



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL -X
NORTHERN MINDANAO

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL-X

Resolution No. 47 (s. 2021)

**ENDORSING THE 2022-2026 NORTHERN MINDANAO COCONUT FARMERS
AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO THE PHILIPPINE
COCONUT AUTHORITY CENTRAL OFFICE**

WHEREAS, Republic Act 11524 or the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act was signed into law by President Rodrigo R. Duterte on 26 February 2021;

WHEREAS, the law is anchored on the policy of the State to consolidate the benefits due to coconut farmers, especially the poor and marginalized, under various statutes and to expedite the delivery thereof to increase incomes of coconut farmers, alleviate poverty, and achieve social equality;

WHEREAS, Section 4 of Republic Act 11524 provides that the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) shall be prepared by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) and approved by the President of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the CFIDP formulation aims to:

- a) Increase productivity and income of coconut farmers;
- b) Reduce poverty, improved education, and social equity; and
- c) Improve farm productivity through rehabilitation and modernization of the coconut industry;

WHEREAS, Section 7 of the same law also provides that a Trust Fund shall be maintained for 50 years under the CFIDP and shall be used to benefit the coconut farmers and ensure development of coconut industry;

WHEREAS, the law specifies that only program and projects identified and approved in the CFIDP shall be funded through the levy fund, while for other programs and projects found necessary but not specifically identified for funding in RA11524, will be funded through the regular allocation of the Department of Budget and Management;

WHEREAS, at the regional level, the formulation of the draft plan, dubbed as 2022-2026 Northern Mindanao CFIDP (NMCFIDP) involved consultation with other agency implementers of RA 11524 and local government units (LGUs) of Northern Mindanao;

WHEREAS, several stakeholders' fora were conducted both at the regional and provincial levels to generate inputs for the 2022-2026 NMCFIDP;

WHEREAS, the latest version of the draft 2022-2026 NMCFIDP (**Annex A**) as received by the RDC-X EDC Secretariat was enhanced in accordance with the Secretariat's comments and recommendations;

WHEREAS the Secretariat also affirms the NMCFIDP's alignment with national and regional development plans and its responsiveness to the provisions of Republic Act 11524;

WHEREAS, during its Second Quarter Meeting on 10 June 2021, the RDC-X EDC sought the RDC-X's endorsement of the 2022-2026 NMCFIDP to the PCA Central Office for further review and integration into the national CFIDP by the national inter-agency clusters as basis for funding support.


THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, on a motion by Mr. Arsenio L. Sebastian, III, Co-Chairperson of the RDC-X Macro and Development Administration Committee and seconded by Regional Director Mylah Faye Aurora B. Cariño, CESO III of the NEDA-X and Vice-Chairperson of the RDC-X, to endorse the 2022-2026 NMCFIDP to the PCA Central Office;

RESOLVED FURTHER, for the PCA Central Office to integrate the 2022-2026 NMCFIDP into the National CFIDP as basis for funding support;


RESOLVED FINALLY, that copies of this resolution be furnished to the Central and Region X Offices of the PCA, Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARRD), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), Philippine Center for Post-Harvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Dairy Authority (NDA), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Provincial Governments of Bukidnon, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, and Misamis Oriental, and City Governments of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, and other stakeholders for their consideration, appropriate action, and support.

Approved, 24 June 2021
126th RDC-X Full Council Meeting
Via Zoom

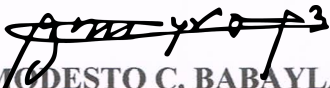
Certified Correct:


LEONILA G. CAJARTE
Secretary, RDC X
Assistant Regional Director, NEDA X

Attested:


MYLAH FAYE AURORA B. CARIÑO, CESO III
Vice-Chairperson, RDC X
Regional Director, NEDA X

Approved:


ENGR. MODESTO C. BABAYLAN, DM
Co-Chairperson, RDC-X
RDC-X Private Sector Representative
(Presiding Officer)

Annex A

COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO) 2022-2026

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

COCONUT LEVY TRUST FUND LAW-

Republic Act 11524 or the **Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act** was finally signed into law by President Rodrigo R. Duterte on February 26, 2021. This was after about five decades of waiting by the coconut farmers for the said Levy to be enjoyed by them. Basically, the law implementation will be for 50 years. This will be implemented not only by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), but also by other relevant government agencies. The Law mandates that a total of not less than 5 billion-levy fund will be allocated and utilized by these agencies yearly to answer the needs of the coconut farmers and the coconut industry.

As part of pre-implementation requirements, the law requires that the following activities must be accomplished first:

1. Reconstitution of the PCA Board(five national government secretaries; the PCA Administrator; and three farmer representatives);
2. Identification of the coconut farmer-beneficiaries; and
3. Formulation of the Coconut farmers and Industry development plan (CFIDP).

The LEVY fund shall be utilized under the following aggrupation:

- a. Social Protection components-(training of farmers and their families; crop insurance; scholarship program for farmers and their families; health and medical program for farmers and their families);
- b. Organizing and empowerment of farmer organizations and cooperatives;
- c. Development of hybrids for planting/replanting;
- d. Farm improvements through coconut farm diversification/livestock integration;
- e. Support system/needs;
- f. Shared facilities for processing;
- g. Research, marketing and promotion;
- h. Credit programs thru Development Bank of the Philippines and Land Bank of the Philippines (DBP and LBP); and
- i. Infrastructure development.

The law specifies that only program/projects identified and approved thru the CFIDP shall be funded thru the levy fund. Funding of other programs/projects found necessary but not specifically identified for funding in RA11524, will be sourced from the regular fund allocation of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

CHAPTER 2: COCONUT INDUSTRY PROFILE

NATIONAL COCONUT INDUSTRY SITUATIONER

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The state of the coconut industry is better understood if we look at the web of its history. What started as a colonial crop forced on the natives by gubernatorial edict in 1642, coconut began to be an important commercial agricultural crop by the turn of the 20th century. Here are some historical milestones:

- Since 1840, coconut products in the Philippines were traded in small quantities with Chinese/Malay traders. Coconut fibers and coconut oil were, likewise, used by the Spaniards in rigging the Galleon and as food for sailors plying the Manila-Acapulco Galleon trade.
- In 1898, with the increasing demand for soap and the invention of margarine, copra and coconut oil were exported to Europe as raw material ingredient of said products. Margarine was, also, a cheaper substitute for butter. By then, copra export comprised 5% of the total commodity export of the Philippines.
- The United States of America (USA) market came in after the Spain ceded the Philippines to the USA. By 1926, more than 90 percent of USA demand for desiccated coconut was supplied by the Philippines.
- The earliest account disclosed that in 1905, Philippines had only 210,000 hectares of coconut area with 42 million coconut trees.
- USA preferential treatment for coconut export and the duty-free entry of coconut in Europe encouraged further growth of the coconut industry. By 1935, some US\$221.22 million was invested in land and improvements in coconut plantations, coconut oil milling, refining and product processing. About this period, there were six big coconut oil mills, with 46.5 percent American capitalization, 29 percent British, 11.8 percent Chinese, 7.6 percent Filipino and 4.6 percent Spanish (Guerrero. Sylvia, 1985).
- Early in 1930s, the USA imposed a US\$ 0.03 per pound processing tax and an additional US\$0.02 excise tax on all copra and coconut oil imported to the USA. The excise tax collected from Philippine coconut products were returned to the Philippines Commonwealth treasury on condition that it shall not be used to develop or subsidize the production of copra, coconut oil and other allied coconut products.



- During the Presidency of Manuel L. Quezon, an average of P21 million per month of coconut excise money was remitted and provided a large source of the annual national budget. It was spent to build roads in Mindanao, to acquire lands for home lots, assistance to agrarian reform, agriculture, public health, public works and promotion of Philippine commerce and trade. After World War II, some PHP80 million more was used for post war rehabilitation. The refund ended after Philippines gained independence in 1946 (Guerrero).
- During and after World War II the USA continued to buy more copra and coconut oil to extract glycerin needed in the production of explosives. Various fractions of oleo chemicals were also derived for the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, emulsifiers, propellants, paints, and insecticides.
- The heightened demand for copra and coconut oil established the foundation of the coconut manufacturing and export economy as it stood by during the early golden years of industrialization in the Philippines.
- By 1960, the area planted to coconuts expanded to 1.60 million hectares, increasing to 2.283 million or 42 percent in 1975. Copra production doubled from 1.60 MMT to 2.216 MMT.
- In the same period, coconut export increased by 39.56 percent from 1.34 MMT to 1.86 MMT boasting hefty export revenue of US\$ 483.80 million, increasing by 79 percent from US\$ 270 million.
- The '70s and the next decade that followed marked a new era of development with the imposition of the coconut stabilization levy to harness the inflationary effect brought by the high prices of copra and coconut oil in the world market. The levy was utilized to finance several development programs like coconut replanting, fertilization, scholarship program for deserving children of coconut farmers, acquisition and rationalization of coconut oil mills for the benefit of the coconut farmers, research and development, establishment of a coconut farmers' bank and investments.
- The stabilization levy ended & indefinitely suspended in 1982.(pca.gov.ph).

CURRENT NATIONAL SITUATION

To date, the coconut industry is still considered as one of the pillars of our national economy contributing an average of 91.4 billion pesos export earnings (2014-2018) or equivalent to 25 percent of the total agricultural exports in 2018. However, its gross value added to our gross domestic product is only 5 percent.

Today, 2.5 million coconut farmers sourced their livelihood from about 3.6 million hectares of coconut farms in the country.

REGION X- NORTHERN MINDANAO COCONUT INDUSTRY

Region X (Northern Mindanao) has about 298 thousand hectares of coconut area, which is 8.4 percent of the total coconut area in the Philippines in 2019 (7th among the 14 Coconut Regions). It is producing an average yield of 59 nuts/ tree/ year, with Bukidnon producing the highest at 73 nuts/tree/year (PSA, 2019)

Coconut occupies 41 percent of the total agricultural area of the Region and 40 percent of the total land area of the Region.

Region X contributes approximately PHP 8.23 billion worth of production (in copra terms at PHP 20/kg copra) in 2019.

About 153 thousand farmers in Region X are engaged in coconut farming. These include the owner, tenant and farm workers (NCFRS). The Region has, also, about 608 accredited farmer groups.

An array of processors of coconut exists in the Region categorized as Food and Non-Food, of which 80 percent are exported.

Coconut products are among the top 10 export products of the region contributing to around US\$453.75 million (FOB CY 2019) or 67 percent of our products exported. These are Oleochemicals, Crude coconut oil, activated carbon, copra solvent/ expeller cake, and desiccated coconut. Comprising the other 33 percent of exports are pineapple products, sintered ore, abaca and kiln dried lumber.

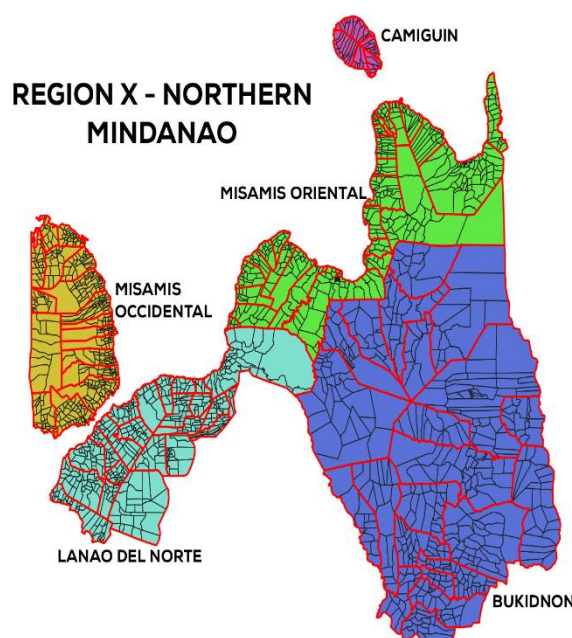
Strategically located, Region X is called the gateway to the rest of the Philippines, and since it has now an international container port making the Region a direct gateway to the world.

It has ample electrical power supply being the producer of the bulk of Mindanao's power supply.

Relatively, the Region experiences lesser number of typhoons annually. It has, generally, a stable peace and order situation.

Region X has six major operating oil mills, two existing desiccating plants and an upcoming one in Plaridel, Misamis Occidental.

It has more than 37 other coconut products/by-products processors registered with PCA.



CHAPTER 3- NORTHERN MINDANAO COCONUT INDUSTRY SITUATION

3.1. ISSUES AND CONCERNS- Regional coconut production can cater only to about 39 percent of raw material needs of the existing traditional end-users operating in Northern Mindanao. We must focus on increasing our regional production to become more self-sufficient since other regions, from where we traditionally get copra, are also developing their own coconut industry.



Also, there is a need to focus more on gross value adding at the farmers level to enhance income of the coconut farmers, especially those whose final products are considered as traditional such as copra and or whole/de-husked nuts. This entails configuring ways to augment coconut farmers income by encouraging them to produce non-traditional coconut products.



The coconut farmers will be encouraged to engage in group direct marketing and group farming operations.

3.2. CHALLENGES

- 3.2.1. At the Industry Level, the huge gap between the volume of current coconut production versus the volume of coconut demand of the Region's existing mills/processors poses a great challenge to the industry;
- 3.2.2. At the farmers level, the low average farm income puts many of the coconut farmers in poverty.

3.3. PROSPECTS/OPPORTUNITIES-

- 3.3.1. Increasing demand for coconut products (food & non-food) locally and globally;
- 3.3.2. Availability of hybrid coconut planting materials;
- 3.3.3. Availability of technologies for high density planting, fertilization & mulching;
- 3.3.4. Increasing blend of coco methyl ester (CME) to the 5-percent coco-diesel blend (B5);
- 3.3.5. High income technologies for non-traditional coconut products;

- 3.3.6. LGU support for Coconut Industry in Region 10;
- 3.3.7. Signing into law of RA11524-Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act.

3.4. CORRIDORS OF AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT-

- 3.4.1. **Promotion of gross value adding in the copra/whole nut business chain** is encouraged to increase farm income, as well as, generate employment. This can be achieved in line with the paradigm of DA Secretary William Dar to use group marketing, as well as, group or corporate operations of small consolidated coconut farms. Husks, shell and water can be initially processed at the village level, while production of white copra is, also, being pushed. These activities can answer the issue of low gross value added (GVA) of our coconut products at the farmer level. Provision of shared facilities, funding support, and training can be had with the fund from RA11524. Also, the adoption of harvesting teams or groups to cater to the harvesting/processing needs of our coconut farmers is being conceptualized. This can respond to employment issues in the countryside.
- 3.4.2. **LGU-LED integrated processing system.** This is a newly crafted agri-business corridor brain-child of the province of Misamis Oriental. As an LGU-led enterprise, it is deemed more resilient and sustainable. The plan is to pay the farmer for his first sale of whole nut at the farm level with the farmer not paying for anything as the harvesting will be done by a harvesting team, paid by the LGU. De-husking, sorting, processing of culled nuts will be done in the half-way centers while good nuts will be transported to the integrated processing center where 13 finished coconut products will be produced. Net income from deducting direct and maintenance costs from gross sale will be returned back to the farmers. With this enterprise, quality standards can be controlled, which is very important in exporting products. And the bottom line is increased farmers income at less cost. E-commerce platform will also be introduced.
- 3.4.3. **Adoption of high return non-traditional product processing.** While we continue to support our existing industries, and adopting some value adding in the gaps of the supply chain, we will also be encouraging our coconut farmers to dedicate some of their trees in production of high-return non-traditional products such as virgin coconut oil (VCO), cocosugar; ethyl alcohol, and coco aminos, among others.
- 3.4.4. **Adoption of industry-based high value intercroops** in areas where existing processing plants are needing supply of materials. For example, intercropping coconut with abaca can be pursued in areas where agroclimatic conditions are favorable for both crops and abaca fiber processing plant is present nearby. This is the case of Lanao del Norte where Neotec abaca processing plant is existing.

CHAPTER-4: COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN: OVERALL FRAMEWORK

4.1 VISION-

A globally competitive and dynamic coconut industry – consisting of highly productive, empowered and sustainable coconut businesses from farming, trading, processing and marketing sectors.

4.2 MISSION-

To align priorities for the coconut industry development in Region 10 to achieve desired productivity required for sustainability of existing end users and most important of all see to it that at the end of the day, income at the farm level is significantly improved.

4.3 OVER-ALL FRAMEWORK-

The Coconut farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) is guided by Philippine Development Plan that promotes empowerment, convergence, sustainability, inclusive growth and development. The plans and projects are aligned to the Department of Agriculture's One DA 12-point Agenda specifically on the agri clustering of farms; farmers organization/cooperative development; diversification; credit support; farm mechanization and infra investment; food safety and regulation; trade promotion; support on postharvest, processing and marketing facilities; and education and training. It is responsive to the general demand and needs of the coconut industry in the region based on the series of Coconut Stakeholder forum conducted at the provincial and regional levels, such that a secure and resilient coconut industry with empowered and prosperous coconut farmers emerged. As part of the process, and in line with the provision of RA11524, a strengthened and transformed Philippine Coconut Authority must all be realized.

4.4 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, and TARGETS

4.4.1 Goals

- To develop a system that will enable farmers to achieve increased and sustainable income from their farms for them to rise above poverty threshold. By the end of 2026, fifteen percent of the coco-farming households would have increased their average annual household income to P 150,000.00 per hectare per year.

- Improved education and health status and overall well-being of coconut-farming households. By the end of 2026, the average morbidity rate of the coconut farming communities would have been reduced to fifty percent.
- Enhanced global competitiveness of the coconut industry by enabling all stakeholders in the coco-industry supply chain to achieve efficiency in their operation / production systems and to produce and deliver quality products; by developing system to ensure the long-term viability and sustainability, and vibrancy and robustness of the processing and marketing sectors of the coconut industry; and, by developing a proactive research & technology incubation system that will not only respond to the needs of the coconut communities and industries in the region but also anticipate or create such needs.

By the end of 2026, the share of coconut chemicals and oils in the global market will have increased to fifteen percent; the manufacturing and processing of PCA-assisted firms will have improved their production efficiency by five percent.

4.4.2 Objectives & Targets

- Rehabilitation and modernization of the coconut industry to achieve higher farm productivity and more engagement of coconut farmers in value adding activities. By the end of 2026, the yield will have increased from the current average of 59 nuts/tree/year to 102 nuts/tree/year. Also, by the end of 2026, fifteen percent of the coconut-farming households will have engaged in more value-adding activities.
- Enhanced access to health, education and social services by coconut-farming households. By the end of 2026, fifty percent of coconut-farming households will have availed of medical and health services. Also, by the end of 2026, four percent of the coconut-farming households will have received scholarship grants.
- Access by coconut farmers-based micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to markets of their coconut products enhanced. From 2022 to 2026, the coconut farmers-based MSMEs will have increased the volume of products marketed by 5-10 percent yearly.

5.4 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PLANNING-

The crafting of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan begun when the RA 11524 was signed into law by President Duterte on February 26, 2021. From the several stakeholders' forum conducted both at the provincial and regional levels, the inputs for the regional coconut development plan emerged. From the broader coconut industry roadmap came the more focused and specific coconut farmers and industry development plan to be solely funded from the levy fund. We have initially called the other agency

implementors of RA 11524 via zoom meeting and have presented to them the coconut industry roadmap and the salient points of RA11524 and their share of responsibility for the implementation of the law. We have asked them for inputs for the collective development and investment plan which we presented to the EDC (Economic Development Committee) of the RDC-X on June 10, 2021 and successfully presented and favorably endorsed by the RDC on June 24, 2021. Our CFIDP will now be included in the RFIDP of the region and will be forwarded to the national inter-agency clusters for further review and integration, further vetting from higher offices and eventual endorsement to the office of the president for signing and approval.

CHAPTER 5- PROGRAM STRATEGIES

5.1 INTER-AGENCY PROGRAM PLANNING-

5.1.1 NATIONAL- Briefing of the national coconut industry situation was done by the PCA Central Office with the national offices of partner agencies together with the presentation of CFIDP framework. Terms of reference, timeline, CFIDP guidance and program strategies were also being worked out so with the finalization of the memorandum of agreement (MOA) between and among PCA and its partner agencies.

5.1.2 REGIONAL- Presentation of the regional coconut industry roadmap was done together with the presentation of Northern Mindanao CFIDP (NMCIDP) program strategies based on the regional industry supply chain map. In the course of its finalization, the 2022-2026 NMCIDP was presented in a follow-up stakeholders forum. After which, the NMCIDP was presented to the RDC-X Economic Development Committee in its regular meeting on June 10, 2021. The Committee recommended the NMCIDP, subject to some enhancement, for RDC-X endorsement. The RDC-X, in turn, endorsed the Plan for consideration and support by the PCA Central Office and the national inter-agency cluster.

With its endorsement of the RDC-X, the 2022-2026 NMCIDP will be considered in Northern Mindanao's regional development plan and investment program.

5.2 STRATEGIES BY PROGRAM COMPONENT-

5.2.1-Social Protection Component		Agency	Funding Source
a)	Incentivized coconut planting	PCA	DBM
b)	Educational Scholarship (Farmer/Family)	CHED/TESDA	LEVY
c)	Health and medical for farmers	PCA& Philhealth	LEVY
d)	Training of farmers and their families	ATI/TESDA	LEVY
e)	Crop Insurance	PCIC	LEVY

5.2.2-ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT	Agency	Funding Source
a) Strengthening of existing organizations	CDA	LEVY
b) Organizing/re-organizing of farmers	PCA/LGU	LEVY
c) Formation of local coconut councils	LGUs	IRA
5.2.3-DEVELOPMENT OF COCONUT HYBRIDS FOR PLANTING/REPLANTING	Agency	Funding Source
1. Hybrid production from private farms	PCA	LEVY
2. Support research for Hybrid production	DOST-PCARRD/SUC	LEVY
3. Estab. & maintenance of hybrid nurseries	PCA	LEVY
4. Hybrid production from PCA seedfarms	PCA	LEVY
5. Establishments of local seedfarms	PCA/LGUs/SUCs	DBM/IRA
5.2.4-FARM IMPROVEMENTS/FARM DIVERSIFICATION/ LIVESTOCK INTEGRATION	Agency	Funding Source
1. High density planting of hybrids	PCA	LEVY
2. High density planting of OPVs	PCA/LGUs	DBM/IRA
3. Salt/Organic/in-organic fertilization	PCA/LGUs	DBM/IRA
4. Mulching of coco farms using cocopeat	PCA/LGUs	DBM/IRA
5. Intercropping of high value shade tolerant crops	DAHVCC	LEVY
6. Integration of Animals (Livestocks,poultry,etc)	DA/NDA/BAI	LEVY
5.2.5-SHARED FACILITIES FOR PROCESSING	Agency	Funding Source
1. Provision of shared facilities as identified	PhilMech	LEVY
2. Required Trainings	ATI/TESDA	LEVY
5.2.6-RESEARCH, MARKETING, AND PROMOTION	Agency	Funding Source
1. Innovative & responsive research on coco processing & marketing.	DTI/DOST/BSMED	LEVY
2. Market Linkage/utilization of e-platform if applicable	DTI	LEVY
3. Market Research	DTI/PCA	LEVY
4. Intensified Market Promotion	DTI/PCA/LGUs	LEVY/IRA
5.2.7- CREDIT PROGRAMS THROUGH DBP AND LBP	Agency	Funding Source
1. Special Credit Line/Program	DBP/LBP	LEVY
5.2.8- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	Agency	Funding Source
1. Construction of Facilities identified	DPWH	LEVY

CHAPTER 6 STRATEGIC PROGRAM AND FIVE YEARS TARGET BY PROGRAM COMPONENT

In order to address the objectives and goals of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan, eight major programs are targeted to be implemented. These are: (1) Shared Facilities, (2) Hybridization, (3) Coconut Based Farming System, (4) Research, Promotion and Marketing, 5) Social Protection, 6) Organizing and Empowerment of Coconut Farmers Organization, 7) Credit Program, and 8) Infrastructure Development.

Based on the inputs from the various stakeholder consultative meetings at the provincial and regional levels, three issues have been identified as focus areas. These are a) Sustainable Increase in farmers Income thru higher farm productivity, value adding activities and diversification, b) More equitable access and distribution of basic social services for coconut farmers thru health, education and social services, and, c) Global competitiveness thru market access of farmers-based MSMEs for coconut products.

PROGRAM	Target					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
A.SHARED FACILITIES (No. of Sites)	29	26	23	15	13	Philmech
B. HYBRIDIZATION (No. of Has.)	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,538	PCA, DOST-PCARRD
C. COCONUT BASED FARMING SYSTEM (No. of Clusters)	40	40	40	40	40	DA,NDA, BAI
D.RESEARCH, PROMOTION AND MARKETING	64	64	64	64	64	PCA,DA,DTI, SUCs,DOST
E. SOCIAL PROTECTION						
1. Scholarship Program - Bachelor's Degree & Vocational Courses (No. of Scholars)	600	600	600	600	600	CHED,TESDA
2. Crop/Livestock Insurance						PCIC
-coconut bearing tree (no. of hectares)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
-livestock	426	426	426	426	426	
-crops	660	660	660	660	660	
3. Health and Medical Services (No. of coco farmers)	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	PCA, PhilHealth
F. ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF COCONUT FARMER ORGANIZATION (NO. of CBOs)	221	220	220	220	219	CDA,LGU

PROGRAM	Target					Agencies Involved
G. CREDIT PROGRAM (No. of CBOs)	20	20	20	20	20	LBP,DBP
H. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (No. of Projects)	31	25	22	13	11	DPWH

More targets under each program are shown in **Annex 1**.

CHAPTER 7 – FIVE-YEAR INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCING

The total investments for the shared facilities, hybridization, coconut based farming system, research, promotion and marketing, social protection, organizing and empowerment of coconut farmer organization, credit program, and infrastructure development are estimated at PHP3.583 billion from 2022-2026. More details can be found in **Annex 1**.

PROGRAM	Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
A. SHARED FACILITIES	158,337	143,200	115,000	57,000	49,000	Philmech
B. HYBRIDIZATION	61,733	63,733	65,733	67,733	69,733	PCA, DOST
C. COCONUT BASED FARMING SYSTEM	39,501	39,501	39,501	39,501	39,501	DA-HVCDP, NDA, BAI
D. RESEARCH, PROMOTION AND MARKETING	18,358	18,358	18,358	18,358	18,358	DTI,SUC, DOST
E. SOCIAL PROTECTION	348,748	325,998	325,998	325,998	325,998	CHED,TESDA, PCIC,PhilHealth
F. ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF COCONUT FARMER ORGANIZATION	13,390	12,890	13,020	13,020	12,970	CDA, ATI, TESDA, DTI, PCA, LGU
G. CREDIT PROGRAM	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	DBP/LBP
H. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	DPWH
TOTAL ANNUAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS (PHP)	825,067	738,680	712,610	656,610	650,560	
TOTAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 2022-2026 (PHP)	3,583,525					

CHAPTER 8 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND INTER AGENCY COORDINATION

8.1 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COORDINATION

The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) is the lead agency in the implementation of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP). The implementing units within PCA are the 12 Regional Offices and three Research Centers.

The Inter-Agency Committee shall direct all operating units of the agencies concerned to implement and perform the CFIDP planned programs, project and activities stipulated in the development plan as agreed upon during the stakeholders and other inter agencies various consultation meeting.

The PCA has regional offices in the following regions:

1. Region I-III and CAR (served by one regional office);
2. Region IV ;
3. Region V – Bicol;
4. Region VI – Western Visayas;
5. Region VII – Central Visayas;
6. Region VIII – Eastern Visayas;
7. Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula;
8. Region X – Northern Mindanao;
9. Region XI – Davao Region;
10. Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN;
11. Region XIII – CARAGA;
12. Region IV – BARMM;

The implementing, cooperating and collaborating institutions are the following:

1. National and Local Government
 - a. Department of Agriculture (DA), its concerned bureaus and attached agencies such as PhilMech, PCIC, BAI, NDA, ATI;
 - b. Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
 - c. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
 - d. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
 - e. Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARD)
 - f. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);
 - g. Cooperative Development Authority (CDA);
 - h. Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP);
 - i. Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP);
 - j. Commission on Higher Education (CHED);
 - k. Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth); and
 - l. Local government units at the barangay, municipal, city and provincial levels.

2. Industry Mainstream Players

- a. Coconut oil miller/refiner producers and exporters;
- b. Coconut baled fiber producers, exporters and traders;
- c. Coconut shell charcoal producers, exporters and traders; and
- d. Other non- traditional coconut producers and exporters.

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

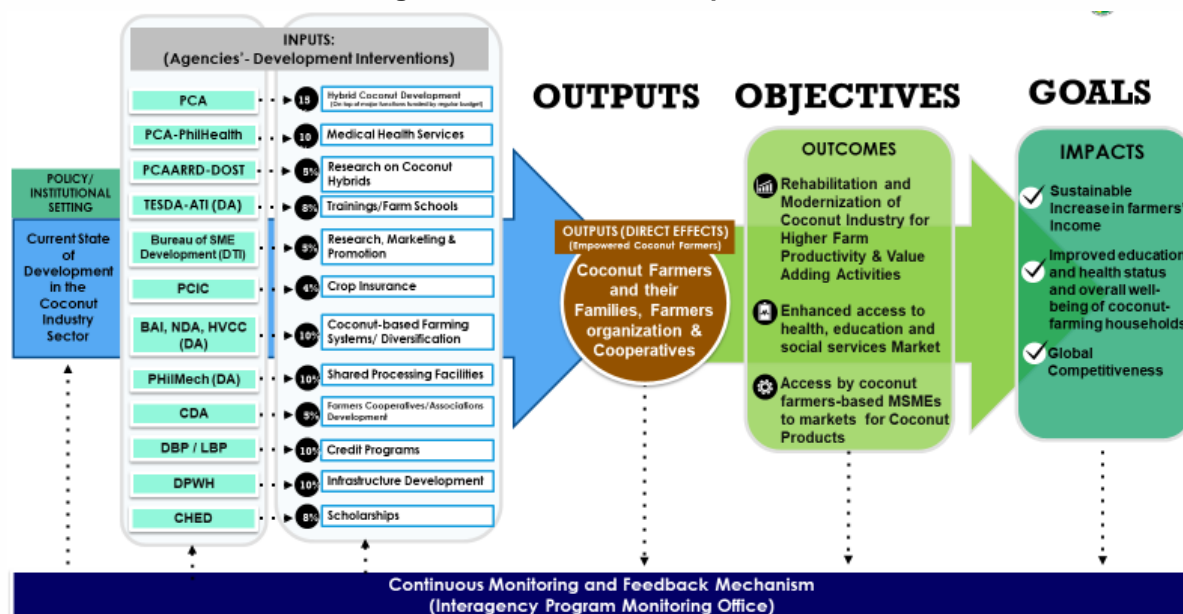
The detailed work process and scheduling for the planning and implementation of Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan's (CFIDP) program component will be based on the guidelines that will be formulated by the different implementing national government agencies in accordance to PCA's initial validation of the targeted coconut farmers and/or organization beneficiaries within the region.

CHAPTER 9 PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Overall Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of implementation of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) programs, projects and activities will be guided by the Proposed Systems Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment of the Program Activities under RA 11524 as shown in Figure 9.1 below.

Figure 9.1 Proposed Systems Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment of the Program Activities Under Republic Act 11524



Based on the said framework, monitoring and evaluation will not only cover performance in the delivery of the outputs in the short and medium terms, but, also the achievement of the objectives and goals of the CFIDP in the medium and long terms.

Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

The Inter-Agency Committee, which are composed of the different implementing agencies as exemplified in RA 11524 with the PCA as the lead agency, will undertake progress monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan programs, projects and activities (PPAs). At the regional level, PCA-X will integrate all the reports submitted by the implementers concerned for submission to PCA central office and other bodies such as the Regional Project Monitoring Committee (RPMC) of the Northern Mindanao Regional Development Council (RDC-X).

External Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority and Commission on Audit shall conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the action plans of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan. This impact assessment shall be conducted three to five years after completion project implementation.

At the regional level, the RDC-X RPMC will cover monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of CFIDP's PPAs. The PCA-X will enroll all the CFIDP's PPAs in the RDC-X RPMC's Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System.

CHAPTER 10 STAKEHOLDER'S COMMITMENT AND ENDORSEMENT

10.1 CFIDP NATIONAL PARTNERS AGENCIES' COMMITMENT

Commitment of the National Partner Agencies' will be thru a Memorandum of Agreement entered with the PCA in order to ensure coordinated implementation and proper funds utilization of the programs and projects under the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan.

10.2 REGIONAL PARTNERS AGENCIES COMMITMENT

In support of the Memorandum of Agreement at the national level, a Regional Inter-agencies Committee which members are focal persons from the identified implementing agencies will be created whose main focus is for the planning and implementation of the CFIDP programs and projects.

10.3 FARMERS REPRESENTATIVES' COMMITMENT

The success of the programs and projects as reflected in the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan will be realized thru the active participation, support and enthusiasm of farmer leaders towards plan implementation.

10.4 PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRY PARTNERS' COMMITMENT

The Private Sector Industry Partners will act as the anchor firms for the various products of coconut farmers/groups providing them easy market access and best prices of their produce. They are also expected to support and adopt the PCA program on planting and re-planting thru seedlings dispersal among the Region's coconut farmers.

10.5 ENDORSEMENT

The 2022-2026 Northern Mindanao Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (NMCFIDP), upon favorable recommendation of the Economic Development Committee of the Regional Development Council of Region X (RDC-X), was endorsed by the RDC-X in its meeting on 24 June 2021 through RDC-X Resolution No. 47 (series of 2021).

On the merits of NMCFIDP's alignment with national and regional development plans and responsiveness to the provisions of Republic Act 11524, the RDC-X endorsed the Plan to the PCA Central Office and the National Inter-Agency Cluster for further review and integration into the National CFIDP, which is the basis for funding support.

In accordance with RA 11524, the National CFIDP will be submitted to the Office of the President for approval.

Annex 1. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING MATRIX

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
A.SHARED FACILITIES						158,337	143,200	115,000	57,000	49,000	
1. Establishment of VCO Processing Facility (3,000 - 5,000 nuts capacity per day) with vehicle (No.)	3	1	1			36,000	12,000	12,000			Philmech
2. Coconut Hub Project, with vehicle (VCO, Coco Water Concentrate, Buko Export, etc.) (No.) Submitted Business Plan by LGU/Farmer Group	3	3	2	1	1	36,337	46,200	28,000	14,000	14,000	Philmech
3. Establishment of Processing Facility for Coco Sap Products with vehicle: Bahalina, Coco Sugar, Coco Syrup, Coco Vinegar, Ethyl Alcohol (No.)	7	7	5			35,000	35,000	25,000			Philmech
4. Establishment of existing Processing Facility for Coconut Coir and Allied Products (5,000-10,000 husks capacity/day)-(No.)	8	8	8	7	5	34,000	34,000	34,000	27,000	19,000	Philmech
5. Barangay Level Facility for Production of Novelty Items and Handicrafts (No.)	2	1	1	1	1	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Philmech
6. Barangay Level Facility for Copra Drying and Drying of Intercrops (No.)	5	5	5	5	5	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Philmech
7. White Copra Central and Buying Station with Vehicle (No.)	1	1	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Philmech

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
B. HYBRIDIZATION						61,733	63,733	65,733	67,733	69,733	
1. Hybridization of mother palms at existing seedgarden	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	PCA
2. Area Planted with Early Bearing & High Yield Varieties with fertilization support (Hectares)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	31,733	31,733	31,733	31,733	31,733	PCA
3. Seedfarms Established											PCA, DOST-PCARRD, SUCs,, LGUs
-3 hectares/municipality Dwarf Variety Seedfarm (No.)	5	5	5	5	5	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000	10,500	
-1 hectare/municipality Tall Variety Seedfarm (No.)	5	5	5	5	5	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	
C.COCONUT BASED FARMING SYSTEM						39,501	39,501	39,501	39,501	39,501	
C1. Intercropping											
1. Coconut-Cacao CBFS (No. of 25 hectare per clustered coco farms)	5	5	5	5	5	2,813	2,813	2,813	2,813	2,813	DA-HVCDP
2. Coconut-Coffee CBFS (No. of 25 hectare per clustered coco farms)	5	5	5	5	5	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	DA-HVCDP

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
3. Coconut-Banana CBFS (No. of 25 hectare per clustered coco farms)	5	5	5	5	5	750	750	750	750	750	DA-HVCDP
4. Coconut-Annual Crop CBFS (No. of 25 hectare per clustered coco farms)	5	5	5	5	5	875	875	875	875	875	DA-HVCDP
C2. Livestock/Poultry											
1. Coconut-Dairy Cattle Integrated Development Project (No. of Packets @50 heads/packet)	5	5	5	5	5	23,750	23,750	23,750	23,750	23,750	NDA
2. Coconut-Beef Cattle Integration (No. of Clusters @ 25 heads/cluster)	5	5	5	5	5	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	BAI
3. Coconut-Poultry Integration (Native Chicken) -No. of Clusters @ 25 packets/cluster	5	5	5	5	5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	BAI
4. Coconut-Small Ruminants Integration -No. of Clusters@ 25 packets/cluster	5	5	5	5	5	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	BAI
D.RESEARCH, PROMOTION AND MARKETING						18,358	18,358	18,358	18,358	18,358	
1. Trade Fairs (International, National, Regional & Provincial)	8	8	8	8	8	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	DTI
2. Product R & D (food and non-food)-No.											

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
2.1 Product Development	50	50	50	50	50	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	DTI
2.2 Product Standard	20	20	20	20	20	4,464	4,464	4,464	4,464	4,464	DTI
3. Investment and Technology Forums (No.)	1	1	1	1	1	500	500	500	500	500	PCA, DTI
4. Product Labelling and Packaging Support (No. of CBOs supported)	45	45	45	45	45	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	DTI
5. Multi-media Promotions on benefits of coconuts (print, social media, videos) - No. of types of promotional activities	12	12	12	12	12	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	1,786	DTI and ATI in coordination with PCA
6. Market Matching/Market Linkages (No. of CBOs linked to buyers)	46	46	46	46	46	893	893	893	893	893	DTI
7. Support to Food Safety Protocols/Acquisition of Appropriate Certifications and FDA Compliance (No. of CBOs assisted)	10	10	10	10	10	5,357	5,357	5,357	5,357	5,357	DTI,DOST
E. SOCIAL PROTECTION						348,748	325,998	325,998	325,998	325,998	
1. Scholarship Program -Bachelor's Degree & Vocational Courses (No. of Scholars)	600	600	600	600	600	48,500	25,750	25,750	25,750	25,750	CHED, TESDA

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
2. Crop Insurance											
-coconut bearing tree (no. of hectares)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	PCIC
-livestock (cattle-beef type)	196	196	196	196	196	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	PCIC
-livestock (small ruminants)	180	180	180	180	180	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	PCIC
-poultry (batch of 50 heads)	50	50	50	50	50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	PCIC
-annual crops (no. of hectares)	160	160	160	160	160	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	PCIC
-perennial crops (no. of hectares)	500	500	500	500	500	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	PCIC
3. Health and Medical Services (No. of coco farmers)	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	PCA-Identified Health Provider
F. ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF COCONUT FARMER ORGANIZATION						13,390	12,890	13,020	13,020	12,970	
1. Organization of New CBOs for farmers with no affiliation yet.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	60	60	60	CDA

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
2. Strengthening of existing CBOs (non operational, no resource generation, no enterprise, etc.) thru capacity building activities											
a. Institutional Dev't Trainings (No. of CBOs provided with trainings)	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	200	200	200	CDA
b. Business Management /Entrepreneurship Trainings (No. of CBOs provided with trainings)	50	50	50	50	50	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	CDA
c. Skills Trainings											
c.1. GAP Coconut (No. of Cluster Trained @50 farmers/cluster)	6	6	6	6	6	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	ATI
c.2 Basic Course on Coconut Technology (No. of Cluster Trained @50 farmers/cluster)	6	6	6	6	6	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	ATI
c.3. Coconut Livelihood Training (Harvesting to Processing) (No. of CBOs Provided with Trainings @ 30 pax per CBOs)	20	20	20	20	20	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	TESDA
c.4. Coconut Intercropping (No. of Clusters Provided with Trainings @ 25pax/cluster)	6	6	6	6	6	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	ATI
c.5. Livestock/Poultry Integration (No. of Clusters Provided with Trainings @ 25pax/cluster)	6	6	6	6	6	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	ATI

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
d. TOT on Farm Business School (For Facilitator)	2	2	2	2	2	500	500	500	500	500	ATI
e. Training on Coconut-based Farming System	6	6	6	6	6	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	ATI
f. Establishment of Coco-based Learning Sites	3	3	3	3	3	750	750	750	750	750	ATI
g. Farm Business Schools (No. of Batches with 25 pax/batch)	8	8	8	8	8	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	ATI and TESDA
h. Governance and Advocacies (no of info drives)	10	10	10	10	10	60	60	60	60	60	PCA
i. Creation of Municipal Coconut Dev't Councils	17	17	17	17	16	850	850	850	850	800	PCA-LGUs
j. Develop a Product Standard of medium density boards (MDB) using coconut fiber	1					500					DTI
G. CREDIT PROGRAM						35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	
1. No. of Farmer Groups Supported (Based from training of TESDA on Livelihood)	20	20	20	20	20	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	DBP/LBP
H. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	

CFIDP PROGRAM	Target					Indicative Investment ('000 PHP)					Agencies Involved
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
1. Farm to Market Roads (FMR) - no. of kilometers	5	5	5	5	5	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	DPWH
2. Provincial Coconut Farmers Training Center (No.)	5					50,000					DPWH
TOTAL ANNUAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS (PHP)						825,065	738,678	712,608	656,608	650,558	
TOTAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 2022-2026 (PHP)						3,583,518					