



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture (DA) logo shows a bundle of freshly-harvested stalks of rice. The golden grains symbolize the goal that the Department seeks to attain for the sector - bountiful harvest - manifested in agricultural productivity, food security, and self-sufficiency. The green stalks tied together represent the various agencies and offices of the Department covering its commodity and functional concerns, i.e., crops, livestock, fisheries, alongside the provision of production support, research and development, product standards, sectoral policy and planning, credit, marketing support, extension, training, information and education tied together in a spirit of unity and cooperation to effectively deliver the package of services essential to attain this “bountiful harvest”.

Legal Basis*

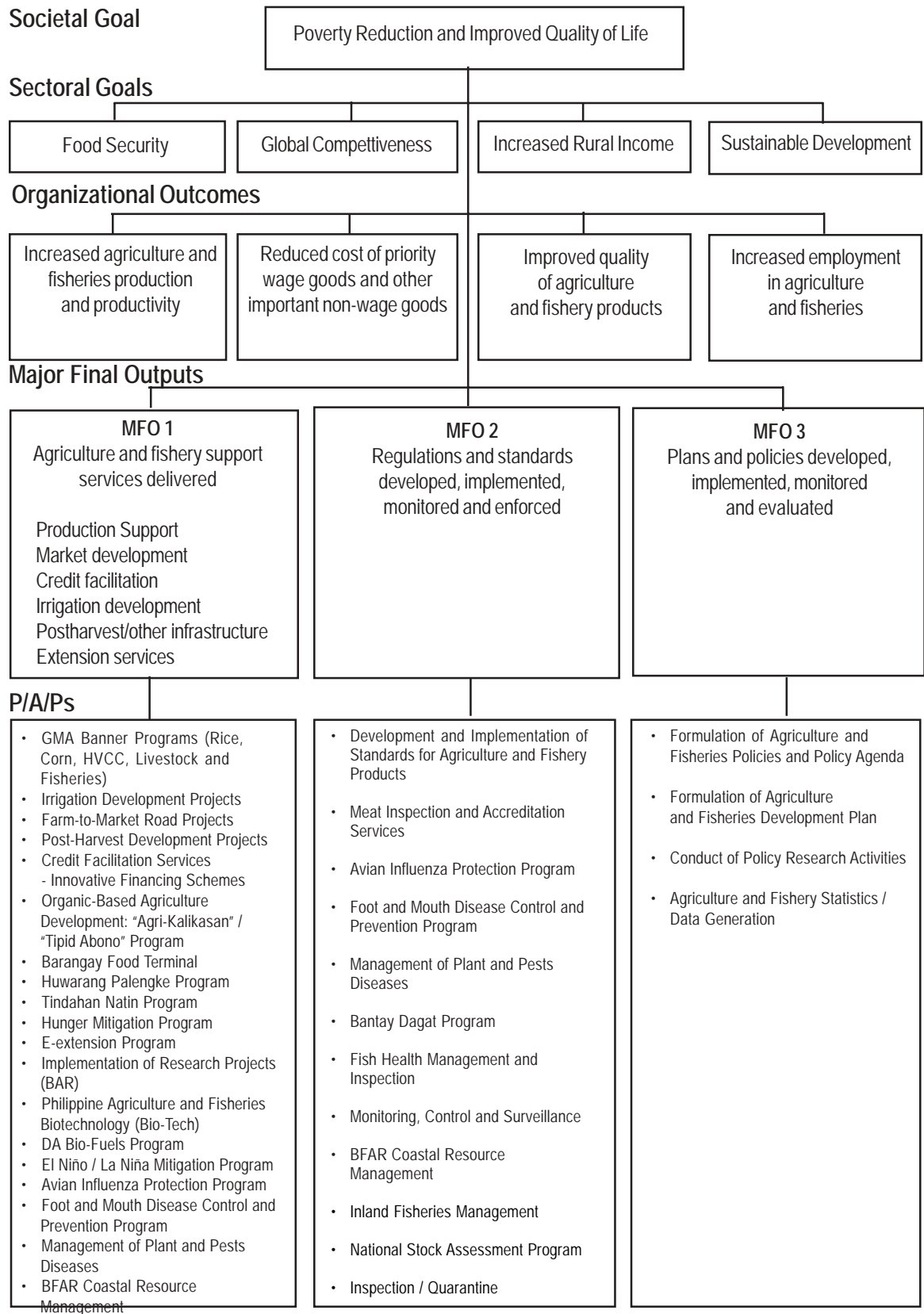
- **Presidential Decree No. 461** (May 17, 1974) reorganized the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) into a Department of Agriculture (DA) and a Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and provided for the functional and structural configuration of the two departments.
- **Executive 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 agribased enterprises profitable and help 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)



PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS

Particulars	FY 2007		FY 2008	
	Target	Amount (P'000)	Target	Amount (P'000)
MFO 1		15,005,612		20,802,658
Agriculture and fisheries support services delivered				
Production support services				
• <i>beneficiaries provided with support services (individuals)</i>	1,299,333 (no.)		1,429,333 (no.)	
• <i>beneficiaries provided with support services (groups)</i>	11,409 (no.)		3,491 (no.)	
• production-related technologies/information generated as a result of research and development activities	360 (no.)		402(no)	
• production-related technologies commercialized	35 (no.)		53(no)	
• seeds distributed:				
- rice	41,221,660 (kg)		59,352,500 (kg)	
- corn	1,063,130 (kg)		1,807.084(kg)	
- vegetables	257,115 (kg)		126,814(kg)	
- tobacco	725 (kg)		800(kg)	
- cotton	90 (kg)		130 (kg)	
• planting materials distributed	8,981,419(pc)		60,830,706 (pcs)	
• fingerlings and bloodstocks distributed	104,966,009(pc)		333,967,590 (pcs)	
• animals distributed	23,881 (heads)		29,401(heads)	
• semen straws distributed	173,788 (no.)		186,129 (no.)	
• biologics, vaccines and drugs distributed	12,764,478(dose)		12,247,501 (dose)	
• biologics agents distributed	3,726,758 (pc)		10,901,252 (pc)	
• fertilizers and other soil ameliorants distributed	9,924,875 ((kg)		27,112,657 (kg)	
• fishery-related infrastructure established:				
- hatcheries (central & satellite)	70 (no)		76 (no.)	
- mariculture parks	41(no)		6 (no.)	
• seaweed nurseries	200 (no)		250 (no)	
Market development services				
• <i>marketing agreements consummated</i>	439 (no)		109 (no.)	
- <i>volume</i>	39,832(m. ton)		14,481 (m. ton)	
- <i>value</i>	282.522 (PM))		119.320 (PM)	
• <i>beneficiaries provided with market development services (e.g., market matching, trade fairs, congresses, etc.)</i>				
- <i>individuals</i>	26,340 (no.)		61,224 (no.)	
- <i>groups</i>	796 (no)		343 (no.)	
• market research activities conducted (e.g., market reconnaissance)	469 (no.)		207 (no.)	
• market-related events conducted	667 (no.)		854 (no.)	

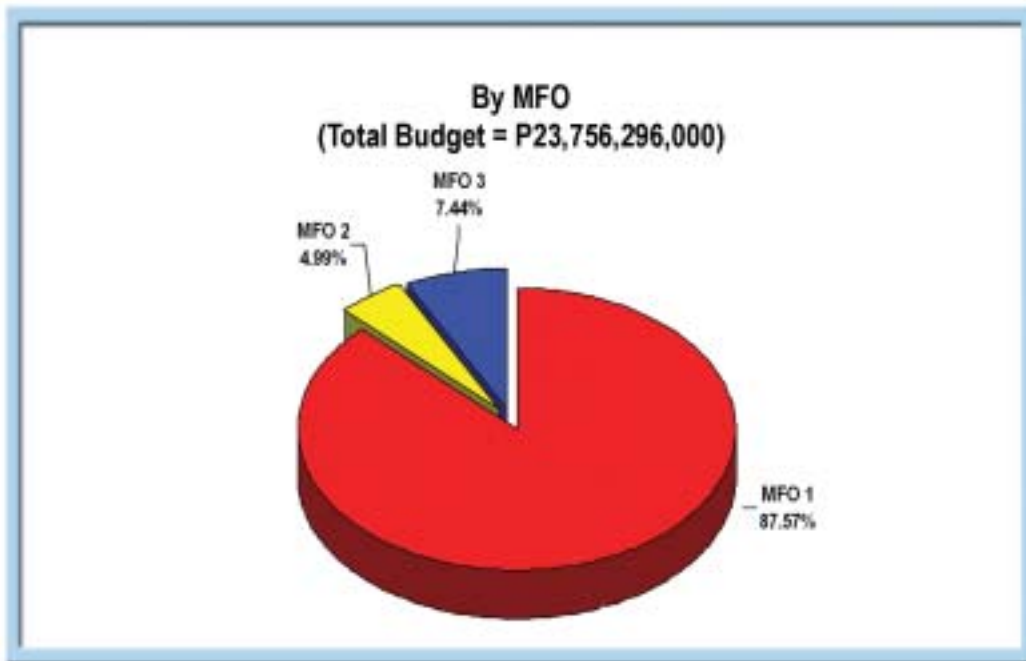
Particulars	FY 2007		FY 2008	
	Target	Amount (P'000)	Target	Amount (P'000)
Extension support, education and training services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participants trained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers and fishers - extension personnel • training and training-related events conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,178 (training/events) • IEC materials disseminated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print/audio visual - Radio/tv plugs • technology demonstrations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established/maintained 	285,581 (no.) 25,462 (no.) 891,723(cps) 4,594 (no. of times aired)		169,364 (no.) 34,452 (no.) 5,412 (training/events) 955,295 (cps) 2,856 (no. of times aired)	
MFO 2 Regulations and standards developed, implemented, monitored and enforced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reduction in incidence of major pests and diseases</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>foot and mouth disease-free provinces declared</i> - <i>avian influenza (maintained at zero incidence)</i> • regulatory documents issued • product standards established 	80 (FMD-free provinces) 80 (provinces) 2,538,009 (doc) 27(no)	625,290	80 (provinces declared FMD – free) 80 (provinces) 2,656,561 (reg.doc.) 32 (No.)	1,186,363
MFO 3 Plans and policies developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>circulares and administrative orders on agriculture and fishery policies issued</i> • <i>national agriculture and fishery plans formulated and distributed (e.g., AFMP, * SAFDZ* etc.)</i> • policy research activities conducted • public consultations conducted 	11 (no.) 56 (no.) 14 (no.) 2,829 (no.)	3,168,567	30 (no) 47(no) 70 (no.) 2,586 (no.)	1,767,275
TOTAL		18,799,479		23,756,296

* AFMP – Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan
 SAFDZ – Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zone

FY 2008 MFO BUDGET

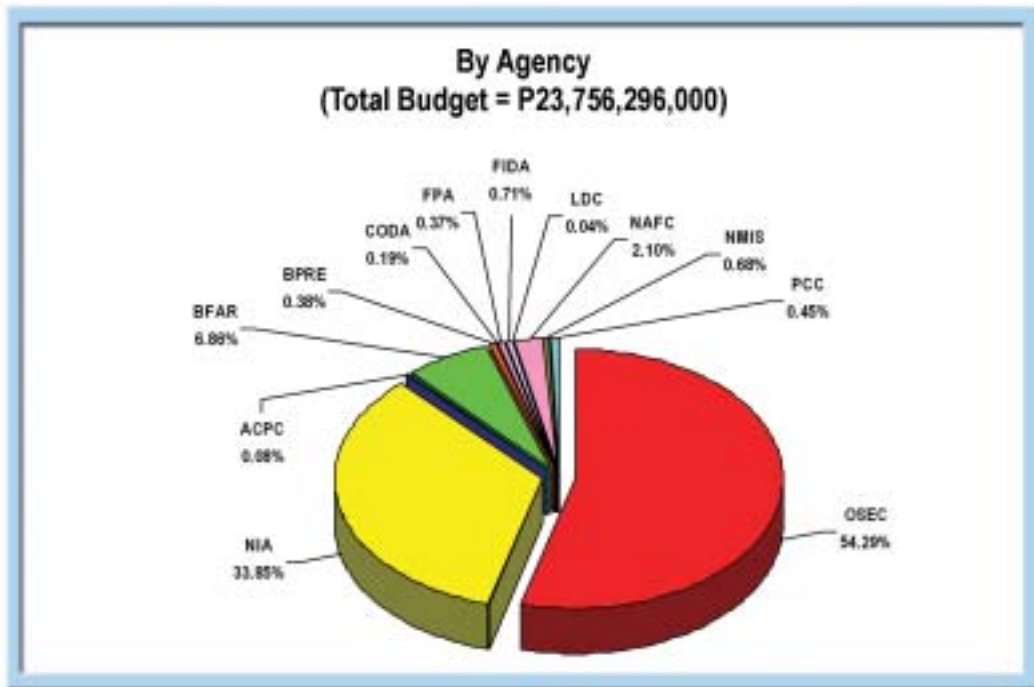
By MFO/By Expense Class (In P'000)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	TOTAL	% Share
MFO 1 Agriculture and fisheries support services delivered	1,565,862	5,816,937	13,419,859	20,802,658	87.57%
MFO 2 Regulations developed, implemented, monitored and enforced	356,816	387,273	442,274	1,186,363	4.99%
MFO 3 Plans and policies developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated	750,169	914,793	102,313	1,767,275	7.44%
TOTAL	2,672,847	7,119,003	13,964,446	23,756,296	100%
% Share	11.25%	29.97%	58.78%	100%	



By Agency/By MFO
(In P'000)

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	10,908,709	512,851	1,476,203	12,897,763	54.29%
NIA	8,043,028	-	-	8,043,028	33.85%
ACPC	6,941	-	13,232	20,173	0.08%
BFAR	1,042,087	475,374	113,985	1,631,446	6.86%
BPRE	90,112	-	-	90,112	0.38%
CODA	41,940	242	1,836	44,018	0.19%
FPA	4,351	80,882	2,520	87,753	0.37%
FIDA	113,632	39,187	14,295	167,114	0.71%
LDC	-	-	10,061	10,061	0.04%
NAFC	393,321	-	104,600	497,921	2.10%
NMIS	62,877	77,827	19,707	160,411	0.68%
PCC	95,660	-	10,836	106,496	0.45%
TOTAL	20,802,658 =====	1,186,363 =====	1,767,275 =====	23,756,296 =====	100%
% Share	87.57%	4.99%	7.44%	100%	



Agricultural Credit Policy Council



The Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) logo is a visual translation of the ACPC's commitment and support to the agriculture sector through a financial environment conducive to agricultural growth and development. It symbolizes the two "leaves" of ACPC's main functions, i.e., the synchronization, consolidation, and development of innovative rural finance programs on one hand; and the formulation, review, and advocacy of policies as well as the provision of institutional capacity building support, on the other. These functions are linked together and anchored on a common vision: an accessible, effective, and sustainable financing system that will catalyze agricultural modernization towards increased productivity and higher quality of life in the countryside. The logo includes a bundled harvest of palay representing the DA, the mother agency of ACPC.

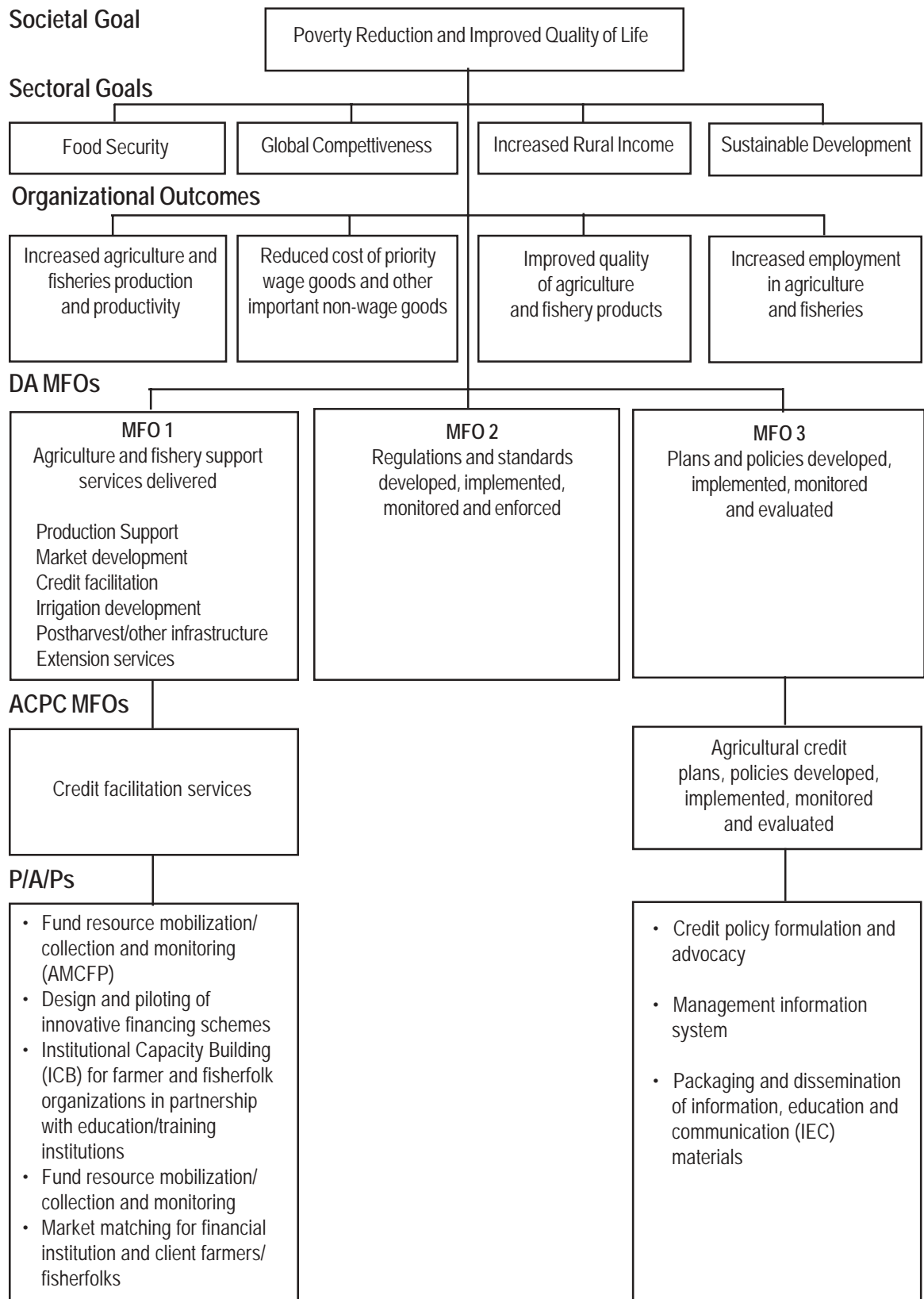
Legal Basis

- **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)



Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources



The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) logo, which shows the Philippine sailfish at the center, embodies the lofty ideals and goals pursued by the Bureau for the country's fishing industry and its fisheries and aquatic resources. The sailfish, scientifically known as *Istiophorus orientalis*, is an oceanic fish, fairly abundant, that swims near the surface in groups. A relatively tough fish and one of the fastest in the ocean, it symbolizes the direction towards which BFAR seeks – a fast, vibrant industry for the sector and a stable and abundant fisheries and aquatic resource. The three waves embracing the sailfish represent the three major islands of the country (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao) which the Bureau serves.

Legal Basis

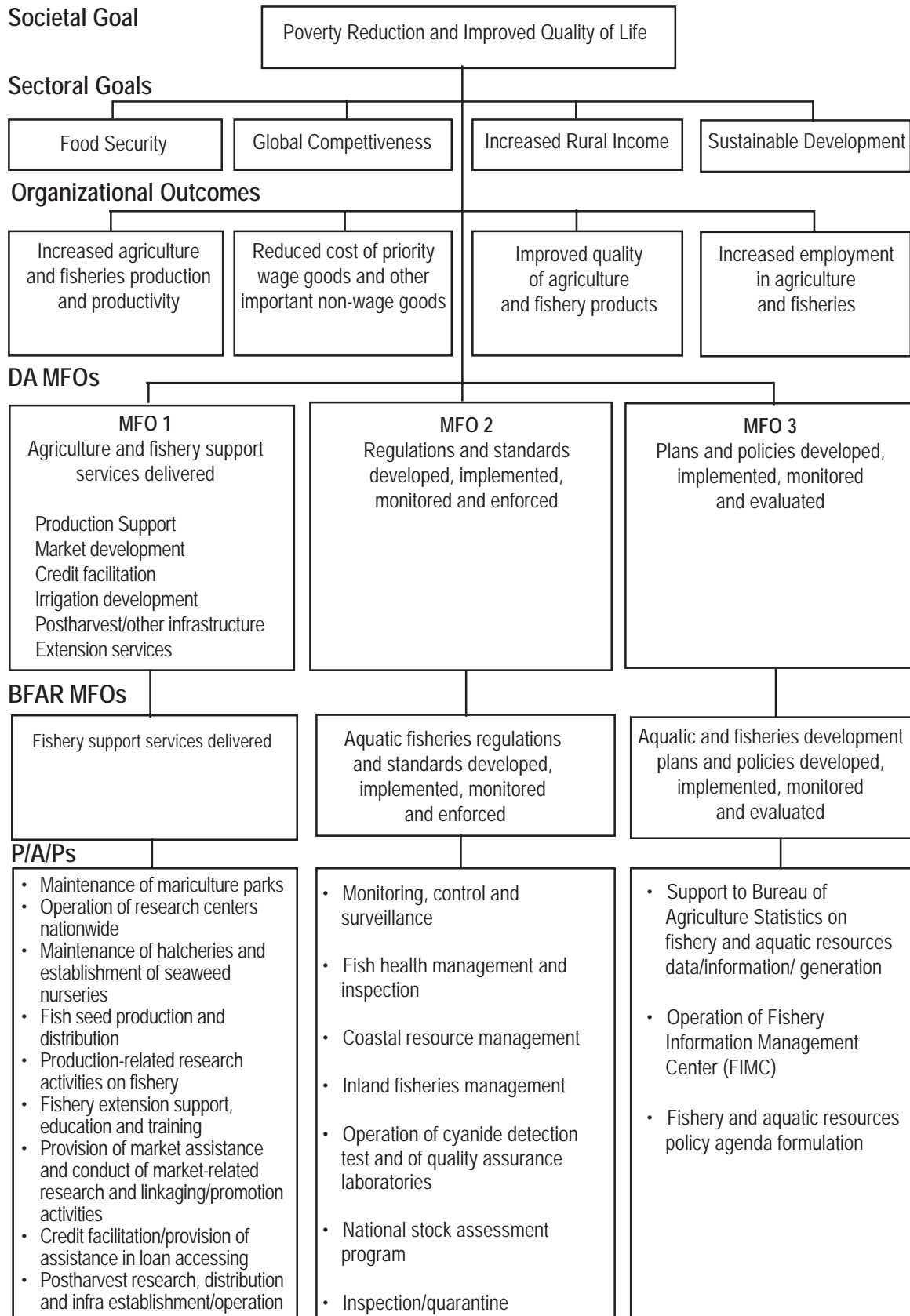
- **Republic Act No. 177** (June 20, 1947) created the Bureau of Fisheries under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Division of Fisheries under the said Department and all sections, field districts, experimental stations and all activities and agencies of the National Government connected with fishery work were incorporated into the Bureau of Fisheries.
- **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) to the Bureau of Fisheries.
- **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, and 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 onto 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)



Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension



The Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension (BPRE) logo shows three key figures which stand for the purpose and objective the agency vigorously pursues – the gear at the right side represents agricultural mechanization, one of the thrusts of BPRE to achieve global competitiveness for the agri-fishery sector; the yellow oval figure and the gray half-spherical shape under the gear represent the farmer, the beneficiary of the BPRE's programs and activities, depicted in the logo as harvesting his produce; the green leaves represent the produced crop of the farming sector and stand for the productivity which the BPRE and its employees aim for, both for the industry and the sector it services.

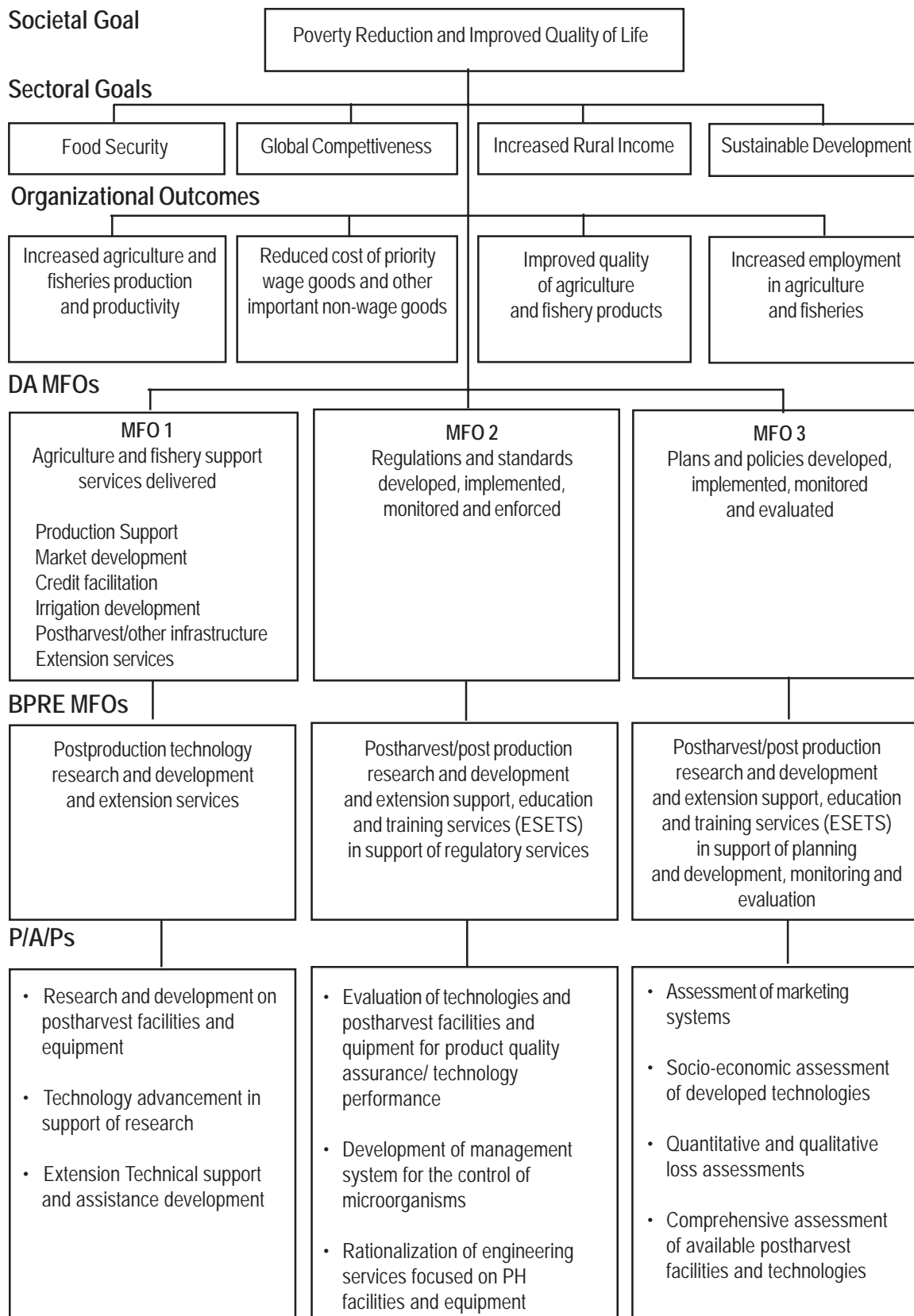
Legal Basis

- **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.

Mandate

The Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension (BPRE) 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.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (BPRE)



Cotton Development Administration



The Cotton Development Administration (CODA) logo shows a fully-blossomed cotton ball in the center, representing the cotton industry as the CODA's focus of development. Cotton is grown economically in various parts of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, the three major islands of the country, symbolized in the logo by three bract-like elements at the center of the cotton ball. The circular backdrop in two shades of green, cut horizontally into 14 pieces, embodies the organizational history of the agency. The two different shades of green represent the two government agencies, the Philippine Cotton Corporation and the Cotton Research and Development Institute, that were merged by virtue of the Cotton Industry Development Act of 1998, giving birth to the CODA. The horizontal slices represent the 14 cotton-growing provinces during the time of the merger.

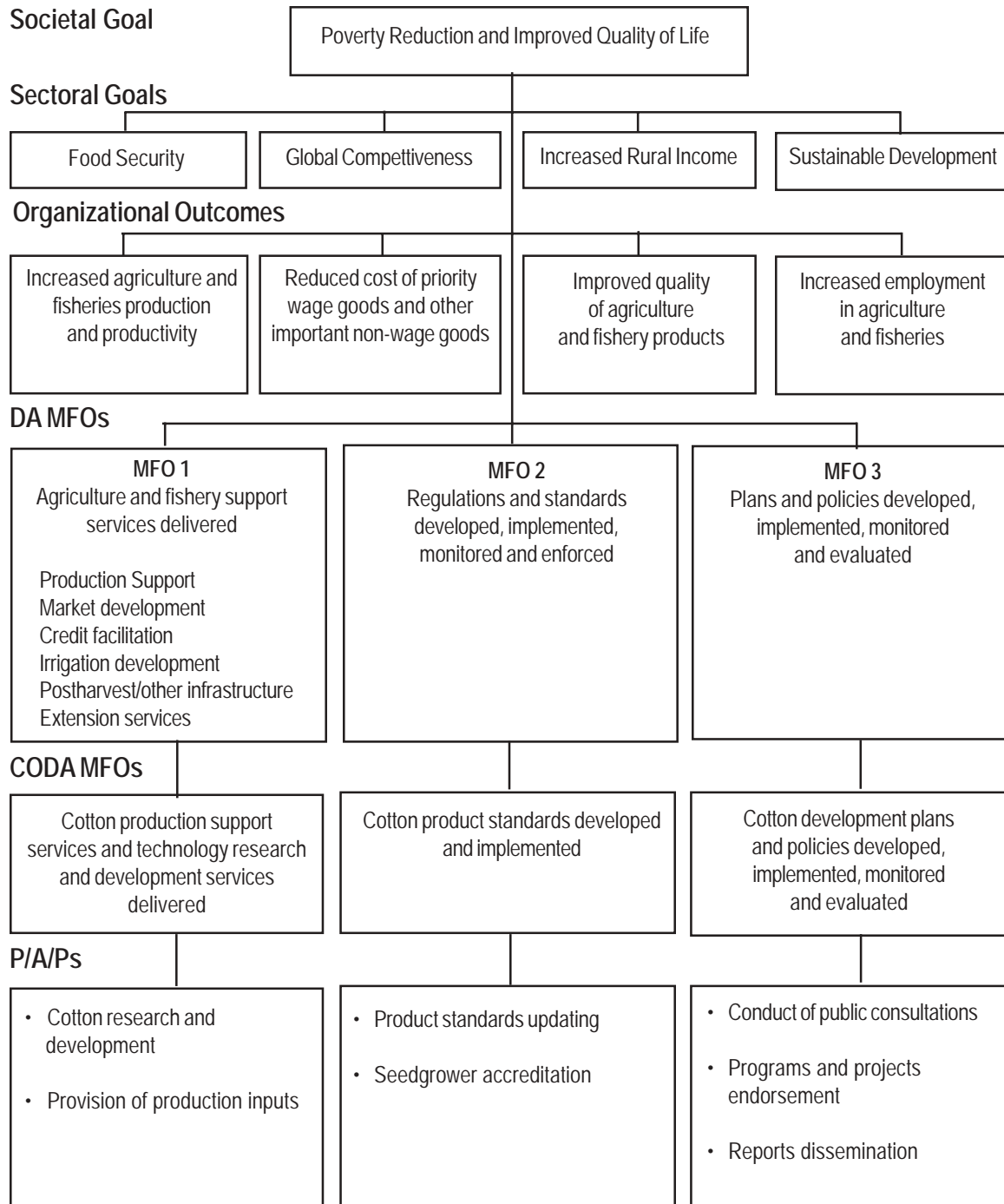
Legal Basis

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 end goal of improving farmers' income, reducing lint imports, and generating foreign exchange revenues.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (CODA)



Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority



The Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) logo is symbolic of the status and role of the agency as an integral part of agricultural development, with its strengthened partnership with the Department of Agriculture towards better harvest, health, and environment through the proper, safe, and judicious use of fertilizer and pesticide. The grains symbolize agriculture as the source of food and sustenance for the nation; the green, healthy leaves symbolize fertilizer and pesticide being applied by the caring hand of a well-informed farmer for a safe, productive, and sustainable agriculture development.

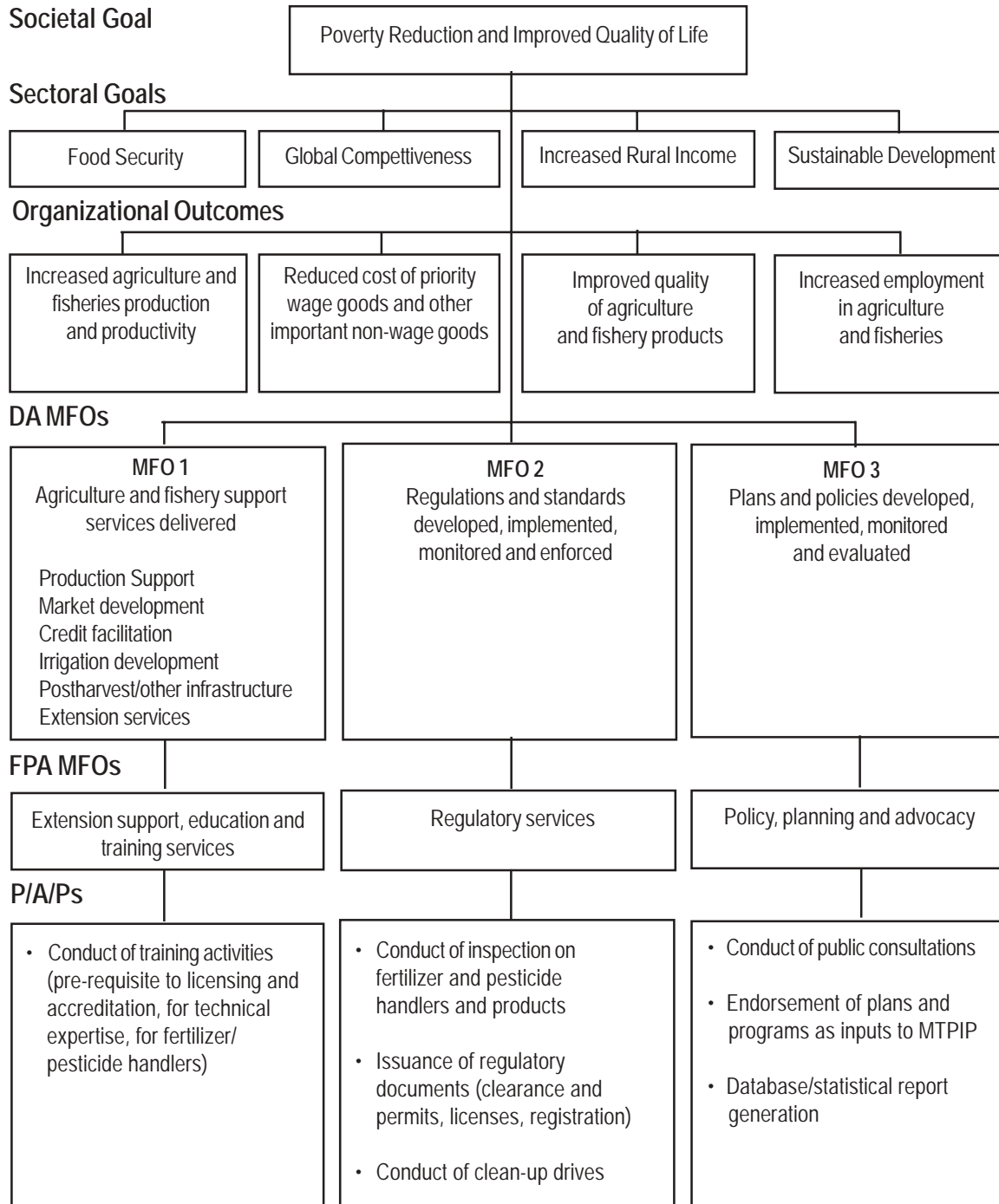
Legal Basis

- **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



The Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) logo, adopted from the logo of the former Abaca Industry Development Authority, its predecessor organization, is attached to the Department of Agriculture (DA) logo to show the FIDA's organizational and functional attachment to the DA. It depicts a harvest-yellow flagleaf bordered to its left by three green flagleaf-shaped shadow lines, representing the country's three major islands of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao to denote the countrywide growth area of the Philippine fiber and the fiber industry. The diagonal and horizontal stripes in the main yellow flagleaf symbolize the various Philippine fibers (abaca, ramie, maguey, etc.). The youngest leaf that sprouts out of the abaca plant, the flagleaf signifies the agency's exuberance in undertaking innovative programs, activities, and projects designed to promote the growth and development of the fiber industry. The harvest-yellow and green colors embody the progress and prosperity that a dynamic and responsive fiber industry portends.

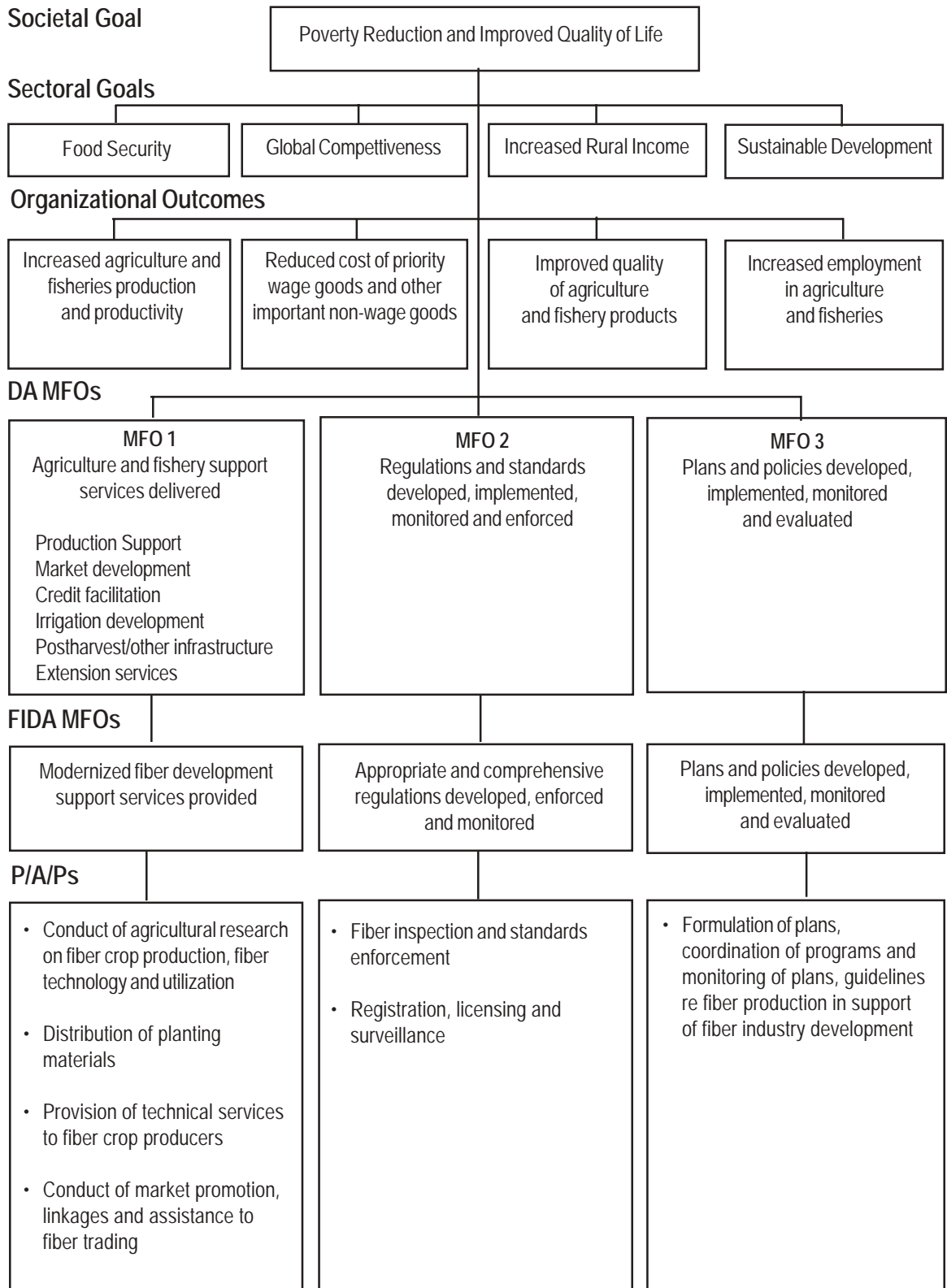
Legal Basis

- **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



The Livestock Development Council (LDC) logo is a circle to depict the environment and interdependence between livestock and poultry commodities with allied industries. The inclusion of corn in the logo emphasizes the role of the commodity as basic input in the development of the livestock and poultry industry. In turn, the industry provides a sure market for the said commodity. The complementing roles of the industry and corn production constitute one of the interdependent dynamics that characterize the sector.

The red-orange background depicts the vibrancy of the industry. As the policymaking body for the sector, the LDC needs to formulate policies and programs that provide an environment conducive to the accelerated and dynamic growth of the industry. The DA logo completes the LDC logo and establishes the organizational attachment of the Council to the Department.

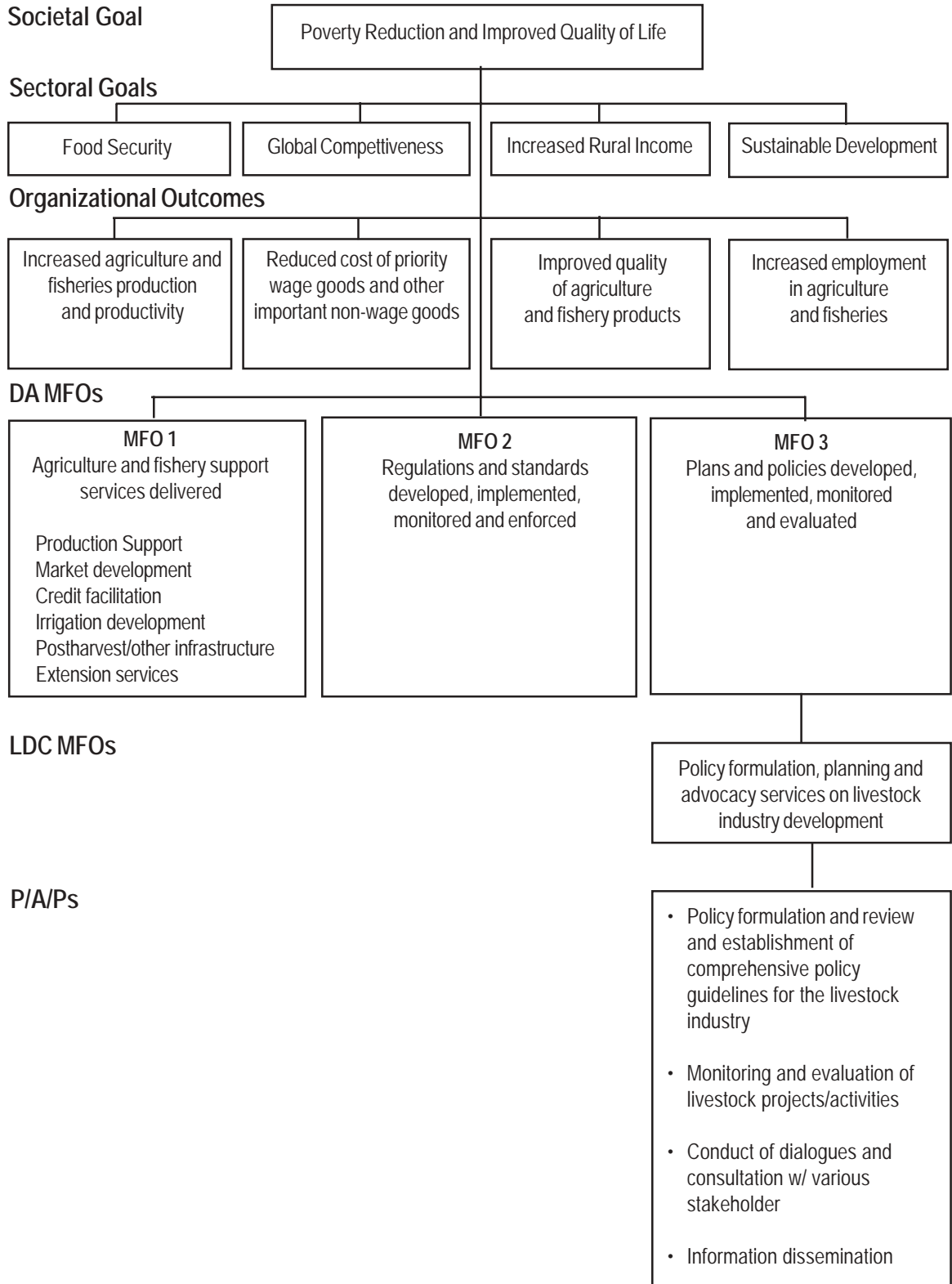
Legal Basis

- **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)



National Agricultural and Fishery Council

The National Agricultural and Fishery Council (NAFC) logo, with its circular form and the agency acronym across the center, symbolizes the dynamics and partnerships through which the agency performs its role as the integrative and consultative structure for inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration in agricultural and fishery modernization. The NAFC facilitates these interactions.



The outer circle symbolizes the continued interaction of all stakeholders of agriculture and fisheries, which come in the form of national and local level consultations, implementation and/or coordination policies and programs, generation of resources and other relevant activities geared towards agriculture and fisheries development.

The inner circle represents the stakeholders. The upper portion refers to the private sector and civil society groups, being the prime movers of agriculture and fisheries development while the lower portion represents government providing support and an enabling environment.

The DA logo serves as backdrop to show that NAFC is an attached agency of the DA.

Legal Basis

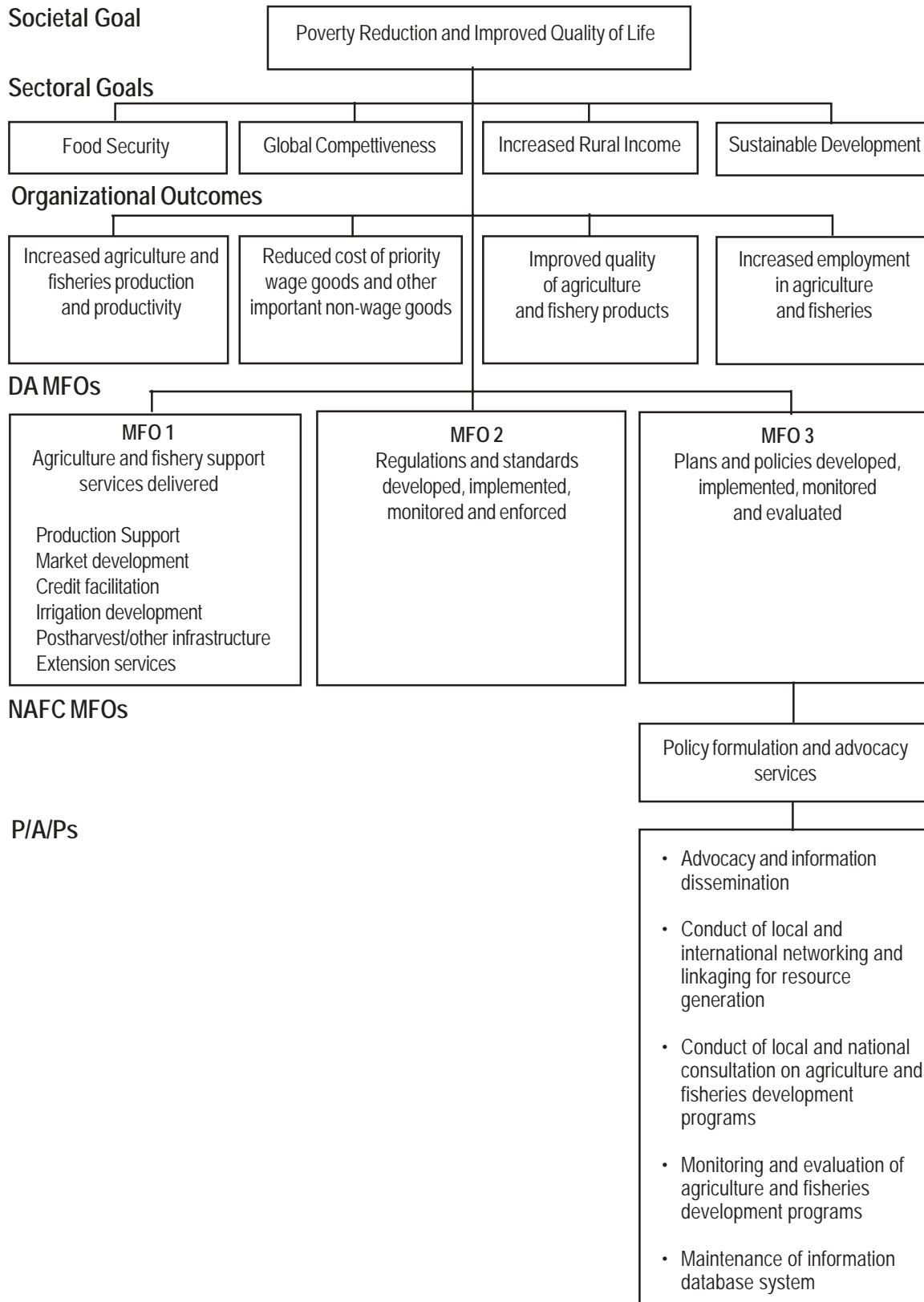
- **Executive Order No. 183** (May 6, 1969) created the National Food and Agricultural Council (NFAC) under the Office of the President, replacing the Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council (RCPCC).*
- **Executive Order No. 754** (December 16, 1981) expanded NFAC's functions to include non-agricultural 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 the 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 its 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)



National Meat Inspection Service



The National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) logo shows the agency's name enclosing the silhouettes of livestock, cattle, and poultry heads to represent the sources of food products/meat engaged in by the food sector industry over which the agency exercises its regulatory authority. The ribbon underneath the main circular design is a representation of the safety certification of meat produced from food animals, safety being the agency's primary concern. The DA logo in the backdrop symbolizes the functional and organizational attachment of the agency to the Department.

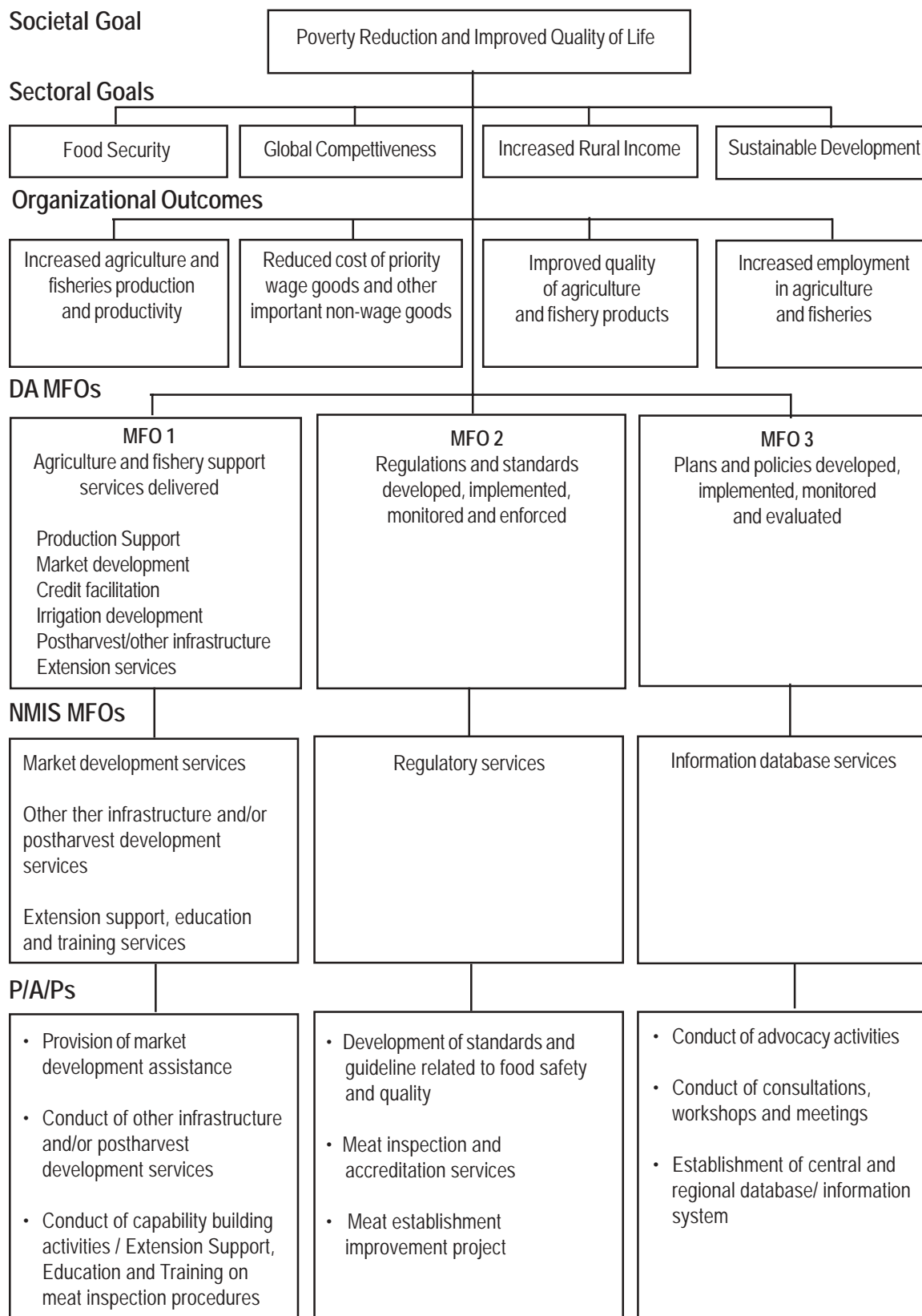
Legal Basis

- **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



The Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) logo depicts the Philippine carabao as a symbol of the constant forward-looking view of the agency on its mandate: developing the genetic potentials of the carabao as a source of milk and meat, aside from its draft power. The lines in the background represent PCC's 13 network centers that vigorously pursue the agency's Carabao Development Program. The shadow cast by the carabao, as it stands under the heat of the sun, represents a shade of hope for small-holder farmers and their families in the countryside.

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 disseminations, and ensuring better nutrition of rural farming communities

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (PCC)

