



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Legal Basis\*

- **Presidential Decree No. 461** (May 17, 1974) reorganized the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) into a Department of Agriculture (DA) and a Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and provided for the functional and structural configuration of the two departments.
- **Executive Order No. 967** (June 30, 1984) renamed the Ministry of Agriculture (then Department, in view of the presidential form of government) into a Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF).
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987) reorganized the MAF into a Ministry of Agriculture, integrating into it all offices and agencies whose functions relate to agriculture and fisheries.
- **Republic Act No. 8435** (December 22, 1997), "The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997", mandated the Department of Agriculture (in keeping with the presidential form of government) to formulate and implement a medium and long-term comprehensive Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan.

### Mandate

The Department of Agriculture (DA) promotes agricultural development and growth. In pursuit of this mandate, the DA provides the policy framework, helps direct public investments, and, in partnership with local government units, provides the support services necessary to make agriculture and agri-based enterprises profitable and helps spread the benefits of development to the poor, particularly in the rural areas.

---

\* The birth of an agriculture department in the country can be traced to the establishment of a Department of Agriculture and Manufacturing by President Emilio Aguinaldo on June 23, 1898. In the early 1900s, the Department experienced various restructuring as Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture and Commerce to Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources in 1947 until the issuance of PD 461 which established a Department of Agriculture distinct from the Department of Natural Resources.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (DA)

### Societal Goal

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

### Sectoral Goals

Food Security  
Improved

Growth in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Incomes in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Sector Resilience to  
Climate Change  
Risks Increased

Natural Resources  
Conserved,  
Protected and  
Rehabilitated

### Organizational Outcome

Improved Conditions that are Conducive for Profitable, Competitive and Sustainable Agri-Fishery Sector with Empowered Farmers, Fisherfolk and other Stakeholders

### Major Final Outputs

#### MFO 1

Agriculture and Fishery Support  
Services Delivered  
Production Support  
Market Development  
Credit Facilitation  
Irrigation Development  
Postharvest/Other Infrastructure  
Extension Support, Education, and  
Training

#### MFO 2

Regulations Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Enforced

#### MFO 3

Plans and Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Evaluated

### P/A/Ps

- National Programs (Rice, Corn, High value crops, Livestock, Fisheries)
- Irrigation development projects
- Farm-to-market development projects
- Postharvest development projects
- Credit facilitation services – windows for financing and instruments for risk transfer
- Promotion of organic agriculture
- Establishment and strengthening of trading centers
- Implementation of various research and development projects
- Training of LGU extension workers
- Provision of production facilities (e.g. nurseries, hatcheries, etc.)

- Development and implementation of standards for agriculture and fishery products
- Disease prevention program
- Implementation of regulatory laws (e.g. meat inspection and accreditation, fisheries, etc)
- Provision of modern regulatory facilities and equipment

- Formulation of agriculture and fishery policies
- Formulation of agriculture and fisheries development plans
- Monitoring of plans and programs
- Project development activities

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

(Amounts in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target / Amount	Actual / Amount	Target / Amount	Target / Amount
<b>MFO 1</b>	<b>36,958,688</b>	<b>30,975,042</b>	<b>31,237,263</b>	<b>49,560,191</b>
Production Support Services				
• Beneficiaries provided with agriculture and fishery support services (seeds, planting materials, animals, fingerlings, etc.)				
- Individuals	2,322,511 (no.)	2,076,141 (no.)	269,030 (no.)	536,589 (no.)
- Groups	513 (no.)	2,018 (no.)	7,689 (no.)	3,468 (no.)
Market Development Services				
• Marketing agreements consummated	50 (no.)	56 (no.)	53 (no.)	476 (no.)
• Beneficiaries provided with market development services (market matching, trade fairs, etc.)				
- Individuals	14,183 (no.)	39,867 (no.)	44,809 (no.)	65,481 (no.)
- Groups	225 (no.)	194,012 (no.)	957 (no.)	1,209 (no.)
Credit Facilitation Services				
• Individuals or groups assisted to access credit				
- Individuals	50,380 (no.)	13,181 (no.)	1,589 (no.)	3,123 (no.)
- Groups	65 (no.)	147 (no.)	97 (no.)	44 (no.)
• Individuals or groups granted with credit				
- Individuals	-	112,613 (no.)	48,616 (no.)	50,288 (no.)
- Groups	-	4,284 (no.)	-	-
Irrigation Development Services				
• Beneficiaries directly benefited from construction, rehabilitation and restoration of irrigation systems	200 (no.)	148 (no.)	144,559 (no.)	157,074 (no.)
• Service area generated	24,249 (has)	2,743 (has)	31,166 (has)	87,405 (has)
• Service area rehabilitated	92,210 (has)	121,339 (has)	131,012 (has)	79,246 (has)
• Service area restored	138,430 (has)	23,671 (has)	54,415 (has)	57,199 (has)
• Small -scale irrigation projects (SSIP) installed/constructed	2,303 (no.)	1,916 (no.)	215 (no.)	4,584 (no.)
Other Infrastructure and Postharvest Development Services				
• Beneficiaries of postharvest equipment and facilities				
- Individuals	277 (no.)	118 (no.)	6,779 (no.)	20,916 (no.)
- Groups	41 (no.)	37 (no.)	426 (no.)	82 (no.)
• Postharvest facilities constructed (drying facilities, storage facilities, processing plants, etc.)	775 (no.)	121 (no.)	813 (no.)	2,777 (no.)
• Farm-to-market roads constructed/rehabilitated	3,151 (km)	630 (km)	1,643 (km)	3,572 (km)
• Mariculture parks established/maintained	65 (no.)	-	62 (no.)	62 (no.)
• Municipal fish ports constructed	1 (no.)	-	2 (no.)	-
Extension Support, Education and Training Services				
• Participants trained (farmers, fishers, etc.)	226,863 (no.)	4,298 (no.)	11,000 (no.)	2,760 (no.)
• Non-DA scholars (extension workers, fisherfolk, etc.)	364 (no.)	195 (no.)	790 (no.)	572 (no.)
• Technology demonstrations established/maintained	5,293 (no.)	6,458 (no.)	7,618 (no.)	3,714 (no.)
• Extension standards (manual) developed & approved	3 (no.)	-	8 (no.)	8 (no.)

Particulars	FY 2010		FY 2011	FY 2012
	Target/ Amount	Target/ Amount	Target/ Amount	Target/ Amount
<b>MFO 2</b>	<b>1,431,140</b>	<b>1,033,974</b>	<b>1,433,105</b>	<b>1,442,910</b>
• Regulatory documents issued (certificates, licenses, clearances and permits, registrations, FLAs)	1,473,895 (no.)	3,777,762 (no.)	4,107,565 (no.)	4,554,317 (no.)
• Apprehensions made (quarantine, illegal fishing, poaching, etc.)	548 (no.)	389 (no.)	42 (no.)	601 (no.)
• Product standards promulgated/established/implemented/updated	25 (no.)	18 (no.)	31 (no.)	42 (no.)
<b>MFO 3</b>	<b>2,780,619</b>	<b>2,816,268</b>	<b>2,528,008</b>	<b>3,063,719</b>
• Policy issues resolved or addressed	1,084 (no.)	124 (no.)	524 (no.)	339 (no.)
• Department Orders on agriculture and fishery policies issued	23 (no.)	1 (no.)	2 (no.)	1 (no.)
• National agriculture and fishery plans formulated and distributed (AFMP, SAFDZ, MTPIP, etc.)	1,267 (no.)	776 (no.)	790 (no.)	911 (no.)
• Programs and project endorsed and approved	390 (no.)	178 (no.)	598 (no.)	272 (no.)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,170,447</b>	<b>34,825,284</b>	<b>35,198,376</b>	<b>54,066,820</b>

AFMP - Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan

SAFDZ - Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zone

FLA - Fishpond Lease Agreement

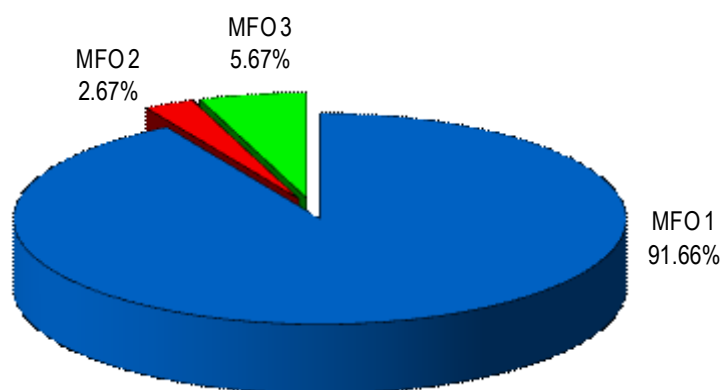
MTPIP - Medium Term Public Investment Program

## FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

### By MFO/By Expense Class (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
<b>MFO 1</b> Agriculture and fisheries support services delivered	1,848,282	11,088,844	36,623,065	49,560,191	91.66%
<b>MFO 2</b> Regulations developed, implemented, monitored and enforced	487,786	812,280	142,844	1,442,910	2.67%
<b>MFO 3</b> Plans and policies developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated	964,669	1,637,857	461,193	3,063,719	5.67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,300,737</b>	<b>13,538,981</b>	<b>37,227,102</b>	<b>54,066,820</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Share</b>	<b>6.11%</b>	<b>25.04%</b>	<b>68.85%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### By MFO (Total Budget = P54,066,820,000)

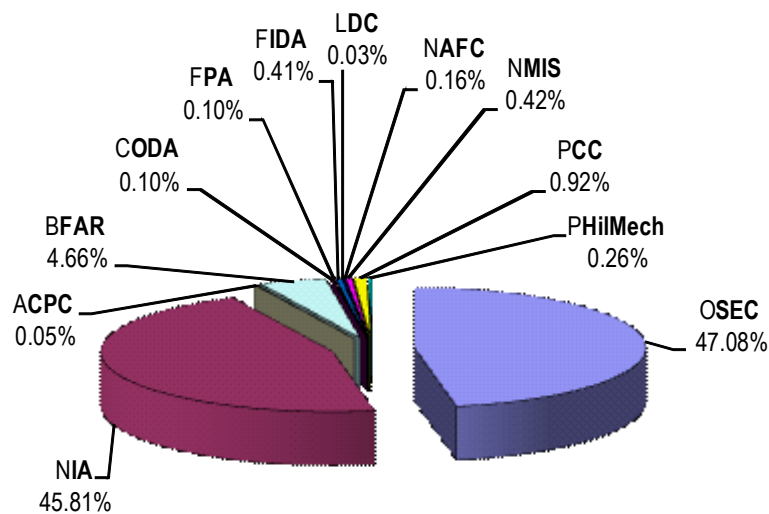


## FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

### By Agency/By MFO (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	MFO 1 Agriculture and fisheries support services delivered	MFO 2 Regulations developed, implemented, monitored and enforced	MFO 3 Plans and policies developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated	TOTAL	% SHARE
OSEC	22,104,426	717,051	2,633,888	25,455,365	47.08%
NIA	24,765,052	-	-	24,765,052	45.81%
ACPC	14,057	-	13,475	27,532	0.05%
BFAR	1,743,017	543,993	233,184	2,520,194	4.66%
CODA	51,199	349	2,282	53,830	0.10%
FPA	-	48,884	4,135	53,019	0.10%
FIDA	153,742	49,407	16,470	219,619	0.41%
LDC	-	-	18,662	18,662	0.03%
NAFC	-	-	85,941	85,941	0.16%
NMIS	120,178	83,226	24,691	228,095	0.42%
PCC	477,600	-	21,871	499,471	0.92%
PHilMech	130,920	-	9,120	140,040	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,560,191</b>	<b>1,442,910</b>	<b>3,063,719</b>	<b>54,066,820</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>% Share</b>	<b>91.66%</b>	<b>2.67%</b>	<b>5.67%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

### By Agency (Total Budget = P54,066,820,000)

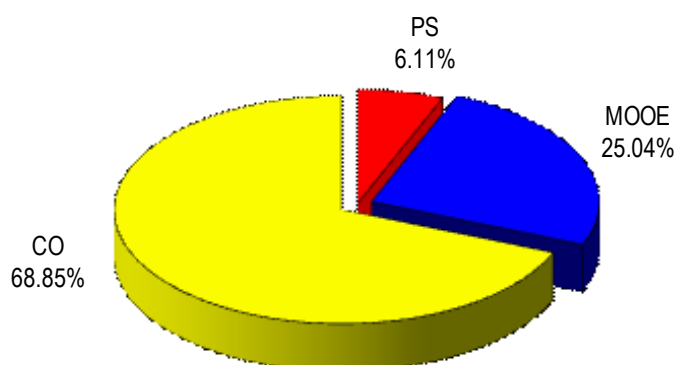


## FY 2012 MFO BUDGET

### By Agency/By Expense Class ( In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% SHARE
<b>OSEC</b>	2,329,815	11,123,499	12,002,051	25,455,365	47.08%
<b>NIA</b>	-	160,000	24,605,052	24,765,052	45.81%
<b>ACPC</b>	18,768	8,764	-	27,532	0.05%
<b>BFAR</b>	409,733	1,747,152	363,309	2,520,194	4.66%
<b>CODA</b>	45,160	8,670	-	53,830	0.10%
<b>FPA</b>	28,879	23,340	800	53,019	0.10%
<b>FIDA</b>	153,585	65,734	300	219,619	0.41%
<b>LDC</b>	8,862	8,800	1,000	18,662	0.03%
<b>NAFC</b>	43,374	42,567	-	85,941	0.16%
<b>NMIS</b>	133,509	94,586	-	228,095	0.42%
<b>PCC</b>	69,861	201,630	227,980	499,471	0.92%
<b>PHilMech</b>	59,191	54,239	26,610	140,040	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,300,737</b>	<b>13,538,981</b>	<b>37,227,102</b>	<b>54,066,820</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>% Share</b>	<b>6.11%</b>	<b>25.04%</b>	<b>68.85%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

### By Expense Class (Total Budget = P54,066,820,000)





## Agricultural Credit Policy Council

### Legal Basis

- **Executive Order No. 113** (December 24, 1986) established the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF) and created the Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) which replaced the Presidential Committee on Agricultural Credit (PCAC) and the Technical Board for Agricultural Credit (TBAC).
- **Republic Act No. 7607** (June 4, 1992), otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Small Farmers, provided for the ACPC to expand its coverage to include small farmers, and promote innovative financing schemes to support the latter's credit needs.
- **Republic Act No. 8435** (December 22, 1997), the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997, provided for the phasing out of Directed Credit Programs (DCPs) and the setting up of the Agro-Industry Modernization Credit and Financing Program (AMCFP) as the umbrella credit framework of the ACPC and other credit-related agencies. (The implementing guidelines of RA 8435 and subsequent other issuances established the role of the ACPC to oversee the AMCFP implementation)

### Mandate

The Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) oversees the implementation of the AMCFP, synchronizes and ensures the economic soundness of all credit policies and programs in support of DA's priority programs, and promotes innovative financing schemes for the benefit of small farmers and fisherfolks.



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (ACPC)

### Societal Goal

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

### Sectoral Goals

Food Security  
Improved

Growth in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Incomes in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Sector Resilience to  
Climate Change  
Risks Increased

Natural Resources  
Conserved,  
Protected and  
Rehabilitated

### Organizational Outcome

Improved Conditions that are Conducive for Profitable, Competitive and Sustainable Agri-Fishery Sector with Empowered Farmers, Fisherfolk and other Stakeholders

### DA Major Final Outputs

#### MFO 1

Agriculture and Fishery Support  
Services Delivered  
Production Support  
Market Development  
Credit Facilitation  
Irrigation Development  
Postharvest/Other Infrastructure  
Extension Support, Education, and  
Training

#### MFO 2

Regulations Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Enforced

#### MFO 3

Plans and Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Evaluated

### ACPC MFOs

Credit Facilitation Services

Agricultural Credit  
Plans, Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored  
and Evaluated

### P/A/Ps

- Fund resource mobilization/ collection and monitoring (AMCFP)
- Design and piloting of innovative financing schemes
- Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) for farmer and fisherfolk organizations in partnership with education/training institutions
- Fund resource mobilization/ collection and monitoring
- Market matching for financial institution and client farmers/ fisherfolks

- Credit policy formulation and advocacy
- Management information system
- Packaging and dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials



## Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

### Legal Basis

- **Republic Act No. 177** (June 20, 1947) created the Bureau of Fisheries under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, incorporating into the Bureau the Division of Fisheries under the said Department and all sections, field districts, experimental stations and all activities and agencies of the National Government connected with fishery work.
- **Republic Act No. 3512** (March 20, 1963) reorganized the Bureau of Fisheries into a Philippine Fisheries Commission (PFC) under the direct control and supervision of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (formerly Department of Agriculture and Commerce).
- **Integrated Reorganization Plan of 1972**. (September 24, 1972) renamed the PFC back to Bureau of Fisheries.
- **Presidential Decree No. 461** (May 17, 1974) reorganized the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources into two separate departments, i.e., Department of Agriculture and Department of Natural Resources, renamed the Bureau of Fisheries as Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and placed it under the Department of Natural Resources.
- **Executive Order No. 967** (June 30, 1984) transferred BFAR from the Ministry of Natural Resources (nomenclature change due to parliamentary form of government) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF), converting it into a staff bureau and integrating its regional offices (ROs) into the MAF's ROs.
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987) reorganized the MAF into the Ministry of Agriculture and sustained the staff bureau status of BFAR.
- **Republic Act No. 8550** (February 25, 1998), the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, provided for the development, management and conservation of the fisheries and aquatic resources and integrated all pertinent laws into the code, reconstituting BFAR into a line bureau under the Department of Agriculture (under presidential form of government this time) and creating the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) as the research arm of the Bureau.

### Mandate

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) is responsible for the development, improvement, management, and conservation of the country's fishery and aquatic resources.

The Fisheries agency is one of the oldest structures in the history of the Philippine bureaucracy. Basic functions concerning the development of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources were already being undertaken by some agencies (as the Bureau of Science) through a Fisheries Division in early 1900s. In the 1930s, a Fish and Game Administration (FGA) was established which integrated the Division of Fisheries and Division of Zoology of the Bureau of Science with the Division of Forest Fauna and Grazing in the Bureau of Forestry. The FGA was transformed back to a Division of Fisheries under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1939. RA 177 converted the said division into a Bureau of Fisheries.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (BFAR)

### Societal Goal

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

### Sectoral Goals

Food Security  
Improved

Growth in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Incomes in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Sector Resilience to  
Climate Change  
Risks Increased

Natural Resources  
Conserved,  
Protected and  
Rehabilitated

### Organizational Outcome

Improved Conditions that are Conducive for Profitable, Competitive and Sustainable Agri-Fishery Sector with Empowered Farmers, Fisherfolk and other Stakeholders

### DA Major Final Outputs

#### MFO 1

Agriculture and Fishery Support  
Services Delivered  
Production Support  
Market Development  
Credit Facilitation  
Irrigation Development  
Postharvest/Other Infrastructure  
Extension Support, Education, and  
Training

#### MFO 2

Regulations Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Enforced

#### MFO 3

Plans and Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Evaluated

### BFAR MFOS

Fishery Support Services  
Delivered

Aquatic Fisheries Regulations and  
Standards Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored, and  
Enforced

Aquatic and Fisheries  
Development Plans and Policies  
Developed, Implemented,  
Monitored, and Evaluated

### P/A/Ps

- Maintenance of mariculture parks
- Operation of research centers nationwide
- Maintenance of hatcheries and establishment of seaweed nurseries
- Fish seed production and distribution
- Production-related research activities on fishery
- Fishery extension support, education, and training
- Provision of market assistance and conduct of market-related research and linking/promotion activities
- Credit facilitation/provision of assistance in loan accessing
- Postharvest research, distribution, and infra establishment/operation

- Monitoring, control, and surveillance
- Fish health management and inspection
- Coastal resource management
- Inland fisheries management
- Operation of cyanide detection test and of quality assurance laboratories
- National stock assessment program
- Inspection/quarantine

- Support to Bureau of Agriculture Statistics on fishery and aquatic resources data/information generation
- Operation of Fishery Information Management Center (FIMC)
- Fishery and aquatic resources policy agenda formulation



## Cotton Development Administration

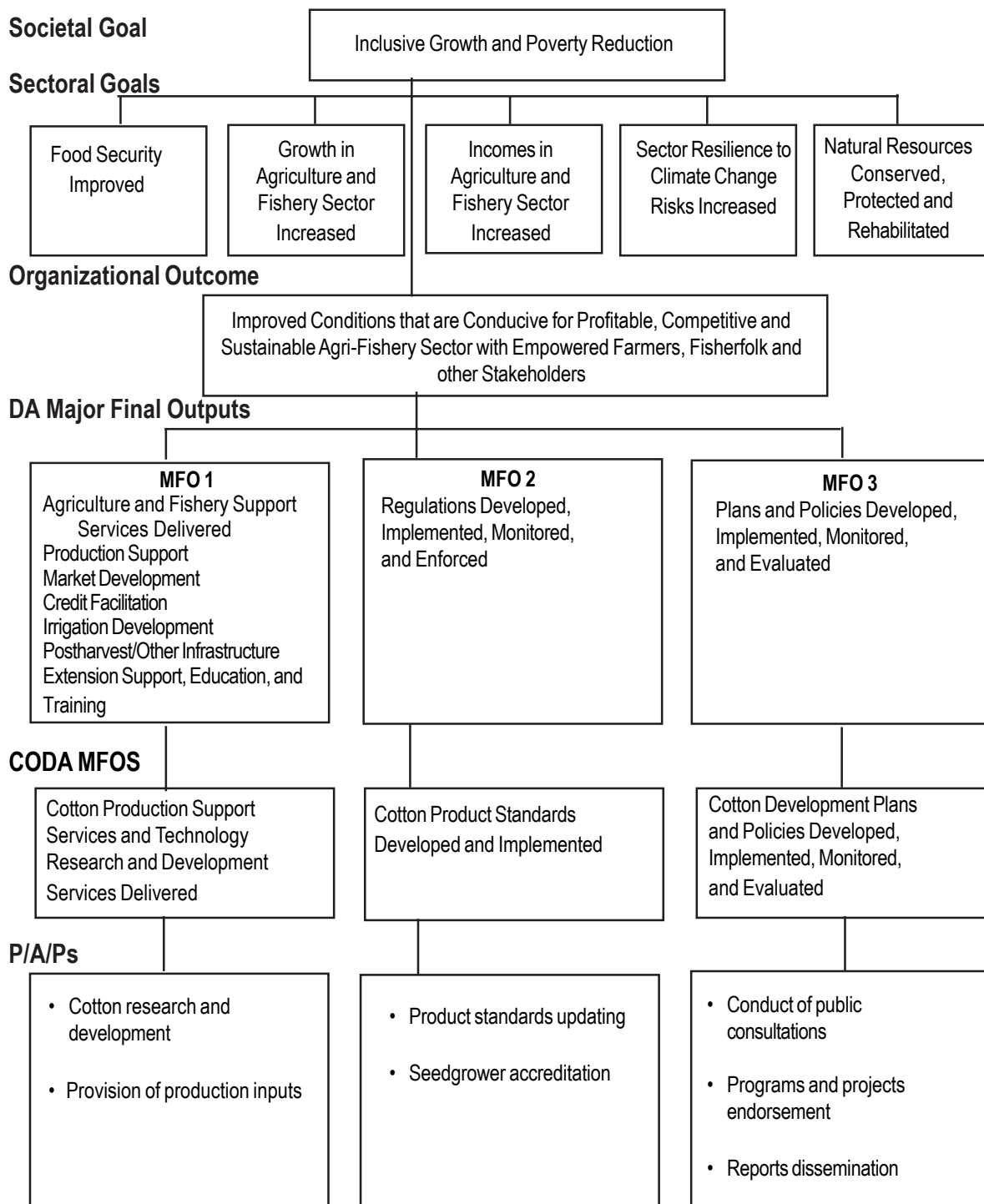
### Legal Basis

**Republic Act No. 8486** (February 11, 1998), the Cotton Industry Development Act of 1998, merged the Philippine Cotton Corporation (PCC) and the Cotton Research and Development Institute (CRDI) into a single entity, the Cotton Development Administration (CODA), attached to the Department of Agriculture.

### Mandate

The Cotton Development Administration (CODA) provides the necessary support to cotton industry development through appropriate services in cotton production, research, extension and training, financial assistance and other support services with the goal of improving farmers' income, reducing lint imports, and generating foreign exchange revenues.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CODA)





## Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority

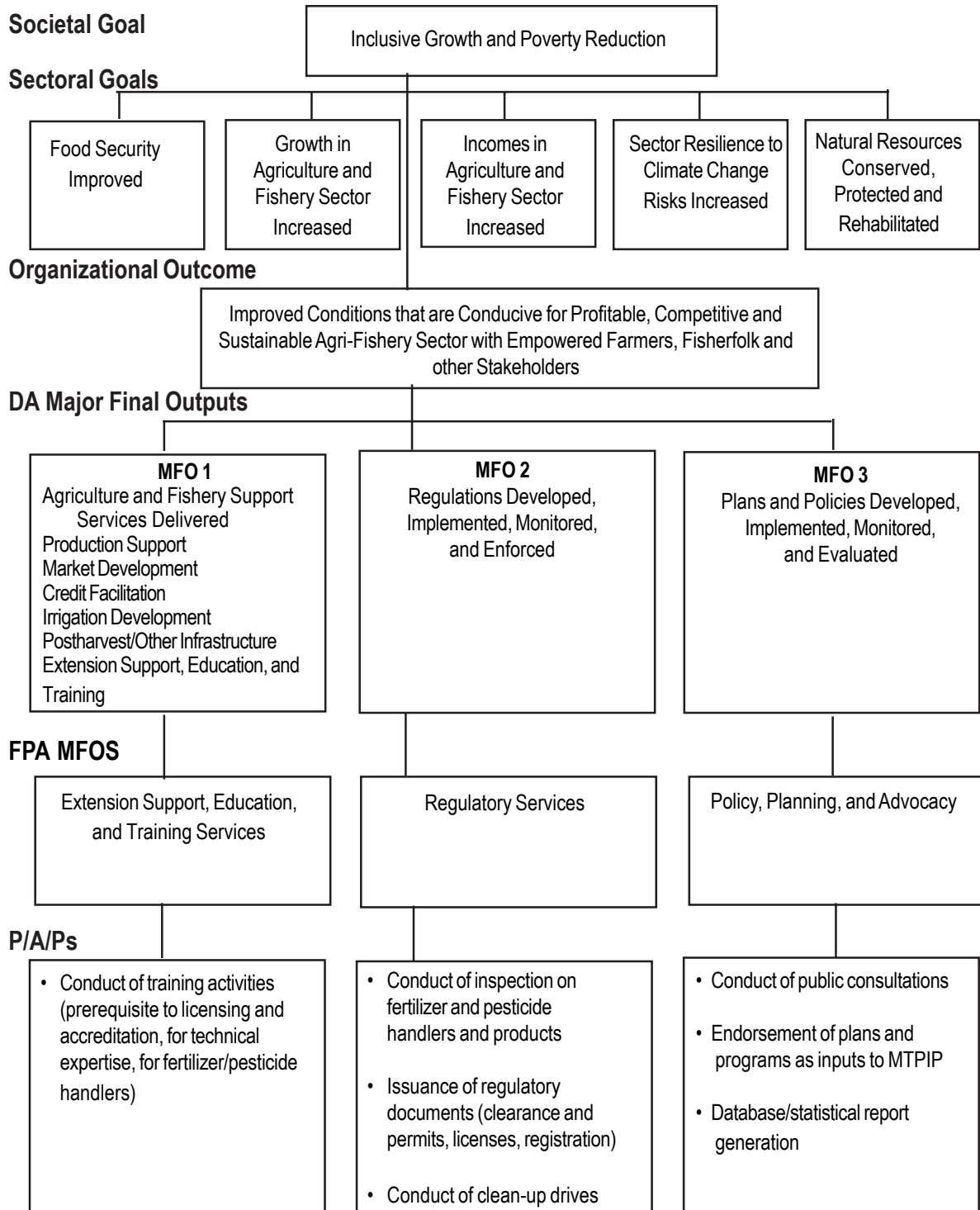
### Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree No. 135** (February 22, 1973) created the Fertilizer Industry Authority (FIA) “to regulate, control and develop the fertilizer industry in the country to assure the agricultural sector of adequate fertilizer supply at the lowest possible cost.”
- **Presidential Decree No. 1144** (May 30, 1977) abolished the FIA and created the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) as an attached agency of the Department of Agriculture.
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987) organized the units of the Ministry of Agriculture (nomenclature due to reorganization/change in the form of government) and integrated all offices and agencies whose functions relate to agriculture and fishery into the Ministry (now Department) of Agriculture with the FPA as one of those agencies attached to it.

### Mandate

The Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) is responsible for assuring the agricultural sector of adequate supply of fertilizer and pesticide at reasonable prices, rationalizing the manufacture and marketing of fertilizer, protecting the public from risks inherent in the use of pesticides, and educating the agricultural sector in the use of these inputs.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (FPA)





## Fiber Industry Development Authority

### Legal Basis

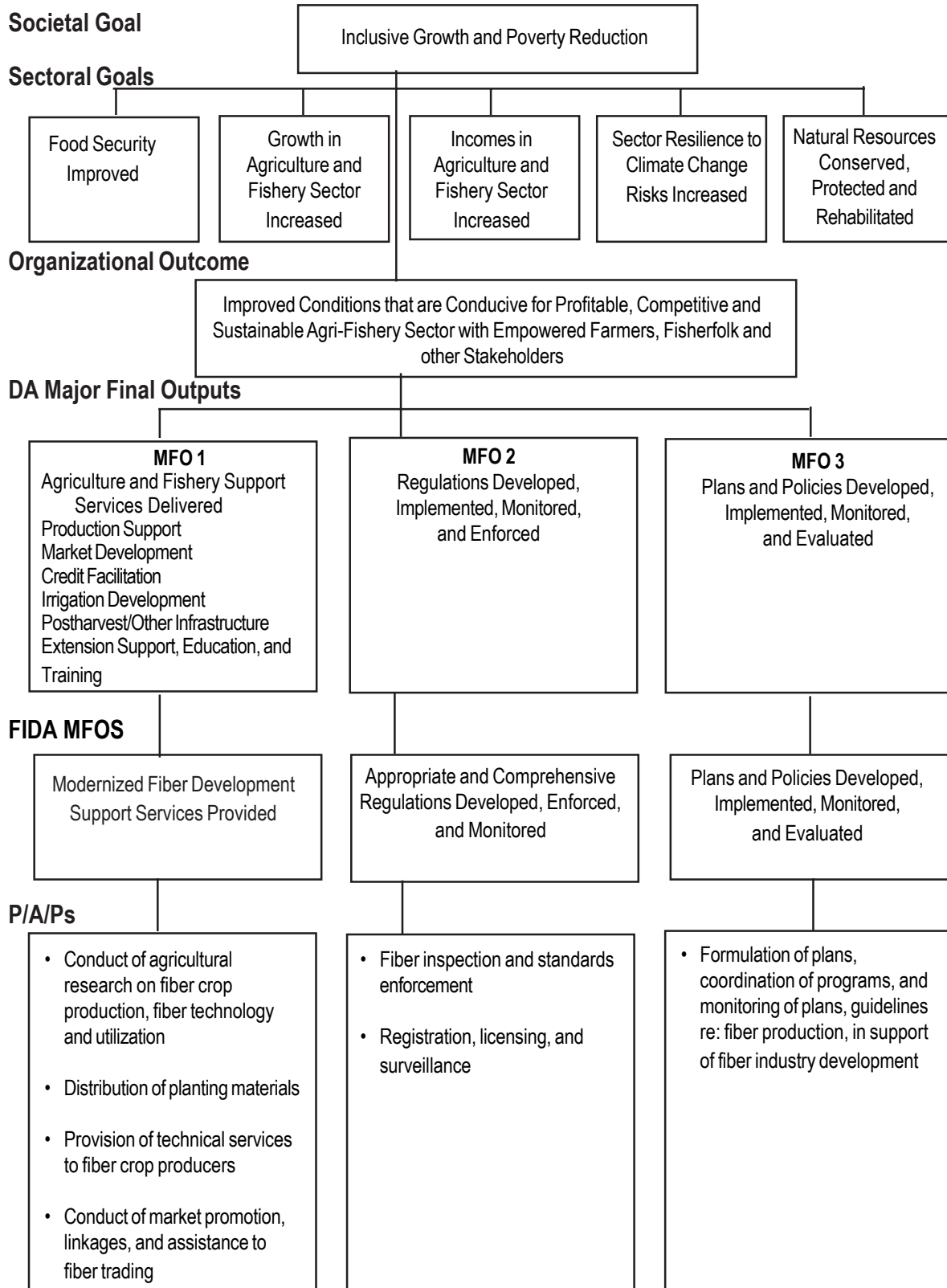
- **Executive Order No. 709** (July 27, 1981) created the Fiber Development Authority (FDA) which absorbed the functions of the Bureau of Fiber and Inspection Service and of the Abaca Industry Development Authority (agencies under the Ministry of Industry), placing FDA (as a government corporation) under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987) reorganized the units of the Ministry of Agriculture and integrated all offices and agencies whose functions relate to agriculture and fishery into the Ministry, identified the Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA, in effect renaming the FDA) as one of the attached corporations/agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- **Executive Order No. 494** (December 6, 1991), reorganizing certain government-owned or controlled corporations, transformed FIDA as a regular agency under the Department of Agriculture.

### Mandate

The Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) promotes the accelerated growth and development of the fiber industry in all its aspects through research, extension, production support, utilization technologies, market development, standards enforcement, and trade regulation.



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (FIDA)





## Livestock Development Council

### Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree No. 914** (March 29, 1976) created the Livestock Development Council (LDC) under the administrative supervision of the Department of Agriculture (DA).
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987) reorganized the units of the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and integrated all offices and agencies whose functions relate to agriculture and fishery into the Ministry. It identified the LDC as one of the attached agencies of the MA, now DA.

### Mandate

The Livestock Development Council (LDC) is responsible for the formulation and establishment of comprehensive policy guidelines for the livestock industry, the preparation of plans and programs, and evaluation of livestock programs/projects in support of the development of the industry and food self-sufficiency and security.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (LDC)

### Societal Goal

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

### Sectoral Goals

Food Security  
Improved

Growth in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Incomes in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Sector Resilience to  
Climate Change  
Risks Increased

Natural Resources  
Conserved,  
Protected and  
Rehabilitated

### Organizational Outcome

Improved Conditions that are Conducive for Profitable, Competitive and Sustainable Agri-Fishery Sector with Empowered Farmers, Fisherfolk and other Stakeholders

### DA Major Final Outputs

#### MFO 1

Agriculture and Fishery Support  
Services Delivered  
Production Support  
Market Development  
Credit Facilitation  
Irrigation Development  
Postharvest/Other Infrastructure  
Extension Support, Education, and  
Training

#### MFO 2

Regulations Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Enforced

#### MFO 3

Plans and Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Evaluated

### LDC MFOS

Policy Formulation, Planning and  
Advocacy Services on Livestock  
Industry Development

### P/A/Ps

- Policy formulation and review and establishment of comprehensive policy guidelines for the livestock industry
- Monitoring and evaluation of livestock projects/activities
- Conduct of dialogues and consultation with various stakeholders
- Information dissemination



## National Agricultural and Fishery Council

### Legal Basis

- **Executive Order No. 183** (May 6, 1969) created the National Food and Agricultural Council (NFAC) under the Office of the President, replacing the Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council (RCPCC).\*
- **Executive Order No. 754** (December 16, 1981) expanded NFAC's functions to include non-agricultural concerns, consistent with a multi-disciplinary, inter-agency and systems approach to the development of commodities covered by the food development programs.
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987), which renamed the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) as the Ministry of Agriculture (MA), reorganized MA's units and integrated under it all offices and agencies whose functions relate to agriculture and fishery, and provided for the attachment of the NFAC as the National Agricultural and Fisheries Council (NAFC) to MA (now the Department of Agriculture).

### Mandate

The National Agricultural and Fishery Council (NAFC) acts as advisory body to the Department of Agriculture to ensure the success of DA programs and projects, and initiates the development of a private sector-led nationwide network of Agricultural and Fisheries Councils (AFCs) and sectoral committees. It assists the Department in the broad-based monitoring and coordination of Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) processes and serves as the integrative and consultative structure for inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration in agricultural and fishery modernization.

---

\* The RCPCC was originally the Rice and Corn Coordinating Council (RCCC) created through Republic Act 2084 in 1958. The RCCC became the Rice and Corn Authority (RCA) in 1964 through Executive Order 62 and later as the Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council (RCPCC) in 1966 through Executive Order 50.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (NAFC)

### Societal Goal

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

### Sectoral Goals

Food Security  
Improved

Growth in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Incomes in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Sector Resilience to  
Climate Change  
Risks Increased

Natural Resources  
Conserved,  
Protected and  
Rehabilitated

### Organizational Outcome

Improved Conditions that are Conducive for Profitable, Competitive and Sustainable Agri-Fishery Sector with Empowered Farmers, Fisherfolk and other Stakeholders

### DA Major Final Outputs

#### MFO 1

Agriculture and Fishery Support  
Services Delivered  
Production Support  
Market Development  
Credit Facilitation  
Irrigation Development  
Postharvest/Other Infrastructure  
Extension Support, Education, and  
Training

#### MFO 2

Regulations Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Enforced

#### MFO 3

Plans and Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Evaluated

### NAFC MFOS

Policy Formulation and Advocacy  
Services

### P/A/Ps

- Advocacy and information dissemination
- Conduct of local and international networking and linkaging for resource generation
- Conduct of local and national consultation on agriculture and fisheries development programs
- Monitoring and evaluation of agriculture and fisheries development programs
- Maintenance of information database system



## National Meat Inspection Service

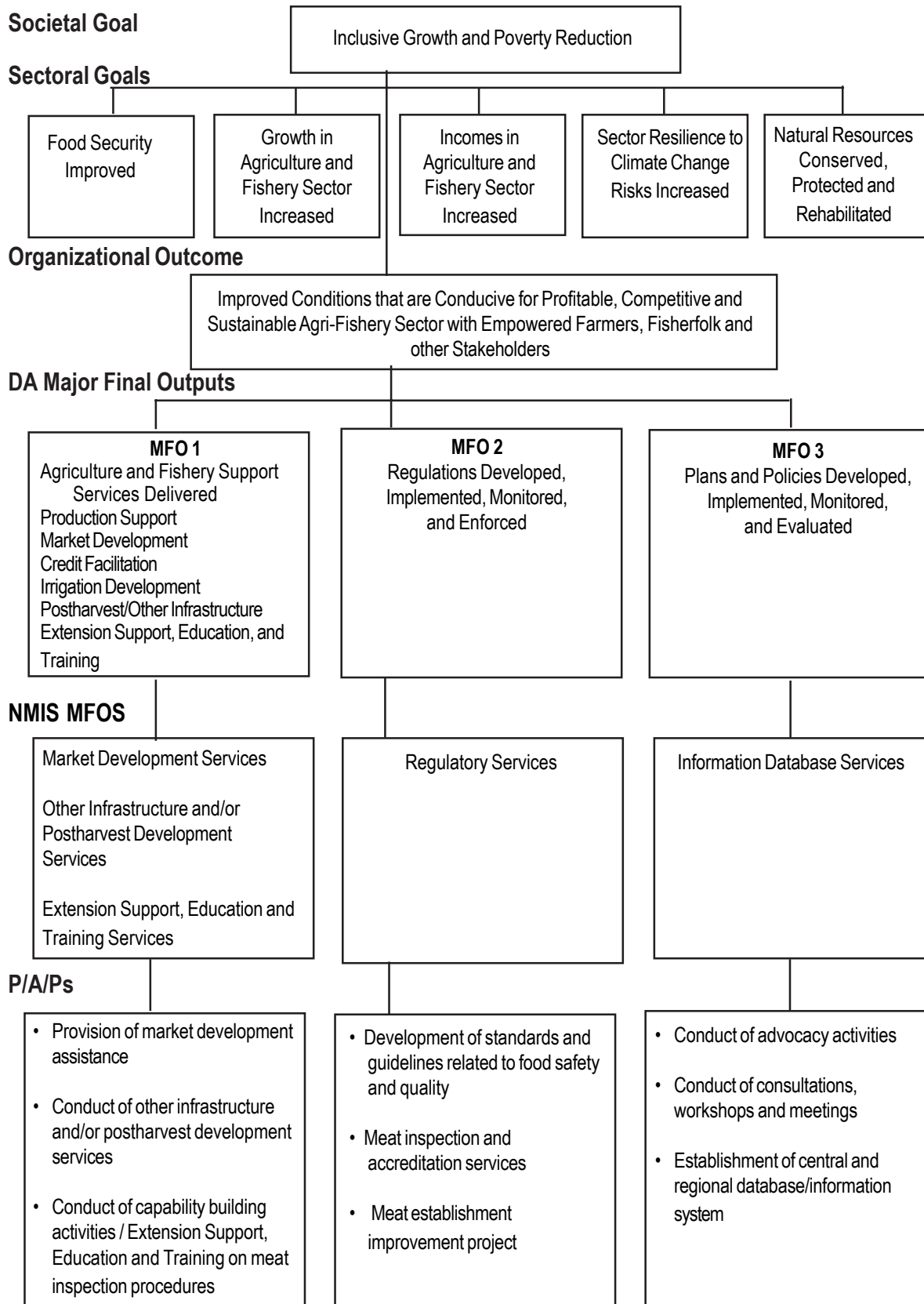
### Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree No. 7** (October 1, 1972) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to establish a National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC) to promulgate specific policies and procedures governing the flow of livestock and livestock products through the various stages of marketing and the proper preservation and inspection of such products.
- **Presidential Decree No. 461** (May 16, 1974) reorganized the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) into a Department of Agriculture (DA) and a Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and placed the NMIC under the administrative supervision of the Department of Agriculture.
- **Executive Order No. 292** (July 25, 1987), the Administrative Code of 1987, identified the National Meat Inspection Commission as one of the attached agencies of the Department of Agriculture.
- **Republic Act No. 9296** (May 12, 2004), the Meat Inspection Code of the Philippines, provided for the strengthening of the meat inspection system in the country, renaming the NMIC into the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) and classifying it as a specialized regulatory service agency attached to the Department of Agriculture with the sole national controlling authority on all matters pertaining to meat and meat product inspection and meat hygiene.

### Mandate

The National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) promulgates and implements policies, procedures, guidelines, rules and regulations governing post-production flow of livestock and meat and meat products (both locally produced and imported) through the various stages of marketing and proper handling, inspection, processing, storage and preservation of such products. It protects the interest, health, and general welfare of the meat-consuming public and is responsible for the development of the livestock and meat industry.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (NMIS)





## Philippine Carabao Center

### Legal Basis

**Republic Act No. 7307** (March 27, 1992), the Philippine Carabao Act of 1992, created the Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) under the supervision and control of the Department of Agriculture.

### Mandate

The Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) conserves, propagates, and promotes the carabao as a source of draft animal power, meat, milk, and hide to benefit rural farmers. It is responsible for the promotion of profitable and sustainable carabao-based enterprises designed to improve farmers' income through carabao-genetic improvement, technology development and dissemination, and ensuring better nutrition of rural farming communities.



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PCC)

### Societal Goal

Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction

### Sectoral Goals

Food Security  
Improved

Growth in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Incomes in  
Agriculture and  
Fishery Sector  
Increased

Sector Resilience to  
Climate Change  
Risks Increased

Natural Resources  
Conserved,  
Protected and  
Rehabilitated

### Organizational Outcome

Improved Conditions that are Conducive for Profitable, Competitive and Sustainable Agri-Fishery Sector with Empowered Farmers, Fisherfolk and other Stakeholders

### DA Major Final Outputs

#### MFO 1

Agriculture and Fishery Support  
Services Delivered  
Production Support  
Market Development  
Credit Facilitation  
Irrigation Development  
Postharvest/Other Infrastructure  
Extension Support, Education, and  
Training

#### MFO 2

Regulations Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Enforced

#### MFO 3

Plans and Policies Developed,  
Implemented, Monitored,  
and Evaluated

### PCC MFOS

Production Support Services

- Genetic Upgrading and Production Related Research and Technology Development
- Market Development Services
- Extension Support, Education and Training Services

Policy Formulation  
and Advocacy Services

### P/A/Ps

- Genetic conservation and utilization
- Technology generation/ research and development, transfer and verification
- Market development services
- Social and enterprise development

- Conduct of advocacy activities
- Conduct of consultations, workshops and meetings
- Establishment of central and regional database/information system



## Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization

### Legal Basis

- **Presidential Decree No. 1380** (May 24, 1978) created the National Post Harvest Institute for Research and Extension (NAPHIRE) as the research and extension arm of the National Grains Authority (NGA) for post-harvest technology.
- **Letter of Instructions No. 1142** (May 25, 1981) converted the NGA into a National Food Authority (NFA) and, correspondingly, expanded the powers and functions of the NAPHIRE to include other agricultural commodities.
- **Executive Order No. 116** (January 30, 1987) renamed the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) into the Ministry of Agriculture (MA), and identified the NFA and its subsidiaries as attached to the MA, including NAPHIRE as NFA's research/extension arm.
- **Executive Order No. 494** (December 6, 1991), reorganized certain government-owned and controlled corporations and provided for the regularization of some entities, including the NAPHIRE which was transformed into the Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension (BPRE) under the Department of Agriculture (DA).
- **Republic Act No. 8435** (December 22, 1997), the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997, defined the role of the BPRE in enhancing agriculture and fisheries development.
- **Executive Order No. 338** (2001), mandated the BPRE to reduce postharvest losses through the development, diffusion, and application of location-specific and cost-effective postharvest technologies.
- **Executive Order No. 366** (November, 2009), BPRE was renamed as the Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PHilMech) per approved Rationalization Plan by the Department of Budget and Management.

### Mandate

The Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PHilMech) generates, extends, and commercializes appropriate post-production technologies and practices to reduce losses, improve food and feed quality, ensure food safety, and maximize the benefits that accrue to the various stakeholders. It mechanizes from farm to fork through the execution of research and the effective extension and application of postproduction and agricultural mechanization technologies.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PHilMech)

