize potential/existing beneficiaries as needed.

To ensure program convergence, LBP and DBP shall participate in the National/Regional Technical Working Group led by other implementing agencies as above-mentioned priority programs such as PhilMech, HVCDP, BAI, NDA, PCA and other IAs to support working capital or other financial needs of the coconut farmers in the operation of their business. Implementing banks shall assist loan applicants in providing financial literacy through direct coordination and linkage with other agencies in providing management and financial literacy training and crafting business plans such as DTI Negosyo Centers, CDA, ATI, and etc.

### **PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

In the implementation of the CFITF Credit Program, LBP and DBP shall adopt a demand-driven approach giving priority to the convergence area to be identified by PCA in consultation with the LGU. To ensure widest reach of the CFITF Lending Program, LBP and DBP shall have a delineation of borrowers based on loanable amount. For proper complementation, LBP shall cover all provinces where DBP Lending Centers are not physically present. DBP and LBP have 32 and 53 lending centers in coconut-producing regions, respectively.

### Loanable Amount and Interest Rates

Individual coconut farmers operating on 5 hectares or less who are interested to directly obtain loans from the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) can apply for a minimum loan amount of Php 50,000. On the other hand, the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) offers a minimum loan of Php 15 M to qualified coconut-based enterprises, cooperatives, and organizations that are PCA-accredited.

Cooperatives and coconut farmers' organizations may serve as a conduit, providing relending and rediscounting services to their members. These intermediaries can offer loans to qualified individual farm workers and coconut farm owners.

The interest rates for loans funded by the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) are structured as follows: (1) Direct loans will have a two percent (2%) interest rate per annum, and (2) the pass-on rate to sub-borrowers for relending shall not exceed six percent (6%) per annum.

For relending and project financing, cooperatives and SEC-registered farmers' organizations can borrow up to 90% of the total project cost. In cases of rediscounting, the maximum loanable amount is up to 90% of the face value of the sub-promissory note or its current outstanding balance, whichever is lower.

### Credit Facilities

The credit facilities under the CIFTF Credit Program shall include: (1) on-lending (i.e., term loan and credit line) and (2) direct lending (i.e., short term, loan, term loan, and credit line). The term of the loan under the credit line facility shall be two (2) years via 180 days promissory note. The loan maturity for a short-term loan shall be within 360 days. For long-term loans for the acquisition of fixed asset(s), the loan maturity shall be up to seven (7) years based on the projected cash flow but no longer than the economic useful life of the fixed asset(s). For the establishment of a facility, the term of the loan shall be up to ten (10) years based on the projected cash flow. LBP and DBP shall provide a grace period of up to three (3) years on the principal repayment. The term of the loan for relending/rediscounting shall be based on the earliest maturity of the sub-borrowers' promissory note submitted per batch.

### Loan Application Requirements

Hereunder are the requirements to qualify for the loan:

For Individual Farmer	For CFOs/CFCs	For MSMEs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. NCFRS registered;</li><li>2. have received Certificate of training related to the project to be financed;</li><li>3. plan for scaling up of the enterprise should have contracts/ purchase order agreements with</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. must be duly registered with the CDA/SEC;</li><li>2. must have no adverse findings on the organization and its principals;</li><li>3. should have strong back-office support with defined Operational Structure;</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. must be duly registered with DTI/SEC;</li><li>2. must be a PCA registered coconut-based enterprise</li><li>3. Principal/owner/s must be listed in the NCFRS</li><li>4. must have no adverse findings on the organization and its principals;</li></ol>



For Individual Farmer	For CFOs/CFCs	For MSMEs
assured source of repayment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. must exhibit profitable operations and sound financial condition;</li> <li>5. must have past Due Loan Ratio not exceeding 25%;</li> <li>6. must have a Certificate of Compliance from CDA, if applicable; and must have received training on financial literacy and technical training on any aspect of the coconut value chain.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. should have strong back-office support with defined Operational Structure;</li> <li>6. must exhibit profitable operations and sound financial condition;</li> <li>7. must have past Due Loan Ratio not exceeding 25%; must have received training on financial literacy and technical training on any aspect of the coconut value chain.</li> </ol>

All related guidelines in the implementation of the CFITF Credit program are subject to approval of the PCA board, whereas both banks shall determine the direct and on-lending interest rates to be charged from loan-borrowers, the minimum documentary requirements for loan application, the collateral requirements and the credit administration cost. These shall be stipulated in the Loan Program Term Sheet.

#### **SUSTAINABILITY PLAN**

To ensure sustainability of the program funds, the loan collections from the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) Program Funds shall be used for relending to qualified borrowers to offer revolving credit lines for working capital requirements to eligible coconut farmers, cooperatives and organizations. This shall be disbursed according to the Term Sheet of the Program as approved by the PCA Board, subject to the mandatory review of the CFITF Management Committee after 5 years.





## **G.2. RESEARCH, MARKETING, AND PROMOTION**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

Coconut farmers in the Philippines grapple with numerous hurdles in effectively marketing their products. Hindered by limited market access due to inadequate infrastructure and geographic isolation, they often fall victim to middlemen exploitation, receiving low prices for their produce. Moreover, the volatile nature of coconut prices, coupled with a lack of market information, leaves farmers unable to make informed decisions about production and sales. Quality control issues persist, impeding access to premium markets, while competition from alternatives and the absence of value-added processing further diminish their earning potential. To empower these farmers and enhance the competitiveness of the coconut industry, concerted efforts are needed to address these challenges through supportive policies, infrastructure development, and market linkages, fostering a more equitable and sustainable ecosystem for coconut farming in the Philippines.

To facilitate these interventions to the identified issues of coconut farmers, the RA 11524 specifically identifies the need for the Research, Marketing, and Market Promotion Program which shall be implemented by the Department of Trade and Industry – Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprise Development (DTI-BSMED). This supports the mandate of the EO 133, which highlighted the role of the DTI as the primary coordinating, promotive, and facilitative arm for trade, industry, and investment activities. It acts as the catalyst for intensified private sector activity to accelerate and sustain economic growth.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) through the BSMED shall spearhead the multifaceted initiative to empower coconut farmers' enterprises and cooperatives as identified in the RA 11524. This comprehensive program, specifically the Research, Marketing and Market Promotion, focuses on enhancing marketing capabilities, expanding market access, and promoting coconut-based products domestically and internationally. By addressing key challenges faced by coconut farmers, such as limited market reach and access to modern marketing tools, DTI aims to foster sustainable growth and economic resilience within the coconut farming sector.

DTI's interventions encompass a range of strategic measures tailored to the needs of coconut farmers' enterprises and cooperatives. These include facilitating business matchmaking to connect farmers with potential buyers, providing training in digital transformation and e-commerce, offering support in branding and marketing strategies, and conducting market research programs. Through market research initiatives, DTI seeks to gather valuable insights into consumer preferences, market trends, and demand dynamics for coconut-based products. Additionally, the agency will provide programs to actively promote the nutritional and environmental benefits of coconut products through multimedia campaigns and trade exhibitions, both locally and internationally. By empowering coconut farmers with the tools and knowledge needed to navigate modern market dynamics, DTI-BSMED together with their partner bureaus seek to enhance their competitiveness and profitability in the long term.

### **GOALS/OBJECTIVES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRAM**

The primary goal of the Research, Marketing, and Market Promotion sub-program component is to foster innovation and create new high-value downstream coconut-based products. Through market research initiatives, the program aims to identify products with significant market potential, providing valuable insights to researchers. By aligning research projects with market demand, the program seeks to facilitate successful product commercialization, ensuring sustainable demand for newly developed



products. Nutraceutical studies and product test marketing will enable researchers and processors to gather customer feedback, thereby enhancing product quality and market readiness. Ultimately, this approach aims to diversify product offerings and enhance the competitiveness of coconut farmers' enterprises and cooperatives in domestic and export markets.

Another key objective of the program is to improve the market participation of coconut farmers' organizations and cooperatives. Recognizing their limited access to markets, DTI aims to provide various forms of marketing assistance to enhance their exposure and access to domestic and international markets. By facilitating business matchmaking, establishing market linkages, and providing marketing advisory services, the program seeks to increase market opportunities for coconut-based products. Through targeted market promotion efforts, including multimedia campaigns and trade exhibitions, the program aims to raise awareness and stimulate demand for processed coconut, cacao, coffee, dairy, and meat products. The expected outcome is an increase in sales and income for coconut farmers' organizations and cooperatives, thereby improving the livelihoods of coconut farmers and their communities.

Overall, the program aims to empower coconut farmers and their organizations to actively participate in the value chain and capitalize on market opportunities. By equipping them with the necessary skills, knowledge, and market insights, the program seeks to enable coconut farmers to make informed decisions and tailor their marketing strategies to meet consumer demands effectively. Through enhanced market access and promotion, the program endeavors to create a more sustainable and resilient coconut farming sector, ultimately leading to improved incomes and livelihoods for coconut farmers and their communities.

## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND PROGRAM PACKAGES**

### **A. Research**

The research component aims to facilitate research undertakings namely: industry research, investments-related research and market research. Specifically, the purpose of this component is to generate information on products (both existing and to be developed) with great market potential to provide sustainable livelihood of the CFIDP beneficiaries and help other stakeholders identify and implement projects that will likely achieve successful product commercialization. It is two-pronged to cover market as well as industry research. The former is to focus research on consumers' needs and preferences as well as market drivers to establish potential markets. The second area involves studies on the coconut industry and investment environment to analyze the position and industry enterprises relative to its internal as well as external competitors.

**Research: Increased market and investment researches for emerging products, technology, and innovation of coco-based products by 10% in the next 5 years**

1. Alliances/convergence with partners in relevant R&D
2. Market intelligence for emerging international markets and investors
3. Implement comprehensive research initiatives anchored on market- and data- driven priority products

### **B. Marketing Assistance**

The marketing assistance component is intended to improve the exposure of coconut farmers as well as their organizations and cooperatives to domestic and international markets. The DTI shall provide programs to support the coconut products along the value chain to penetrate these markets through



business matching and establishment of market linkages, market-technology-financing linkages, trade and investment promotion and facilitation, investments registration including investment counseling, digital transformation and onboarding in e-commerce platforms and product packaging, labeling, and barcoding application. Also included are financial and technical assistance to comply with market requirements, certifications and business registration requirements such as but no limited to Food and Drug Administration (FDA) required certifications (product nutrient analysis and etc.), establishing Philippine brand and geographic indicators (as maybe necessary), product design improvement, and inbound and outbound trade and investments missions, as well as preparation of marketing plans and advisory services.

Capacity-building activities and technical assistance will be provided to eligible beneficiaries to enhance their knowledge of market requirements and to comply with existing regulations such as but not limited to registrations, health certifications, product quality and safety certifications, shipping and logistics concerns, and incoterms.

**Marketing Assistance: Enhanced competitiveness of 10% of the currently exported (coded) coconut products in local and global markets in the year 2027-2028**

1. Enable beneficiaries to enter and thrive competitively in the domestic market
2. Enhance the capacity of beneficiaries to become exporters
3. Increase global mindshare of Philippine coconut brands through product labeling and packaging enhancement

**C. Market Promotion**

Advocacy campaigns will be undertaken to expand the utilization and patronage of food and non-food products and by-products in the domestic and international markets. Also, participation in local and international trade fairs and investment roadshows/missions, and other investment/product exhibition events will be intensified. It is expected that investment promotion will open and expand market opportunities for the local coconut industry benefiting the farmers.

**Export Market Promotion: Restored global leadership of Philippine coconut products and sustained its position in the global marketplace in the next 5 years**

1. Expand Trade and Investments among promising coco-based MSMEs
2. Advocacy Campaigns

**Domestic Market Promotion: Expanded domestic market production and supplier base of coco-based products by 0.04% in the year 2026-2028 to create more jobs**

1. Marketing promotion of coconut products
2. Advocacy Campaigns

Specific interventions under the Research, Marketing and Market Promotion shall be defined in the Operations Manual developed by PCA and DTI-BSMED. To identify these interventions, strategic and operations planning shall be conducted regularly to align these projects to the overall priorities and directions of the CFIDP programs and to the objectives of the R.A. 11524.

**INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

### **A. CRITERIA IN SELECTING BENEFICIARIES**

The priority target beneficiaries of the Research, Marketing, and Market Promotion sub-program component shall be PCA-accredited farmers' organizations and cooperatives particularly the beneficiaries of the Shared Facilities and Community-Based Farm Development program component, individual coconut farmers (including farm workers), coconut farmers organization, and coconut-based enterprises who are registered in the NCFRS and as defined in the Chapter 3.

Enterprises who are assisting coconut farmers shall be enrolled as CFIDP implementation partners. They shall be recognized as partners and as such are given incentives under the GAA programs. These incentives shall be in the form of participation in promotional events, trade missions and B2B meetings, supply of materials under the provisions of SAGIP SAKA Act, and others. Prioritization shall be based on how their programs or projects will contribute to the successful implementation of the CFIDP, particularly on how they contribute to the increase in income of the target beneficiaries as part of CFIDP evaluation. The PCA, in consultation with the concerned IAs, shall develop guidelines on recognition of CFIDP partners as mentioned in the Chapter 3 of this Plan.

DTI-BSMED shall follow the general criteria of selection beneficiaries under the Plan. Furthermore, the participants in the trade fairs or other promotion activities shall undergo a vetting process with PCA at the regional and national level if applicable. The criteria for program eligibility and vetting process shall be specified in the operations manual to be developed by PCA and DTI-BSMED.

### **B. PROJECT PROPOSAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL**

The project proposal development and approval process for the regional and national activities under Research, Marketing Assistance and Market Promotion shall be outlined in the operations manual developed by PCA and DTI-BSMED. There will be an internal approval process with the DTI-BSMED and partner Key Implementing Units (KIUs) subject to endorsement to regional and national technical working group review.

### **C. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

In the implementation and monitoring of the National Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Program, the DTI-BSMED shall initiate, implement, and monitor projects and activities addressing the needs of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the areas of marketing, training. Other DTI bureaus and attached agencies (i.e., Bureau of Market Development Promotion, and OTOP Office (BMDPO), Board of Investments (BOI), and Export Marketing Bureau (EMB) shall participate in the implementation of the afore-mentioned national program. The DTI-Regional Operations Group (ROG) shall be responsible for the field operations of the DTI in the regions and provinces. It shall ensure that efficient delivery of market support services including the formulation and implementation of plans and projects shall be provided to benefit MSMEs. In general, business enterprises of coconut farmers' organizations and cooperatives are classified as micro and small. Moreover, the DTI Bureau of Market Development Promotion, and OTOP Office (BMDPO) shall promote the efficient marketing and distribution of local products (e.g., coconut food and non-food products, processed coffee, cacao, dairy, and meat products) and expand/strengthen linkages between the country's coconut farmers' organizations and cooperatives with local buyers through information exchange and market matching. It shall also implement activities to create awareness of domestic marketing opportunities of existing and new high-value coconut products and investments. The DTI-Export Marketing Bureau, on the other hand, shall oversee the promotion of Philippine coconut exports and provide exporters the



enabling environment to make them globally competitive, formulate and execute export strategies, and conduct research on new product development and adaptation opportunities in the export markets in coordination with the DTI-Foreign Trade Service Corps (FTSC). BOI, the lead investment promotion agency of the Philippine government, shall promote investments in the coconut industry at the national level and in the regions for balanced economic development.





## **G3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

### **PROJECT RATIONALE**

To support the CFIDP Shared Facilities Program and improve market accessibility in coconut farming communities, an Infrastructure Development program has been established for implementation by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The DPWH is directed to prioritize the use of coconut coir or coconet bio-engineering solutions for controlling soil erosion and slope stabilization in road construction and other relevant projects.

In the context of the CFIDP, the DPWH is mandated to undertake the design, validation, and construction of farm-to-market roads, trading posts/postharvest facilities, research/training facilities, irrigation facilities, among others.

During the implementation of the CFIDP from 2022 to 2023, the DPWH was responsible for constructing farm-to-market roads in coconut-producing communities and establishing buildings for selected processing facilities under the CFIDP SFP program. However, the construction of these buildings by DPWH led to several implementation challenges. The primary issue was the lack of coherence in the timelines of the involved agencies. The construction schedules of DPWH often did not align with PhilMech's equipment procurement timelines, causing delays and generating negative operational feedback.

Aligned with the amendment to the SFP program, the CFIDP PSC recommended DPWH to refocus its priority on constructing farm-to-market roads and other critical infrastructure that supports development of coconut industry and the projects under the CFIDP community-based enterprise development component. By concentrating on the development of essential infrastructure, DPWH can better support the overall goals of the CFIDP. This adjustment is expected to enhance the coherence and timeliness of project implementation, ensuring that processing facilities are completed more efficiently and are better integrated with the necessary infrastructure. Ultimately, this reorganization aims to accelerate the establishment of shared processing facilities, increase farm productivity, and improve the economic outcomes for coconut-producing communities.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Infrastructure development is to be implemented by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), in identified coconut producing LGUs. This is in connection to the agency's mandate to undertake (a) the planning of infrastructure, such as national roads and bridges, flood control, water resources projects and other public works, and (b) the design, construction, and maintenance of national roads and bridges, and major flood control systems.

Construction of farm-to-market roads (FMRs) in coconut-producing provinces shall also be funded through regular appropriations. In the context of the CFIDP, the infrastructure development projects to be funded by the Trust Fund are roads, trading posts/post harvest facilities, research/training facilities, establishment/rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and others.

The benefits from infrastructure development projects include provision and improvement of accessibility for transport of raw materials and products across different locations in the coconut communities, provision of safe facilities and building structures and appropriate centers for training and trading posts ensuring safe facilities for harvest, post harvest and trading activities.

### ***Use of Coco Geonet Bio-engineering Solutions***

Priority for infrastructure development will be given to coconut farming LGUs to maximize the impact to the coconut value chain. Additionally, to promote the use of coconut products domestically, the DPWH will prioritize the utilization of coconut coir or coconet bio-engineering solutions. Using coconut coir-based bio-engineering solutions like geonets, including coco-nets/mats, coco-logs, coco-twines, and coco-peats, is a sustainable and effective method for controlling soil erosion and stabilizing slopes in road construction and in other applicable projects.

Coir geonets are low-cost, have good water retention properties and retain strength for at least five years, giving sufficient time for full roots development for plants to control surface erosion and conserve the productivity of the soil. Vetiver grass along with leguminous creeping and twinning grass are used for erosion control. These geonets, made from durable and biodegradable coconut husk fibers, offer a strong alternative to synthetic materials. The specifications for these bio-engineering solutions must adhere to DPWH Department Order No. 29, series of 2008, and Department Order No. 06, series of 2012.

To ensure that the use of coco geonet will be considered, the DPWH shall submit reports to the PCA on projects utilizing coconut coir solutions. Additionally, the DPWH shall provide the necessary geonet specifications to the PCA and PhilMech to ensure that CFIDP shared facilities to be constructed for coir production are calibrated accordingly. This process aims to maintain a sustainable supply of geonets while enhancing the income of cooperatives involved in the shared facilities program, particularly those focused on coir production.

The benefits of applying geonets in road construction extend beyond soil erosion control, encompassing flood control, landslide prevention, and water management. Importantly, this initiative also supports the livelihoods of local coconut coir producers, boosting their economic opportunities.

### **INDICATIVE TARGETS AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS**

*See Annex for the Indicative Investment Requirements of the Program, by Region, 5-Year*

Master list of projects shall be identified by the PCA Regions on an annual basis. Priority project areas shall be deliberated through the RIATCs and must be approved and endorsed by the PCA Administrator to the DPWH.

### **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

#### **A. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES / PRIORITY AREAS**

The PCA will be responsible for identifying and selecting priority project sites, with a focus on infrastructure projects that align with the recommended Infrastructure Plan of relevant implementing agencies. Selection criteria will include: (1) number of beneficiaries to ensure maximum impact, (2) volume of crops produced, as outlined in the Infrastructure Plan, (3) readiness of cooperatives, particularly for trading posts and training centers, and (4) access to markets for the products to facilitate efficient distribution and sales. These factors shall be considered by PCA in prioritizing infrastructure projects to effectively support coconut farming communities and shall complement with the proposed and existing SPF projects and other CFIDP projects.



## B. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Figure 12. Convergence framework for infrastructure development



As stated in RA 11524, the DPWH assumes the lead role in implementing the infrastructure development program and is tasked with designing and constructing selected projects. To fully realize the objectives of the CFIDP programs, the DPWH will collaborate closely with PCA and concerned LGUs in project planning and execution. To prevent overlapping efforts among government institutions, the DPWH will facilitate the mapping of existing and proposed FMRs funded by the Department of Agriculture (DA) and LGUs, which connect existing or proposed facilities to markets. The DPWH, in coordination with concerned implementing agencies and LGUs, will oversee the preparation of detailed engineering designs and certifications for building facilities to comply with the national standards.

## C. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The PCA will be responsible for identifying and endorsing a master list of projects under the CFIDP Infrastructure Development program to the DPWH every 3rd quarter of the preceding year of implementation. Identification and validation of the project sites will be a collaborative effort between the DPWH, PCA, and the concerned IAs and LGUs at the regional level. Once finalized, the list will be endorsed to the NIATC for approval. The PCA shall be responsible for processing of requests for infrastructure subject to validation and appropriate action.

The procurement will be by clustering of projects, or as agreed upon in the MOA and in accordance with RA 9184. PCA will be invited as an observer. Project implementation or construction shall comply with the Commission on Audit Circular No. 2013-004 dated January 30, 2013.

A Monitoring Team shall be established to oversee the successful implementation at the National and Regional level. Program monitoring and evaluation shall be based on the parameters set in the CFIDP prepared by the PCA, in coordination with DPWH.

Upon completion of the project, the DPWH will issue a necessary report to the PCA, detailing the actual measurements of the constructed works. Following this, the contractor is responsible for a one-year defects and liability period before a Certificate of Acceptance can be issued. Once the project is fully accepted, the PCA will turn over the project to the LGU for its management and operation.

The specific implementation procedures, selection of priority areas, requirements, and related guidelines for the CFIDP Infrastructure Development Program will be outlined in the CFIDP Infrastructure Development Program Operations Manual that will serve as the official framework for executing the program.





## G.4. POLICIES AND REGULATION

### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The implementation of the thematic programs of the CFIDP necessitate policy support and regulatory guidance in compliance to guidelines and protocols. These policies and regulations are support services to ensure that implementation is in accordance with standards and legal issues. It is necessary that the existing policies and regulations have to be revisited and reviewed to address the possible conflicting provisions and obsolete applications that will affect the program implementation. Further, for each program relevant policies and regulations were identified for PCA to review the policy adoption and regulatory imposition if warranted. Along this line, PCA needs to designate an office to oversee that these policies and regulatory support are coherent with the provision of RA 11524 and will not hamper the program operationalization. Hence, in the CFIDP, these policies and regulations linked to the program implementation were reflected to substantiate the implementing guidelines of the proposed strategies.

### 1. HYBRIDIZATION

The priority policy recommendation on hybridization programs has to be in the context of genetic resources preservation and protection for use in varietal improvement. The hybridization program under RA 11524 intends to enhance productivity through massive planting of hybrids and quality planting materials. As such, the parental genetic materials have to be protected and conserved for utilization in the accelerated replanting and planting program. Thus, this will improve the genetic landscape of coconuts in the country towards increased production. Related to this program, policies for inclusion in the program guidelines are suggested and recommended to address needs for effective program implementation.

- a. **Registration of all parental palms used in the hybrid production with the National Seed Industry Council (NSIC).** Hybrids and parental materials must be NSIC-registered prior to distribution in order to ensure that these hybrids are produced from the assisted pollination breeding of the single-cross recommended and certified parental palms bearing the desired genetic qualities. Accreditation of seedfarms and nurseries to be established shall be included to ensure sources of quality planting materials to be utilized in the massive planting and replanting program.
- b. **Enforcement of Section 4.12 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Executive Order No. 1016 (“Withdrawing the Inspection, Commodity and Export Clearance Requirements on Philippine Exports”) on the provision of banning the exportation of mature coconuts and coconut seedlings.** This is to safeguard the genetic materials that we have in the country and since our genebank has the biggest collection globally, the need for strict implementation of this existing policy. Exportation of mature nuts will endanger the leverage of the country in the genetic conservation of quality planting materials with potential traits.
- c. **Revisit PCA’s Charter (Article 1, Sec. 2 of PD 1468 or the “Revised Coconut Industry Code”) on the distribution of hybrid seedlings for free and the prohibition of PCA to engagement in the commercialization of coconut hybrids.** There is a need to revisit and qualify the provision on the PCA charter on distribution of hybrids for free. Justifications and clarifications on the criteria to qualify as recipient of free hybrids must be expounded. Private sector must be prohibited in engaging in hybrid commercialization. The probability to attract investors globally that might want to replicate the hybrids for exportation, thus, compromising the exclusive domestic utilization of the locally produced hybrids



- d. **Strict implementation of RA 8048 or the “Coconut Preservation Act” as revised by RA 10598.**  
In order to protect the gains of the CHP and other programs like the Accelerated Coconut Planting and Replanting (ACPRP), palms must not be cut indiscriminately. Cutting of palms must be strictly monitored. As stipulated in the law, only palms which are already in the economically unproductive stage are allowed to be cut.
- e. **Review of the international treaty on research engagement and germplasm exchange with other international research partners and the granting of access to our coconut genetic resources.** This International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITGRFA) is the major international agreement between member countries to conserve, use and manage plant genetic resources for food and agriculture around the world for the benefit of people everywhere. The Treaty ensures that farmers and plant breeders’ easy access to raw genetic material needed to develop new crop varieties, including those with higher yields and those that are resilient to climate change. For coconut it is being coordinated by the Coconut Genetic Resources Network (COGENT) for exchange of genetic resources for the purpose of conservation and use by member countries. Coconut is listed as one of the major crops under this Treaty and Philippines is a contracting party.

## **2. COMMUNITY-BASED ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT: FARM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT**

- a. **Provision of market-based selection of intercrop and animal integration in community-based enterprise.** Marketability of intercrops and animals must be considered. It is suggested to have an agreement with partner companies (e.g. Jollibee Corporation, San Miguel Foods Corporation) to ensure compliance to market quality specification. Moreover, intercrops and animal dispersal program should consider the demand of existing government programs (i.e. DSWD, DepED feeding program and DPWH for bioengineering technologies) forged with MOU.
- b. **Provision of the engagement of plant and animal doctors to ensure plant and animal health.**  
With the farmers’ limited knowledge on pest management, the program should engage plant experts (e.g. plant pathologist and entomologist) to conduct periodic monitoring and provide technical assistance to farmers on proper pest management. On animal integration, the program should engage veterinarians or animal husbandry experts to assist in monitoring animal health and guide the farmers on good animal husbandry practices.
- c. **Clustering of small-scale enterprises for economies-of-scale and Agribusiness Corridor Development (ABC) under the One-DA Strategy.** Clustering must be considered in the provision of intercrop for planting or integration of animals for dispersal. This is to produce the required volume for marketing, promote quality, minimize cost of production as inputs that can be purchased in bulk to minimize cost, thus promoting cost-efficiency and market competitiveness. This will also facilitate the establishment of agribusiness commodity corridors in partnership with private entities.

## **3. INTEGRATED COCONUT PROCESSING AND DOWNSTREAM PRODUCTS**

- a. **Revival of EO 259 (“An Act to Rationalize the Soap and Detergent Surfactant Industry and thereby promote and expand the Utilization of Chemicals derived from Coconut Oil and for Other Purposes”)** – rationalization on the use of CNO-surfactants in the soap and laundry



industry to promote and expand the utilization of chemicals derived from coconut oil. This will trigger the increase in domestic utilization of CNO that will balance export volume with direct effect on price stability of copra and assured domestic market.

- b. Harmonization of national standards to international product standards.** Existing national standards on coconut products and by-products must be harmonized with the international standards for compliance of member countries with the same products. This will allow both parties to have a consensus in developing product quality standards. A globally unified and harmonized quality standard will strengthen the competitiveness of the product.
- c. Implementation of increasing Coconut Methyl Ester (CME) of biofuel blend (B2-B5).** PCA already provided assurance of sufficient feedstock to increase the CME blend from two percent (2%) to five percent (5%). Hence, National Biofuel Board (NBB) policy implementation of the increased blending of B2 to B5 is a must. This will create opportunities for the coconut industry in increasing the domestic utilization with equivalent and direct benefits to the farmers. The potential impact of B5 blend can increase the utilization of CNO locally for CME requirement, thus, will actuate higher demand for copra.
- d. Enforcement and compliance to Philippine Food Safety Act of 2013.** The mandate includes development of protocol, procedures and qualifications for the identification, recognition or organization of a pool of multi-disciplinary food experts in formulating food safety measures. Additionally, it aims to establish and maintain the Post-market Monitoring System (PMS), including programs for monitoring, fact-finding activities, procedures for risk-based inspection, and collection for testing of locally produced and imported processed and prepackaged food in the market. This will enhance the compliance of manufacturers to produce safe and quality products for consumers' protection.

#### 4. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

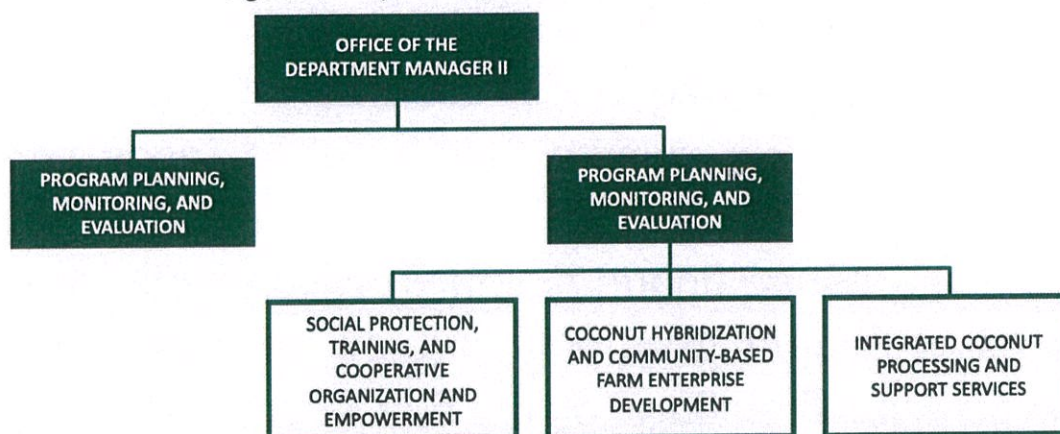
- a. Revisit PCA Charter.** There is a need to revisit PD 1468 or the "Revised Coconut Industry Code" and other supplemental issuances to integrate PCA's role in the coconut industry vis-à-vis other agencies and harmonize its functions with current/updated laws and issuances. Further, in compliance with Executive Order No. 138 series of 2021 ("Full Devolution of Functions of the Executive Branch to Local Governments under the Mandanas Ruling"), PCA should come up with new approaches and strategies on how to effectively deliver the necessary services in complementation with the LGUs.
- b. Reorganization of PCA.** There is a need for PCA to undertake a restructuring plan to have a more responsive organizational structure in view of the implementation of the RA 11524 and the CFIDP.
- c. Creation of the Program Management Office (PMO).**

A Program Management Office (PMO) shall be created to oversee, manage and coordinate the implementation of the CFIDP. The office shall have the following functions:

1. Coordinate the implementation of the CFIDP;
2. Oversee the planning, monitoring and evaluation of all programs under the Plan;
3. Interfacing with the PCA Board, Office of the Administrator, Three Branches of the Authority (OB, RDB and AFB) including its various departments and operating units, PCA Regional and Provincial Offices and the various Implementing Agencies as identified in the said Act; and

4. Manage the documentation and reporting of outcomes to the PCA Governing Board thru the Office of the Administrator, including accountability requirements with the implementing agencies and generally ensure compliance with RA 11524. Below is the proposed structure:

**Figure 13.** Proposed organizational structure of the NPMO



- d. **Establishment of Health and Medical Division.** Pursuant to the Sec. 4 item k of RA No. 11524 or the CFITF Act, a special unit within the PCA shall be created for the purpose of implementing the Health and Medical Program for coconut farmers and their families. Organizational structure, composition, and coordination shall be detailed further in its Operations Manual.

In addition, there is a need for PCA to formulate a) resource management plan and policy that shall include: resource generation thru enhancement of current revenue sources, exploring new revenue streams including policy on revenue derived from asset management, collection of PCA fees to other producers of coconut-based products; b) resource utilization for efficient procurement process c) institutionalization of planning, budgeting, and M&E d) Information Technology. There is a need for PCA to leverage in technology advancement thru adoption of digital/smart agriculture and the use of information technology and data analytics in project implementation for ease of doing business and effective decision-making. The institutional transformation of PCA has to be aligned to the operationalization of the CFIDP as the coordinating agency of the program implementation as defined in the RA 11524. These institutional reforms shall strengthen the PCA's coordinating competency which is vital in the implementation of the RA 11524.



## **CHAPTER 5:**

# **PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

## CHAPTER 5: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGMENTS

The 15 implementing agencies will oversee their respective programs as mandated by the RA 11524, ensuring compliance with the procedures outlined in previous sections of this document. Any guidelines or operational manuals developed for implementing CFIDP programs must align consistently with this Plan.

The Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC) will oversee the judicial utilization of the Trust Fund, in accordance with the law and with the issued guidelines on the monitoring and disbursement of Coco Levy Assets (COA-DBM-BTr J.C. No. 01, s.2022). The TFMC is also tasked to set the annual allocation of the Trust Fund available for disbursement which shall not be less than Php5B per year, but which can be more if the funds permit.

Given the extensiveness of the CFIDP, it is crucial to foster strong collaboration among implementing agencies and ensure the convergence of projects to optimize available resources. The effectiveness of this five-year Plan hinges significantly on the inter-agency coordination to be orchestrated by the PCA.

### THE PHILIPPINE COCONUT AUTHORITY

The PCA mandate is to implement and attain the declared national policy “to promote the rapid integrated development and growth of the coconut and other palm oil industry in all its aspects and to ensure that the coconut farmers become direct participants in, and beneficiaries of, such development and growth” (PD, 1468).

RA 11524 or the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act provided a fresh mandate for PCA to “consolidate the benefits due to coconut farmers, especially the poor and marginalized under various statutes and expedite the delivery thereof to attain increased income for coconut farmers, alleviate poverty and achieve social equity”.

As the agency tasked to develop the CFIDP which determines the utilization of the Trust Fund and outlines the process for program implementation, the PCA will lead and orchestrate the overall CFIDP programs. Their major role is to ensure that the designed programs and projects of all the implementing agencies shall redound directly to the coconut farmers and lead to development of the coconut industry. The PCA will predominantly serve as chairs of the CFIDP oversight committees, enhancing the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination. All supporting documents, guidelines, or manuals created by partner agencies pertaining to CFIDP implementation must undergo thorough review and approval by the PCA.

#### ***PCA as the Lead Agency in the Implementation of the CFIDP***

The PCA holds significant responsibility for coordinating the CFIDP project, providing policy recommendations, and ensuring the synchronization of various program components, as outlined in Section 4 of RA 11524 and Section 2 of Executive Order No. 172, series of 2022.

As the central figure in the CFIDP convergence strategy, the PCA will identify program partners within selected farm clusters to consolidate agricultural inputs, address logistical needs, and offer technical assistance for improved beneficiary access. Additionally, promoting the formation of farmers' organizations and later cooperatives, through the CDA, will enhance entrepreneurial capabilities and management of coconut-based enterprises. It's crucial to prioritize synchronization of farming



activities, including water, nutrient, pest, and disease management, as well as post-harvest procedures. These roles necessitate the PCA in empowering the Regional Interagency Technical Committee, chaired by Regional Managers, and establishing Provincial Interagency Technical Committees led by Provincial Coconut Development Managers at the provincial level to further enhance program efficiency and monitoring.

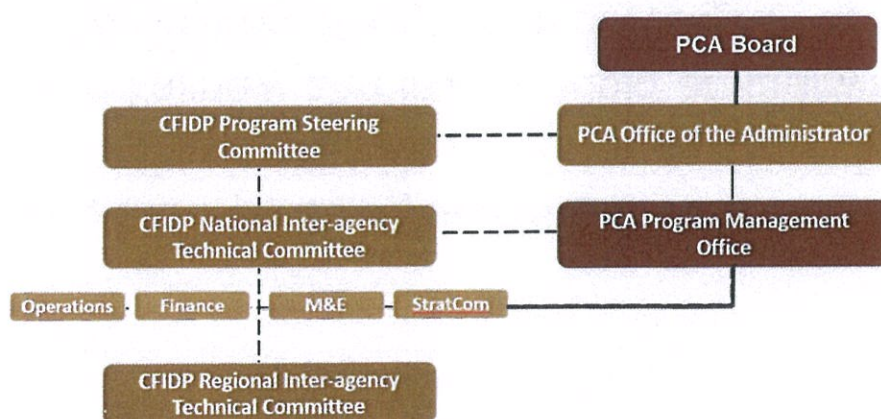
At the operational level, the PCA's twelve regional offices and seed production centers serve as vital hubs for program implementation and oversight. These field offices play a crucial role in supervising extension staff, coordinating activities on the ground, and providing direct support to beneficiaries. Recognizing the pivotal role of field extension workers, the PCA underscores the importance of investing in capacity building, motivation, and professional development to ensure the success of CFIDP initiatives at the grassroots level.

Furthermore, the PCA's Research and Development Branch assumes responsibility for driving innovation and promoting best practices in both agricultural production and farm-level processing. Through the harmonized research agenda, this branch aims to address emerging challenges, identify opportunities for improvement, and equip stakeholders with the knowledge and tools needed to enhance productivity and value addition within the coconut industry.

With the PCA's pivotal role in the implementation of the CFIDP, the PCA advocates for institutional strengthening and capacity-building measures to support its mandate effectively. This includes initiatives such as increasing the number of workforce, providing specialized training and capacity-building programs, and investing in infrastructure development to enhance operational efficiency and service delivery. In relation to this, existing PCA training facilities shall be prioritized and utilized to support CFIDP-related activities.

The PCA's central role in the CFIDP underscores its commitment to promoting the sustainable development of the coconut industry and improving the livelihoods of coconut farmers nationwide. Through strategic coordination, partnership-building, and targeted interventions, the PCA seeks to harness the full potential of the coconut sector, driving inclusive growth, and fostering resilience within coconut-growing communities.

Figure 15. Overall Program Management Structure for CFIDP led by PCA



## **THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES**

### **A. Program Steering Committee (PSC)**

The Program Steering Committee (PSC) is a high-level decision-making body that provides direction, guidance, and oversight for the effective implementation of the Program. Specifically, their roles and responsibilities are:

- Provide strategic directions and guidance for implementation of the Program towards achievement of CFIDP program results (outputs, outcomes and impact);
- Provide guidance and support for the resolution of program-related issues and concerns;
- Oversee and support the commitment for funding and other support for the program;
- Oversee prudent and efficient use of program budgets and other resources; and
- Provide guidance on the conduct of Program Reviews and the implementation of the resulting external review recommendations.

The PSC shall be chaired by the DA Secretary and co-chaired by the Administrator of the PCA. Its members shall be the representatives of the 15 implementing agencies whose position shall be at least Assistant Secretary level or equivalent with designated permanent and alternate representatives. Furthermore, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao – Office of the Chief Minister and three farmer-representatives shall also be a member of the PSC to represent its region.

The PSC shall meet at least once every semester or as need arises provided that there are issues and concerns in the implementation that shall be addressed. Other agencies with critical roles for specific activities may be invited to selected sessions of the committee. The PCA-PMO will assist the committee as its overall secretariat.

Any policy recommendations or guidance shall be presented by the PSC Chairperson subject to the approval and adoption of the PCA Board prior to integration in the operations of the CFIDP. On the other hand, a PCA Board subcommittee shall be formed which functions as a clearing house, reviewing and ensuring that policy recommendations and program implementation reports are deemed necessary for Board presentation and approval. Furthermore, the PCA Board may occasionally invite the implementing agencies to provide further information on the certain implementation concerns and request for a status update should it be necessary ensuring that programs under CFIDP are delivered efficiently and effectively according to the intent of the CFITF Act.

### **B. National Inter-Agency Technical Committee (NIATC)**

The National Inter-Agency Technical Committee's (NIATC) primary function is to assist the PSC in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on specific matters concerning the implementation. Its Chairperson shall be a Deputy Administrator of the PCA and the Vice-Chairperson shall be a designated Assistant Secretary from the DA. Its members shall be the representatives of the implementing agencies whose positions are Director-level or Senior Level Technical Offices with designated permanent and alternate representatives and three farmer-representatives.



Specifically, the NIATC shall:

1. Provide valuable inputs and technical assistance in areas of strategic importance to the project;
2. Review/harmonize work plans and budget, for endorsement to the PSC;
3. Review the Program's progress, mid-term review and evaluation reports and make recommendations for follow-up actions for efficient and effective implementation;
4. Serve as venue for updating the Program manager on policies and good practices that can enhance implementation;
5. Serve as venue for communicating project learnings and good practices to the respective sectoral agencies to enhance sustainability; and
6. Undertake other relevant tasks as may be requested by the PSC.

Other agencies with critical roles for specific activities may be invited to selected sessions of the committee. Any policy recommendations or guidance shall be presented and endorsed by the NIATC Chairperson to the PSC Chairperson subject for adoption and endorsement to the PCA Board. The NIATC shall meet at least once every quarter or convene according to thematic clusters as determined by the membership. On the other hand, the PCA-PMO will assist the committee as its overall secretariat.

#### **NIATC Subcommittees**

Four (4) NIATC subcommittees shall be formed to provide technical assistance and recommendations on specific components of program implementation. The members of the subcommittees shall be the designated representatives of the 15 implementing agencies whose positions shall be at least Junior Technical Officer with designated permanent and alternate representatives.

The committee functions shall focus based on the aspect of program implementation as follows:

#### **NIATC Subcommittee on Operations**

1. Lead the convergence and harmonization workshop for the annual determination of budgets and physical targets/ Organize the Annual Review and Planning workshop at the end of each Fiscal year
2. Update risk management plan based on actual occurring and recurring risks during field implementation
3. Coordinate with IA focals to raise CFIDP-related issues that may affect targeting and schedule of implementation
4. Coordinate with concerned Departments, Bureaus and GOCC for complementation of support required in ensuring an efficient and sustainable implementation of activities under each program component of the CFIDP
5. Document and share best practices during actual field implementation
6. Update implementation strategies in the Operations Manual
7. Develop gender-sensitive programming and how this can be reflected in M and E reporting; and
8. Provide strategies on climate change mitigation to reduce potential losses from extreme climate events

#### **NIATC Subcommittee on Finance**

1. Participate in convergence and harmonization workshop for the annual planning of budgets and physical targets
2. Consolidate issues and concerns, best practices and roadblocks to implementation and raise to appropriate bodies/channels whenever required
3. Develop an expanded FAQ sheet as a supplemental guide to the COA-DBM-BTr Joint Circular No. 1 Series of 2022
4. Consolidate and ensure timely submissions of financial documents

#### **NIATC Subcommittee on Monitoring and Evaluation**

1. Consolidate and ensure timely submissions of monitoring and evaluation forms
2. Determine appropriate indicators to include gender-sensitive indicators in the logical framework
3. Coordinate schedules of site visits and monitoring and evaluation in identified areas
4. Migrate necessary data into the CFIDP IIMs
5. Provide assistance to regional M and E focals on data collection
6. Modify recording and reporting templates and formats, if necessary.

#### **NIATC Subcommittee on Strategic Communications**

1. Develop a communications strategy for the CFIDP to enhance the awareness, understanding, and knowledge of key stakeholders on the national program components and status of implementation implemented by various agencies
2. Conceptualize, design and develop IEC materials related to CFIDP with appropriate and relevant messages tailored for key stakeholders using various formats as appropriate such as text, graphics, imageries, infographics, video, printed materials, etc.
3. Specify appropriate communication channels, dissemination methods and media such as video, print, web/online media, traditional media, and social media, among others, to effectively communicate key messages to specific stakeholders.
4. Design a standard publication layout/branding/style guide for the CFIDP IAs for use in future publications.
5. Manages the writing, development, design, production and dissemination of diverse publications and news releases through a variety of media, including print, broadcast and social/ Prepare press releases or other information whenever required
6. Provide support in the conduct of various activities and events
7. Prepare, and maintain the CFIDP social media account(s)
8. Promotes optimum visibility of CFIDP's activities through effective media relations, placement and distribution of information material
9. Collaborate closely with IAs to facilitates knowledge building and knowledge sharing

Technical strategies and policy recommendations of the subcommittees shall be endorsed to the NIATC, through the Chairperson, for its further review. The PCA-PMO shall assist the committee as its overall secretariat and meeting facilitator.

#### **C. Regional Inter-Agency Technical Committee (RIATC)**

The Regional Inter-Agency Technical Committee (RIATC) is the regional counterpart of the NIATC. It serves as a platform for the regional implementing agencies to discuss community-



level implementation concerns and share good practices in the program implementation. Its Chairperson shall be the PCA Regional Manager and members shall be the representatives of the 15 implementing agencies whose positions are Director-level or Senior Level Technical Offices with designated permanent and alternate representatives. Specifically, the RIATC shall:

1. Monitor progress of program implementation in the field level including the technical and financial aspects;
2. Ensure timely submission of the monthly Regional Progress Reports to be endorsed to the PMO;
3. Undertake mitigating and/or strategic measures for any issues and/or challenges encountered; and
4. Provide recommendations to the NIATC to accelerate and effectively implement CFIDP programs.

For proper coordination and strengthened collaboration, a RIATC shall be formed in every region except at the National Capital Region. It shall convene bi-monthly or as needed provided that an eminent issue or program shall be presented after the committee for approval and/or collaboration. With the absence of an RPMO, the PCA Regional Office shall act as the committee secretariat.

#### **COCONUT FARMER REPRESENTATION**

To ensure proper representation and inclusivity in the decision-making processes, a coconut farmer will be enjoined to participate as a member in all relevant committees overseeing the implementation of the CFIDP. This is to guarantee that the perspectives and interests of coconut farmers are adequately reflected in policy deliberations, program oversight, and project execution, thereby enhancing transparency and fostering direct engagement with the primary beneficiaries of the CFIDP. A mechanism in selecting the coconut farmer representative must be crafted by the NIATC, duly endorsed by the PSC and coordinated with the PCA Board. While waiting for the approved selection process, the current Coconut Farmer Directors seated as members of the PCA Board shall represent the coconut farmers in all committee meetings, down to the RIATCs.

#### **PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE**

The CFIDP PMO will be established reporting directly to the Office of the PCA Administrator. It will have overall operational project management and coordination responsibility. Furthermore, it will be in charge of the day-to-day operations of the program and will efficiently coordinate and monitor the implementation of the program plan from inception throughout its conclusion. It shall facilitate overall program planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, and results and financial data, as necessary.

The roles and responsibilities of the PMO are:

- Ensure that the Program meets its budgetary and performance obligations, and that at all times the lines of communication between the PCA, the implementing agencies, and beneficiaries are well maintained and accessible;
- Provide Program management guidance, systems, tools and standards in program execution;
- Develop operations manual per program component of the CFIDP, in coordination with the concerned IAs, and ensure its implementation;
- Develop and maintain a Program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system;

- Perform periodic Program monitoring and evaluation and prepare required reports for submission to the TFMC, PCA Board, NEDA, among others;
- Develop and maintain an Integrated Information System (IIS) for CFIDP Program management, M&E and knowledge management and learning,
- Monitor technical and financial responsibilities of implementing agencies
- Act as secretariat to the PSC, NIATC, and its subcommittees; and
- Perform other related tasks as directed by the PCA Administrator

For the Human Resources complement, the PMO personnel shall be hired by the PCA whose salary grades, specific functions, and deliverables are consistent with the GCG Memorandum No. 2022-01. Their timeline of employment and corresponding contracts shall be in parallel with the timeline of CFIDP implementation. This is to ensure that the PMO functions will be carried out seamlessly without any inhibitions on the continuity of deliverables as the coordinating and M&E body of the CFIDP. Additional staff and consultants may be hired as needed but should be based on the approved Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP) and following the usual hiring process.

### **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

In the third quarter of each year, implementing agencies shall prepare their work and financial plans for the following year's programs and projects. These plans should be submitted to the NIATC for endorsement to the PCA for final approval. The approved annual work and financial plans will serve as the foundation for the budgetary execution forms submitted to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to facilitate the release of funds.

The distribution of funds among implementing agencies will adhere to the provisions of RA 11524, with the annual fund distribution determined by the TFMC. The funds are earmarked exclusively for executing programs for coconut farmers and their families. Subject to the approval of the TFMC, each implementing agency may utilize five percent (5%) of its fund allocation for administrative and mobilization purposes to enhance program operations. This allocation aims to facilitate the effective and timely delivery of program benefits by enabling the implementing agencies to operate efficiently.

During the actual implementation, the IAs are expected to adhere to the guidelines outlined in this Plan and the corresponding operations manuals, which specify the requirements and processes for each program component. Furthermore, the active engagement of representatives from the implementing agencies (IAs) in both regional and national CFIDP oversight committees is anticipated to enhance the coordination of activities during the implementation process across all levels.

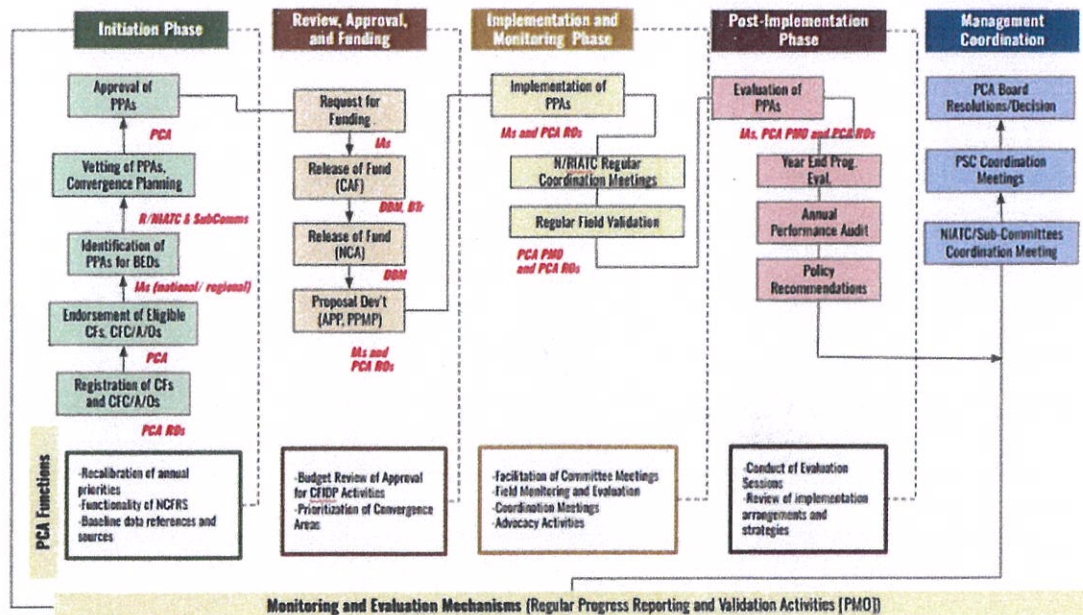
While operating within these frameworks, it is imperative for IAs to submit regular progress reports to the PCA through its PMO. These reports should include detailed information on the beneficiaries awarded with the CFIDP programs.

### **SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation of activities shall be based on the approved CFIDP for the next five (5) years of implementation of the provisions of RA 11524. Any remaining undisbursed funds at the end of the year will be reverted back to the Trust Fund principal. The initiation of programs and projects will take place upon the release of funds. The implementation and monitoring activities shall be jointly conducted by the IAs and the PCA. As the primary agency overseeing CFIDP operations, the PCA will coordinate and facilitate committee meetings to assess the progress of CFIDP accomplishments and formulate policy recommendations to enhance implementation efficiency. The process flow for the implementation of CFIDP is outlined below.



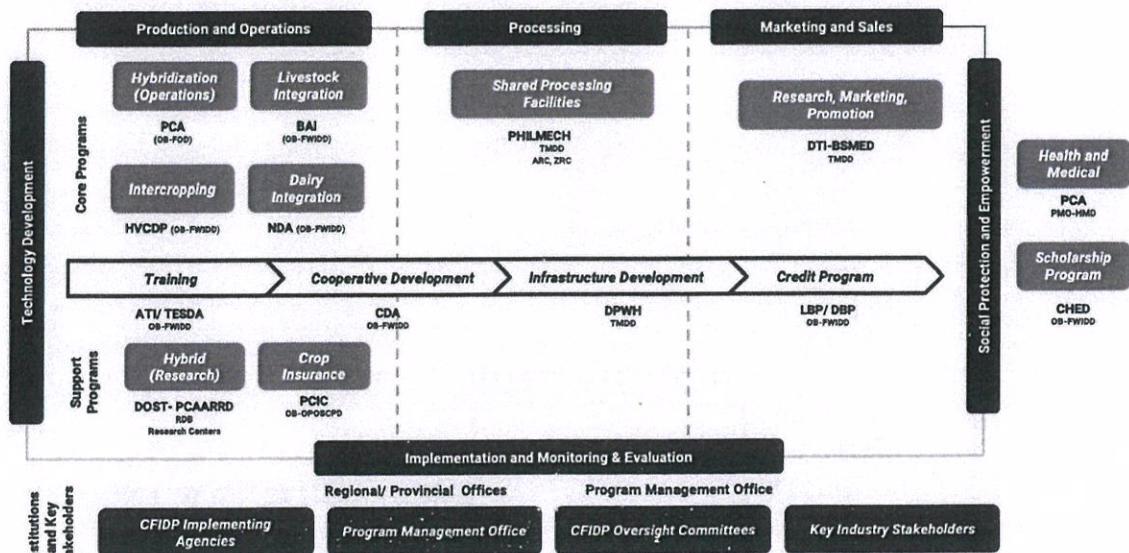
Figure 16. CFIDP Implementation Process Flow



#### Inter-office connectivity among PCA Units in CFIDP Implementation

Various PCA units shall also be involved in the implementation of CFIDP. To ensure clarity and coordination, the specific functions and responsibilities of these PCA units will be further detailed by an internal Technical Working Group (TWG), composed of units relevant to the implementation of CFIDP. This TWG will ensure that all PCA units work harmoniously, leveraging their respective expertise for efficient and targeted delivery of initiatives in close coordination with the PMO as the coordinating and monitoring body of the CFIDP.

Figure 17. Proposed Inter-office connectivity among PCA Units in CFIDP Implementation







## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In reference to the RA No. 11524, it was stated in the law that any program related to this Plan can be sourced from regularly funded programs. Under Section 8. Nature and Capitalization of the Trust Fund. – The Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund is separate and distinct from the regular funds appropriated to the PCA through the annual General Appropriations Act (GAA). As such, the PCA shall continue to pursue its mandate of implementing programs and projects from the regular GAA appropriations and from funds under the Trust Fund. The trust fund shall be maintained for 50 years under the CFIDP which shall be used for the benefit of the coconut farmers and the development of the coconut industry. The Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund (CFITF) will be augmented with all the proceeds arising from the privatization or disposition of the coconut levy assets.

The law further stipulates that the amount in the Trust Fund account for disposition by the designated government shall not be lower than PHP 5 B for any given year. The CFIDP shall provide only indicative funding requirements or allocation for the implementation of programs and projects to be funded by the Trust Fund itemized or broken down on a project-to-project basis. In the next five (5) years, the proposed indicative investment of the CFIDP is PHP 44B. This 5-year indicative investment proposal does not preclude further increases above the proposed allocation for a given year, subject to the ability of the implementing agencies to implement and spend their corresponding budgets according to the CFIDP and approval of the TPMC. Such increases are contingent upon the implementing agencies' capacity to execute and spend their respective budgets in accordance with the CFIDP. The CFIDP will undergo an annual review, considering the implementing agencies' absorptive capacity and performance, as well as the programs' outputs and outcomes based on performance indicators.

Ultimately, the financial management aspect of the CFIDP shall be in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the DBM-COA-BTr Joint Circular No. 1, series of 2022. This ensures that all fund releases, utilization, and liquidation are aligned with standardized processes for accountability, transparency, and efficiency. The circular provides a clear framework for the proper management of public resources, thus supporting the successful implementation of the CFIDP while ensuring compliance with government financial policies and regulations.

Table 5. Annual indicative investment allocation of CFIDP national program components, 5 years

% ALLOCATION			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL
%	GENERAL ALLOCATION	AGENCY	7,500.00	7,500.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	44,000.00
10%	Health and Medical Program**	DA-PCA	750.00	750.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,400.00
4%	Crop Insurance	DA-PCIC	300.00	300.00	360.00	400.00	400.00	1,760.00
8%	Coconut Scholarship Program	CHED	600.00	600.00	720.00	800.00	800.00	3,520.00
5%	Organization and Development of Coconut Farmer Cooperatives	CDA	375.00	375.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	2,200.00
8%	Training for Coconut Farmers and their Families**	DA-ATI, TESDA	600.00	600.00	720.00	800.00	800.00	3,520.00
15%	Coconut Hybridization Program (Operations)**	DA-PCA	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,350.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,600.00
5%	Coconut Hybridization Program (Research)	DOST - PCAARRD	375.00	375.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	2,200.00
10%	Community-based Farm Enterprise Development***	DA-BAI, DA-HVCDP, DA-NDA	750.00	750.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,400.00
10%	Shared Processing Facilities	DA- PHILMECH	750.00	750.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,400.00



% ALLOCATION			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL
%	GENERAL ALLOCATION	AGENCY	7,500.00	7,500.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	44,000.00
10%	Infrastructure Development	DPWH	750.00	750.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,400.00
10%	Credit Program****	LBP, DBP	750.00	750.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,400.00
5%	Research, Marketing, & Promotion	DTI-BSMED	375.00	375.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	2,200.00

\*For 2024, actual PCA allocation is Php 945M for Hybridization and Php 525M Health & Medical; Php 405M is allocated for IA Admin Expenses per TFMC Reso No. 2023-011

\*\* Equally divided to ATI and TESDA;

\*\*\* Equally divided to DA-BAI, DA-HVCDP, and DA-NDA;

\*\*\*\* Equally divided to LBP and DBP

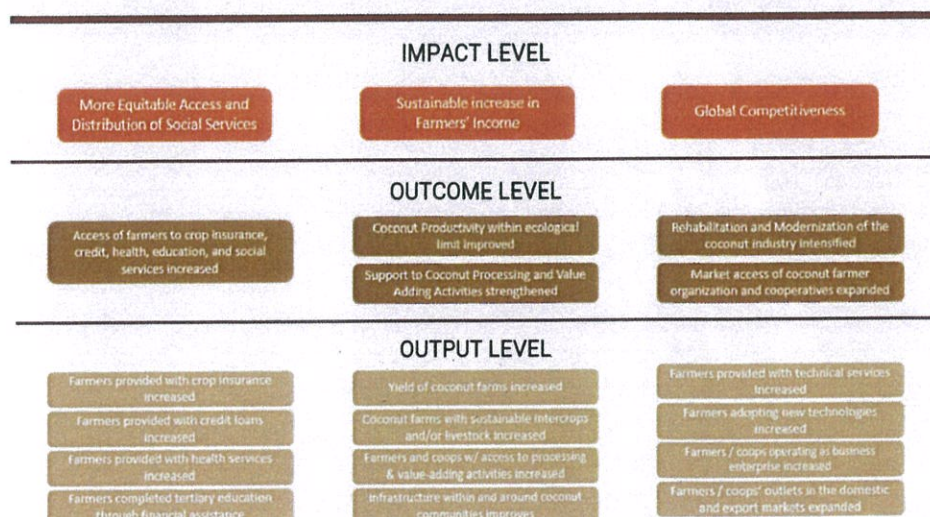
For the coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and any administrative requirements directly related with the CFIDP implementation, five percent (5%) of the total fund allocation per IA may be utilized for this purpose, subject to the approval of the TFMC. Further, the IAs may carry out their regular programs aligned with their primary mandates to support the CFIDP program; the funding for such initiatives will be drawn from their respective General Appropriations Act (GAA) budget.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component of the CFIDP is a critical framework designed to ensure the effective implementation and continuous improvement of the programs. This involves systematic tracking of the program's progress against its defined goals, objectives, and timelines. By utilizing a comprehensive set of indicators and benchmarks, the M&E system of CFIDP provides data and insights into the program's performance, enabling oversight committees to make informed decisions and adjustments as necessary. This dynamic approach ensures that the CFIDP remains responsive to the evolving needs of the coconut industry and its stakeholders. Anchored with the AmBisyon Natin 2040 which represents the collective long-term vision and aspirations of the Philippine government, below is the CFIDP Logical – Results Framework.

Figure 18. CFIDP Logical – Results Framework

### MATATAG, MAGINHAWA, AT PANATAG NA BUHAY





Furthermore, the M&E framework serves as a vital tool for accountability and transparency within the CFIDP. Through regular reporting and assessment, the program's achievements and challenges are documented and communicated to all relevant stakeholders, including the PCA Board, Vetting Agencies, and other oversight committees. This ensures that the CFITF is utilized efficiently and that its impacts are measured accurately, fostering trust and collaboration. By emphasizing both outcomes and processes, the M&E system not only tracks the progress of the CFIDP but also facilitates the continuous refinement of strategies to achieve the program's long-term objectives.

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The CFIDP's objectives at the goal level is to rehabilitate and modernize the coconut industry toward increasing farmers' productivity and income, and to empower coconut farmers (organizations and families) toward poverty alleviation and social equity.

The table below presents the indicators to determine the levels of success in achieving the program objective. The means of verification list the sources of information from official sources (PSA, BAS, etc.), Annual Reports, independent studies, or surveys) and primary surveys that may be conducted by the third-party evaluator during the third year and end of 5-year evaluation.

Table 6. CFIDP Program Objectives and Performance Indicators

OBJECTIVES/ OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program Objective</p> <p>Goal: Rehabilitate and modernize the coconut industry toward increasing farmers' productivity and income, and to empower coconut farmers (organizations and families) toward poverty alleviation and social equity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>poverty incidence of coconut farmers reduced to 60 % in 2028 from 90 % in 2020</li> <li><sup>1</sup>25 % (320, 000) of NCFRS-registered landless farmers employed by 2028</li> <li><sup>2</sup>At least 150% increase in coconut farmers' average household income by 2028</li> <li><sup>3</sup>coconut farm productivity is increased by 60% by 2028</li> <li>contribution of coconut industry to annual agriculture and fisheries production increase from 4% to 7% by 2028</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSA indicators on income and productivity</li> <li>CFIDP annual reports</li> <li>Surveys conducted by third party institutions</li> <li>Independent evaluation of CFIDP at the third year and end of program</li> <li>PCA Annual Reports on coconut industry performance</li> <li>DOF (BIR, BOC) annual reports exports</li> <li>Studies and statistics on the global coconut industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy support to the coconut industry (resources from coco-levy is available)</li> <li>Global Market for coconut products expands</li> <li>Extreme weather conditions from climate change</li> <li>Destructive pests and diseases</li> <li>Private sector actively supports and participate/invest in the coconut value chain</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> 1.275 M tenants and farm workers (NCFRS, 2018)

<sup>2</sup> PHP 20,000 coconut farmers' average household income (2020) to PHP 30,000 (2028)

<sup>3</sup> National average yield of coconut: 44 nuts/palm/year (2019) to 70 nuts/palm/year (2028)

## OVERALL OUTCOME LEVEL RESULTS AND INDICATORS

In identifying the outcome of the set objectives, progress on the set indicators will be assessed based on the reports submitted to the PMO by the implementing agencies. Data from the NCFRS and other official sources such as PSA, DA-BAS, and RSBSA will also be considered.

The table below shows the outcome level results, indicators definition, and how to get the

information. The results matrices for the indicators at the output, outcome and impact level are shown in table below. Annual targets shall be consistent with the approved Work and Financial Plan (WFP) of the implementing agencies duly approved by the PCA. As the lead agency in the CFIDP implementation, PCA must ensure that the baseline information reflects the landscape of the coconut industry, down to the community level.

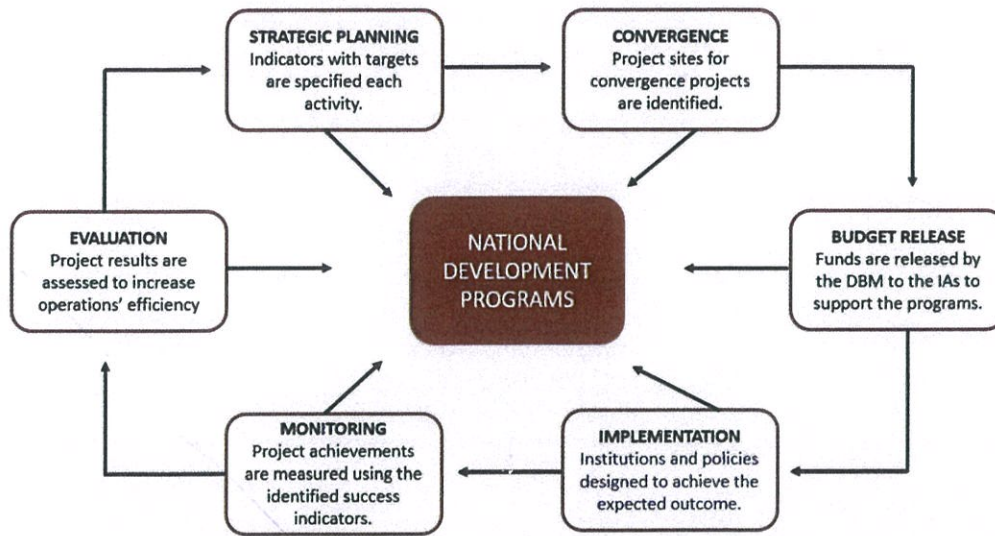
Table 6. Overall Outcome Level Results and Indicators

OUTCOMES	#	INDICATORS	DEFINITION AND HOW/WHERE TO GET THE INFORMATION
A Productivity within ecological limit improved	1	Increase in yield of coconut farms to 7,000 nuts/ha from 4,400 nuts/ha (2019)	Report on estimate of count of nuts harvested per ha. through sample surveys.  PMO to use PCA methodology in establishing the 2021 baseline and annual monitoring. Compute: $[\text{annual increase}/2021 \text{ baseline}] \times 100$
	2	% Increase in national coconut production (mil tons) and value of production (Php) of coconut products (white copra, whole nuts, DCN, new products, etc.)	Information from sales reports of CFOs, MSMEs, Coco farmers, traders, oils mills, etc. % Increase will be computed and compared the 2021 baseline
	3	% Increase in has. of coconut farms with sustainable intercrop and/or livestock production (has/total has. national coco farms)	Reports from field units on has. Of coconut farms practicing sustainable intercropping of livestock production.  % increase in has. to be computed vs. 2021 baseline
	4	% Increase in annual income of CF from coconut production (white copra, whole nuts, DCN, new products, etc.)	CFIDP assessment reports of CF income. PCA reports  Annual increase in income from the established baseline
	5	% increase in the area of coconut farms (expansion hectareage)	PCA Progress Reports
	6	% Increase in annual income of CF from sustainable intercrop and/or livestock production	CFIDP assessment reports of CF income. PCA reports  Annual increase in income from the established baseline
B Rehabilitation and modernization of coconut Industry intensified	7	% of coconut farmers (CF) provided with technical services	Ratio in % of CF provided with technical services vs the NCFRS registered farmers.
	8	% Increase in coconut farmers adopting new technologies (from NCFRS registered)	Reports from PCA field units and ratio is computed as % increase from the NCFRS registered
	9	% of cooperatives/farmers organizations operating successful business enterprises using improved technologies and modern machinery and equipment	Baseline, third year, and end of program surveys
	10	% increase in number of CF engaged in integrated coco dairy farming system	BAI progress reports CFIDP reports
		% increase in annual income of CF from coco dairy farming system	Annual increase in % from baseline data



OUTCOMES	#	INDICATORS	DEFINITION AND HOW/WHERE TO GET THE INFORMATION
	11	% increase in number of CF engaged in native animal breeding farming	BAI progress reports CFIDP reports -annual increase in % from baseline data
		% increase in annual income of CF from native animal production	
C Support to coconut processing and value adding activities increased	12	% increase of coconut farmers/ cooperatives/ organizations that access coconut processing and value adding activities	CFIDP report on CFOs and Coops
	13	% of cooperative beneficiaries successfully operating and maintaining shared facilities for processing	Baseline, third year, and end of program surveys CFIDP PMO reports
D Market access of coconut farmer organizations and MSMEs expanded	14	% share of cooperatives/ farmers organizations national coconut sector production	Computed as the ratio of total annual production (Php) of CFOs and MSMEs to the total coconut industry production in percent
	15	% of clustered coconut farmers/cooperatives/farmers organizations with expanded market outlets in the domestic and/or export markets for their diversified coconut and other agricultural products (raw materials, intermediate, and finished products)	Baseline, third year, and end of program surveys CFIDP PMO and DTI reports
	16	% of clustered coconut farmers/cooperatives/farmers organizations directly trading their consolidated raw materials, intermediate, and finished products to different market outlets	Baseline, third year, and end of program surveys CFIDP PMO, CDA & DTI monitoring reports
E Access of coconut farmers to credit, crop insurance, training, medical, and social services increased	17	% increase in coconut farmers (NCFRS-registered) provided with health and medical services	Availment by coconut farmers (CF) will be monitored and % increase vs 2021 baseline computed for: 1) trainings assistance, 2) covered by health and medical program, 3) CF that insured their crops, number and has.
	18	% increase in number of farmers with crop insurance	
	19	% increase in coconut farmers trained by TESDA and ATI	
	20	Number of coconut farmers' dependents that completed their education through the financial assistance	Baseline, third year and end of 5 years implementation surveys; CHED monitoring reports
	21	Number of coconut farmers' dependents that completed scholarship are employed or engaged in business	
	22	Number of coconut farmers/cooperatives/SEC-registered farmers organizations provided with loans under the CFIDP Credit Program	Baseline, third year and end of 5 years implementation surveys; LBP and DBP monitoring reports
	23	Number of cooperatives/SEC-registered farmers organizations trained by CDA, TESDA and ATI	Availment by cooperatives/farmers organizations will be monitored and % increase vs 2021 baseline computed for trainings assistance
	24	% increase in the number of Coconut Learning Sites for Agriculture (CocoLSA) certified by ATI	Progress Report of ATI

Figure 18. CFIDP Evaluation and Program Implementation Cycle



The CFIDP adopts a results-based management framework into its overall monitoring and evaluation system. All national programs are required to begin their implementation with strategic planning, closely coordinated with the PCA. During the planning phase, the IAs will collaborate to identify convergence project sites in line with the CFIDP's key strategies. Once the annual work and financial plan is prepared by the implementing agencies, it shall be submitted to the PCA for review and approval.

Following the approved Work and Financial Plan (WFP) as a reference for budgetary documents to be submitted to the DBM, funds will be requested to support CFIDP implementation. Throughout the year, the IAs must adhere to the approved plan and provide regular progress reports to the relevant PCA offices. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out by the PCA PMO, in conjunction with the PCA regional offices. The results of these assessments will inform strategic planning for future years, enhancing the effectiveness of strategy formulation.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The M&E plan encompasses both regular monitoring of activities and periodic evaluations to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the CFIDP. This shall be spearheaded by the PMO, in close coordination with the implementing agencies, to gather data, report progress, and adjust strategies based on findings. It will also integrate documentation of feedback, including insights from coconut farmers and industry stakeholders, ensuring that the plan remains responsive to their needs. It includes mechanisms for data validation, timely reporting, and the coordination of efforts across national, regional, and provincial levels, down to the community level.



Table 19. CFIDP Indicative M&amp;E Plan

ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Validate/update baseline Indicators	Report on validated program baseline information	Within the first 3 months of project	PMO, PCA
Progress reporting, review and verification of outputs	Measurement of Means of Verification for program output	Monthly	PMO, IAs
Design and quantification of outcome indicators	Measurement of Means of Verification of program results.	Annually as required or at mid-term and end of program (evaluation cycle)	PMO, PCA
CFIDP IATC & CPSC coordination meetings	Minutes and Records of Discussions of meetings CFIDP Progress Reports	Monthly for IATC and quarterly for the CPSC meetings	PMO, IAs
Conduct of Annual Implementation Review	Report on CFIDP Implementation Performance	Annually (before end of year)	PMO, IAs
Mid-term Evaluation	MTR Evaluation Report of third-party evaluators	2.5 years from program start	PMO, Independent Evaluation Team
End of Program Evaluation	End of Program Evaluation Report of third-party evaluators	5 <sup>th</sup> years of program evaluation	PMO, Independent Evaluation Team
Conduct of field visits	M&E Validation field visits	Quarterly	PMO, PCA
Conduct of performance and financial audit	Audit report	Annually	COA
Dissemination of lessons learned	Documentation on program benefits, emerging lessons and best practice Disseminate or publish online	Quarterly	PMO

## RISK MANAGEMENT

Effective risk management is crucial for the success of CFIDP implementation, especially considering the dependency of small coconut farmers on the program's success. Therefore, meticulous planning, prudent use of funds, and proactive identification of risks are imperative for ensuring successful implementation.

The PCA PMO has identified potential threats and opportunities at the outset of the project. Through this tool, recommended proactive strategies were identified to address the possible threat, minimizing the perceived impact on project success. With the risk management tool, the IAs can allocate resources more effectively, set realistic timelines, and establish contingency plans to mitigate potential disruptions. (*See Annex for reference*)

The tool shall serve as a guiding framework that enables IAs to navigate uncertainties and complexities effectively, ensuring the successful delivery of projects within the defined constraints of time, cost, and quality. The risk management tool will undergo an annual review to ensure that it reflects the current status of the coconut industry, incorporating all potential risks and opportunities that may arise.

## **ANNEXES**



**ANNEX A. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)***Data as of July 2024***SUMMARY OF NCFRS REGISTERED AND CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS  
(BY REGION)**

REGION	NCFRS Registered	CFIDP- Eligible	% CFIDP- Eligible
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR)	139	136	97.84%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	7,677	6,993	91.09%
REGION II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	11,276	10,895	96.62%
REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON)	20,099	17,308	86.11%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	303,409	259,465	85.52%
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	168,238	158,699	94.33%
REGION V (BICOL REGION)	112,812	96,487	85.53%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	240,454	170,399	151.05%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	215,904	203,234	84.52%
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	420,860	398,372	184.51%
REGION IX (ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA)	389,230	325,207	77.27%
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	284,639	202,541	71.16%
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	208,470	178,610	85.68%
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	174,735	122,808	70.28%
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	132,143	113,995	86.27%
BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)	147,819	121,602	82.26%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,837,904</b>	<b>2,386,751</b>	<b>84.10%</b>

ANNEX B. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)

Data as of July 2024

NCFRS REGISTERED AND CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS (BY REGION AND PROVINCE)

NCFRS REGISTERED COCONUT FARMERS					CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS					84.10%
REGIONAL DATA			PROVINCIAL DATA		REGIONAL DATA			PROVINCIAL DATA		
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	NO. OF CFs	REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	NO. OF CFs	
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR)	139	0.005%	APAYAO	2	CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR)	136	0.01%	APAYAO	2	
			BENGUET	1				BENGUET	1	
			IFUGAO	46				IFUGAO	43	
			KALINGA	1				KALINGA	1	
			MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	89				MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	89	
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	7,677	0.3%	ILOCOS NORTE	2,582	REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	6,993	0.3%	ILOCOS NORTE	2,454	
			ILOCOS SUR	927				ILOCOS SUR	681	
			LA UNION	1,084				LA UNION	937	
			PANGASINAN	3,084				PANGASINAN	2,921	
REGION II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	11,276	0.4%	CAGAYAN	7,193	REGION II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	10,895	0.5%	CAGAYAN	6,892	
			ISABELA	3,822				ISABELA	3,749	
			NUEVA VIZCAYA	127				NUEVA VIZCAYA	124	
			QUIRINO	134				QUIRINO	130	
REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON)	20,099	0.7%	AURORA	16,982	REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON)	17,308	0.7%	AURORA	14,460	
			BATAAN	2,129				BATAAN	2,045	
			BULACAN	14				BULACAN	13	
			NUEVA ECJA	85				NUEVA ECJA	55	
			PAMPANGA	7				PAMPANGA	4	
			TARLAC	8				TARLAC	6	
			ZAMBALES	874				ZAMBALES	725	
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	303,409	10.7%	BATANGAS	26,166	REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	259,465	10.9%	BATANGAS	19,559	
			CAVITE	7,979				CAVITE	6,024	
			LAGUNA	33,724				LAGUNA	28,591	
			QUEZON	233,549				QUEZON	203,635	
			RIZAL	1,991				RIZAL	1,656	
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	168,238	5.9%	MARINDUQUE	33,211	REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	158,699	6.6%	MARINDUQUE	31,424	
			OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	5,680				OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	5,575	
			ORIENTAL MINDORO	14,573				ORIENTAL MINDORO	13,794	
			PALAWAN	48,992				PALAWAN	45,560	
			ROMBLON	65,782				ROMBLON	62,346	
REGION V (BICOL REGION)	112,812	4.0%	ALBAY	16,467	REGION V (BICOL REGION)	96,487	4.0%	ALBAY	14,913	
			CAMARINES NORTE	21,885				CAMARINES NORTE	19,689	
			CAMARINES SUR	38,192				CAMARINES SUR	34,141	
			CATANDUANES	7,190				CATANDUANES	6,572	
			MASBATE	7,465				MASBATE	6,142	
			SORSOGON	21,613				SORSOGON	15,030	
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	240,454	8.5%	AKLAN	52,195	REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	170,399	7.1%	AKLAN	40,427	
			ANTIQUE	47,999				ANTIQUE	27,162	
			CAPIZ	57,962				CAPIZ	49,862	
			GUIMARAS	12,323				GUIMARAS	10,682	
			ILOILO	45,836				ILOILO	23,636	
			NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	24,139				NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	18,630	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	215,904	7.6%	BOHOL	97,982	REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	203,234	8.5%	BOHOL	94,597	
			CEBU	41,528				CEBU	38,857	
			NEGROS ORIENTAL	65,609				NEGROS ORIENTAL	61,521	
			SIQUIJOR	10,785				SIQUIJOR	8,259	
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	420,860	14.8%	BILIRAN	8,314	REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	398,372	16.7%	BILIRAN	8,221	
			EASTERN SAMAR	68,658				EASTERN SAMAR	64,037	
			LEYTE	116,754				LEYTE	111,042	
			NORTHERN SAMAR	92,647				NORTHERN SAMAR	90,037	
			SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	63,270				SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	57,149	
			SOUTHERN LEYTE	71,217				SOUTHERN LEYTE	67,886	
REGION IX (ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA)	389,230	13.7%	CITY OF ISABELA	2,222	REGION IX (ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA)	325,207	13.6%	CITY OF ISABELA	1,901	
			ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	228,464				ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	184,481	
			ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	121,517				ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	107,360	



**ANNEX B. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)**
*Data as of July 2024*
**NCFRS REGISTERED AND CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS (BY REGION AND PROVINCE)**

NCFRS REGISTERED COCONUT FARMERS				
REGIONAL DATA			PROVINCIAL DATA	
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	NO. OF CFs
			ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	37,027
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	284,639	10.0%	BUKIDNON	16,687
			CAMIGUIN	16,258
			LANAO DEL NORTE	79,200
			MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	92,673
			MISAMIS ORIENTAL	79,821
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	208,470	7.3%	DAVAO DE ORO	46,017
			DAVAO DEL NORTE	31,298
			DAVAO DEL SUR	56,236
			DAVAO OCCIDENTAL	19,314
			DAVAO ORIENTAL	55,605
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	174,735	6.2%	COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	61,910
			COTABATO CITY	186
			SARANGANI	53,453
			SOUTH COTABATO	8,957
			SULTAN KUDARAT	50,229
REGION XIII (Caraga)	132,143	4.7%	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	27,566
			AGUSAN DEL SUR	25,152
			DINAGAT ISLANDS	6,095
			SURIGAO DEL NORTE	31,564
			SURIGAO DEL SUR	41,766
BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)	147,819	5.2%	BASILAN	13,669
			LANAO DEL SUR	30,119
			MAGUINDANAO	74,506
			SULU	25,703
			TAWI-TAWI	3,822
GRAND TOTAL	2,837,904	100.0%		2,837,904

CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS				84.10%
REGIONAL DATA			PROVINCIAL DATA	
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	NO. OF CFs
			ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	31,465
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	202,541	8.5%	BUKIDNON	10,140
			CAMIGUIN	13,308
			LANAO DEL NORTE	42,758
			MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	72,229
			MISAMIS ORIENTAL	64,106
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	178,610	7.5%	DAVAO DE ORO	39,389
			DAVAO DEL NORTE	27,156
			DAVAO DEL SUR	48,868
			DAVAO OCCIDENTAL	15,578
			DAVAO ORIENTAL	47,619
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	122,808	5.1%	COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	39,418
			COTABATO CITY	175
			SARANGANI	37,492
			SOUTH COTABATO	6,787
			SULTAN KUDARAT	38,936
REGION XIII (Caraga)	113,995	4.8%	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	24,015
			AGUSAN DEL SUR	24,094
			DINAGAT ISLANDS	4,491
			SURIGAO DEL NORTE	27,756
			SURIGAO DEL SUR	33,639
BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)	121,602	5.1%	BASILAN	8,855
			LANAO DEL SUR	26,007
			MAGUINDANAO	58,730
			SULU	24,780
			TAWI-TAWI	3,230
GRAND TOTAL	2,386,751	100.0%		2,386,751

ANNEX C. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)  
Data as of July 2024

CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS BY TENURIAL STATUS (REGIONAL DATA)

TENURIAL STATUS OF CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS													
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	OWNER	OWNER-TILLER	FARM GROWER/GROWER	TENANT	TENANT-WORKER	TENANT-AO	WORKER-LABORER	OTHERS	FOR UPDATING	SUB-TOTAL
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR)	136	0.01%	APAYAO					2					2
			BENGUET				1						1
			IFUGAO	33	8	1	1						43
			KALINGA	1									1
			MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	43	18	1	24	2		1			89
			SUB-TOTAL	77	26	2	26	4	0	1	0	0	136
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	6,993	0.3%	ILOCOS NORTE	337	448	412	829	79	2	277	10	60	2,454
			ILOCOS SUR	175	13	115	320	7	1	1	2	47	681
			LA UNION	257	51	334	260	19	3	8	1	4	937
			PANGASINAN	627	78	349	1,652	101	2	99	4	9	2,921
			SUB-TOTAL	1,396	590	1,210	3,061	206	8	385	17	120	6,993
REGION II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	10,895	0.5%	CAGAYAN	1,249	1,201	427	2,763	411	62	138	30	611	6,892
			ISABELA	1,640	251	507	1,308	14		5	4	20	3,749
			NUEVA VIZCAYA	51	16	38	13			6		0	124
			QUIRINO	25	103		1			0	1	0	130
			SUB-TOTAL	2,965	1,571	972	4,085	425	62	149	35	631	10,895
REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON)	17,308	0.7%	AURORA	6,598	1,839	120	820	203	1	353	41	4,485	14,460
			BATAAN	790	614	92	316	28	1	54	53	97	2,045
			BULACAN	6	2		1			1	3		13
			NUEVA ECIIA	1	48		4			1		1	55
			PAMPANGA	3			1						4
			TARLAC	3				2		1			6
			ZAMBALES	46	513	71	70	4		16	4	1	725
			SUB-TOTAL	7,447	3,016	283	1,212	237	2	426	101	4,584	17,308
REGION IV-A	259,465	10.9%	BATANGAS	4,064	2,967	1,548	4,655	1,351	59	2,964	114	1,837	19,559



ANNEX C. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)  
Data as of July 2024

CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS BY TENURAL STATUS (REGIONAL DATA)

TENURAL STATUS OF CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS													
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	OWNER	OWNER-TILLER	FARM GROWER/GROWER	TENANT	TENANT-WORKER	TENANT-AO	WORKER-LABORER	OTHERS	FOR UPDATING	SUB-TOTAL
(CALABARZON)			CAVITE	1,905	1,348	398	968	115		760	3	527	6,024
			LAGUNA	4,479	1,784	561	2,513	1,128	19	4,789	10,993	2,325	28,591
			QUEZON	23,736	14,529	1,333	38,348	19,688	736	92,571	257	12,437	203,635
			RIZAL	433	720	29	117	39	1	205	3	109	1,656
			SUB-TOTAL	34,617	21,348	3,869	46,601	22,321	815	101,289	11,370	17,235	259,465
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	158,699	6.6%	MARINDUQUE	6,430	2,912	488	6,610	1,889	2	11,103	262	1,728	31,424
			OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	1,645	1,875	628	586	24		743	42	32	5,575
			ORIENTAL MINDORO	4,031	2,260	476	2,100	783	48	2,753	136	1,207	13,794
			PALAWAN	6,791	15,284	1,752	2,934	1,169	83	3,015	12,147	2,385	45,560
			ROMBLON	6,109	4,162	1,100	11,073	5,581	25	28,913	1,182	4,201	62,346
			SUB-TOTAL	25,006	26,493	4,444	23,303	9,446	158	46,527	13,769	9,553	158,699
REGION V (BICOL REGION)	96,487	4.0%	ALBAY	3,513	1,861	393	4,503	1,100	1	832	1,905	805	14,913
			CAMARINES NORTE	3,834	2,545	130	443	568	24	10,178	631	1,336	19,689
			CAMARINES SUR	5,760	2,843	362	7,575	3,051	62	9,902	1,773	2,813	34,141
			CATANDUANES	793	641	142	1,507	456	19	1,412	1,317	285	6,572
			MASBATE	1,504	1,217	58	980	444	8	756	620	555	6,142
			SORSOGON	2,427	1,090	114	4,736	1,449	10	3,542	475	1,187	15,030
			SUB-TOTAL	17,831	10,197	1,199	19,744	7,068	124	26,622	6,721	6,981	96,487
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	170,399	7.1%	AKLAN	3,851	1,499	687	16,707	4,747	97	9,065	615	3,159	40,427
			ANTIQUE	4,251	2,292	3,363	10,106	1,681	3	3,012	248	2,206	27,162
			CAPIZ	4,041	1,679	1,751	18,464	3,697	11	18,131	120	1,968	49,862
			GUIMARAS	2,599	2,789	352	1,224	624	12	2,554	336	192	10,682
			ILOILO	7,502	5,298	2,237	404	29	2	54	7,691	419	23,636
			NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	5,113	5,637	926	3,118	688	21	508	1,404	1,215	18,630
			SUB-TOTAL	27,357	19,194	9,316	50,023	11,466	146	33,324	10,414	9,159	170,399

ANNEX C. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)  
Data as of July 2024

CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS BY TENURIAL STATUS (REGIONAL DATA)

TENURIAL STATUS OF CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS													
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	OWNER	OWNER-TILLER	FARM GROWER/GROWER	TENANT	TENANT-WORKER	TENANT-AO	WORKER-LABORER	OTHERS	FOR UPDATING	SUB-TOTAL
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	203,234	8.5%	BOHOL	16,639	7,800	34,202	3,301	3,522	11	8,699	20,307	116	94,597
			CEBU	5,489	3,359	7,128	6,004	4,663	5	2,896	8,369	944	38,857
			NEGROS ORIENTAL	4,626	20,211	9,714	2,354	1,650	3	20,912	922	1,129	61,521
			SIQUIJOR	580	718	1,346	1,912	1,741	3	1,436	512	11	8,259
			SUB-TOTAL	27,334	32,088	52,390	13,571	11,576	22	33,943	30,110	2,200	203,234
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	398,372	16.7%	BILIRAN	1,618	1,373	541	1,416	872	2	1,997	402		8,221
			EASTERN SAMAR	7,862	4,193	811	31,860	9,819	26	9,399	67		64,037
			LEYTE	12,467	10,430	3,767	10,574	7,779	71	62,373	3,572	9	111,042
			NORTHERN SAMAR	14,180	4,338	147	29,020	11,577	45	30,554	153	23	90,037
			SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	12,444	6,134	1,334	18,529	4,604	68	13,364	666	6	57,149
			SOUTHERN LEYTE	6,055	5,563	4,375	6,005	7,433	13	35,450	2,989	3	67,886
REGION IX (ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA)	325,207	13.6%	SUB-TOTAL	54,626	32,031	10,975	97,404	42,084	225	153,137	7,849	41	398,372
			CITY OF ISABELA	453	84	15	36	14		227	487	585	1,901
			ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	12,924	5,154	3,762	24,892	10,188	47	92,974	32,037	2,503	184,481
			ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	14,709	5,891	2,112	17,856	6,888	15	34,933	15,512	9,444	107,360
			ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	5,630	4,005	1,189	2,355	950	2	11,728	4,419	1,187	31,465
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	202,541	8.5%	SUB-TOTAL	33,716	15,134	7,078	45,139	18,040	64	139,862	52,455	13,719	325,207
			BUKIDNON	2,005	2,567	404	2,083	306	9	652	1,336	778	10,140
			CAMIGUIN	1,048	2,724	955	1,042	1,028	9	4,608	943	951	13,308
			LANAO DEL NORTE	5,390	1,310	113	7,841	4,368	4	19,287	3,035	1,410	42,758
			MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	7,497	2,031	2,171	4,525	1,739	12	43,351	8,530	2,373	72,229
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	178,610	7.5%	MISAMIS ORIENTAL	11,246	4,717	1,595	7,676	4,578	17	26,655	5,552	2,070	64,106
			SUB-TOTAL	27,186	13,349	5,238	23,167	12,019	51	94,553	19,396	7,582	202,541
			DAVAO DE ORO	5,080	15,219	2,171	355	277	23	6,268	9,290	706	39,389
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	178,610	7.5%	DAVAO DEL NORTE	5,891	8,146	2,348	602	574	4	4,710	4,481	400	27,156



ANNEX C. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)

Data as of July 2024

CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS BY TENURIAL STATUS (REGIONAL DATA)

TENURIAL STATUS OF CFIDP ELIGIBLE COCONUT FARMERS													
REGION	NO. OF CFs	%	PROVINCE	OWNER	OWNER-TILLER	FARM GROWER/GROWER	TENANT	TENANT-WORKER	TENANT-AO	WORKER-LABORER	OTHERS	FOR UPDATING	SUB-TOTAL
			DAVAO DEL SUR	7,258	7,839	2,707	1,150	532	7	12,390	14,244	2,741	48,868
			DAVAO OCCIDENTAL	1,765	1,896	650	763	1,061		6,158	2,949	336	15,578
			DAVAO ORIENTAL	7,889	20,090	1,262	1,119	511	8	9,191	3,812	3,737	47,619
			SUB-TOTAL	27,883	53,190	9,138	3,989	2,955	42	38,717	34,776	7,920	178,610
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	122,808	5.1%	COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)	14,075	16,811	989	3,542	1,148	18	871	347	1,617	39,418
			COTABATO CITY	31	31	23	83	3		3	1	0	175
			SARANGANI	8,192	10,623	183	4,173	1,554	78	9,116	651	2,922	37,492
			SOUTH COTABATO	1,801	2,635	63	509	370	2	1,196	26	185	6,787
			SULTAN KUDARAT	9,974	9,418	791	4,928	2,412	14	8,759	101	2,539	38,936
			SUB-TOTAL	34,073	39,518	2,049	13,235	5,487	112	19,945	1,126	7,263	122,808
REGION XIII (Caraga)	113,995	4.8%	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	4,543	4,262	897	1,792	1,213	5	6,728	2,201	2,374	24,015
			AGUSAN DEL SUR	6,211	2,048	218	782	349	1	476	5,774	8,235	24,094
			DINAGAT ISLANDS	748	956	44	698	336	2	282	230	1,195	4,491
			SURIGAO DEL NORTE	3,198	4,519	691	3,624	3,206	31	7,938	2,304	2,245	27,756
			SURIGAO DEL SUR	8,926	3,371	58	11,979	961	30	5,121	1,482	1,711	33,639
			SUB-TOTAL	23,626	15,156	1,908	18,875	6,065	69	20,545	11,991	15,760	113,995
BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)	121,602	5.1%	BASILAN	569	1,062	413	284	903	2	2,964	2,139	519	8,855
			LANAO DEL SUR	15,356	2,471	37	2,637	1,112	2	1,907	1,363	1,122	26,007
			MAGUINDANAO	12,472	16,947	276	19,077	2,805	3	3,448	1,366	2,336	58,730
			SULU	10,757	9,857	134	361	807		942	6	1,916	24,780
			TAWI-TAWI	459	1,244	38	386	505		335	8	255	3,230
			SUB-TOTAL	39,613	31,581	898	22,745	6,132	7	9,596	4,882	6,148	121,602
GRAND TOTAL	2,386,751	100.0%		384,753	314,482	110,969	386,180	155,531	1,907	719,021	205,012	108,896	2,386,751
				16.1%	13.2%	4.6%	16.2%	6.5%	0.1%	30.1%	8.6%	4.6%	100.0%