

WESTERN VISAYAS

COCONUT FARMERS AND

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Coconut Farm | - | refers to area planted to at least 50 coconut trees |
| Coconut Farmer | - | refers to the owner of a coconut farm; tills the land (owner-cultivator); does not till the land but has control and supervision over the cultivation of the coconut farm; a leaseholder or tenant who tills or supervises the cultivation of the coconut farm and 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 |
| Coconut Area | - | cocal area; refers to compact plantations of coconut within a specific location with minimum area of 0.5 hectare |
| Coconut Levy Fund | - | refers to various funds generated from levies, taxes, charges and other fees exacted or imposed pursuant to or in connection with the sale of copra or its equivalent in other coconut products and collected from coconut farmers, planters, millers, refiners, processors, exporters, desiccators and other end users. |

ACRONYMS

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| CFIDP | - | Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan |
| KEDP | - | KAANIB Enterprise Development Project |
| CHP | - | Coconut Hub Project |
| DCMP | - | Direct Coconut Marketing Project |
| NCFRS | - | National Coconut Farmers Registry System |
| SCFO | - | Small Coconut Farmers Organization |
| VCO | - | Virgin Coconut Oil |
| CME | - | Coco Methyl Ester |
| DA | - | Department of Agriculture |
| PCA | - | Philippine Coconut Authority |
| NDA | - | National Dairy Authority |
| PCC | - | Philippine Carabao Center |
| BAI | - | Bureau of Animal Industry |
| PCIC | - | Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation |
| PhilMech | - | Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization |
| ATI | - | Agricultural Training Institute |
| DOST | - | Department of Science and Technology |
| PCAARRD | - | Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development |
| TESDA | - | Technical Education and Skills Development Authority |
| DTI | - | Department of Trade and Industry |
| CDA | - | Cooperative Development Authority |
| LBP | - | Land Bank of the Philippines |
| DBP | - | Development Bank of the Philippines |
| DPWH | - | Department of Public Works and Highways |
| CHED | - | Commission on Higher Education |
| LGU | - | Local Government Unit |
| MSME | - | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



COCONUT LEVY TRUST FUND LAW

Coconut Levy Trust Fund Law was passed by the Senate of the Philippines as Senate Bill No. 1396 on October 5, 2020. Adapted by the House of Representatives as an Amendment to the House Bill No. 8136 on December 16, 2020 and signed into Law by the Honorable President Rodrigo R. Duterte on February 26, 2021

The RA 11524 or Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act is an act creating the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund, providing for its management and utilization, reconstituting for the purpose of the Philippine Coconut Authority Board, and for other purposes.

The Act stipulates the Formulation of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) that will serve as guide for the development and rehabilitation of the coconut industry, the reconstitution and strengthening of Philippine Coconut Authority, reconveyance of the Coconut Levy assets and/or funds, the creation of Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund and dispositions of Non-cash Coconut Levy assets.

The utilization of the Trust Fund created under the RA 11524 shall be in accordance with the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan. The plan will set the directions and policies for the development and rehabilitation of the coconut industry within fifty (50) years and shall provide the criteria for targeting beneficiaries, the indicators in determining the attainment of the objectives and the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the impact of the different components of the program. The CFIDP shall also provide indicative funding requirement or allocation for the implementation of any and all of the programs and projects to be funded by the Trust Fund which funding or allocation shall be itemized or broken down on a project-to-project basis.

CHAPTER 2

REGIONAL COCONUT **INDUSTRY**



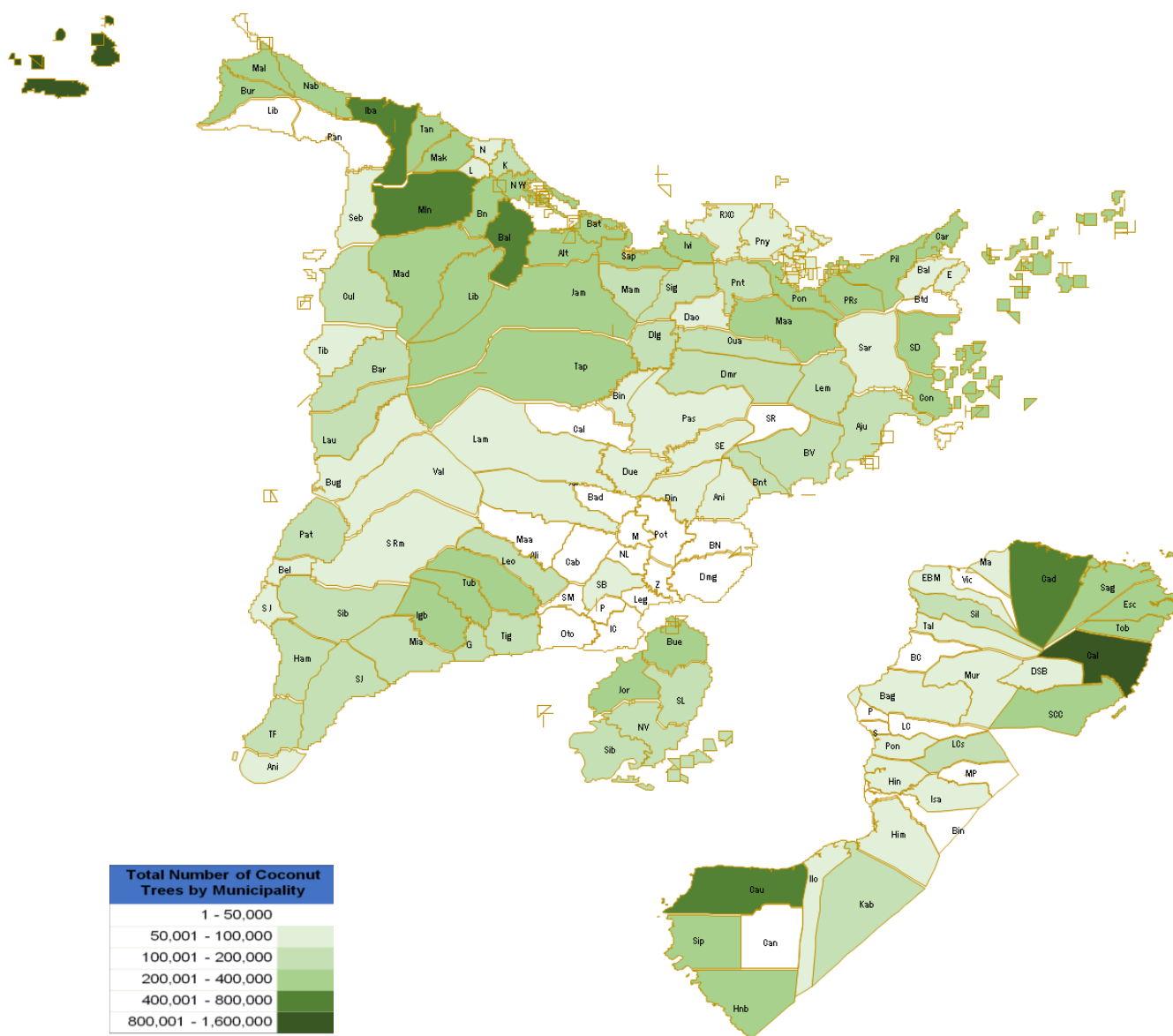


Figure 1. Region VI Coconut Density Map

Western Visayas has 205,892.41 hectares coconut area or 9.87% of its total land area planted with 20,866,592 coconut trees, 52% of which are bearing, 43% non-bearing and 5% senile trees¹. Coconut tree population is generally composed of local tall varieties, a mixture of Laguna, Tagnanan or San Ramon. “Dahili” or local dwarf is also observed in some areas of Aklan identified as “Banga” dwarf. In the 1980s, PCA also introduced “MAWA” hybrid. A collection of 67 tall, dwarfs and accession can be found in the Coconut Breeding Testing Station, Capiz State University in Mambusao, Capiz.

The average nut production in the region is 65 nuts/tree/year or 699,479,105 nuts converted into copra that is 155,440 metric tons. The region has 181,161 hectares available for coconut expansion with 8,047 hectares plantable coastal areas². Most numbered of coconuts are located in Aklan and in southern and northern portion of Negros Occidental as shown in Figure 1.

¹ 2019 PCA Regional Statistics

² PCA Research and Development Branch



REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS

Coconut Planting Data By Age Group WITH COASTAL AREAS FOR COCONUT PLANTING EXPANSION

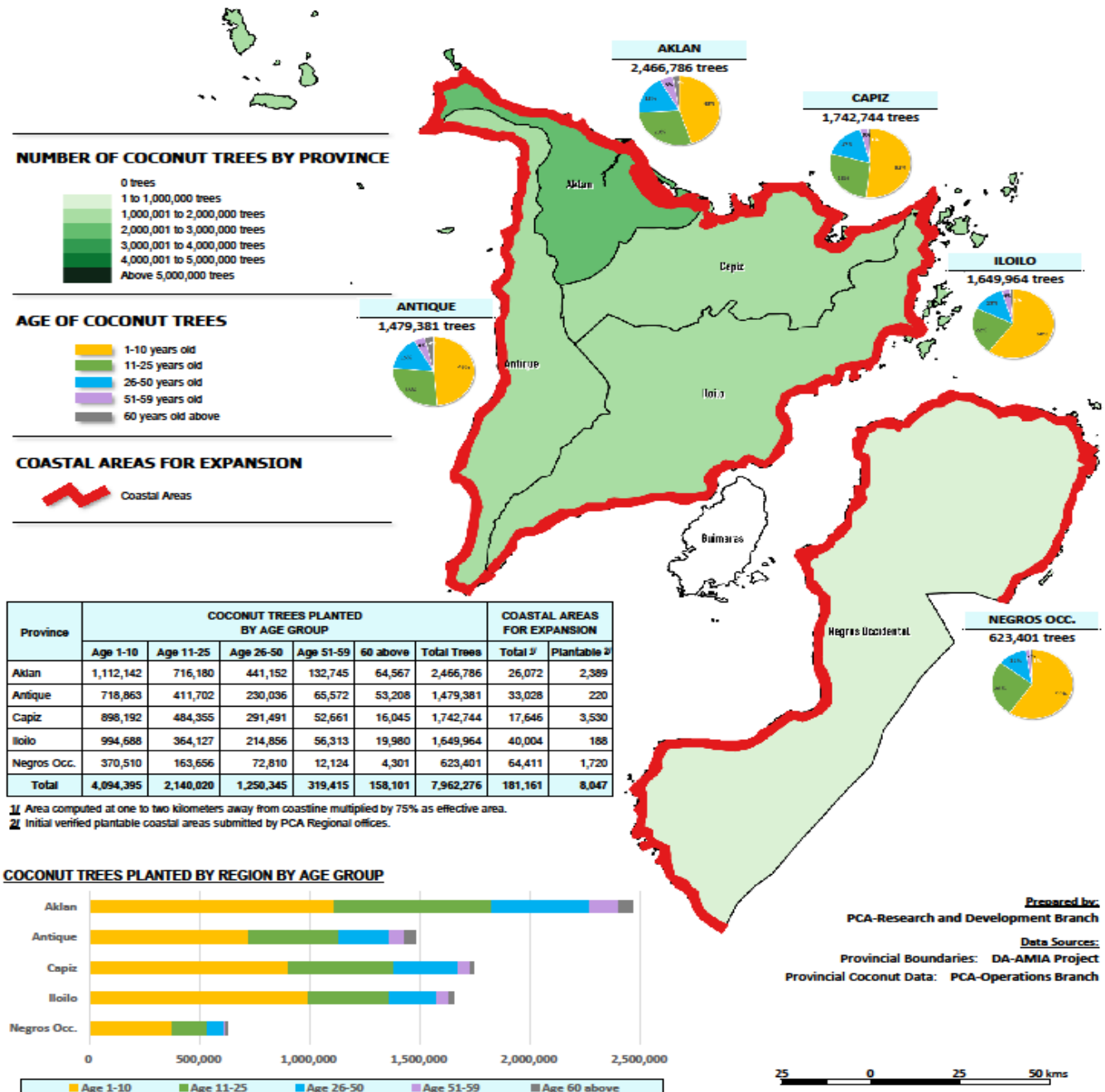


Figure 2. Region VI Coconut Planting Data

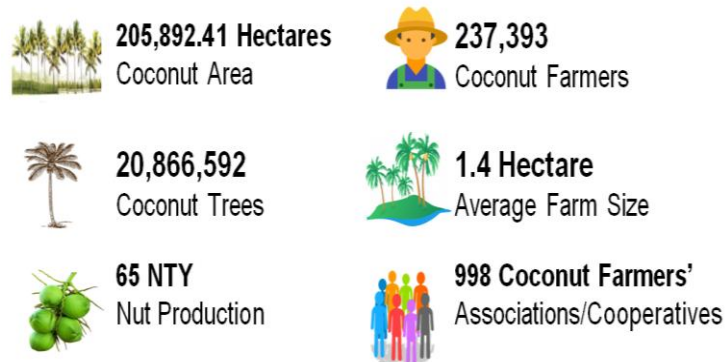


Figure 3. Regional Statistics

As of December 2020, there are 237,393 listed³ coconut farmers, 58% are farm owners and owner-tillers while the rest are tenants and farm workers. About 998 Coconut Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives⁴ are actively participating in different projects and activities of the Philippine Coconut Authority and other National Government Agencies.

Only a few young engaging farmers opt to work on the coconut farm. With an aging population the average age of which is 55 years old⁵ and average coconut farm size in the region is 1.4 hectares. Coconut still grown traditionally in most areas by these, the economic impact in terms of farm productivity and income generation is relatively low.

| PROVINCE | TOTAL AREA (Has.) | | TOTAL NO. OF EXISTING TREES | | | | TOTAL COCONUT FARMERS | RATIO (OT/T:TREES) |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | LAND | COCAL | TOTAL | NON-BEARING | BEARING | SENILE | | |
| TOTAL | 2,085,316.89 | 205,892.41 | 20,866,592 | 9,045,718 | 10,761,217 | 1,059,657 | 237,393 | 1:150 |
| AKLAN | 204,401.99 | 50,821.37 | 5,082,137 | 2,418,586 | 2,420,815 | 242,736 | 50,672 | 1:154 |
| ANTIQUE | 251,940.00 | 29,549.03 | 3,059,969 | 713,015 | 2,024,132 | 322,822 | 39,404 | 1:135 |
| CAPIZ | 297,780.88 | 31,211.86 | 3,121,186 | 1,507,314 | 1,477,335 | 136,536 | 55,586 | 1:100 |
| GUIMARAS | 66,029.62 | 8,321.71 | 832,171 | 317,290 | 498,045 | 16,836 | 17,247 | 1:125 |
| ILOILO | 466,164.81 | 37,818.14 | 3,783,607 | 1,877,631 | 1,733,424 | 172,552 | 36,845 | 1:165 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 798,999.59 | 48,170.30 | 4,987,523 | 2,211,881 | 2,607,466 | 168,175 | 37,639 | 1:227 |

Table 1. Provincial Coconut Profile⁶

The Province of Aklan ranked number one in terms of coconut area (50,821.37 hectares), second is Negros Occidental (48,170.30 hectares), third is Iloilo (37,818.14 hectares), followed by Capiz (31,211.86 hectares), Antique (29,549.03 hectares) and Guimaras (8,321.71 hectares).

There are about 2,584 (64%) cocal barangays in the region. These are barangays having atleast 10% of the land area planted to coconut. The region's average annual nut production is 65 nuts per tree per year, way below than the average nut production of the local tall variety which is 85

³ 2020 PCA National Coconut Farmers Registry System

⁴ PCA Regional Inventory of Active CFOs/Cooperatives, December 2020

⁵ 2021 PCA NCFRS Database

⁶ 2019 PCA Coconut Statistics

nuts per tree per year given the optimum agro-climatic condition. The low productivity is attributed by the age of coconut (senile), agro-climatic condition, lack of nutrients and coconut varietal factor.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The coconut industry is being challenged by different factors affecting its development. With regards to the production, it has been affected by the increasing number of senile trees at the rate of 3% annually⁷, some illegal cutting practices and also conversions of coconut areas into commercial and residential land uses. Other factors are typhoons and droughts and the occurrence of pests like Coconut Leaf Beetle (*Brontispa longissima*), Asiatic Palm Weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) and the Coconut Scale Insects (*Aspidiotus destructor* and *Aspidiotus rigidus*) or “Cocolisap” and some coconut diseases that bring minimal to moderate damage to coconuts and its production.

Moreover, the subsistence manner of farming coupled with lack of value adding operations due to lack of post harvest and processing facilities plus the multi-layered marketing systems put most of the coconut farmers at the disadvantaged position. Not only that, the lack of operating capital and limited access to financial institutions immobilize the farmers’ organizations to expand or even start-up a business. In addition, there are product quality standards and restrictive market requirements that are difficult to meet with the absence of standard compliant-facilities and adequate mechanization.

This situation is further aggravated by the ageing coconut farmers (average age is 55 years old) resulting to lack of labor force in the farming communities. At the same time, the lack of PCA personnel who are responsible to catalyze the development in the countryside resulting to fragmented program and project implementation and monitoring (see Figure 13).

PROSPECTS/OPPORTUNITIES

There is an increasing demand for coconut products (food and non-food) in the local and international market. This can be met through clustering of farmers and products. The consolidation effort should be coupled with activities that would increase their capacities as an association through the creation of business and investment portfolios.

The current clinical test for Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) by DOST that proved its effectiveness against mild COVID-19 infection is a welcome development⁸. This health benefits will increase domestic utilization of VCO and would trigger growth in the coconut value chain that would directly benefit the coconut farmers and the industry. With the amazing properties of VCO, a lot of promising products can be develop like VCO capsule food supplement, VCO soap, VCO Massage Oil, VCO cream and hair products to name a few.

Other opportunities for coconut is the Coconut Methyl Ester (CME) as a Petroleum Diesel Fuel (PDF) quality enhancing additive. In compliance with the Philippine Clean Air Act (RA 8749), the law provided a window of opportunity for CME Application which demonstrates a cost-effective solution in complying with the smoke emission specifications/standards of RA 8749.

The current Coconut Methyl Ester (CME) blend is 2% and by increasing it to 5% will significantly impact the country’s coconut industry. The higher CME content would increase utilization domestically and would lessen the country’s dependence on the unstable world market

⁷ PCA Regional Coconut Statistics (2017-2019)

⁸ “Virgin Coconut Oil results on COVID-19 suspect and probable cases” (2021). fnri.dost.gov.ph/index/programs-and-projects/800

price for copra, CNO and other coconut-based products. The increase in the domestic utilization demand for coconut oil through the full implementation of B5 will definitely improve the farm gate price of copra. An increase in coco biodiesel blend to five percent (5%) is seen to increase 350,000 metric tons of coconut oil consumption, which is about 29% of yearly coconut oil production⁹.

Another product that would stimulate economic growth is the production of white copra, a high-grade copra produced using indirect heating system. The system dries the copra with only hot air comes in contact with the coconut kernel thus producing white copra. With this method the end product is white coconut oil with appearance almost like virgin coconut oil or this could be considered as MCT (Medium Chain Triglycerides) oil. This kind of oil can be sold to the manufacturers of household and cosmetic products which generates higher income than ordinary copra production.

Coconut is called the “Tree of Life” because it can provide all the basic needs of human in order to live. There are countless possibilities by which it can be utilized for food and non-food products. Because of the promising products from coconut, this is considered as good investment for value adding. The meat is used for the production of coconut oil, virgin coconut oil, copra meal, flour, desiccated coconut and for culinary purposes. Coconut water at the same time is considered as healthiest drink and has lots of health benefits to the body. Coir products are becoming popular for agricultural and industrial uses such as geonets, cocologs, coco pots, etc. Coco peat at the same time is a good soil conditioner because of its organic content and high water holding capacity.

These show that the potential uses of coconut extends from crown down to its roots. Such parts that commonly become agricultural wastes needs to be explore and develop. Coconut shell, fronds, lumber, leaves and husk have high potential as materials for other non-food products like novelty items, dyes, furniture, fiber boards and a lot more. The opportunity for utilization and development of value-added products in coconut is very extensive.

CORRIDORS OF AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The coconut industry in Region VI is thriving as demands for coconut products particularly copra remains to be high together with the increasing demands for young nuts (buko) and whole matured nuts in the domestic market.

The region’s economic drivers are the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) composed of traders, processors and Oil Mills distributed in strategic locations in the region. As of 2021, there are 122 registered coconut businesses excluding coco-lumber trading, categorized as 71 copra traders, 9 whole nut traders, 2 green nuts or “buko” traders and 1 shell charcoal trader. Processors are the 3 Oil Millers, 19 Virgin Coconut Oil, 17 Coir and 4 Coconut sugar Processors¹⁰.

⁹ Simeon, LM (February 2021). Biodiesel blend to be hiked to 5%. <http://www.philstar.com/business>

¹⁰ 2021 PCA Region VI Registrants



Figure 5. 2021 Registered Coconut Processors and Traders

Coconut products produce locally include vinegar, soap, virgin coconut oil, charcoal, sugar, pickles, nata de coco, bread and pastries, “bukayo”, toddy, twine and coconet, and novelty items which are sold locally though some find their way to the international market.

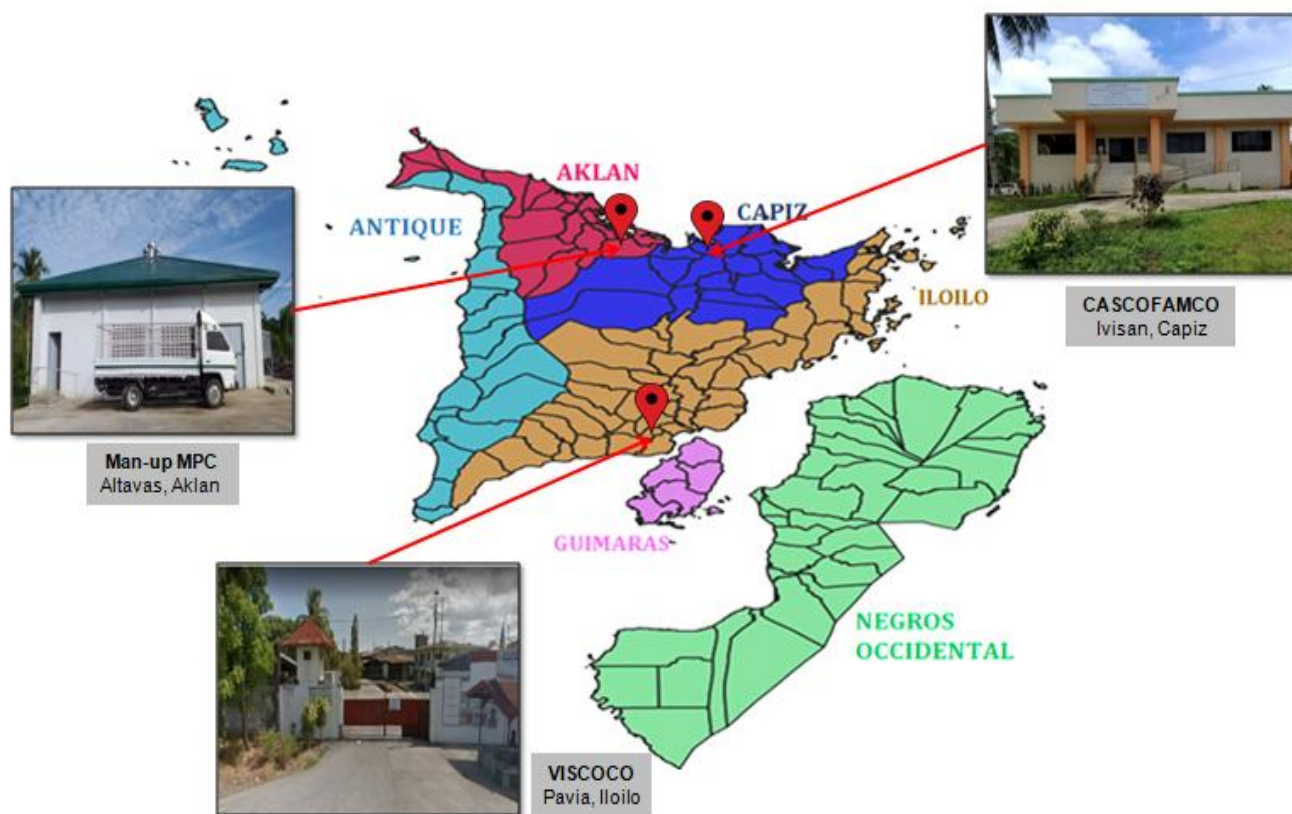


Figure 6. Oil Millers in the Region

There are three (3) coconut oil mills in the Region, two (2) of them are owned and managed by farmers' cooperative. The Visayas Coco Development, Inc. oil mill in Jibao-an, Pavia, Iloilo has an actual capacity of 50,000 L/year RBD oil with its product brand King's Oil. The CASCOFAMCO Oil Mill established on October 2019 located in Ondoy, Ivisan, Capiz is owned and managed by Capiz Small Coconut Farmers Marketing Cooperative and is the first Coconut Hub Project of Philippine Coconut Authority Region VI. It is operating at an actual capacity of 38,000 kgs crude oil annually. Its products are refined cooking oil, crude oil and copra meal. Another farmers' cooperative oil mill is located in Man-up, Altavas, owned and managed by Man-up Multi-Purpose Cooperative with 300 kgs crude oil daily capacity. This milling facility started its operation on September 2020 with funds from Philippine Rural Development Project. Refined oil and other

products from these two (2) mills are traded within the region. Crude oil and copra meals are traded to the various animal feed mills.

It is estimated that coconut generates around P290 Million in revenue however, only a portion ends in the regional treasury. Take the case of Negros Occidental wherein almost 95% of their copra are traded in Negros Oriental or of Aklan which are sold to oil mills outside of the region. The three (3) major local coconut industry contributors are: (1) Copra Buyer/Traders (2) Oil Mills and (3) Coconut Processors (SMEs). The 71 registered (as of January 2021) copra buyer/traders contribute around 57.26% on the local coconut economy.

| ECONOMIC DRIVERS | GROSS INCOME | % CONTRIBUTION |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Oil Mills | 64,388,000.00 | 22.19 |
| Coconut Hub Project | 6,273,162.00 | 2.16 |
| Processors(SMEs) | 46,800,000.00 | 16.13 |
| KEDP-CHLCP | | |
| <i>VCO</i> | 600,000.00 | 0.21 |
| <i>Sugar</i> | 100,000.00 | 0.03 |
| <i>Coir</i> | 4,600,000.00 | 1.59 |
| <i>Vinegar</i> | 96,000.00 | 0.03 |
| Coco Shell Processors | 120,000.00 | 0.04 |
| Seed Farm | 1,055,000.00 | 0.36 |
| Copra Buyer/Traders | 166,157,170.00 | 57.26 |
| | 290,189,332.00 | 100.00 |

Table 2. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Coconut-Related Economic Drivers in Western Visayas' Economy¹¹

RA 8048 (Coconut Preservation Act) collection generates revenue of 4,170,192 on year 2020, this includes fees from coconut cutting, lumber trading and processing, transport of coconut products such as lumber, seedlings, copra, nuts, etc. but still continuous cutting whether legal or indiscriminate pose a threat and detriment to the coconut industry.

COPRA PRICE INDEX

The dependency of the coconut economy to the export market, in which 80% of country's coconut products are being exported with only 20% is being utilize domestically is very much affected with the glut of vegetable oils in the international market in the previous years. The palm oil supplies 35% of the need of the international market, followed by soybean oil which is 29% and coconut accounts for only 2%. As a result, price of copra in the country is very erratic, adversely affecting the income of the small coconut farmers.

¹¹ Data based on Actual Capacity of the Enterprises and current commodity price.

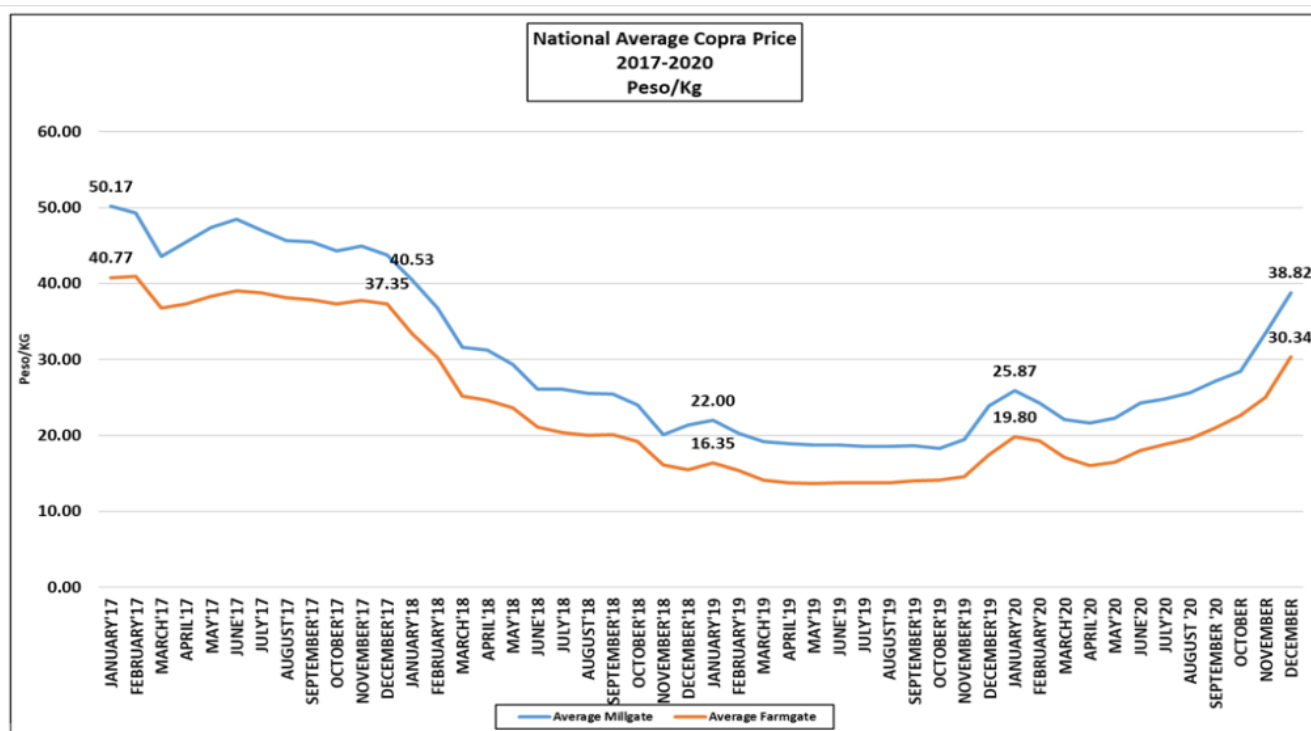


Figure 7. Copra Price Trend 2017-2020¹²

Traditionally, coconut farmers sell their copra to local traders within their Barangays in a far lesser price. The current multi-layered market structure of copra is disadvantageous to the coconut farmers. The middlemen often take the huge chunk on the price because they are the one who dictate the prevailing price and copra farmers cannot complain because oftentimes these farmers are already indebted to these traders.

COCONUT PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

A single nut is composed of 30% meat, 22% water, 33 % husk and 15% shell¹³. The coconut husk can be disaggregated into two products: the coir/fiber and the coco peat/dust, 30% and 70% of the husk respectively. In this, the 10,764,217 coconut bearing trees can produce 94,818 MT of coconut oil, 62,953 MT of coco coir, 146,891 MT of coco peat and 153,885 MT of coconut water. However, based on the existing processors only 2,867 MT (3.02%) of coconut oil is processed within the Region, 6,048 MT (9.61%) of coco coir, 13,910 MT (9.47%) of coco peat and 15 MT (0.01%) of coconut water annually.

Only 3% of coconut is being processed within the Region, the remaining 97% goes to other Regions (4,5 and 7) in copra form. On the other hand, only 10% of husk is being processed into different coir products such as geonets and geologs. Demand for geonets and geologs which is used for slope protection by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) is being sourced outside the region.

¹² PCA Copra Price Monitoring 2017-2020

¹³ Banzon, et al (1982). "Weight of various parts of Laguna Tall at 12 months maturity". Coconut Handbook

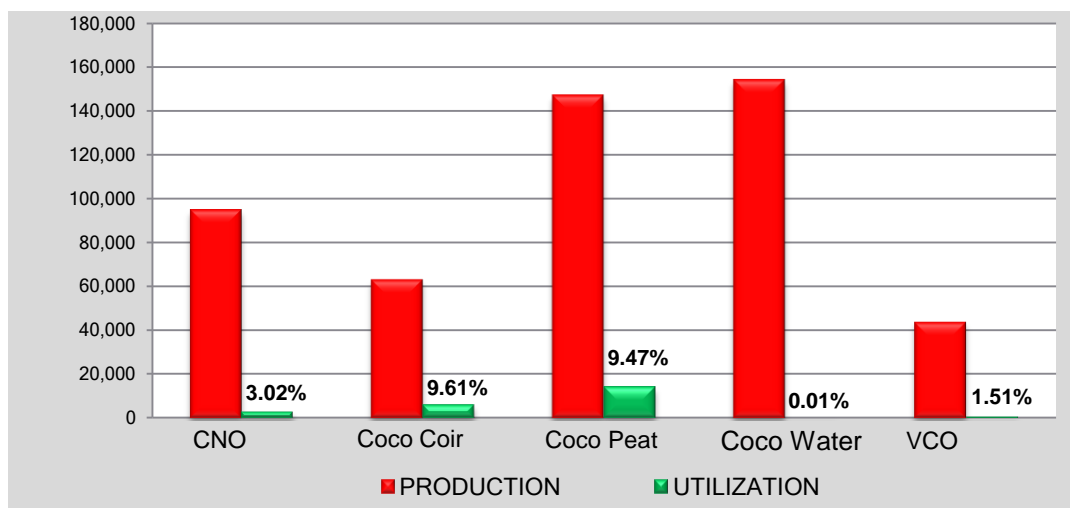


Figure 4. Region VI Volume of Production vs Utilization

There is a huge gap between supply and utilization of coconut in the region. The combined processing capacities of three (3) oil mills, a big privately owned company and two cooperative owned small oil mills is at 3% utilization of the regional coconut production. The rest are traded in form of copra through numerous copra traders ending up to a big consolidator for shipment outside the region. We see this as a lost opportunity in terms of processed products and jobs that could be created.

This scenario is caused by lack of coconut processing facilities in the Region. Most of the existing coconut processors are micro enterprises like the Community/Household-Level Coconut Processing Project (CHCLPP) Facilities under the Kasaganaan sa Niyugan ay Kaunlaran ng Bayan (KAANIB) Enterprise Development Project (KEDP) managed by Small Coconut Farmers Organizations (SCFOs) or farmers' cooperatives which majority of them are non-functional because of the various reasons like; institutional capability and lack of operating capital, manpower, market linkages, GMP compliant processing facilities and LTO-BFAD Certification for VCO Processors.

If the supply volume of coconut will be fully utilize (zero waste), this will generate an estimated 33 billion pesos gross income to the economy of the region. This constitutes 12 billion pesos from coconut oil, 800 million pesos from coco coir, 700 million pesos from coco peat and around 20 billion pesos from coconut water.

The current business corridors and the value chain system of Region VI is mainly focused on trading of traditional copra, the regional coconut development plan aims to address the gap between production and utilization. Investments on shared facilities in strategic locations will be considered for processing of high value products that will create jobs and increased sales and income. The proposed shared service facilities (zero waste) will increase 10% on the utilization, contributing approximately 2.97 billion pesos in the regional economy. Planting of hybrid coconuts in suitable areas proximate to processing facilities will be prioritized to sustain the needed raw materials and development of diversified coconut-based farming systems for increased productivity and income.

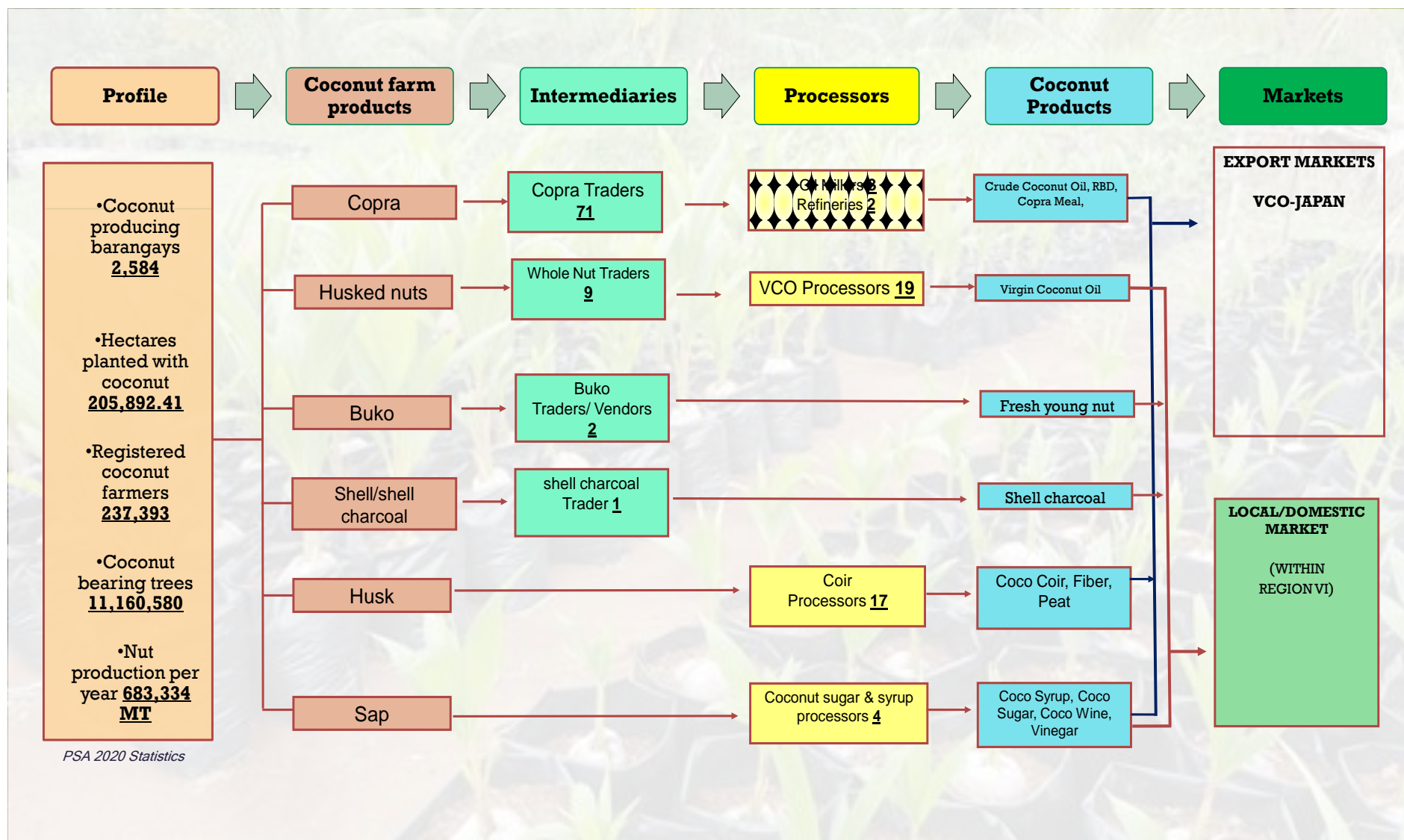


Figure 8. Value Chain Map of Coconut Products in Western Visayas

CHAPTER 3

COCONUT FARMERS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN: 2022-2026 OVERALL FRAMEWORK



3.1. VISION

A developed, modernized and globally competitive coconut industry that contributes to food security, improved income and social equity of coconut farmers in Western Visayas by 2026.

3.2. MISSION

To promote and establish continued development of Western Visayas' coconut industry thru rehabilitation, modernization and economic transformation.

3.3. OBJECTIVES

- To increase productivity and increase income of coconut farmers
- To alleviate poverty, provide education and social equity
- To rehabilitate and modernize the coconut industry

3.4. GOALS

- To provide social protection for coconut farmers and their families
- To empower and strengthen coconut farmers organizations
- To develop diversified coconut-based farming systems for increased income and food security
- To establish shared service facilities and provide improved on-farm and off-farm mechanization for optimum production and processing of coconuts
- To establish climate-smart agriculture
- To create competitive, sustainable and resilient coconut industry
- To create employment in the coconut farming communities
- To develop and improve products and extend market reach
- To obtain inclusive growth for all stakeholders of the coconut industry

3.5 OVERALL FRAMEWORK

The over-all framework of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan is based on the Philippine Development Plan which was anchored on *Empowerment, Convergence, Sustainability, Inclusive Growth and Development*. Program focuses on the development of diversified coconut farming, processing and marketing in consideration with the corridors of agro-industries and supply and value chain of coconut products which is also in coherence with the One DA: 12 Point Agenda, a 12 key strategies to increase farm productivity and increase income of farmers as the twin goals. These strategies serve as guide to accelerate the transformation towards modern and industrialized Philippine agriculture. Also, to enhance the development of the plan the PCA Transformation Roadmap with technology loaded innovations was initially developed alongside with the Farmers Welfare and Development Plan. The plan includes institutionalized convergence and public-private partnership to stir up inclusive growth for all stakeholders in the industry. The main goal of the plan is to improve and rehabilitate the industry through various programs, deliver good services to come up with a secure and resilient coconut industry with empowered and prosperous coconut farmers.

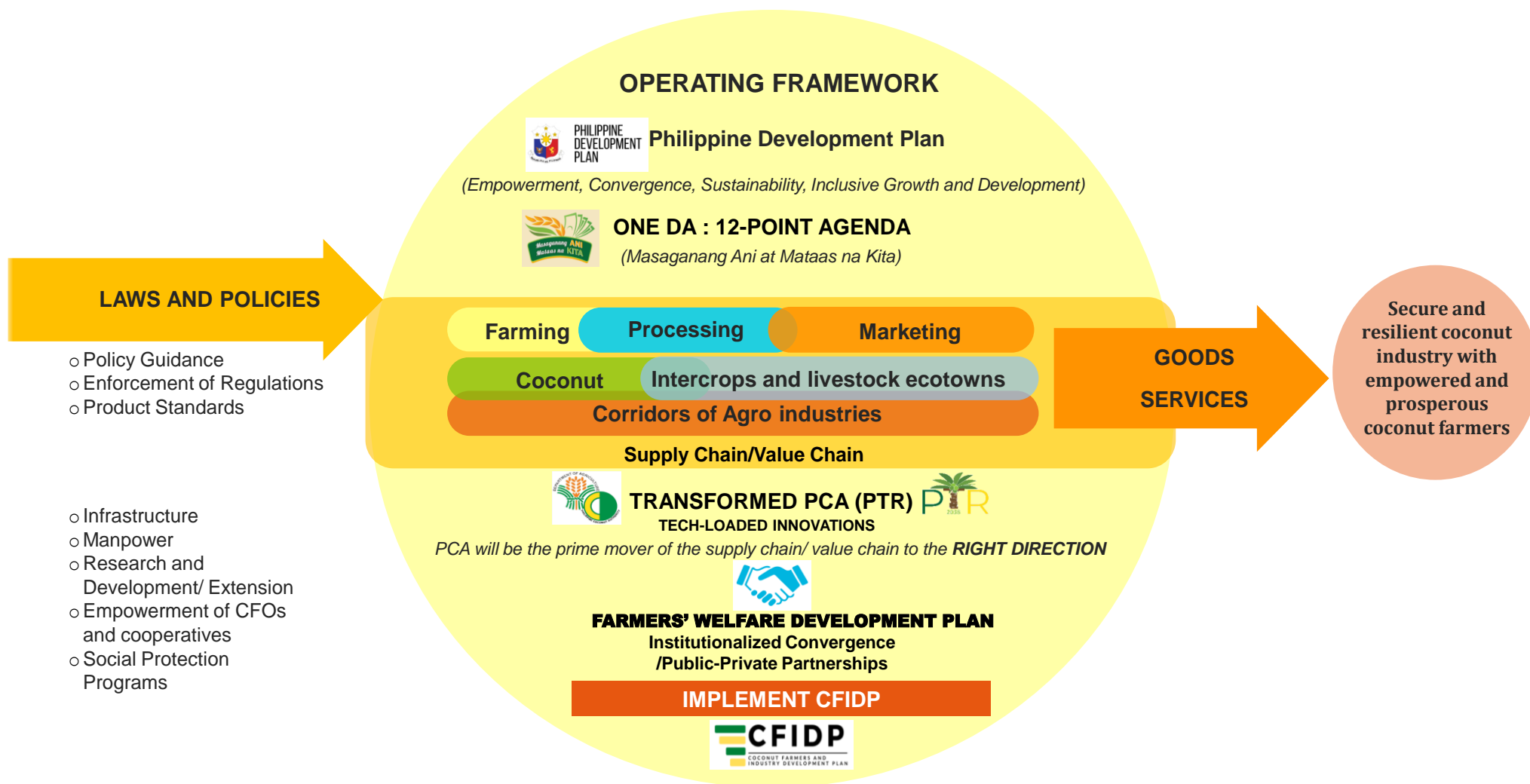


Figure 9. CFIDP Operating Framework

CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIC PROGRAMS
AND FIVE-YEAR
TARGETS



4.1. INTER-AGENCY PROGRAM PLANNING

Crafting of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan calls for inter-agency planning of different National Government Agencies such as:

- Department of Agriculture (DA)
- Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)
- National Dairy Authority (NDA)
- Philippine Carabao Center (PCC)
- Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)
- Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC)
- Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech)
- Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)
- 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 Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprise (DTI-SME)
- Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)
- Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)
- Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Inter-Agency program planning is a holistic approach in the formulation of the development plan. With the consideration of existing and future programs of each Agency, there will be alignment of programs to create one common direction for the industry's development. The plan was substantiated with the series of stakeholders fora conducted from the second semester of 2020 until first quarter of 2021 (see Annex G). The programs crafted are also aligned to the Provincial Commodity and Investment Plan and Provincial Development Plan of the six (6) provinces.

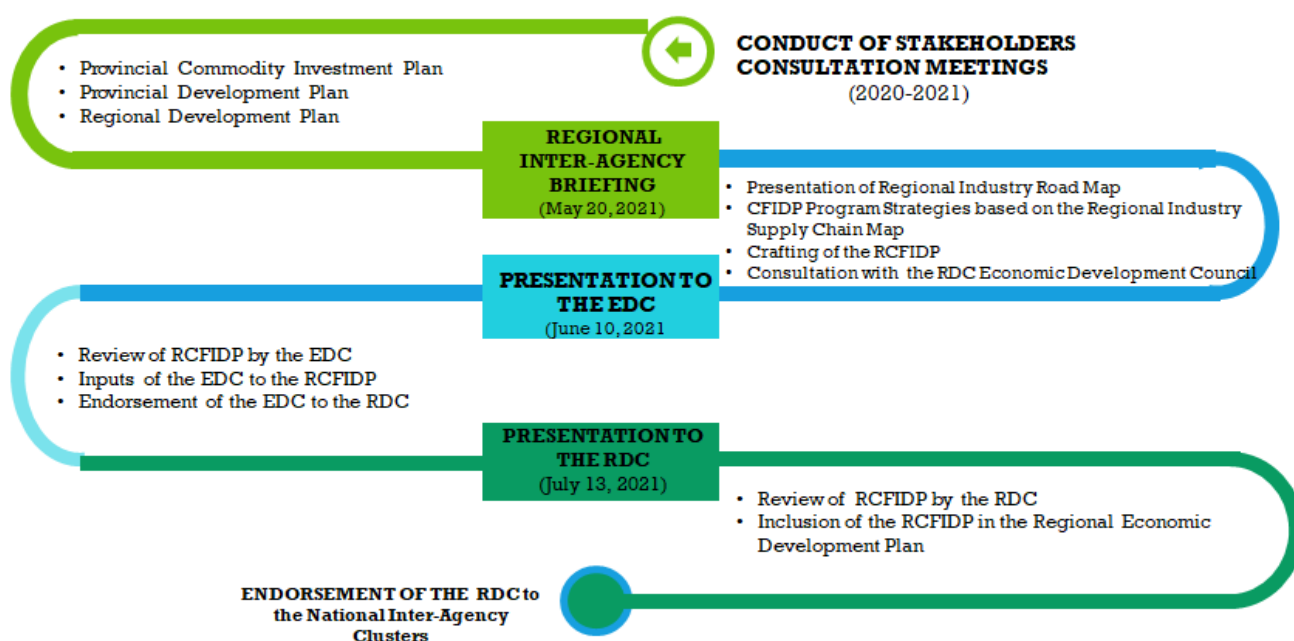


Figure 10. Timeline for the Creation of WV CFIDP

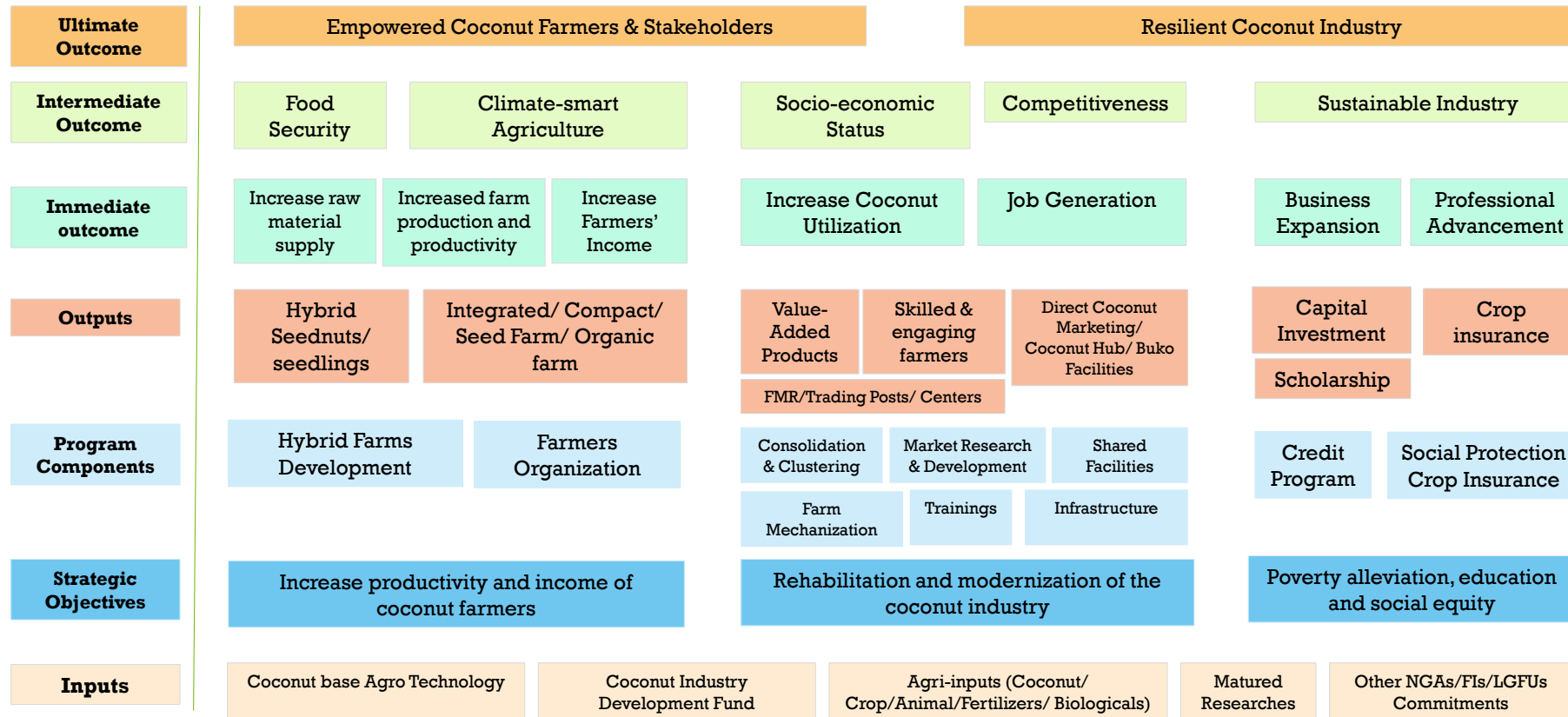
4.2. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan following national programs include:

- Social Protection
- Organizing and Empowerment of Coconut Farmers
- Hybridization
- Coconut-based Farming Systems
- Shared Facilities
- Credit Program
- Research, Marketing and Promotion
- Infrastructure Development

The formulation of CFIDP is guided by the following strategic objectives: increased productivity and income of coconut farmers; poverty alleviation, education and social equity and rehabilitation and modernization of the coconut industry. To realize the plan, necessary inputs such as coconut base Agro-technology, coconut industry development fund, Agri-inputs, matured researches and commitments from National Government Agencies, Funding Institutions and Local Government Units must be present. Priority programs focuses on hybrid development, strengthening of farmers organization, consolidation and clustering of farm products, provision of adequate farm mechanization, establishment of shared facilities , market research and development, social protection and crop insurance and credit program. The ultimate goals of the plan are to have an empowered coconut farmers and stakeholders and resilient coconut industry (see Figure 11).

Coconut Farmers & Industry Development Plan (Logical Framework)



PERIODIC PROGRAM MONITORING & EVALUATION

Figure 11. Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan Logical Framework

4.3. PROGRAM TARGETS (2022-2026)

The programs crafted in the development are the strategies to achieve the goals and objectives of the industry. The five-year development plan strategic programs, physical targets and beneficiaries are shown in the Annexes. (*See Annex A for the Physical Targets and Financial Requirements, Annex B for the Target Sites and Beneficiaries and Annex C for the Summary of Beneficiaries*). The programs are viable to bring development in the regional Agricultural economy (see Annex D). This plan encourages coconut farmers and other industry stakeholders to look coconut farming on a better perspective.

4.3.1 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Coconut farmers are considered the poorest in the Agriculture sector. With many are situated in the far-flung areas, they have little access to technologies and government services. Coconut farming is vital in the economy since coconut products are on the top exports of the country. However, for the past years the number of coconut farmers continues to decline with its ageing population. The need to safeguard these primary players in the value-chain should be one of the main considerations in crafting plans for the development of the industry.

Social protection as defined by the United Nation Research Institute for Social Development. is the set of policies and programs concerned with preventing, managing and overcoming situations that affect people's well-being. Programs to be implemented under social protection of our coconut farmers and their families are:

1. Crop Insurance
2. Scholarship
3. Health and Medical Program

4.3.1.1. CROP INSURANCE

Region VI is often visited by typhoons and droughts which affects the coconut production of the region. Typhoon Yolanda is one of the devastating natural phenomena that hit Region 6 leaving an estimated 6.8 million coconut trees either partially or totally damage, 45.5 millions in nut losses valued at PhP 174.96 M not to mention losses to life and other properties which resulted to temporary and permanent loss of livelihood or income. Aside from that, there are coconut pests and diseases that causes minimal to large damages and farm losses. These uncertainties contribute to the vulnerability of the coconut farmers that leaves negative impact to the coconut industry.

With the inevitable natural calamities, farm as the major source of living should be protected. This is where insurance emanates, to reduce the effects of particular risks to life and properties. Crop Insurance indemnifies the insured coconut farmers against farm losses. This will address not only the welfare aspect of the after-loss event but also in achieving the objective of stabilizing farm income and reverse the "risk-averse" nature of farmers and push them to invest more in new technologies that would help increase productivity.

For five-year target (2022-2026), there will be a total of 10,679 hectares coconut areas to be insured. These will cover from 2019 Participatory Coconut Planting Project onwards. The target areas will be harmonize with the PCIC's Registry System for Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA) data (*See Annex A. Table 1 for the Physical Target*).

4.3.1.2. SCHOLARSHIP

Agriculture is becoming less popular profession to the current generation. Every year, the number of students taking up Agriculture-related courses is getting smaller. The country is in need of Agriculture graduates to manage the Agriculture industry. On the other hand, the ageing and declining number of coconut farmers is becoming alarming with the food security of the country at stake. The increasing population each year means parallel increase in food consumption.

Moreover, mostly of our small coconut farmers cannot send their sons/daughters in the tertiary level. Scholarship program for coconut farmers' family members is one way to alleviate the family from poverty. This program will aid the Agriculture industry by creating Agriculture-professionals and help underprivileged but deserving coconut farmers' family members to become future pillars of the Agriculture.

Scholarship program will cover bachelor's degree and vocational courses in Agriculture which may include National Certification in Agriculture or informal farming courses for Agricultural Technicians. The five-year plan incorporates 300 scholars, at 10 scholars per province per year for PhP 135,000,000.00 total indicative investments (*See Annex A. Table 2*)

Qualification:

- ✓ Must be a coconut farmer or a family member

Course Preference:

- ✓ Agriculture-related courses

4.3.1.3. HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM

Majority of the coconut farmers are already in senility and with their meager income (as stated in Chapter 2) they can't afford health check-ups and medications. In addition, farming livelihood is prone to accidents and many of our farmers are still non-PhilHealth members. That is why, Health and Medical Program is a must for the coconut farmers and their families. This is one way of protecting the most vulnerable but important sector of the industry. For five years the total indicative investment for all the registered coconut farmers (237,393) is PhP 712,179,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 3*).

How to Qualify?

- ✓ Must be a registered coconut farmer or his/her beneficiary

4.3.2. ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Community organizing and development is one of the roles in extension services. Through organization there is a high level of public engagement thus, there is ease in information dissemination, conducting trainings and community awareness on program implementation. Also, this can develop community leaders, establish accountability and develop cooperation and unity among the sectors in the community.

Coconut farmers' organizations became the channel in efficient delivery of services. However, many farmers' organizations become inactive or defunct over a period of time. In December 2020 the number of active SCFOs/Coops in the region decreases by 6.5% from 1,068 in December 2019. This is due to lack of economic activity, weak organizational structure, less member participation and a lot more. That is why it is necessary to capacitate the organizations through institutional capability trainings to enhance management and planning for organizational development, business management trainings to prepare them to venture into different coconut enterprises, various skills and technology trainings and also trainings for values formation and mindset transformation for coconut farmers and young generation to look deeper on the potential of coconut and the importance of coconut industry in the Agricultural economy of the country. Trainings for coconut farmers' organizations are categorized based on the following:

- Capacity Building
- Business Management
- Skills Training
- Coconut Agro-Technology Training

4.3.2.1. CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING

Conduct of Capacity Building Trainings to strengthen and capacitate Coconut-based Organizations (CBOs), for five years there will be series of trainings, a total of 84 modules with indicative budget of PhP 12,600,000 for 504 Coconut-Based Organizations or 2,520 individual coconut farmers. *(See Annex A. Table 4)*

Capacity Building Training Module:

- Policy Development
- Leadership and Values Orientation
- Conflict Management
- Strategic Planning and Management
- Orientation on Labor and other Related Laws
- Cooperative Standards
- Rules Formulation
- Human Resource Management
- Effective Communication Skills
- Leadership Strength
- Robert's Rule of Order
- Project monitoring and evaluation

4.3.2.2. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Business Management Trainings will be given to Coconut-based Organizations engaging on coconut enterprises, for five years there will be 84-module trainings with an indicative budget of PhP 12,600,000 for 504 Coconut-Based Organizations or 2,520 individual coconut farmers. *(See Annex A. Table 5)*

Business Management Training Module:

- Basic Accounting
- Financial Management
- Internal Control including Inventory System
- Record Management
- Economic Principles

- Marketing Management
- Global Marketing
- Supply Chain Management
- Total Quality Management
- Risk Management
- Investment and Banking Procedures

4.3.2.3. SKILLS TRAINING

Operation of different processing facilities will need knowledgeable and well-trained operators. For five years there will be a total of 36 modules of training amounting to PhP 5,400,000 for 108 Coconut-based organizations or 1,080 beneficiaries. *(See Annex A. Table 6)*

Skills Training Module:

- Good Agricultural Practices
- Virgin Coconut Oil Processing
- Coconut Water and Vinegar Processing
- Coconut Oil Processing
- Coir and Geonet Processing
- Coconut-based Organic Fertilizer Processing
- Coconut Charcoal Processing
- Coir Dust Processing
- Coco Flour Processing
- Coir Twine Processing
- Coconut sugar production
- Toddy Collection Technologies
- Good Manufacturing Practices
- Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
- Product Packaging and Labelling
- PNS on Coconut products

4.3.2.4. COCONUT AGRO-TECHNOLOGY TRAINING

With the decreasing number of PCA extension workers, there is a need to train farmers which will be considered as barefoot technicians to augment extension services in the field. They will be considered after as professional farmers who can become trainers for their fellow on the organization. For five years the region will have 10 modules of training with indicative budget of PhP 1, 500,000.00 intended for 300 farmers coming from different CBOs. *(See Annex A. Table 7)*

Coconut Agro-Technology Training Module:

- Coconut Morphology
- Coconut Varieties and Selection in Coconut
- Coconut Nursery Establishment and Management
- Coconut Planting and Replanting Systems
- Field Planting and Lay-outing
- Crop Nutrition and Management
- Coconut Based Farming Systems
- Pest and Diseases of Coconut
- Harvesting and Processing

4.3.3. HYBRIDIZATION

Hybrids are inter-varietal crosses between two morphological forms of coconut trees. The hybrid crosses between dwarf and tall varieties have exhibited marked hybrid vigour by having the advantages found in both palms. As such, hybrid coconut trees are resistant to environmental stress, including drought and diseases. Hybrids also are high-yielding and are more superior in terms of quality and quantity of copra compared to tall and dwarf varieties.

Hybridization aims to mass produce PCA recommended single cross (F1) hybrids using Assisted Pollination (AP) technique. This is done by identifying contiguous areas planted to OPV dwarf varieties (mother plant). For the year 2020, targets of the Region for hybrid planting has been sourced out from Loay, Bohol and it entails high transport cost and stress to coconuts. With the declining nut production due to existing low producing varieties, establishment of hybrid farms in the region will address these issues.

Hybrids are early bearing varieties; they start to flower in 3 to 4.5 years and produces harvestable nuts within 4 to 5 years. Its nut size ranges from medium to large and copra/nut of 237 to 310 grams. One (1) hectare of coconut farm planted with hybrid can produce 15,000 to 22,000 nuts or 4 to 6 tons of copra which is thrice the production of the existing varieties.

Hybridization Activities:

- Mother palm establishment/preparation
- Pollen collection and processing
- Assisted Pollination
- Hybrid seed nut selection, culling and dispersal

ECONOMIC BENEFITS/IMPACTS

- Increase Farm Productivity
- Access to quality planting materials for planting and replanting
- Increase income of coconut farmers

There are 5 target sites for the hybridization program with the total area of 57 hectares. Total indicative investment for five years is PhP 28,500,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 8*).

4.3.4. COCONUT-BASED FARMING SYSTEMS

The low productivity and low copra price triggered the unstable and depressive socio-economic condition of the coconut farming households. Unpredictable movement of copra price will not create a depressing situation if there are fall backs that will augment income from coconut farming. Improving the Coconut-Based Farming Systems is the key to recuperate from the current condition of the coconut farmers/households in rural communities.

Crop diversification in coconut farms is a well-studied strategy and battle cry of most development and poverty reduction programs. Also, there is a need to provide appropriate technologies, cropping patterns, water and nutrient management, changes in the traditional practices and provision of post harvest and farm level processing. Integration of intercropping and livestock are immediate source of income that will enhance the farm income sourcing with the innovative participation of the coconut farming communities. This will spur the awareness of the production sector in a reliable and sustainable source of farm income through intercropping

and animal integration and at same time providing the needed support in maintaining their interest in taking care of the coconuts.

4.3.4.1. INTEGRATED COCONUT FARM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Majority of coconut farmers (landowner-tiller, tenants) own a farmland between 0.5 to 1.50 hectares only practiced in subsistence farming. Most of them are lack of entrepreneurial knowledge to venture into business and seek appropriate financial institutions to finance the needed post harvest facilities and capitalization and are highly dependent to users and traders who take advantage of the situation. The lack of entrepreneurial and managerial skills, agro-industrial technologies and skilled manpower incur higher overhead cost in terms of administrative, operation and marketing.

Pursuant to One-DA strategies to increase productivity and income such expansion of farm clustering of Bayanihan Agri-Clusters (BACs), upgrading of post-harvest, processing, logistics and marketing support and mobilization and empowerment of partners.

This project aims to consolidate 30 hectares of coconut farm to one common coconut production area and marketing, to establish an integrated processing facility with production support and engage farmers-consolidators in coconut enterprise development and agri-tourism. There are two (2) identified sites for the project at 30 hectares per site. This project will incur a total of PhP 20,000,000.00 indicative investment for five years (*see Annex A. Table 9*).

4.3.4.2. COMPACT FARM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Compact Farm Development Project such as Kalubihan sa Kapunungan (coastal areas) and Kalubihan sa Kamaisan (upland areas) is another coconut planting scheme to increase coconut population in vacant but coconut suitable areas.

The coastal portions of the municipalities of Pontevedra, Panay, President Roxas, Pilar, Sapián and Ivisan have lengths of fishponds. These areas are suitable for planting of coconuts because of its saline water. The presence of chlorine in the soil found in these areas is good for coconut.

On the other hand, upland areas of Dumalag, Maayon, Cuartero, Dumarao, Panitan and Pilar are often planted to corn which are often monocropped. Planting of coconut on these areas will help mitigate land denudation, prevent soil erosion, increase coconut population and maximize land utilization.

Compact Farm Development Project will serve as additional raw material support to different coconut processing facilities in Capiz and its neighboring provinces. These compact farms have a total area of 510 hectares for PhP 47,003,000.00 five-year indicative investment (*see Annex A. Table 10*).

4.3.4.3. ORGANIC FARM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Nowadays, organic products have an increasing demand and it commands higher price. Organically-grown produce are potential for exports because of the growing health-conscious population. Organic Farm Development Project is the way to encourage coconut farmers' organizations to practice organic farming. Organic certified organizations will have the

opportunity to recognize compliant organizations by becoming third party certifying body for the issuance of organic certification. For initial sites, two have been identified (one in Iloilo and one in Negros Occidental) at 1 million per site per year for a total of PhP 10,000,000.00 indicative investment for five years (*see Annex A. Table 11*).

4.3.4.4. SEED FARM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Establishment of seed farms for early bearing and potential OPV dwarf varieties is one way of increasing farm production. Seed Farms will serve as the source of raw materials for planting and replanting programs to replace senile and local tall varieties. Setting up of seed farms in each province will give easy access to all coconut farmers to good quality coconut seedlings. There have been 4 target sites for the establishment of seed farms in the region, for a total of 30 hectares at PhP 5,630,000.00 five-year indicative investment (*see Annex A. Table 12*).

4.3.4.5. INTERCROPPING

Intercropping of high value crops such as cacao, coffee and banana in coconut areas to maximize farm productivity and increase income. This also will serve as cash crop and to ensure food security. Intercrops may vary depending on farm suitability; preferred intercrops in the region are coffee, cacao, ginger, banana and vegetables. This is also to support raw materials source to local processing facility like cacao and coffee. A total of 2,830 hectares are to be intercropped with various high value intercrops at PhP 17,688,000.00 estimated budget for five years (*see Annex A. Table 13*).

4.3.4.6. ANIMAL INTEGRATION

Animal Integration is one of the means to maximize land utilization and increase farm productivity and farmers income. It also aims for food security in the region and support to local tourist destinations. This involves rearing of large ruminants, small ruminants for dairy and meat purposes and poultry. Livestock are either for fattening or milk purposes and a free range and egg production (layers) for the poultry. The target is given to every organization in a module (set of male and female). For large ruminants there are 170 modules, each module comprises of 1 male and 4 female; for small ruminants a total of 300 modules (1 male and 11 female per module) and 300 modules for poultry (10 male and 40 female per module) for a total five-year investment of PhP 67,500,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 14*).

4.3.5. SHARED FACILITIES

The Authority aims to develop community-based organizations and had been implementing for several years different Community Enterprise Projects, these falls under the KANIB Enterprise Development Project, Coconut Hub Project, Coconut-Carabao Development Project and the Convergence in Coconut Farming Communities towards Rural Enterprise Development Project- VCO Processing Facility.

These projects aim to empower the Coconut Farmers Organizations/Cooperative and venture into business of coconuts and other products in the coconut farm to improve their

economic status. By doing so, we are transforming the coconut farmers to become cocopreneurs and treat coconut farming as a business. Coconut farming must become a viable income-generating activity capable of supporting farmers' needs and meeting market demands. More community-based enterprises mean more economic activities that will help boost the industry.

Projects under shared facilities such as Coconut Hub Project, Direct Copra Marketing, Buko Processing and KEDP Processing, Farm mechanization and Farm Services include provision of building, equipment and logistical support and manpower services.

In addition, toll crushing/processing of products can be a potential business to these facilities. Some household-level/micro scale processing can utilize the facility to do major processing of their products.

With the establishment of different processing facilities, there should also be development of local fabrication to address needs for machineries and equipment.

4.3.5.1. COCONUT HUB PROJECT

Low farm productivity is one of the major problems in the coconut industry. Low yield is aggravated by low prices and lack of value added products which consequently result in low income of the coconut farming sector and making them vulnerable to the manipulation and control of traders and local financiers.

Within this context, the Coconut Hub Project emerges as a way forward for the coconut farmers to improve their lives. The Project pursues agro-industrial strategy with the end in view of addressing the problem and challenges faced by the coconut farming sector such as lack of appropriate infrastructure, inadequacy of capital, lack of entrepreneurial environment, lack of access to appropriate technologies and other enabling policies and support mechanism that prevent them from achieving high productivity and economic empowerment.

The objective of the project is to establish coconut processing facility, encourage consolidation of farm products for sustainable raw material supply, produce high-value coconut products and by-products, engage coconut farmers association/cooperative for coconut enterprise development, create convergence among National Government Agencies and stakeholders and generate local employment.

Five year target for the hub is eight (8) sites with proposed location strategically located throughout the region for PhP 150,000,000.00 total indicative investment for five years (*see Annex A. Table 15*).

4.3.5.2. DIRECT COCONUT MARKETING PROJECT

The coconut oil is the country's biggest traditional export. To date, coconut oil export maintained its leadership in the global market. In 2017, exports volume of coconut oil amounted to 911,392 MT with a value of USD 1.4 billion, the highest among the country's agricultural exports. This industry therefore is the leader among the coconut-based industries involving the largest number of coconut farmers, on-farm workers, and plant workers. It provides raw materials to related upstream and downstream industries such as coir, activated carbon, coconut water and oleo-chemicals.

However, the industry's competitiveness is low due to low coconut farms productivity and low quality of copra. The production of quality copra being the main raw materials in oil production has been a sustained challenge. Among the major factors that hindered coconut farmers to produce and trade quality copra are: small sizes of coconut farms; decreasing number of skilled farm workers to perform timely operation and farm maintenance works; unorganized /unsynchronized harvesting, and being tied up to traders/financiers because of cash advances due to low income resulting from low buying prices and production volume.

In the last 30 years, several interventions were provided to improve copra quality such as catchment area production and direct copra marketing which were generally not sustained due to some gaps:

1. Good quality copra produced and traded to oil mills were not sufficient to process a batch so that the oil mills were forced to mix good with bad copra thereby rendering useless the production of quality copra. Using good quality copra will produce cochin quality oil at lower cost of production;
2. Due to the above, the oil mills were not willing to give premium or incentives for quality copra because the volume of quality copra produced were not substantial to significantly result in quality copra meal and oil which supposedly reduced processing costs;
3. AO 002 series of 2003 was not favorable for coconut farmers because the penalties for copra deterioration upon long storage in oil mill warehouses (particularly free fatty acid contents) were shouldered by the coconut farmers by way of deduction;
4. Interventions were focused on assisting coconut farmers in terms of training and dryer provision, neglecting the need to monitor and regulate the traders to comply with standards despite the research results that copra deterioration happen at the traders and that a piece of cup-size bad copra can contaminate a truckload;
5. PCA dryer design provided was not adoptive to the need of the small coconut farmers which required a service area of 40 hectares;
6. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Food Safety, Fair Trade and other trade related certification systems were not yet in place nor required which allowed the oil millers to be just complacent in quality improvement. The traders (including farmer cooperatives) did not have re-drying and warehousing facilities to ensure quality and moisture determination was perceived as time-consuming and also unreliable in some cases.

Therefore it is necessary to change strategy and re-design PCA's and other stakeholders' or enablers' interventions to provide the necessary logistics support, i.e., secure provision for timely and organized farm operation and maintenance works, hauling of coconuts to a designated or centralized processing area, coordinated consolidated/ synchronized processing, consolidated warehousing and delivery to oil mills. Such interventions will be done following these steps:

- a) Identification of a partner oil mill as anchor firm to absorb buy and process the quality copra produced and willing to share with farmers the savings on processing costs in terms of premium pricing and other forms of benefits.
- b) Based on the computed copra volume requirement, identify a cluster of coconut farmers who would produce the volume and quality of copra required.
- c) Organize the sequence & schedule of farm operations, i.e., harvesting, copra processing and delivery to oil mills.
- d) Provide the needed logistics support to each supply chain actor: appropriate dryers, tractors and trucks for hauling, warehouse to store quality copra and volume and quality-based incentive system.

- e) Provide support for adequate moisture testers in strategic locations for fast and reliable moisture content determination.

The system would involve a shift from an unsynchronized and poor quality copra production and marketing with local traders/financiers to a synchronized production and marketing of good quality copra to a partner oil mill. It will allow the coconut farmers to gain control over their farm operations from traders. Long term increase in income will be derived from additional prices of selling coconuts and copra that used to be profits of traders and a pay-back incentive from oil millers as share of the savings on processing cost derived from good quality copra. A total of 13 sites that will be considered as consolidator and processor will be established in the region for a total investment of PhP 86,000,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 16*).

4.3.5.3. BUKO PROCESSING PROJECT

Young coconuts or buko are nuts aged 6-9 months often harvested for its water as refreshing beverage and its meat in creating different types of desserts like buko salad, buko pie, bukayo and a lot more.

Coconut water is dubbed as “Mother Nature’s sports drink”. The coconut water can be used as a high electrolyte beverage with low-medium glycemic index (54 ± 4) for hydration purposes (*PCA, Development of a High Electrolyte, Low Glycemic Index Coco Water Drink 2011*). The primary minerals or electrolytes in coconut water are essentially the same as those found in human blood. Thus, doctors have used it as an intravenous fluid for rehydration, injecting it directly into the patient’s blood stream.

Coconut water has a normalizing effect and gives the body a boost of energy to overcome a number of health-related conditions. It is effective in relieving dehydration, fatigue, constipation, and other digestive disturbances, kidney and bladder disorders. It also has alkalizing effect on the body, helping to counteract or balance the effects of acidifying foods which are so common in our diets.

The objectives of this project is to establish buko processing facility, introduce value-addition in the processing of young coconuts both meat and water, encourage more people to drink coconut water and be aware of its many health benefit. Also this may create employment in the community, increase farmers’ income and empower coconut based organization. This project will be established in Pontevedra, Capiz for a total investment of PhP 6,200,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 17*).

ECONOMIC BENEFITS/IMPACTS:

- Develop economic enterprise in buko processing
- Create employment in the community
- Increase coconut farmers income
- Support tourism industry
- Promote health benefits of buko
- Proper handling and product standardization

4.3.5.4. KEDP PROCESSING FACILITY

KAANIB Enterprise Development Project (KEDP) aims to promote and institutionalize coconut-baesd enterprises through an integrated resource-service convergence approach to

increase farm productivity and income of the small coconut farming communities. One component of the KEDP is the Community/Household-Level Coconut Processing Project (CHLCPP), a project which aims to develop village-level processing for food and non-food coconut products.

The CHLCPP sites for Virgin Coconut Oil, Coconut Sugar, Coconut Coir and other allied products does not have a GMP-compliant facility which is one of the requirement in obtaining license certification. To resolve the prevailing problem of the organizations, a compliant facility will be provided. A total of 28 sites for PhP 56,000,000.00 investment will be included in the shared facilities (*see Annex A. Table 18*).

4.3.5.5. FARM MECHANIZATION

To enhance on-farm and off-farm operations, the right machineries and equipment is a must. Provision of coconut farm tools like 8,000 dehusker, 8,000 mechanical climber at the same time 275 improved dryers will improve efficiency of operations for a total of 16,275 units at PhP 201,500,000.00 five-year indicative investment (*see Annex A. Table 19*).

4.3.5.6. FARM SERVICE CREW

To professionalize coconut farm workers into a farm service crew, that will be provided with decent income, and elevate their status as skilled workers qualified for SSS and other social benefits.

Services Offered:

- Harvesting, dehusking and transport of nuts to roadside
- Regular farm maintenance services such as weeding and clearing of undergrowth, fertilization/mulching, removal of dried/diseased fronds, land preparation for intercroppings
- Service 2 ½ hectares/day, harvesting about 2100 nuts per day
- Special skills- harvesting at right maturity e.g., for copra and whole nuts for VCO or DCN

Investment for the project will include logistical support and tools for farm operations such as orchard tractor, truck, carts, farm tools, etc. for 1.815 million pesos and tractor shed amounting to 0.30 million pesos, total investment cost is 2.115 Million pesos per site. This will be provided to 42 processing sites all throughout the region for a total of PhP 88,830,000.00 estimated financial requirement (*see Annex A. Table 20*).

4.3.6. RESEARCH, MARKETING AND PROMOTION

To boost the coconut industry, we need additional research to improve production, processing and marketing. Conduct of marketing strategies and product promotion for possible investment and market matching.

Coconut is called the “Tree of Life” because it can provide all the basic needs of human in order to live. There are countless possibilities by which it can be utilized for food and non-food products. Other coconut parts that commonly become agricultural wastes needs to be explore

and develop. Coconut shell, fronds, lumber, leaves and husk have high potential as materials for other non-food products like novelty items. The opportunity for utilization and development of value-added products in coconut is never ending.

4.3.6.1. TRADES AND INVESTMENT FORA

Conduct of Trades and Investment Forum provides platform for engagement and investment to create sustainable development. It facilitates policy dialogue among stakeholders, raising issues and concerns on enhancing services and creating long-term solutions. This will serve also as venue to gather public and private sectors commitment for the development of the coconut industry. For five years a total of 40 fora will be conducted, one (1) per province and 2 regional fora annually. This has a financial requirement of PhP 2,000,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 21*).

4.3.6.2. TRADE FAIRS

Promotion is essential to access market and expands product reach, the conduct of Trade Fairs raise profiles of enterprises. This will generate awareness and open opportunities to MSMEs for market opportunities. Through trade fairs, locally-produced products will be showcase; at the same time this will open opportunities to meet industry partners and customers and examine market trends. Annually there will be one provincial trade fair and 2 regional trade fairs. For five years a total of 40 trade fairs will be conducted for PhP 6,000,000.00 (*see Annex A. Table 22*).

4.3.6.3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

To achieve industry growth, Research and Development must be taken into consideration. Through research, new products will be conceptualize and develop to suit society's needs. Research spurs innovation, industry growth and investment opportunities. Research activities on food and non-food coconut products can be tie up with State Universities and Colleges within the Region. Every year two (2) researches (food and non-food) will be given an estimated budget of one million pesos per research. A total of PhP 10,000,000.00 for five years equivalent to 10 research activities is already a big contribution to the industry's development. (*See Annex A. Table 23*)

4.3.7. CREDIT PROGRAM

Creating Special Credit Line/Program for Coconut Farmers Organizations/Cooperatives at low interest rate for coconut farming, processing and trading activities and for micro lending or as condonement, amnesty or restructuring of delinquent agri-loans. A total of 51 processing facilities needs working capital for start-up and business expansion, this needs an indicative investment of PhP 60,000,000.00(*see Annex A. Table 24*).

4.3.8. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure development are construction of different foundational services like farm to market roads, trading posts and multi-purpose centers for the efficient delivery of goods and services and improves productivity in the coconut farming communities.

4.3.8.1. FARM TO MARKET ROADS

Most of the coconut farms don't have good all-weather roads. The difficulty in bringing coconut products down to the market is the reason why farmers usually sell their product in copra. By bringing only the coconut meat from their farm, they can have less hauling expenses leaving behind other coconut parts like husk, shell and water. But by doing so, they are limiting their income on copra alone.

Construction of FMRs will link production areas to markets and retain freshness of farm produce. Area identification is with preference for coconut producing areas and processing facilities. This is also in accordance with the Republic Act No. 8435 otherwise known as the "Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act of 1997 or AFMA" mandated the construction and upgrading of Farm-to-Market Roads (FMR) as one of the priority infrastructure intervention with significant impact in increasing agricultural productivity and reducing losses. FMR target for five years is 61.7 kilometers for PhP 925,000,000.00. (*See Annex A. Table 25*)

ECONOMIC BENEFITS/IMPACTS:

- Provides better access to market
- Maintain product quality, better prices
- Increase income of coconut farmers due to lesser transportation cost
- Access to other development opportunities

4.3.8.2. TRADING POSTS

Trading post allows people from one geographic area to trade in and consolidate farm produce. This will be the center of economic activities in the community. For a total of PhP 12,000,000.00, 12 trading posts will be established that will serve as consolidation point of different farm products (*see Annex A. Table 26*).

4.3.8.3. MULTI-PURPOSE CENTERS

Multi-purpose Centers will serve as the common service point in far-flung cocal areas. These Multipurpose Centers is for medical, educational or training venue for our coconut farmers and their families. Each province has a target of one (1) multi-purpose center for a total of PhP 12,000,000.00 indicative financial requirement (see Annex A. Table 27).

CHAPTER 5

FIVE-YEAR

INVESTMENT

REQUIREMENTS AND

FINANCING



The five-year development plan will serve as guide in improving industries, sufficient supply, strengthen and capacitate organizations and develop competitiveness. The developmental programs consist of production, processing, marketing, other support services and programs in complementary to existing ones of different agencies to achieve long-term goal of the coconut industry that is, to have a secure and resilient industry with empowered coconut farmers.

| CFIDP PROGRAMS | UNIT | INDICATIVE INVESTMENT ('000) | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | TOTAL |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | 151,436 | 160,436 | 169,436 | 178,436 | 187,436 | 847,179 |
| Crop Insurance | hectare | | | | | | |
| Scholarship | no. | 9,000 | 18,000 | 27,000 | 36,000 | 45,000 | 135,000 |
| Health And Medical Program | no. | 142,436 | 142,436 | 142,436 | 142,436 | 142,436 | 712,179 |
| ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATION | | 7,650 | 7,050 | 6,750 | 5,250 | 5,400 | 32,100 |
| Trainings | | 7,650 | 7,050 | 6,750 | 5,250 | 5,400 | 32,100 |
| Capacity Building | module | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 12,600 |
| Business Management | module | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 12,600 |
| Skills Training | module | 1,950 | 1,350 | 1,050 | 450 | 600 | 5,400 |
| Coconut Agro-technology Training | module | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 1,500 |
| HYBRIDIZATION | | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 28,500 |
| COCONUT-BASED FARMING SYSTEMS | | 34,927 | 33,372 | 59,629 | 19,946 | 19,946 | 167,821 |
| Integrated Coconut Farm Dev't Project | hectare | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | | 20,000 |
| Compact Farm Dev't Project | hectare | 4,300 | 14,031 | 28,672 | | | 47,003 |
| Organic Farm Dev't Project | site | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Seed Farm Development Project | hectare | 664 | 535 | 2,151 | 1,140 | 1,140 | 5,630 |
| Intercropping | hectare | 2,062.5 | 3,906.3 | 3,906.3 | 3,906.3 | 3,906.3 | 17,688 |
| Animal Integration | module | 15,900 | 12,900 | 12,900 | 12,900 | 12,900 | 67,500 |
| Large Ruminants | | 7,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 25,500 |
| Small Ruminants | | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 24,000 |
| Poultry (free range) | | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 18,000 |
| SHARED FACILITIES | | 201,025 | 155,065 | 94,055 | 58,760 | 79,625 | 588,530 |
| Coconut Hub Project | site | 75,000 | 37,500 | 18,750 | | 18,750 | 150,000 |
| Direct Coconut Marketing Project | site | 40,000 | 40,000 | 6,000 | | | 86,000 |
| Buko Processing Project | site | | | 6,200 | | | 6,200 |
| KEDP Processing Facility | site | 14,000 | 14,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 56,000 |
| Farm Mechanization | no. | 40,300 | 40,300 | 40,300 | 40,300 | 40,300 | 201,500 |
| Farm Services | site | 31,725 | 23,265 | 14,805 | 8,460 | 10,575 | 88,830 |
| RESEARCH, MARKETING & PROMOTION | | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 18,000 |
| Trade and Investment Forum | no. | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,000 |
| Trade Fairs | no. | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 6,000 |
| Product R&D (food&non-food) | no. | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| CREDIT PROGRAM | no. | 23,000 | 17,000 | 8,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 60,000 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | | 201,000 | 255,000 | 145,500 | 198,000 | 150,000 | 949,500 |
| Farm to Market Roads | kilometer | 195,000 | 255,000 | 127,500 | 198,000 | 150,000 | 925,500 |
| Trading Posts | site | 6,000 | | 6,000 | | | 12,000 |
| Centers (Medical/Educational/Training) | site | | | 12,000 | | | 12,000 |
| SUPPORT SERVICES | | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 36,798 |
| Manpower Requirement | no. | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 36,798.3 |
| TOTAL | | 635,697 | 644,583 | 500,030 | 482,052 | 466,067 | 2,728,428 |

Table 3. Five-Year Financial Investment

The indicative financial investment covers:

Social Protection

- Scholarship-miscellaneous fees, monthly stipend, book and uniform allowance, and board and lodging
- Health and Medical Program- premium for health membership

Organizing and Empowerment of Farmers' Organizations

- Trainings-training needs (food, venue, materials)

Hybridization

- Farm inputs, tools, equipment, labor and maintenance

Coconut-based Farming Systems

- Farm inputs, labor and maintenance, farm tools, processing facility and equipment

Shared Facilities

- Building, hauling truck, tractor, farm tools, machineries and equipment

Research, Marketing and Promotion

- Investment Fora- food, venue and materials
- Trade Fairs-food, venue and materials
- Research-research fund

Credit Program

- Working capital

Infrastructure Development

- Buildings and roads

Support Services

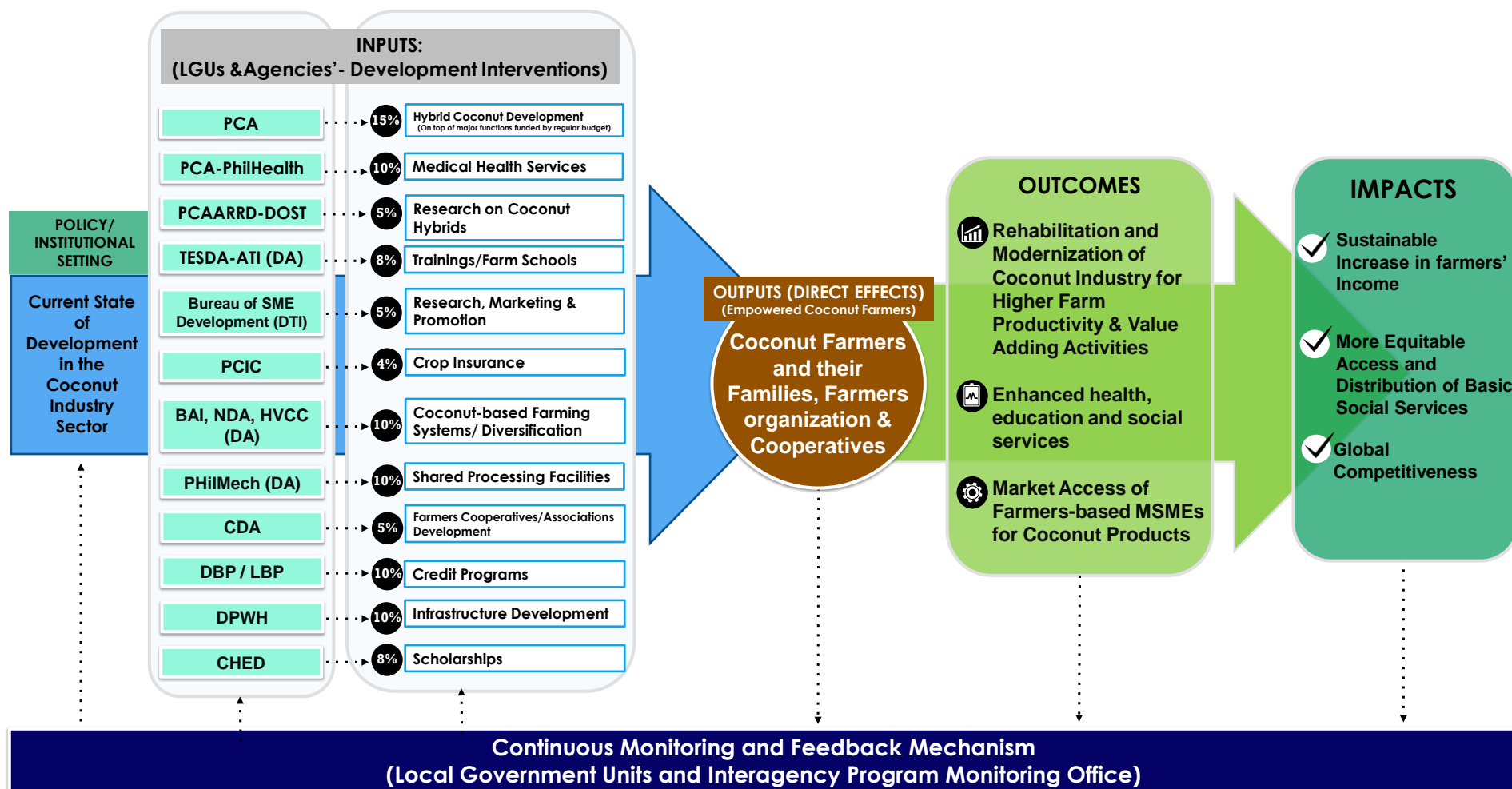
- Manpower Requirement- salaries and travelling expenses

CHAPTER 6

PROGRAM **MONITORING AND** **EVALUATION**



OPOSED SYSTEMS FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES UNDER RA 11524



Source: Adapted from International Center, Office of Global Research Engagement, University of Florida, 2018

Figure 12. Proposed Systems Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment

Monitoring and evaluation is crucial in the implementation of the programs. This is to ensure that all the programs are very well implemented and with considerable impact in the socio-economic status of the coconut farmers and their families.

| COMPOSITION/ STRUCTURE | EVALUATION/ ASSESSMENT | TYPE OF EVALUATION | HIGHLIGHT OF EVALUATION | SCHEDULE OF REPORTS |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PCA Regional Manager ▪ Provincial Division Chief ▪ Provincial Composite Project Monitoring Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PCA Agriculturist ○ Agencies Involved ○ LGUs Involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site visit vs Reportorial ▪ Geotagging ▪ Quarterly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-house review ▪ Field/Site Visit ▪ Accomplishment Reports ▪ Focused Group Discussion ▪ Meetings and Dialogues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical Accomplishment ▪ Timetable of Activities ▪ Budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly ▪ Quarterly ▪ Semestral ▪ Annual ▪ Terminal |

Table 4. Proposed Mode of Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation plan including database will be concretize upon the Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding of the involved Agencies. Simultaneously, the initial criteria (see Annex E) for different program interventions will be finalize by the involved Agencies and LGUs. The said entities will craft the necessary measures to deliver all the interventions deserved by the coconut farmers.

Coconut farming is a sustainable and viable business. This industry transformation presses the conversion of coconut farmers from being the raw material supplier to becoming cocopreneurs. In the pursuit of industry development, all interventions for the development of the coconut industry will be assess as to its impact in the coconut farming families. In the program evaluation, assessment of the over-all socio-economic impact, pre-project and post-project assessment, baseline survey, increase income assessment, job generation, increase in production will be conducted. Regular monitoring and feedback mechanism will also be used to collect ideas for better programs and services in the future.

CHAPTER 7

PROGRAM **MANAGEMENT**



6.1. REGIONAL COORDINATION

Regional Coordination involves regular inter-agency meetings with different National Government Agencies' regional offices to harmonize plans for the Regional Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan. These agencies will serve as catalyst, facilitator and enabler to develop more strategic and focused plans in pursuit of long term coconut industry development.

Other activities for Regional Coordination are selection of farmers' representative to the PCA Board, regional and provincial stakeholders' fora, Regional Development Council, Regional Management Committee Meetings and DTI Regional Coconut Cluster.

6.2. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

To implement the programs indicated in the CFIDP, a list of coconut farmers that will be the recipients of these programs is needed. The National Coconut Farmers Registry System (NCFRS) serves as a tool to ensure effective and efficient planning, delivery and monitoring of developmental programs and proper allocation and prioritization of government resources.

The NCFRS is done through a national survey and complete enumeration or listing of landowners, tenants, leaseholders and farm workers through the NCFRS Enrollment Form (see Annex F). Coconut farmers listed in the NCFRS with not more than five (5) hectares coconut farm will be the recipients of various programs indicated in the CFIDP to ensure that the programs will benefit the poor and marginalized as stated in the policy of RA 11524.

The Local Government Units (LGUs) play a significant role in the implementation the programs. Initially, they have been part in rolling out the registration and validation of the NCFRS and ensuring that no coconut farmer will be left behind through the continuing enrollment.

CONVERGENCE APPROACH

Using the Convergence approach is one of the transformation strategies to harness inclusive growth and development on different sector of the coconut industry. This is done through coordination with different National Government Agencies, Local Government Units and State Universities/Colleges including private sectors to create greater community impact. Program implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be done in collaborative efforts to deliver goods and services to achieve secured and developed industry with empowered coconut farmers.

MANDANAS RULING

The most salient feature of the Mandanas Ruling is the increase in the national revenue share of the Local Government Units (not limited to national internal revenue taxes collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue but includes collections (customs duties) by the Bureau of Customs). This is expected to increase the IRA of LGUs to P234.4 billion in 2022, significantly boosting the delivery of devolved functions.

The LGUs will play a vital role in the implementation and monitoring of the programs crafted in the CFIDP. Termed as "full devolution," the ruling mandates that devolved functions must be permanently taken out from national government agencies, and empowers LGUs to

assume these. This was anchored on the premise that LGUs are in a better position to address the needs of their constituents and can therefore deliver better services.

TESTING CENTER FOR PRODUCT QUALITY

Development of coconut products will be advance by the presence of Testing Centers within the Region. This can be done through collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology and State Universities like West Visayas State University in Iloilo and Central Philippine State University in Negros Occidental.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

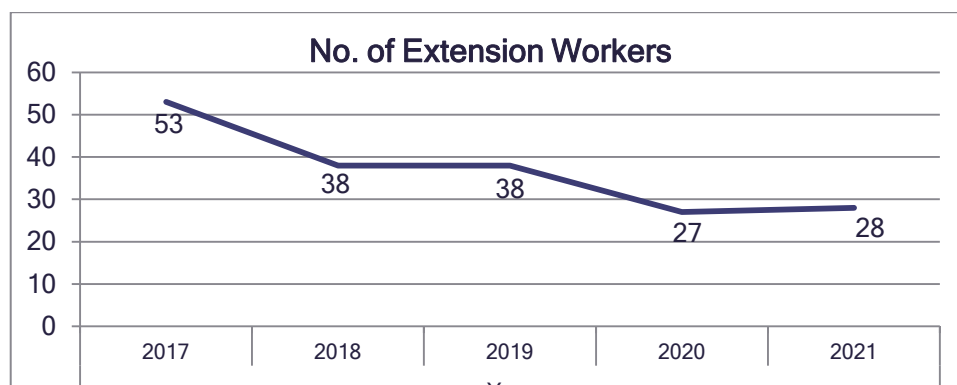


Figure 13. Five-Year Trend of PCA Extension Workers

For 2021, PCA Region VI has only 28 Coconut Development Officers (CDOs) / extension workers. The Programs crafted in the CFIDP should be complemented with the equivalent manpower requirement for efficient implementation and monitoring. PCA Region VI needs additional 21 CDOs for a budgetary requirement of 36,798,300 (salaries and travelling expenses).

REGIONAL PARTNER AGENCIES' COMMITMENT

The Regional Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan is the output of several stakeholders' consultations in the region involving various concerns. Such concerns were properly addressed by the development interventions from partner agencies both under the CFIDP and Agency's locally funded projects.

| CFIDP PROGRAMS | AGENCY | INVOLVEMENT |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | PCIC, CHED, PCA-Phil Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies conducted regular meeting for the briefing, program setting and strategic planning. Collaborative efforts for the crafting of the Regional Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan Convergence approach in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of different programs MOA/MOU to concretize commitments |
| ORGANIZING AND EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATION | CDA, TESDA & ATI | |
| HYBRIDIZATION | DOST-PCAARRD | |
| COCONUT-BASED FARMING SYSTEMS | DA-HVCC, NDA, BAI | |
| SHARED FACILITIES | PHILMECH | |
| RESEARCH, MARKETING & PROMOTION | SME (DTI) | |
| CREDIT PROGRAM | DBP & LBP | |
| INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | DPWH | |

FARMERS REPRESENTATIVES' COMMITMENT

- Farmers' representatives are consulted through institutionalized stakeholders meetings.
- Regional Stakeholders will be organized to include functional committees that will focus on relevant concerns of industry players in collaboration with the implementing agencies

PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRY PARTNERS' COMMITMENT

- In the course of stakeholder's consultation, Private Sector Industry Partners will be consulted and engaged on possible collaboration (public, private partnership) and investments.

CHAPTER 8

ENDORSEMENT



ENDORSEMENT

May we seek for the favorable endorsement of the Regional Development Council Chaired by the Hon. Governor Rhodora Cadio thru the Economic Development Committee Chaired by Engr. Gilberto Altura of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of indicative programs and projects covering the period CY 2022-2026 for the coconut sector in the total amount of **PhP 2,728,428,000.00**

ANNEXES



ANNEX A. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS

Table 1. Crop Insurance

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | FY 2026 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| AKLAN | 800 | 1200 | 1500 | 1,800 | 2,100 |
| ANTIQUE | 318 | 718 | 1,018 | 1,318 | 1,618 |
| CAPIZ | 563 | 988 | 1,188 | 1,388 | 1,588 |
| GUIMARAS | 62 | 256 | 406 | 506 | 606 |
| ILOILO | 440 | 890 | 1,190 | 1,490 | 1,890 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 1527 | 1,977 | 2,277 | 2,577 | 2,877 |
| TOTAL | 3,710 | 6,029 | 7,579 | 9,079 | 10,679 |

Table 2. Scholarship

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 10 | 1,500 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 10 | 6,000 | 10 | 7,500 | 50 | 22,500 |
| ANTIQUE | 10 | 1,500 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 10 | 6,000 | 10 | 7,500 | 50 | 22,500 |
| CAPIZ | 10 | 1,500 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 10 | 6,000 | 10 | 7,500 | 50 | 22,500 |
| GUIMARAS | 10 | 1,500 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 10 | 6,000 | 10 | 7,500 | 50 | 22,500 |
| ILOILO | 10 | 1,500 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 10 | 6,000 | 10 | 7,500 | 50 | 22,500 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 10 | 1,500 | 10 | 3,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 10 | 6,000 | 10 | 7,500 | 50 | 22,500 |
| TOTAL | 60 | 9,000 | 60 | 18,000 | 60 | 27,000 | 60 | 36,000 | 60 | 45,000 | 300 | 135,000 |

Table 3. Health and Medical Program

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 50,672 | 30,403 | 50,672 | 30,403 | 50,672 | 30,403 | 50,672 | 30,403 | 50,672 | 30,403 | 50,672 | 152,016 |
| ANTIQUE | 39,404 | 23,642 | 39,404 | 23,642 | 39,404 | 23,642 | 39,404 | 23,642 | 39,404 | 23,642 | 39,404 | 118,212 |
| CAPIZ | 55,586 | 33,352 | 55,586 | 33,352 | 55,586 | 33,352 | 55,586 | 33,352 | 55,586 | 33,352 | 55,586 | 166,758 |
| GUIMARAS | 17,247 | 10,348 | 17,247 | 10,348 | 17,247 | 10,348 | 17,247 | 10,348 | 17,247 | 10,348 | 17,247 | 51,741 |
| ILOILO | 36,845 | 22,107 | 36,845 | 22,107 | 36,845 | 22,107 | 36,845 | 22,107 | 36,845 | 22,107 | 36,845 | 110,535 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 37,639 | 22,583 | 37,639 | 22,583 | 37,639 | 22,583 | 37,639 | 22,583 | 37,639 | 22,583 | 37,639 | 112,917 |
| TOTAL | 237,393 | 142,436 | 237,393 | 142,436 | 237,393 | 142,436 | 237,393 | 142,436 | 237,393 | 142,436 | 237,393 | 712,179 |

Table 4. Capacity Building Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| ANTIQUE | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 13 | 1,950 |
| CAPIZ | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| GUIMARAS | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 11 | 1,650 |
| ILOILO | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 2,700 | 18 | 2,700 | 18 | 2,700 | 15 | 2,250 | 15 | 2,250 | 84 | 12,600 |

Table 5. Business Management Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| ANTIQUE | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 13 | 1,950 |
| CAPIZ | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| GUIMARAS | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 11 | 1,650 |
| ILOILO | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 3 | 450 | 15 | 2,250 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 2,700 | 18 | 2,700 | 18 | 2,700 | 15 | 2,250 | 15 | 2,250 | 84 | 12,600 |

Table 6. Skills Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 3 | 450 | 2 | 300 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 8 | 1,200 |
| ANTIQUE | 2 | 300 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 6 | 900 |
| CAPIZ | 2 | 300 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | | | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | | | | | 3 | 450 |
| ILOILO | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | | | 6 | 900 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 3 | 450 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | | | 1 | 150 | 8 | 1,200 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 1,950 | 9 | 1,350 | 7 | 1,050 | 3 | 450 | 4 | 600 | 36 | 5,400 |

Table 7. Coconut Agro-Technology Training

| REGION | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| REGION VI | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 10 | 1,500 |

Table 8. Hybridization

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| CAPIZ | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 10,000 |
| ILOILO | 17 | 1,700 | 17 | 1,700 | 17 | 1,700 | 17 | 1,700 | 17 | 1,700 | 17 | 8,500 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 2,000 | 20 | 10,000 |
| TOTAL | 57 | 5,700 | 57 | 5,700 | 57 | 5,700 | 57 | 5,700 | 57 | 5,700 | 57 | 28,500 |

Table 9. Integrated Coconut Farm Development Project

| Province | 2022 | | 2024 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| Aklan | 30 | 10,000 | | | 30 | 10,000 |
| Iloilo | | | 30 | 10,000 | 30 | 10,000 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 10,000 | 30 | 10,000 | 60 | 20,000 |

Table 10. Compact Farm Development Project

| Province | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | | 2025 | | 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| KK-Coastal | 40 | 2,800 | | 2,810 | | 2,830 | | 2,855 | | 2,875 | 40 | 14,170 |
| | | | 60 | 4,200 | | 4,230 | | 4,290 | | 4,310 | 60 | 17,030 |
| | | | | | 50 | 3,500 | | 3,530 | | 3,580 | 50 | 10,610 |
| Sub-total | 40 | 2,800 | 60 | 7,010 | 50 | 10,560 | 0 | 10,675 | 0 | 10,765 | 150 | 41,810 |
| KK-Upland | 30 | 1,500 | | 1,521 | | 1,549 | | 1,577 | | 1,598 | 30 | 7,745 |
| | | | 110 | 5,500 | | 5,563 | | 5,647 | | 5,731 | 110 | 22,441 |
| | | | | | 220 | 11,000 | | 11,084 | | 11,168 | 220 | 33,252 |
| Sub-total | 30 | 1,500 | 110 | 7,021 | 220 | 18,112 | 0 | 18,308 | 0 | 18,497 | 360 | 63,438 |
| TOTAL | 70 | 4,300 | 170 | 14,031 | 270 | 28,672 | 0 | 28,983 | 0 | 29,262 | 510 | 105,248 |

Table 11. Organic Farm Development Project

| PROVINCE | TARGET AREA | INDICATIVE INVESTMENT ('000) | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | (site) | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | TOTAL |
| Iloilo | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Negros Occ. | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 |

Table 12. Seed Farm Development Project

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | | | | | 5 | 318 | | 116 | | 116 | 5 | 550 |
| CAPIZ | 8* | 266 | | 214 | | 225 | | 225 | | 225 | 8 | 1155 |
| GUIMARAS | | | | | 5 | 318 | | 116 | | 116 | 5 | 550 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 12* | 399 | | 321 | | 337 | | 337 | | 337 | 12 | 1731 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 665 | | 535 | 10 | 1198 | | 794 | | 794 | 30 | 3986 |

Table 13. Intercropping

| R-VI | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| TOTAL | 330 | 2,062.5 | 625 | 3,906.25 | 625 | 3,906.25 | 625 | 3,906.25 | 625 | 3,906.25 | 2,860 | 17,875 |

INTERCROP DISTRIBUTION:

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| BANANA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 250 | 1,562.5 |
| ANTIQUE | 50 | 312.5 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 130 | 812.5 |
| CAPIZ | | | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 100 | 625 |
| GUIMARAS | | | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 200 | 1,250 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 625 | 145 | 906.25 | 145 | 906.25 | 145 | 906.25 | 145 | 906.25 | 680 | 4,250 |
| CACAO | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTIQUE | 60 | 375 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 140 | 875 |
| CAPIZ | | | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 100 | 625 |
| ILOILO | | | 75 | 468.75 | 75 | 468.75 | 75 | 468.75 | 75 | 468.75 | 300 | 1,875 |
| NEGROS OCC. | | | | | | | 100 | 625 | 100 | 625 | 200 | 1,250 |
| TOTAL | 60 | 375 | 120 | 750 | 120 | 750 | 220 | 1,375 | 220 | 1,375 | 740 | 4,625 |
| COFFEE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTIQUE | 50 | 312.5 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 20 | 125 | 130 | 812.5 |
| CAPIZ | | | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 100 | 625 |
| ILOILO | | | 75 | 468.75 | 75 | 468.75 | 75 | 468.75 | 75 | 468.75 | 300 | 1,875 |
| NEGROS OCC. | | | 100 | 625 | 100 | 625 | | | | | 200 | 1,250 |
| TOTAL | 50 | | 220 | 1,375 | 220 | 1,375 | 120 | 750 | 120 | 750 | 730 | 4,562.5 |
| GINGER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAPIZ | | | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 100 | 625 |
| TOTAL | | | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 25 | 156.25 | 100 | 625 |
| VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 30 | 187.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 40 | 250 | 220 | 1,375 |
| ANTIQUE | 50 | 312.5 | 15 | 93.75 | 15 | 93.75 | 15 | 93.75 | 15 | 93.75 | 110 | 687.5 |
| ILOILO | | | 50 | 93.75 | 50 | 93.75 | 50 | 312.5 | 50 | 312.5 | 200 | 1,250 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 625 | 115 | 718.75 | 95 | 593.75 | 115 | 718.75 | 105 | 656.25 | 530 | 3,312.5 |
| SWEET POTATO | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 20 | 125 | | | 20 | 125 | | | 10 | 62.5 | 50 | 312.5 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 125 | | | 20 | 125 | | | 10 | 62.5 | 50 | 312.5 |

Table 14. Animal Integration

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (module) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| LARGE RUMINANT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 5 | 750 | 5* | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5* | 750 | 5 | 750 | 25 | 3,750 |
| ANTIQUE | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 25 | 3,750 |
| CAPIZ | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 25 | 3,750 |
| GUIMARAS | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 25 | 3,750 |
| ILOILO | 25 | 3,750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 45 | 6,750 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 | 25 | 3,750 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 7,500 | 30 | 4,500 | 30 | 4,500 | 30 | 4,500 | 30 | 4,500 | 170 | 25,500 |
| SMALL RUMINANT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 50 | 4,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 50 | 4,000 |
| CAPIZ | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 50 | 4,000 |
| GUIMARAS | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 50 | 4,000 |
| ILOILO | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 50 | 4,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 10 | 800 | 50 | 4,000 |
| TOTAL | 60 | 4,800 | 60 | 4,800 | 60 | 4,800 | 60 | 4,800 | 60 | 4,800 | 300 | 24,000 |
| POULTRY (FREE RANGE CHICKEN) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN** | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 50 | 3,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 50 | 3,000 |
| CAPIZ | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 50 | 3,000 |
| GUIMARAS | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 50 | 3,000 |
| ILOILO | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 50 | 3,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 10 | 600 | 50 | 3,000 |
| TOTAL | 60 | 3,600 | 60 | 3,600 | 60 | 3,600 | 60 | 3,600 | 60 | 3,600 | 300 | 18,000 |

Note: (Large Ruminant-5 heads/module {4:1}); (Small Ruminant-12 heads/module {11:1}); (Poultry-50 heads/module {40:10})

*carabao ** (Free Range Chicken and Layer-equal share)

Table 15. Coconut Hub Project

| Province | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| Aklan | 1 | 18,750 | 1 | 18,750 | | | | | 2 | 37,500 |
| Antique | 1 | 18,750 | | | | | 1 | 18,750 | 2 | 37,500 |
| Guimaras | | | | | 1 | 18,750 | | | 1 | 18,750 |
| Iloilo | | | 1 | 18,750 | | | | | 1 | 18,750 |
| Negros Occ. | 2 | 37,500 | | | | | | | 2 | 37,500 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 75,000 | 2 | 37,500 | 1 | 18,750 | 1 | 18,750 | 8 | 150,000 |

Table 16. Direct Coconut Marketing Project

| Province | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| Aklan | 1 | 6,000 | 1 | 6,000 | | | 2 | 12,000 |
| Antique | 1 | 6,000 | 3 | 18,000 | | | 4 | 24,000 |
| Capiz* | 1 | 10,000 | 1 | 10,000 | | | 2 | 20,000 |
| Guimaras | | | 1 | 6,000 | | | 1 | 6,000 |
| Iloilo | 2 | 12,000 | | | | | 2 | 12,000 |
| Negros Occ | 1 | 6,000 | | | 1 | 6,000 | 2 | 12,000 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 40,000 | 6 | 40,000 | 1 | 6,000 | 13 | 86,000 |

Table 17. Buko Processing Project

| PROVINCE | FY | PHYSICAL TARGET | FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT ('000) |
|----------|------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Capiz | 2024 | 1 | 6,200 |

Table 18. KEDP Processing Facility

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 2 | 4,000 | 2 | 4,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 7 | 14,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 2 | 4,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 6 | 12,000 |
| GUIMARAS | | | 2 | 4,000 | | | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 4 | 8,000 |
| ILOILO | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 5 | 10,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 2 | 4,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 6 | 12,000 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 14,000 | 7 | 14,000 | 4 | 14,000 | 5 | 10,000 | 5 | 10,000 | 28 | 56,000 |

Table 19. Farm Mechanization

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| IMPROVED DRYERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 50 | 25,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 50 | 25,000 |
| CAPIZ | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 50 | 25,000 |
| GUIMARAS | 5 | 2,500 | 5 | 2,500 | 5 | 2,500 | 5 | 2,500 | 5 | 2,500 | 25 | 12,500 |
| ILOILO | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 50 | 25,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 10 | 5,000 | 50 | 25,000 |
| TOTAL | 55 | 27,500 | 55 | 27,500 | 55 | 27,500 | 55 | 27,500 | 55 | 27,500 | 275 | 137,500 |
| MECHANICAL CLIMBERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 1500 | 7,500 |
| ANTIQUE | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 1500 | 7,500 |
| CAPIZ | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 1500 | 7,500 |
| GUIMARAS | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 2,500 |
| ILOILO | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 1500 | 7,500 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 1500 | 7,500 |
| TOTAL | 1600 | 8,000 | 1600 | 8,000 | 1600 | 8,000 | 1600 | 8,000 | 1600 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 40,000 |
| DEHUSKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKLAN | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 1500 | 4,500 |
| ANTIQUE | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 1500 | 4,500 |
| CAPIZ | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 1500 | 4,500 |
| GUIMARAS | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 500 | 1,500 |
| ILOILO | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 1500 | 4,500 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 300 | 900 | 1500 | 4,500 |
| TOTAL | 1600 | 4,800 | 1600 | 4,800 | 1600 | 4,800 | 1600 | 4,800 | 1600 | 4,800 | 8,000 | 24,000 |

Table 20. Farm Service Crew

| Province | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (site) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 3 | 6,345 | 3 | 6,345 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 9 | 19,035 |
| ANTIQUE | 3 | 6,345 | 4 | 8,460 | 1 | 2,115 | | | 1 | 2,115 | 9 | 19,035 |
| CAPIZ | 2 | 4,230 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | | | | | 4 | 8,460 |
| GUIMARAS | | | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 4 | 8,460 |
| ILOILO | 3 | 6,345 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 7 | 14,805 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 4 | 8,460 | 1 | 2,115 | 2 | 4,230 | 1 | 2,115 | 1 | 2,115 | 9 | 19,035 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 31,725 | 11 | 23,265 | 7 | 14,805 | 4 | 8,460 | 5 | 10,575 | 42 | 88,830 |

Table 21. Trades and Investment Fora

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| ANTIQUE | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| CAPIZ | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| ILOILO | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| RO | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 10 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 400 | 8 | 400 | 8 | 400 | 8 | 400 | 8 | 400 | 40 | 2,000 |

Table 22. Trade Fairs

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| ANTIQUE | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| CAPIZ | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| ILOILO | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 5 | 750 |
| RO | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 2 | 300 | 10 | 1,500 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 1,200 | 8 | 1,200 | 8 | 1,200 | 8 | 1,200 | 8 | 1,200 | 40 | 6,000 |

Table 23. Research and Development

| REGION VI | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| TOTAL | 2 | 2,000 | 2 | 2,000 | 2 | 2,000 | 2 | 2,000 | 2 | 2,000 | 10 | 10,000 |

Table 24. Credit Program

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (no) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 4 | 5,000 | 4 | 5,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 11 | 13,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 4 | 5,000 | 4 | 4,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 3,000 | 12 | 14,000 |
| CAPIZ | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | | | | | 3 | 4,000 |
| GUIMARAS | | | 2 | 2,000 | 2 | 3,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 6 | 7,000 |
| ILOILO | 4 | 4,000 | 2 | 3,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 9 | 10,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 5 | 9,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 10 | 14,000 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 25,000 | 14 | 16,000 | 8 | 9,000 | 5 | 5,000 | 6 | 7,000 | 51 | 62,000 |

Table 25. Farm to Market Roads

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (km) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (km) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (km) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (km) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (km) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (km) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 3 | 45,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 12 | 180,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 2 | 30,000 | 2 | 30,000 | | | | | | | 4 | 60,000 |
| CAPIZ | 3 | 45,000 | 7 | 105,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 7 | 105,000 | 4 | 60,000 | 23 | 345,000 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 5 | 75,000 |
| ILOILO | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 0.5 | 7,500 | 0.2 | 3,000 | | | 2.7 | 40,500 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 3 | 45,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 15 | 225,000 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 195,000 | 17 | 255,000 | 8.5 | 127,500 | 13.2 | 198,000 | 10 | 150,000 | 61.7 | 925,500 |

Table 26. Trading Posts

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2024 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| CAPIZ | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| ILOILO | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 6,000 | 6 | 6,000 | 12 | 12,000 |

Table 27. Centers

| PROVINCE | FY 2024 | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Physical Target (Ha) | Financial Requirement ('000) |
| AKLAN | 1 | 2,000 |
| ANTIQUE | 1 | 2,000 |
| CAPIZ | 1 | 2,000 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 2,000 |
| ILOILO | 1 | 2,000 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 1 | 2,000 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 12,000 |

ANNEX B. TARGET SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Table 1. Capacity Building Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| ANTIQUE | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 12 | 60 | 12 | 60 | 78 | 390 |
| CAPIZ | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| GUIMARAS | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 66 | 330 |
| ILOILO | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| TOTAL | 108 | 540 | 108 | 540 | 108 | 540 | 90 | 450 | 90 | 450 | 504 | 2,520 |

Table 2. Business Management Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| ANTIQUE | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 12 | 60 | 12 | 60 | 78 | 390 |
| CAPIZ | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| GUIMARAS | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 66 | 330 |
| ILOILO | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 18 | 90 | 90 | 450 |
| TOTAL | 108 | 540 | 108 | 540 | 108 | 540 | 90 | 450 | 90 | 450 | 504 | 2,520 |

Table 3. Skills Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | 9 | 90 | 6 | 60 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 24 | 240 |
| ANTIQUE | 6 | 60 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 18 | 180 |
| CAPIZ | 6 | 90 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | | | 3 | 30 | 15 | 150 |
| GUIMARAS | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | | | | | 9 | 90 |
| ILOILO | 6 | 60 | 6 | 60 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 | | | 18 | 180 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 9 | 90 | 6 | 60 | 6 | 60 | | | 3 | 30 | 24 | 240 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 390 | 27 | 270 | 21 | 210 | 9 | 90 | 12 | 120 | 108 | 1,080 |

Table 4. Coconut Agro-Technology Training

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| ANTIQUE | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| CAPIZ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| GUIMARAS | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| ILOILO | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 50 |
| TOTAL | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 300 | 300 |

Table 5. Hybridization

| PROVINCE | LOCATION | FARM-OWNER | TARGET AREA (Ha.) |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Capiz | Badiangon, Pres. Roxas | Janet Pineda | 10 |
| | Ameligan, Pontevedra | Randy Regalado | 10 |
| Iloilo | Miag-ao, Iloilo | UP Visayas | 17 |
| Negros Occ. | Caliban, Murcia | Alfred Apdo | 5 |
| | Mambagaton, Himamaylan | Jessie Efemio | 15 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 5 | 57 |

Table 6. Integrated Coconut Farm Development Project

| PROVINCE | LOCATION | COOPERATIVE | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES | TARGET AREA (Ha.) | FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT ('000) |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aklan | Antipolo, Ibajay | Antipolo SCFO | 50 | 30 | 10,000 |
| Iloilo | San Jose, Tubungan | Tubungan CFA | 210 | 30 | 10,000 |
| TOTAL | 2 | | 260 | 60 | 20,000 |

Table 7. Compact Farm Development Project

| PROVINCE | FY | MUNICIPALITY | AREA (Ha.) | SCFOs/COOPs | NO. OF SCFOs / COOPs SERVED | NO. OF BENEFI- CIARIES |
|--------------|------|--------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| CAPIZ | 2022 | PONTEVEDRA | 40 | Ameligan/ Cabugao/ Gabuc SCFO | 3 | 30 |
| | 2023 | PANAY | 30 | Buntod/ Binangig/ Hamul awon SCFO | 3 | 20 |
| | | PRES. ROXAS | 20 | Aranguel/Pondol/Quiajo SCFO | 3 | 20 |
| | | ROXAS CITY | 10 | Balijuagan SCFO/ Talon SCFO | 2 | 5 |
| | 2024 | PILAR | 20 | Dulangan/ Sn Fernando/Casanayan SCFO | 3 | 10 |
| | | SAPIAN | 20 | Lonoy/Majanlud/Dapdapan SCFO | 3 | 10 |
| | | IVISAN | 10 | Basiao/Balaring/A. Navarra SCFO | 3 | 5 |
| TOTAL | | | 150 | | 20 | 100 |
| CAPIZ | 2022 | DUMALAG | 30 | AGRACA AR Coop | 1 | 20 |
| | 2023 | MAAYON | 35 | TQB SCFO | 1 | 30 |
| | | CUARTERO | 40 | Agdahon/ Carataya/Lunayan SCFO | 3 | 40 |
| | | DUMARAO | 35 | Bungsuan/Sgda Familia SCFO | 2 | 30 |
| | 2024 | PANITAN | 40 | Capagao/ Timpas/ SCFO | 2 | 30 |
| | | PILAR | 60 | Sn Silvestre/Tabun-acan/ Yating SCFO | 3 | 50 |
| | | PRES. ROXAS | 60 | Goce/ Badiangon/ Manoling/Bayuyan SCFO | 4 | 50 |
| | | TAPAZ | 60 | SIDC TAMCO | 1 | 50 |
| TOTAL | | | 360 | | 17 | 300 |

Table 8. Organic Farm Development Project

| PROVINCE | LOCATION | Name of SCFO/COOP | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Iloilo | Lanciola, Sara | Lanciola SCFO | 25 |
| Negros Occ. | Enclaro, Binalbagan | PEACEPOND Farmers Association | 50 |
| TOTAL | 2 | | 75 |

Table 9. Seed Farm Development Project

| PROVINCE | LOCATION | TARGET AREA (Ha.) | FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT ('000) |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| AKLAN | Tambuan, Malinao | 5 | 550 |
| CAPIZ | San Martin, Dumalag | 8 | 1.155 |
| GUIMARAS | Nazaret, Buenavista | 5 | 550 |
| NEGROS OCC. | Tabunan, Bago City | 12 | 1.731 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 30 | 3,986 |

Table 10. Animal Integration

| RVI | LARGE RUMINANT | SMALL RUMINANT | POULTRY | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| NO. OF CBOs SERVED | 150 | 300 | 300 | 750 |
| NO. OF INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES | 600 | 3,300 | 3,000 | 6,900 |

Table 11. Coconut Hub Project

| PROVINCE | FY | LOCATION | COMMODITY | ORGANIZATIONS/COOPs | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES |
|-------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|
| Aklan | 2022 | Antipolo, Ibajay | Coir & water | Antipolo SCFO | 50 |
| | | Man-up, Altavas | Oil and water | Man-up Multi-Purpose Cooperative | 140 |
| Antique | | Patria, Pandan | Oil & Coir | Patria Multi-Purpose Cooperative | 187 |
| | | Funda, Hamtic | Oil & Coir | Funda SCFO | 50 |
| Guimaras | | Nazaret, Buenavista | Oil & Coir | Nazaret SCFO | 100 |
| Iloilo | | Loong, Concepcion | Coir & VCO | Northern Iloilo Multi-Crop Farmers Marketing Cooperative | 135 |
| Negros Occidental | | Bacuyangan, Hinoba-an | Oil & Coir | Hinoban-on Entrepreneurs and Leaders Partnership | 50 |
| | | Poblacion, Sagay | Oil & Coir | AKAY-SAGAY | 70 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 782 |

Table 12. Direct Coconut Marketing Project

| PROVINCE | FUNDING YEAR | LOCATION | ORGANIZATIONS/COOPs | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--|----------------------|
| Aklan | 2022 | Janlud, Libacao | Janlud Small Coconut Farmers Association | 51 |
| | 2023 | San Jose, Ibajay | San Jose Farmers Association | 118 |
| Antique | 2022 | Union. Libertad | Goldensun Coco Planters Association | 50 |
| | 2023 | Anini-y | Igpalge Coco Farmers MPC | 100 |
| | | Caluya | Masanag SCFO | 50 |
| | | San Jose | Durog SCFO | 50 |
| Capiz* | 2022 | President Roxas | Dulangan Farmers Association | 200 |
| | 2023 | Dumalag | AGRACA Agrarian Reform Cooperative | 250 |
| Guimaras | 2023 | Jordan | Guimaras Small Coconut Farmers Organization | 500 |
| Iloilo | 2022 | Leon | Leon Small Coconut Farmers Marketing Cooperative | 180 |
| | | Concepcion | Concepcion SCFO | 135 |
| Negros Occidental | 2022 | Hinoba-an | Hinoban-on Entrepreneurs and Leaders Partnership | 50 |
| | 2024 | Cauayan | Bajay Patol Agrarian Reform Cooperative | 80 |
| TOTAL | | 13 | | 1,814 |

Table 13. Buko Processing Project

| PROVINCE | LOCATION | NAME OF CBO | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Capiz | Pontevedra | Pontevedra Vendors Coop | 150 |

Table 14. KANIB Enterprise Development Project

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | | FY 2023 | | | FY 2024 | | | FY 2025 | | | FY 2026 | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | CBO NAME | TYPE OF FACILITY | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | CBO NAME | TYPE OF FACILITY | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | CBO NAME | TYPE OF FACILITY | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | CBO NAME | TYPE OF FACILITY | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | CBO NAME | TYPE OF FACILITY | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | Ibaco Coconut Farmers Org | VCO | 88 | Panayakan SCFO | VCO | 50 | Libas SCFO | Water | 50 | Buruanga Coconut Farmers | Coir | 80 | Batan RIC | Coir | 80 |
| | Nabas Coconut Farmers Ass'n | VCO | 115 | Ibaco Coconut Farmers Org. | Coco Sugar | 88 | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTIQUE | Goldensun Coco Planters Ass'n, Inc. | VCO/ Vinegar | 50 | San Andres SCFO | Coir/ Shellcrafts | 50 | Igpalge Coconut Farmers MPC | Coco based delicacies | 50 | Durog Coco Planters Ass'n. | Coco Sugar | 50 | Magsaysay SCFO | VCO/ Vinegar | 50 |
| | Masanag CFFA | Coir | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GUIMARAS | | | | Agsanayan SCFO | VCO | 55 | | | | Lanipe SCFO | coco suagr | 50 | Cabano SCFO | coco sugar | 50 |
| | | | | Sla Teresa SCFO | VCO | 55 | | | | | | | | | |
| ILOILO | Lemery SCFO | coco sugar | 50 | Agtatacey SCFO | VCO | 50 | Santiago SCFO | VCO | 60 | Batuan SCFO | coir | 50 | Quianan SCFO | coco sugar | 60 |
| NEGROS OCC. | Masulog SCFO | VCO | 50 | Nabulao SCFO | coir | 50 | Salamanc a SCFO | VCO | 50 | Elijan SCFO | VCO | 50 | GCARC | VCO | 50 |
| | Bug-ang SCFO | VCO | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 7 | | 453 | 7 | | 398 | 4 | | 210 | 5 | | 280 | 5 | | 290 |

Table 15. Farm Service Crew

| PROVINCE | FUNDING YEAR | LOCATION | ORGANIZATION | NO. OF MEMBERS |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| AKLAN | 2022 | Antipolo, Ibajay | Antipolo SCFO | 50 |
| | | Ibao, Lezo | Ibao Coconut Farmers Org | 88 |
| | | Buenasuerte, Nabas | Nabas Coconut Farmers Ass'n | 115 |
| | 2023 | Man-up, Altavas | Man-up Multi-Purpose Cooperative | 140 |
| | | San Jose, Ibajay | San Jose Farmers Association | 118 |
| | | Panayakan, T angalan | Panayakan SCFO | 50 |
| | 2024 | Libas, Banga | Libas SCFO | 50 |
| | 2025 | Alegria, Buruanga | Buruanga Coconut Farmers Ass'n | 80 |
| | 2026 | Mandong, Batan | Batan RIC | 80 |
| ANTIQUE | 2022 | Patria, Pandan | Patria Multi-Purpose Cooperative | 187 |
| | | Union, Libertad | Goldensun Coco Planters Ass'n, Inc. | 50 |
| | | Masanag, Caluya | Masanag CFFA | 50 |
| | 2023 | Igaplage, Anini-y | Igaplage Coco Farmers MPC | 100 |
| | | Masanag, Caluya | Masanag SCFO | 50 |
| | | Durog, San Jose | Durog SCFO | 50 |
| | | San Andres, Pandan | San Andres SCFO | 50 |
| | 2024 | Igaplage, Barbaza | Igaplage Coconut Farmers MPC | 50 |
| | 2026 | Magsaysay, Patnongon | Magsaysay SCFO | 50 |
| CAPIZ | 2022 | President Roxas | Dulangan Farmers Association | 200 |
| | | Ondoy, Ivisan | CASCOFAMCO | 2000 |
| | 2023 | Dumalag | AGRACA Agrarian Reform | 250 |
| | 2024 | Pontevedra | Pontevedra Vendors Coop | 150 |
| GUIMARAS | 2023 | Jordan | Guimaras Small Coconut Farmers | 500 |
| | 2024 | Nazaret, Buenavista | Nazaret SCFO | 100 |
| | 2025 | Lanipe, Nueva Valencia | Lanipe SCFO | 50 |
| | 2026 | Cabano, San Lorenzo | Cabano SCFO | 50 |
| ILOILO | 2022 | Leon | Leon Small Coconut Farmers | 180 |
| | | Concepcion | Concepcion SCFO | 135 |
| | | Lemery | Lemery SCFO | 50 |
| | 2023 | Agtatacay, Dingle | Agtatacay SCFO | 50 |
| | 2024 | Santiago, Barotac Viejo | Santiago SCFO | 60 |
| | 2025 | Batuan, Balasan | Batuan SCFO | 50 |
| | 2026 | Quianan, San Joaquin | Quianan SCFO | 60 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 2022 | Bacuyangan, Hinoba-an | Hinoban-on Entrepreneurs and | 50 |
| | | Poblacion, Sagay | AKAY-SAGAY | 70 |
| | | Masulog, La Castellana | Masulog SCFO | 50 |
| | | Bug-ang, Toboso | Bug-ang SCFO | 50 |
| | 2023 | Nabulao, Sipalay | Nabulao SCFO | 50 |
| | 2024 | Caliling, Cauayan | Bajay Patol Agrarian Reform | 80 |
| | | Salamanca, Toboso | Salamanca SCFO | 50 |
| | 2025 | Elijan, Bago | Elijan SCFO | 50 |
| | 2026 | Bulata, Cauayan | GCARC | 50 |
| TOTAL | | 42 | | 5793 |

Table 16. Farm to Market Road

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | | FY 2023 | | | FY 2024 | | | FY 2025 | | | FY 2026 | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| | MUN. | BRGY | LENGTH (KM) | MUN. | BRGY | LENGTH (KM) | MUN. | BRGY | LENGTH (KM) | MUN. | BRGY | LENGTH (KM) | MUN. | BRGY | LENGTH (KM) |
| AKLAN | Lezo | Ibao | 1 | Ibajay | Antipolo | 3 | Libacao | Julita | 1 | Balete | Calizo | 2 | Buruanga | Habana | 2 |
| | Altavas | Man-up | 2 | | | | Libacao | Guadalupe | 1 | | | | | | |
| ANTIQUE | Anini-y | Igpalge | 1 | Tobias Fornier | Igbangcal C | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hamtic | Casalangan | 1 | Anini-y | Milagrosa | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| CAPIZ | Pres. Roxas | Badiangon | 3 | Ivisan | Cabugao-Malocloc | 7 | Sapian | Lonoy | 2 | Mambusao-Sapian | Bating- Pob. Sapian | 7 | Mambusao | Caidquid-Burias | 4 |
| GUIMARAS | Buenavista | Nazareth | 1 | Jordan | Sta. Teresa | 1 | Nueva Valencia | Napandong | 1 | San Lorenzo | Aguilar | 1 | Sibunag | Tanglad | 1 |
| ILOILO | Lemery | Anabo | 0.5 | Leon | Odong-odong | 0.5 | Balasan | Zaragosa | 0.5 | Sara | Lanciola | 0.2 | | | |
| | Tubungan | Balicua | 0.5 | Balasan | Batuan | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| NEGROS OCC. | Bago | Tabunan | 3 | Cauayan | Cailling | 3 | La Castellana | Masulog | 3 | Cauayan | Baclao | 3 | Cauayan | Tambad | 3 |
| TOTAL | | | 13 | | | 17 | | | 8.5 | | | 13.2 | | | 10 |

TARGET BENEFICIARIES:

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF FARMER-BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | 5 | 250 | 10 | 800 | 8 | 400 | 4 | 350 | 4 | 300 | 31 | 2,100 |
| ANTIQUE | 2 | 100 | 2 | 150 | | | | | | | 4 | 250 |
| CAPIZ | 1 | 30 | 2 | 150 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 150 | 2 | 150 | 8 | 530 |
| GUIMARAS | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 250 |
| ILOILO | 2 | 150 | 2 | 200 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | | | 6 | 450 |
| NEGROS OCC. | 1 | 170 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 120 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 7 | 590 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 700 | 17 | 1,400 | 12 | 620 | 9 | 650 | 7 | 550 | 61 | 4,170 |

Table 17. Trading Posts

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | | | FY 2024 | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | MUNICIPALITY | BARANGAY | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES | MUNICIPALITY | BARANGAY | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES |
| AKLAN | Malay | Poblacion | 10 | 450 | Kalibo | Nalook | 15 | 600 |
| ANTIQUE | Anini-y | Magdalena | 9 | 401 | Bugasong | Ilaures | 12 | 450 |
| CAPIZ | Pilar | Dulangan | 4 | 200 | Cuartero | Maindang | 5 | 300 |
| GUIMARAS | Jordan | San Miguel | 10 | 500 | Buenavista | Sto. Rosario | 8 | 800 |
| ILOILO | Tubungan | San Jose | 10 | 500 | Lemery | Poblacion | 15 | 750 |
| NEGROS OCC. | Hinoba-an | Pook | 13 | 650 | Cauayan | Caliling | 15 | 800 |
| TOTAL | | | 56 | 2,701 | | | 70 | 5,850 |

Table 18. Centers

| PROVINCE | MUNICIPALITY | BARANGAY | NO. OF SCFOs/ COOPs | NO. OF BENEFICIARIES |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| AKLAN | Ibajay | San Jose | 50 | 2000 |
| ANTIQUE | Hamtic | Funda | 7 | 487 |
| CAPIZ | Dumalag | San Martin | 10 | 150 |
| GUIMARAS | Buenavista | Nazaret | 10 | 300 |
| ILOILO | Balasan | Camambugan | 10 | 500 |
| NEGROS OCC. | Hinoba-an | Pook | 22 | 1100 |
| TOTAL | | | 99 | 4,237 |

ANNEX C. SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES (2022-2026)

| PROVINCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | FY 2024 | | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | TOTAL | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | No. of CBOs served | No. of Individual Beneficiaries | No. of CBOs served | No. of Individual Beneficiaries | No. of CBOs served | No. of Individual Beneficiaries | No. of CBOs served | No. of Individual Beneficiaries | No. of CBOs served | No. of Individual Beneficiaries | No. of CBOs served | No. of Individual Beneficiaries |
| Social Protection | 998 | 241,163 | 998 | 243,482 | 998 | 245,032 | 998 | 246,532 | 998 | 248,132 | 998 | 248,372 |
| Organizing and Empowerment | 315 | 1,530 | 303 | 1,410 | 297 | 1,350 | 249 | 1,050 | 252 | 1,080 | 1,416 | 6,420 |
| Hybridization | 22 | 1,137 | 22 | 1,137 | 22 | 1,137 | 22 | 1,137 | 22 | 1,137 | 110 | 5,685 |
| Coconut-Based Farming Systems | 165 | 1,885 | 180 | 2,225 | 188 | 3,295 | 168 | 3,410 | 168 | 3,410 | 869 | 14,225 |
| Shared Facilities | 233 | 4,176 | 230 | 4,441 | 222 | 3,240 | 220 | 2,980 | 221 | 3,040 | 1,126 | 17,877 |
| Research, Marketing & Promotion | 120 | 6,000 | 120 | 6,000 | 120 | 6,000 | 120 | 6,000 | 120 | 6,000 | 600 | 30,000 |
| Credit Program | 18 | 900 | 14 | 700 | 8 | 400 | 5 | 250 | 6 | 300 | 51 | 2,550 |
| Infrastructure Development | 67 | 3,401 | 17 | 1,400 | 181 | 10,707 | 9 | 650 | 7 | 550 | 281 | 16,708 |
| TOTAL | 1,938 | 260,192 | 1,884 | 260,795 | 2,036 | 271,161 | 1,791 | 262,009 | 1,794 | 263,649 | 5,451 | 341,837 |

ANNEX D. VALUE-CHAIN ANALYSIS

FOR ONE (1) HECTARE COCONUT FARM INCOME FROM COCONUT PRODUCTS

| STAKEHOLDERS | COST OF INPUTS | SELLING PRICE | GROSS RETURNS |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| WHOLE NUT | | | |
| FARMER | | | |
| Whole Nut | | 4 | 30,000 |
| TRADER | | | |
| Husked Nut | 30,000 | 6.50 | 48,750 |
| TOTAL | | | 78,750 |
| COCO COIR & FIBER | | | |
| Farmer-whole nut | | 4 | 30,000 |
| Trader-husked nut | 30,000 | 6.50 | 48,750 |
| Husk | | 0.30/husk | 2,250 |
| PROCESSOR | 2,250 | | |
| Coir Dust | | 2,940/MT | 4,630.5 |
| Fiber | | 11,368/MT | 7,673 |
| TOTAL | | | 93,303.9 |
| CNO PROCESSING | | | |
| FARMER | 14,894 | 24 | 36,000 |
| Copra | 14,894 | 24 | 36,000 |
| TRADER | | | |
| Copra | 36,000 | 28 | 42,000 |
| COPRA PROCESSORS | | | |
| CNO | 42,000 | 34.3/kg | 50,439 |
| CXP | | 9.56/kg | 5,556.75 |
| TOTAL | | | 133,996 |
| CNO TO CME | | | |
| CME | 31,385 | 43/L | 43,361.20 |
| Glycerin | | 49.30/kg | 6,315 |
| HUSKED NUTS TO VCO & COCO WATER | | | |
| VCO | 48,750 | 700/L | 420,000 |
| Coco Water | | 130/L | 195,000 |
| TOTAL | | | 615,000 |
| YOUNG NUTS | | | |
| FARMER TARDER | | 10/nut | 75,000 |
| VENDOR | 75,000 | 25/nut | 187,500 |
| RESELLER | 75,000 | 45/nut | 337,500 |
| COCOWATER | 75,000 | 130/L | 195,000 |
| TOTAL | | | 795,000 |

Source: PCA Region XII Roadmap, Dr. J.B. Sangalang, December 2020

FARM INCOME COMPARISON OF LOCAL AND HYBRID VARIETY

| (1 HECTARE FARM) | LOCAL TALL VARIETY | HYBRID VARIETY |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| No. of Trees | 143 | 143 |
| Ave. Nut/Tree | 65 | 150 |
| Ave. Production/Year | 9,295 | 21,450 |
| Copra (kg) | 2,323 | 5,362 |
| Copra Sales (35/kg) | 81,305 | 187,670 |

MONOCROPPING VS DIVERSIFIED FARMING

| FARM INCOME SOURCES | GROSS INCOME | COST OF PRODUCTION | NET INCOME |
|---|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| Coconut monocrop (1Ha) | | | |
| Whole Nut | 22,500.00 | 980.00 | 21,520.00 |
| Copra + charcoal + husk | 36,475.00 | 13,570.00 | 22,905.00 |
| Intercrops (ha) | | | |
| Cacao (wet beans) | 94,630.00 | 25,930.00 | 68,700.00 |
| Coffee (dry beans) | 122,543.00 | 24,543.00 | 98,000.00 |
| Various coconut & intercroppings, poultry, fishery, livestock products (CBDF) | 301,998.40 | 61,201.60 | 258,348.35 |

Source: PCA Region XII Roadmap, Dr. J.B. Sangalang, December 2020

ANNEX E. CRITERIA SETTING FOR CFIDP PROGRAMS

| Hybridization | Shared Facilities | CBFS | Organization and Strengthening of CBOs | Support System/Needs |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCFRS-registered • Available and Suitable Areas for Hybrid Planting • Supply need of the Industry in the Region • Industry Demand Market Prospects • Public and Private Partnership Investments • Farmer-beneficiaries interest and capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCFRS-registered • High level of Maturity of CBOs • CBO's Commitment and Experience • Land ownership of CBOs • Supply Availability and Sustainability • Accessibility to transport inputs and products • Availability of operating capital (equity or borrowed) • Market availability • Availability of labor • Availability of potable water and electricity • Environmental compliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCFRS-registered • Maturity of CBOs • Accessibility to transport inputs and products • Farmer's Commitment and Experience • Cluster of farmers / CBOs • Market availability • Availability of labor • Availability of inputs, water supply, and electricity <p>Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability <p>Intercrops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site suitability • Priority crops based from regional and provincial development plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCFRS-registered <p>Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No CBO affiliation <p>Strengthening of CBOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-operational CBO • No resource management • No social enterprise • Low financial performance • No alliance building and Social Responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Skills Training • Enterprise Management Skills • Labor Requirement • Credit Facilities • Social Protection • Policies |

ANNEX F. NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS) FORM

REVISED VERSION IMSU-11-2020

NCFRS ENROLLMENT FORM

NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS' REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)

REFERENCE / CONTROL NO.: Date:

New ☐ Existing ☐ m m d d y y y y

Write legibly and neatly (not in cursive handwriting) Items with * are mandatory fields and must not be left blank

PART I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

NAME OF FARMER* Lastname (LN) Firstname (FN) Middle Name (MN) Extension Name or Suffix (EN)

LN FN MN EN

ADDRESS* DATE OF BIRTH*: SEX*

HOUSE / LOT / BLDG. NO. STREET / SITIO / SUBD. BARANGAY PLACE OF BIRTH

MUNICIPALITY / CITY PROVINCE REGION

CIVIL STATUS* ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ None ☐ Vocational ☐ Postgraduate

With Gov't. ID? ☐ Y ☐ N ID Type ID No. Elem. Level ☐ HS Level ☐ College Level

CONTACT NUMBERS* 1. 2. RELIGION*

Mother's Maiden Name Lastname (LN) Firstname (FN) Middle Name (MN) Extension Name or Suffix (EN)

LN FN MN EN

Name/s of Legal Spouse/s, if Married: Lastname (LN) Firstname (FN) Middle Initial (MI)

LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH OF SPOUSE Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Number of Children:

LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

CHILDREN: Use separate sheet if necessary.

1. LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

2. LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

3. LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

4. LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

5. LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

6. LN FN MI DATE OF BIRTH Works in Coco Farm: ☐ Y ☐ N Civil Status:

Person to Notify in Case of Emergency: LN FN MI Contact No.:

HOUSEHOLD HEAD? ☐ Yes ☐ No If No, Indicate Name of Household Head: Relationship: No. of Household Members?

LN FN MN EN

Current Occupation/Profession aside from Coco Farming* Year Started in this Occu./Prof. Monthly Income

Beneficiary of Agrarian Reform* ☐ Yes ☐ No Since When (Indicate Year): PERSON WITH DISABILITY (PWD): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Beneficiary of any Gov't. Program? ☐ Yes ☐ No Program ☐ 4Ps ☐ SAP ☐ Insurance ☐ Others If yes, specify:

Beneficiary of any PCA Programs/Projects | Year Participated* ☐ Yes ☐ No

Intervention/s ☐ Seedlings ☐ Fertilizers ☐ Incentives ☐ Intercrops ☐ Livestock ☐ Equipment ☐ Training ☐ Others

Year/s Participated

Membership in Coco Farmers Assoc/Coop? ☐ Yes ☐ No Cooperative ☐ Farmers' Assoc. ☐ Others Year started in Coco Farming

NUMBER OF COCONUT FARM PARCEL OWNED, TENANTED, OR WORKED FOR? (CHECK BOX/ES AND INDICATE NUMBER/S)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Owner | Owner-Tiller | Grower | Tenant | Tenant-Worker | Worker-Laborer | Others | TOTAL PARCEL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

NATIONAL COCONUT FARMERS' REGISTRY SYSTEM (NCFRS)

ENROLLMENT CLIENT'S COPY

REFERENCE / CONTROL NO.: Date:

LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME SUFFIX

THIS FORM IS NOT FOR SALE

PART II. FARM PROFILE

Land Holding Status* ☐ Owner ☐ Owner-Tiller ☐ Grower ☐ Tenant ☐ Tenant-Worker ☐ Worker-Laborer ☐ Others

Farm Location*: Prov.: Mun/City: Brgy.:

FOR OWNER or OWNER-TILLER | GROWER | TENANT or TENANT-WORKER | OTHERS

4/ For Tenant or Tenant-Worker with ABSENTEE OWNER only

Land Ownership Area (in Hectares)* Absolute ☐ Coconut ☐ Intercrop ☐ Other Crop ☐ Idle ☐ Organic Certified* ☐ Y ☐ N GAP Certified* ☐ Y ☐ N

Area Classification* ☐ Inland-Upland ☐ Inland-Flat ☐ Coastal-Upland ☐ Coastal-Flat

NOTE: PUT ONLY THE EQUIVALENT NUMBER/S ON QUESTIONS WITH CHOICES. REFER TO VALUES ON RIGHT.

COCONUT TREES*

| Variety ^(A) | Year Planted | Planting Pattern ^(B) | Planting Distance ^(C) | No. of Trees | Ave Nut/Tree/Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

FARM INCOMES / EXPENSES*

| Type ⁽¹⁾ | Quantity of Produce per Hectare/Year | Unit (check one or specify) | Unit Price (P) | Expenses (Specify Per Type) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Types of Processing Facilities: ☐ Dryer, Specify: ☐ Charcoal Kiln ☐ Decort. Machine ☐ Others,

Distance of Farm to Market: kms. Coco Harvesting Cycle: ☐ Less than 45 days ☐ 45 days ☐ 60 days ☐ 90 days

Others, specify:

Percent Utilization of Coconut Parts:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

Others, specify:

Whom and Where Products are Sold?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

Others, specify:

OWNERSHIP DOCUMENT*:

☐ Certificate of Land Transfer ☐ Co-ownership CLOA ☐ Certificate of Title or Regular Title

☐ Emancipation Patent ☐ Agricultural sales patent ☐ Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title

☐ Individual Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) ☐ Homestead patent ☐ Certificate of Ancestral Land Title

☐ Collective CLOA ☐ Free Patent ☐ Tax Declaration ☐ Deed of Sale ☐ DAR ID

For TENANT or TENANT-WORKER only: Write the Name of Farm Owner.

For FARM WORKER-LABORER only: Write the Name of Owner or Tenant you are working for.

NAME OF OWNER or TENANT*: Lastname (LN) Firstname (FN) Middle Name (MN) Extension Name or Suffix (EN)

LN FN MN EN

Farm Location*: Prov.: Mun/City: Brgy.:

FOR TENANT-WORKER | FARM WORKER-LABORER | OTHERS ONLY

Kind of Work:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

Monthly Income*:

Number of Days Working on Coconut Farm: In a Week In a Month In a Year

I hereby declare that all information indicated above are true and correct, and that they may be used by Philippine Coconut Authority for the purposes of registration to the NCFRS and other legitimate interests of the Authority pursuant to its mandates. The personal information I provide in this form is given on my own volition. I understand and agree to the intended purpose of the information being given and authorize PCA or its official agents to handle, process and store said information for the intended purpose subject to compliance with RA 10173 or the Data Privacy Act.

| Date | Printed Name of Applicant | Signature of Applicant | Thumbmark |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

VERIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT BY:

| SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE | SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE | SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE | SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| BARANGAY CHAIRMAN | CITY/MUNICIPAL AGRIC. OFFICE | PCA AGRICULTURIST/DIV. CHIEF | CAFC/MAFC CHAIRMAN |

The collection of personal information is for documentation, planning, reporting and processing purposes in availing agricultural related interventions. Processed data shall only be shared to partner agencies for planning, reporting and other use in accordance to the mandate of the agency. This is in compliance with the Data Sharing Policy of PCA. You have the right to ask for a copy of your personal data that we hold about you as well as to ask for it to be corrected if you think it is wrong. To do so, please contact PCA Hotline:

Interviewed by: Encoded by:

VERIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT BY:

| SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE | SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE | SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE | SIGNATURE ABOVE PRINTED NAME/DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| BARANGAY CHAIRMAN | CITY/MUNICIPAL AGRIC. OFFICE | PCA AGRICULTURIST/DIV. CHIEF | CAFC/MAFC CHAIRMAN |

For more information, please contact:

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ANNEX G. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION MEETINGS

| Province | Date Conducted | Total Number of Participants |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| AKLAN | October 21, 2020 | 17 |
| ANTIQUE | October 30, 2020 November 27, 2020 | 31 |
| CAPIZ | October 30, 2020 | 26 |
| GUIMARAS | November 13, 2020 | 44 |
| ILOILO | November 13, 2020 | 16 |
| NEGROS OCC | November 20, 2020 | 23 |
| RO | July 08, 2020 / September 22, 2020 | 16 |
| | January 13, 2021 | 21 |
| | February 24, 2021 | 17 |
| | March 23, 2021 | 14 |
| | April 28, 2021 | 12 |
| | May 26, 2021 | 8 |

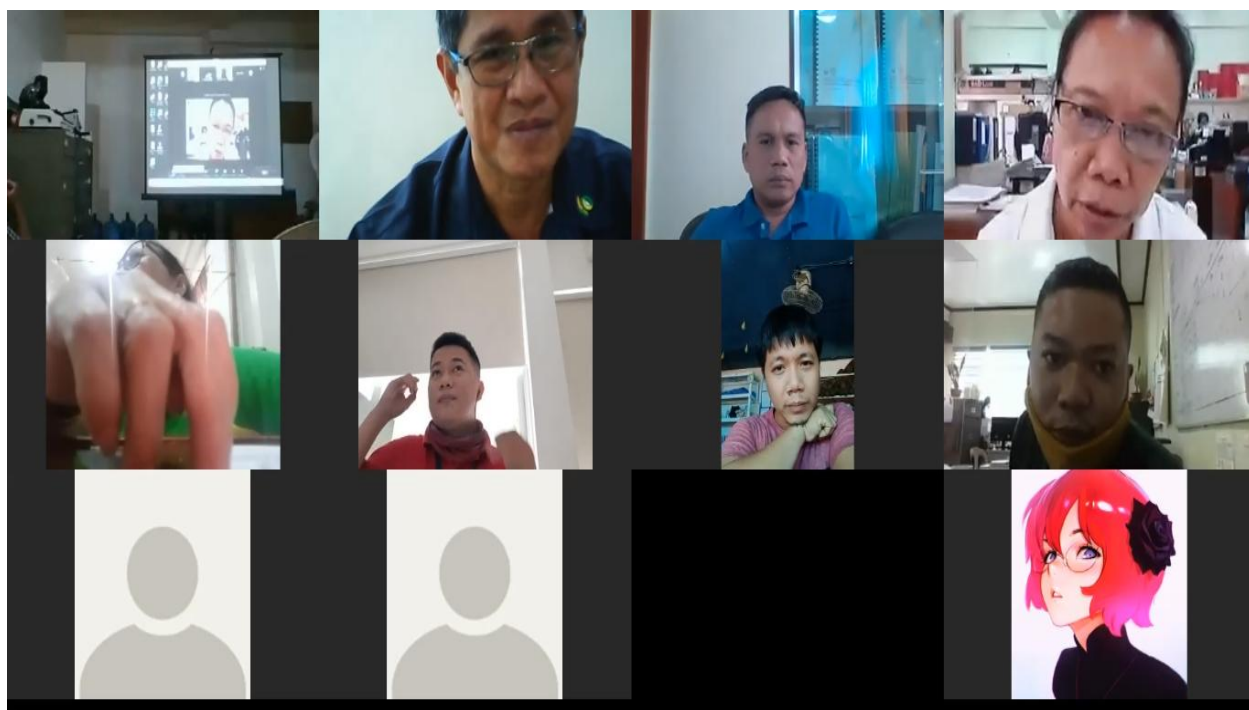
STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION CY 2020



Regional Coconut Industry Stakeholders Meeting, July 08, 2020.



Regional Coconut Industry Stakeholders Meeting, September 22, 2020.



Provincial Stakeholders Forum of Aklan Province, October 21, 2020.



Provincial Stakeholders Forum of Antique Province, October 30, 2020.



Provincial Stakeholders Forum of Antique Province, November 27, 2020.

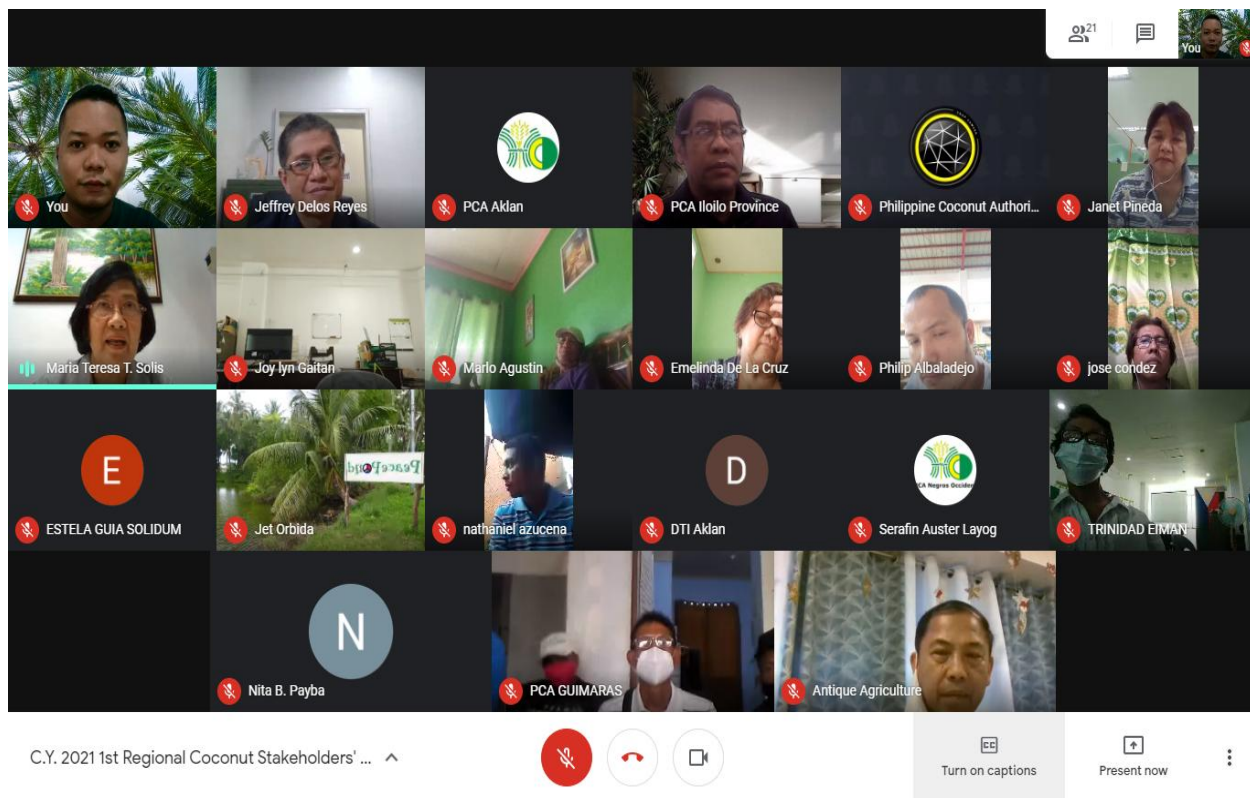


Provincial Stakeholders Forum of Guimaras Province, November 13, 2020.

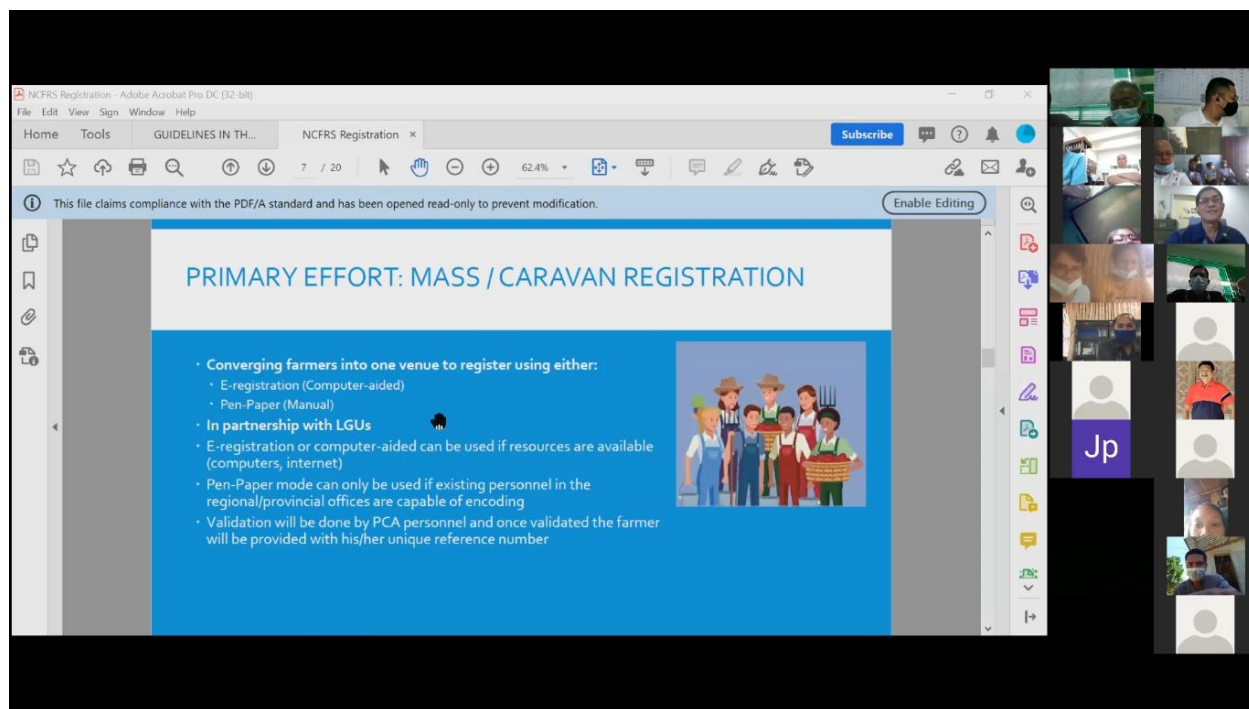


Provincial Stakeholders Forum of Negros Occidental Province, November 20, 2020.

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION CY 2021



CY 2021 1st Regional Coco Farmers & Industry Stakeholders' Forum, January 13, 2021.



Coconut Farmers, Consultation/Meeting re: RA 11524, March 23, 2021.

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