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Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL IRRIGATION ADMINISTRATION
EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City

MC # 43 s. 1998

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

TO: The Deputy Administrator, Assistant Administrators, Heads of Departments and Staffs, Regional Irrigation Managers, Operations/Project Managers, Irrigation Superintendents, Provincial Irrigation Officers and All Others Concerned

SUBJECT: PREPARATION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES MODERNIZATION PLAN

Anent MC No. 35, series of 1998, the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) of 1997 shall be the framework for all the plans and programs of the Department of Agriculture and its attached offices and agencies. The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan shall embody the Department's integrated plans and programs to attain the objectives of AFMA.

Attached for your reference and guidance in the preparation of your respective office's agriculture and fisheries modernization plan are the Planning Framework for the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan and the memorandum from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture on the Integration of Various Plans and Programs for the ~~MAKASAMA~~ Program.

Malcamasa

The Corporate Planning Staff shall prepare the Agency's integrated Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan for submission to the Department of Agriculture.

For your information and compliance.

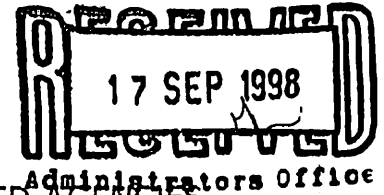

MANUEL ANTONIO S. AREVALO
Administrator

October 20, 1998



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

08 September 1998 **NIA**



MEMORANDUM FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY

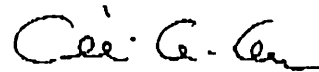
TO : ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS
HEADS OF BUREAUS AND ATTACHED AGENCIES

SUBJECT : PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR THE AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES MODERNIZATION PLAN

Attached, for your reference, is the Planning Framework for the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) which was formulated during the DA-DILG Complementation Workshop held last September 3, 1998 at ITCAF Conference Room. This will serve as your working guide to facilitate the preparation of an integrated agriculture and fisheries modernization plans.

Please observe the milestones of planning activities under the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the AFMA to facilitate compliance.

Thank you for the usual support and cooperation.


WILLIAM D. DAR
Acting Secretary

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THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES MODERNIZATION PLAN

I. The Need To Plan

The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) or R.A. 8435 as well as the Memorandum of Understanding arrived at during the recent National Food Security Congress highlights the pivotal partnership of two government agencies, the DA and the DILG, in coming up with a realistic and doable Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP). It spelled out the respective roles of both agencies in packaging technically sound plans and programs as well as mustering the resources of the LGUs including the mobilization of the private sector, the farmers and the POs/NGOs.

As if our current economic woes are not difficult enough, the impending trade liberalization by the year 2004, leading to economic globalization further underscores the need to arm the already marginalized farmers/fisheries sector to enhance their chances to become productive and competitive in the ASEAN and International markets so that the entire country can move on toward industrialization. The radical shift of the Philippine development paradigm requires that the limited resources devoted to agricultural development:

- a) be prioritized and allocated efficiently to plans, programs and investments that are socially acceptable and will yield the highest economic returns in a sustainable manner,
- b) be focused on efficient management of available human and material resources existing/easily accessible in a given areas/zones that are predetermined based on the most favorable combination/mix of agricultural/fisheries resource bases and which are geographically and politically manageable, and
- c) be leveraged and syndicated with the resources of the private sector and that of the civil society.

If we are to meet these objectives, planning with a strong bias towards a vision of a modernized and sustainable agriculture based on our food security and poverty alleviation targets is an imperative. Needless to say an integrated, multi-level, participatory planning (IMLPP) strategy will be a must to harness the energy of a critical mass who will serve as the champions and army in our march towards agricultural reform. The multi-level approach must start at the bottom tiers of the barangays/municipalities/cities where a conscious and rational assessment of the best resource combination or mix, results in the identification of Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZs) wherein we are able to plot an integrated development plan consisting of production, processing, investment, marketing, human resources and environmental protection components. These plans are integrated/consolidated at the higher provincial, regional and national levels where each level injects their contributions to ensure that the

plans are funded and operationalized. The plans are therefore validated, refined and integrated at each higher level, where their own strategic interventions and contributions are consolidated and aggregated into the final plans. This is the vision of a comprehensive modernization agenda to which the new administration, as exemplified by the LGUs, DILG and the DA, commit themselves to.

This DA-DILG Complementation Workshop with the appropriate theme of "Accelerating Food Security at the Local Level" will be the major launching pad after the National Food Security Congress to localize our agri-modernization initiatives at the grassroots.

The Major Players and Their Roles

President Estrada, in the National Food Security Congress stressed that "...the Provincial Governments/governors are the front-line generals" who will lead not only in the implementation, but more so in the formulation of the provincial agriculture and fisheries modernization and development plans. This underscores the interdependence of the planning and implementation process in the whole project development cycle where you can best implement your projects and programs only if you were active in planning the same. This is because the most important ingredient of the process, which is commitment, is actually concretized and cultivated during the early stages of planning.

Role of DA

The DA (in collaboration with the SUCs), according to the President, serves as the principal support agency of the LGUs. It stands ready to support the LGUs in terms of technology and policy so that LGUs may in turn assist farmers to gain access to more productive technology. In more specific terms the DA should be ready to assist in training trainers (LGU extension workers) of farmers who are supposed to be equipped with new and appropriate technologies that enhance traditional farmers' practices. These should be tested and adaptable production systems capable of transforming our farmers into world-class agricultural workers and managers/entrepreneurs. Technologies from bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation activities through Official Development Assistance (ODA) may also be refined and adapted to local conditions.

Annex 1 defines the roles and responsibilities of the Department's Bureaus and Attached Agencies.

Role of DILG and LGUs

On the other hand, the President mandated the DILG to oversee the preparation of agriculture and fisheries modernization plans at the provincial and municipal/city levels in order to facilitate the preparation of an integrated

national agriculture and fisheries modernization plan.

The DILG, in addition shall also formulate policies and guidelines that will mobilize the resources of LGUs in support of developing an extension system that will accelerate the transformation of Philippine agriculture and fisheries from a resource-based to a technology-based industry.

In collaboration with the DA, DILG shall also monitor and evaluate agriculture and fisheries extension services implemented by the LGUs to ensure that these are responsive to the provincial and municipal development needs, and consistent with national development plans, the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act, and the country's international commitments.

Both the DILG/LGUs and DA should aggressively source funds not only from the General Appropriations but from Official Development Assistance as well. Co-financing schemes, as outlined by the President, will be the mode for funding these programs.

The DILG, aside from providing counterpart funds, is likewise expected to ensure that human and material resources are available for the implementation of agriculture and fisheries modernization programs.

II. The Process: From the NPAAAD to the AFMP

In coming up with the AFMP, the steps to be undertaken as presented in Figure 1 are as follows:

- identify the Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Development (NPAAAD);
- identify the Strategic Agricultural Development Zones (SAFDZs) within the NPAAAD; and
- formulate the AFMPs using SAFDZ Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) as a main inputs.

NPAAAD

The NPAAAD refers to agricultural areas identified by the DA to ensure the sustained production of the country's basic agricultural and fisheries commodities through the stewardship and utilization of the most productive agricultural and fishery land and resources for optimal production, processing and marketing. (IRR, Rule 6.2)

The NPAAAD includes (IRR, Rule 6.2.1 to 6.2.7):

- all irrigated areas;

- all irrigable land already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments;
- all alluvial plains highly suitable for agriculture, whether irrigated or not;
- agro-industrial croplands or land presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises;
- highland or areas located at an elevation of five hundred (500) meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate and high-value crops;
- all agricultural land that are ecologically fragile, the conversion of which will result in serious environmental degradation, and mangrove areas and fish sanctuaries; and
- all fishery areas as defined pursuant to the Fisheries Code of 1998.

The DA, through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management, in coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) shall undertake the mapping of the network of areas for agricultural and agro-industrial development for all municipalities, cities using appropriate mapping scale. The BSWM may call on other agencies to provide technical and other logistical support in this undertaking. (IRR, Section 8)

SAFDZ

Within the NPAAAD, SAFDZs will be identified. The SAFDZ refers to the areas within the NPAAAD identified for production, agro-processing and marketing activities to help develop and modernize, with the support of government, the agriculture and fisheries sectors in an environmentally and socio-culturally sound manner. (IRR, Section 4) Food security targets and considerations should be inputted in this process.

The SAFDZ shall be identified on the basis of the following criteria (IRR, Section 6), namely:

- Agro-climatic and environmental conditions giving the area a competitive advantage in the cultivation, culture, production and processing of particular crops, animals and aquatic products;
- Strategic location of the area for the establishment of agriculture or fisheries infrastructure, industrial complexes, production and processing zones;

- Strategic location of the area for market development and market networking both at the local and international levels; and,
- Dominant presence of agrarian reform communities (ARCS) and/or small owner-cultivators and amortizing owners/agrarian reform beneficiaries and other small farmers and fisherfolks in the area.

For the identification and planning in the SAFDZs, The National and Regional SAFDZ Committees will be constituted. This committees will have multi-sectoral membership. (IRR, Rule 6.3)

It is a possibility that some municipalities and provinces lack resources to qualify as strategic zones. Plans for these areas shall focus on the provision of rural infrastructures like FMRs, irrigation, post-harvest facilities, etc. Poverty alleviation programs as well as food security plans are also common components of all AFMPs regardless of SAFDZ configuration.

SAFDZ Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

Each SAFDZ will have its own IDP. The IDP shall take into account the production, processing, investment, marketing, human resources and environmental protection considerations of the SAFDZ. (IRR, Rule 6.10)

The DA shall prepare, in coordination with the national and regional SAFDZ Committees, the department offices, LGUs, NGOs and POs concerned, the integrated development plans for the SAFDZs. (IRR, Rule 6,9)

AFMP

The AFMP is composed of annual, medium- and long-term plans focusing on five major concerns: food security, poverty alleviation and social equity, income enhancement and profitability especially for farmers and fisherfolk, global competitiveness, and sustainability. Using the SAFDZ and the IDPs as bases, the AFMP will be formulated by the DA in consultation with the farmers and fisherfolk, the private sector, NGOs, people's organizations and appropriate government agencies and offices. (IRR, Section 13)

The first annual local and national AFMP shall be completed on or before June 30, 1999 and shall cover the balance of the year 1999. the first medium-term local and natinal AFMP shall cover the period 1999-2004, or according to the schedule set by the NEDA. (IRR, Section 13.8)

The national AFMP covers all the NPAAAD in the country. The regional AFMP covers all NPAAAD identified in a region. An NPAAAD that cuts across two or more regions should also have an AFMP.

Table 1 defines the activities and responsibilities centers in the NPAAAD to the AFMP process.

Table 1. MATRIX SHOWING ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVED GROUPS IN THE NPAAAD TO AFMP PROCESS.

[illegible]

While the DA acts as a catalyst in the participatory planning process, the DILG is the lead agency in the formulation of AFMPs at the municipal and provincial level.

The local (municipal, provincial and regional) AFMP shall integrate the local integrated SAFDZ plans. Aggregation shall consider, in particular, multi-area projects and programs that cut across administrative and political boundaries. (IRR, Rule 13.7) The integration of the municipal and provincial AFMPs into regional and national plans shall be done by the DA, in consultation with major stakeholders.

Annex 2 shows the milestones under the IRR of the AFMA.

III. Planning Guidelines

A. On Participatory Planning Process

The Planning Framework will use participatory methods and close linkages with all stakeholders shall be maintained throughout the planning cycle. This means that guidelines and planning tools in the formulation of AFMPs would continuously be reviewed for improvement.

A common frame of reference for eliciting participation at various planning levels should be agreed upon as one of the foremost agenda of this DA-DILG complementation workshop. This should be able to facilitate the other ensuing planning activities and help us come up with the desired outputs on time. The participatory planning approach need not be reinvented for our purpose, but its enhanced applicability in coming up with the AFMPs can be a product of being able to extract invaluable lessons from past and current planning practices at the local level (LGUs, MPDO, PPDO, RDC, MAFC, PAFC, RAFC, etc.) as well as planning exercised at the national level (DA, DILG, DBM, NEDA, NAFC, BSWM, DENR, DAR, NGO/PO's, etc.)

We can also derive guidelines from the current foreign - funded initiatives of the Capacity Building in Agricultural Policy and Planning Technical Assistance (ADB - TA2733 PHI) and the Philippine Rural Institutional Strengthening Programme or PRISP (EU - funded) on assessing/evaluating the participatory planning process at the local levels and piloting/advocating their own modified versions. The DAR's Agrarian Reform Community (ARC) participatory planning module is also a rich source of experiences, which all in all can contribute and facilitate the broad-based planning process that we can undertake in coming up with the AFMPs.

Likewise we will need to explore the possibility of mobilizing the

community organizer/facilitator/trainer involved in the above mentioned activities in tandem with the Provincial and Municipal planners and agriculturists in order to fast-track this bottom-up planning exercise.

B. On the Integrated Development Planning Approach

The IDP approach to agricultural development and modernization is anchored on both spatial and functional configuration of agri-enterprise programs/projects.

The spatial dimensions are accounted for in the geographic and political divisions as regions, provinces down to barangay units. Participatory planning ensures participation and consultation from the grassroots to the national levels of governance. Spatial planning limitations such as lack/absence of transportation, communication and information infrastructures should be a plan component. Infrastructure planning should be prioritized and targeted on the basis of agri-enterprise development within the SAFDZs.

Enterprise development being market-driven should include a domestic/export market-linkage scheme.

More than the commodity orientation, agri-enterprise planning should now veer towards functional integration and upstream and downstream stimulation and growth of related enterprises.

SAFDZs are conceptually "stand alone" and self-reliant production zones where you define some special areas for crop, livestock and fisheries production, agro-processing areas and market/consumption areas. IDP should also factor in the development of people's organizations (Pos) and cooperatives. Partnerships with relevant NGOs and private sector groups can be explored.

Elements of the SAFDZ Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The IDP should include the following:

1. a situation analysis of the SAFDZ in terms of production, processing, investment, marketing, human resources and environmental protection. A tool which could be used here is the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis. The objective is to identify the potentials in a SAFDZ as well as the limitations.
2. identification of investment areas. From the situation analysis, investment areas could already be identified in terms of production, processing, and marketing.

3. identification of environmental protection measures. The IDP should include suggested environmental protection measures to be done if investments or interventions would be carried through or implemented.

C. On the AFMP

AFMPs would be formulated within the NPAAAD. These AFMPs would be consolidated and would cover the whole NPAAAD. This means that AFMPs would cover both SAFDZ and non-SAFDZ areas in a NPAAAD.

Elements of the AFMP

The AFMP should utilize the following:

1. the NPAAAD, the SAFDZ and the SAFDZ IDP;
2. targets on food security, poverty, social equity, income enhancement, profitability, global competitiveness and sustainability dovetailed with regional targets of NEDA/Regional Development Council; and
3. other relevant plans and documents - e.g., existing local development plans.

The AFMP should include the following:

1. the NPAAAD map. For example, the AFMP for Region A should include the NPAAAD map or maps which covers or cuts across Region A.
2. SAFDZ map or maps within the NPAAAD.
3. implementation plan where goals, objectives, outputs and inputs are identified. The budget plan should already be formulated including the sources of funds and cost-sharing schemes.
4. A monitoring and evaluation plan. A monitoring and evaluation plan where the community has an active role should already be formulated.

The detailed AFMP formulation process (local to national level) is presented in Table 1-A.

Table 1-A. Matrix Showing Detailed AFMP Formulation Process (local to national level).

OUTPUT	INPUT	TECHNIQUES*	DURATION/ DEADLINES	PARTICIPANTS
1. Municipal Planning Team/ Facilitator -formation of team	-Training	- Workshop - Practicum	1 week	Mun. LGUs, MAFCs, NGOs, POs, Brgy. Captains, Prov'l DILG (support)
2. Proposed Barangay AFMP	- Barangay SAFDZ ID Plans - Food security targets - Other relevant plans and documents - Survey, Profiling, analysis	- Performance assessment of previous plans - Problem Analysis - SWOT Analysis -Trend Analysis - Rapid Rural Appraisal	4 weeks	Brgy. LGUs, BAFCs, NGOs, POs, Brgy. Leaders, Key informant, Municipal Planners/facilitators Provincial DILG (support)
3. Approved Barangay AFMP (Through BDC and Brgy. Council)	- Proposed Brgy. AFMP		4 weeks	Municipal Planners/facilitators Brgy. Devt. Council Barangay Officials (political) Provincial DILG (support)
4. Proposed Municipal AFMP	- Validated profile and situation analysis - municipal SAFDZ ID plan - Barangay AFMPs - Food security targets	- Integration Techniques a. Objective Analysis b. Alternatives analysis c. Linkages Analysis d. Strategy formulation e. Project planning matrix	4 weeks	Municipal planners Provincial DILG (support) Barangay Leaders
5. Approved Municipal AFMP (through MDC and SB resolutions)	Proposed Municipal AFMP		4 weeks	municipal planners MDC, SB Provincial DILG (support)

Table 1-A continued

OUTPUT	INPUT	TECHNIQUES ¹	DURATION/ DEADLINES	PARTICIPANTS
6. Proposed Provincial AFMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Municipal AFMPs - Provincial SAFDZ ID plan - other relevant plans and documents - Food Security Congress' targets 	Integration techniques	4 weeks	Provincial planners municipal planners Provincial DILG (support)
7. Approved Provincial AFMP (through PDC and SP resolutions)	Proposed Provincial AFMP		4 weeks	Provincial planners PDC, SP Provincial DILG (support)
8. Proposed Regional AFMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Provincial AFMPs - Regional SAFDZ ID plan - other relevant plans and documents - Food Security Congress' targets 	Integration techniques	4 weeks	Regional planners Provincial planners DA-RFU Regional DILG
9. Approved Regional AFMP (through RDC)	Proposed Regional AFMP		4 weeks	Regional planners RDC DA-RFU Regional DILG
10. Proposed National AFMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Regional AFMPs - National SAFDZ ID plan - other relevant plans and documents - Food Security Congress' targets 	Integration techniques	4 weeks	National planners Regional planners DA-Central Office DILG-Central Office
11. Approved National AFMP	Proposed National AFMP		6/30/1999	NAFC & all other concerned bodies National planners DA-Central Office DILG-Central Office

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¹ The techniques listed here are suggestions.

Note: Aggregation of AFMPs shall consider multi-area projects and programs that cross administrative and political boundaries.

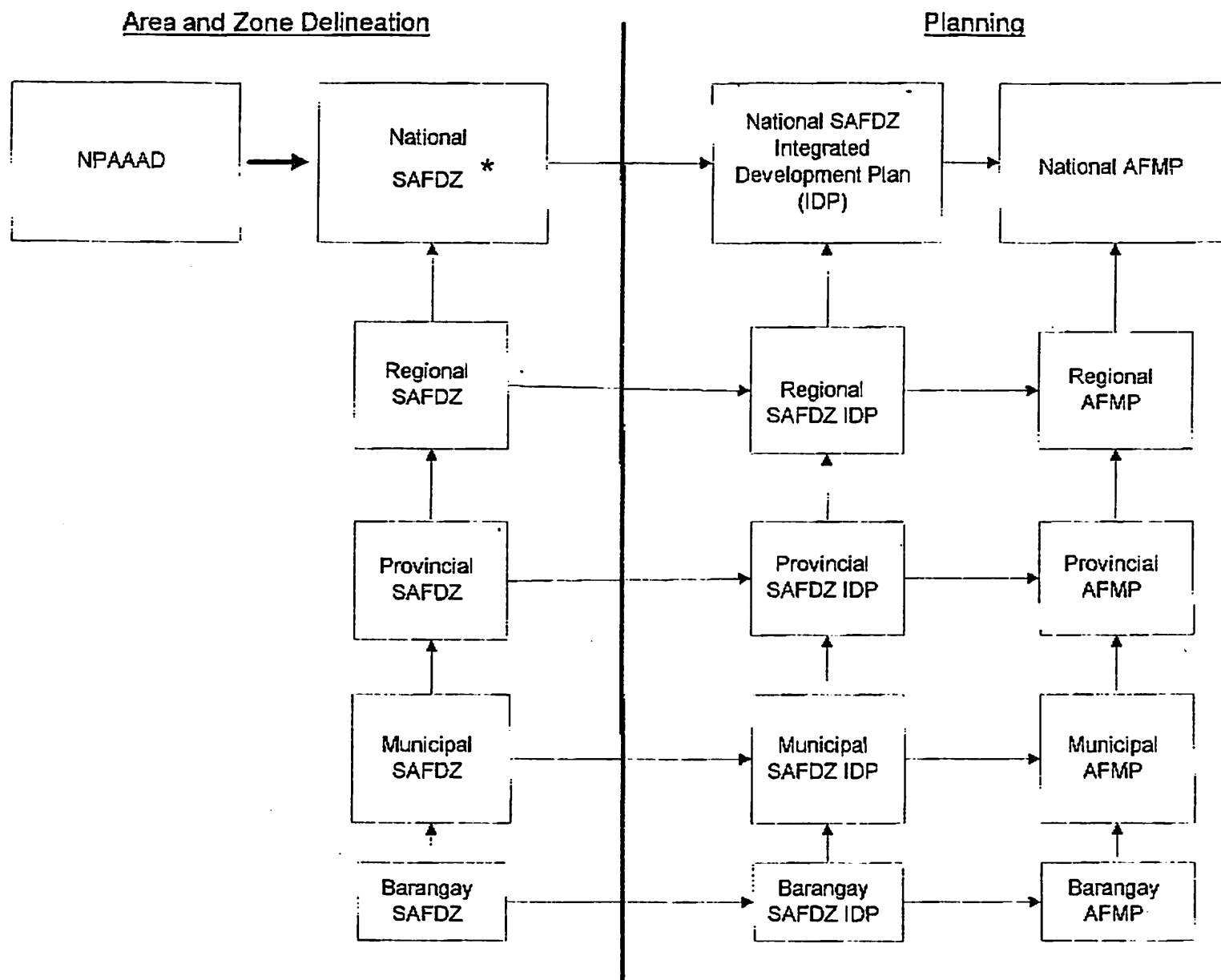
IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation systems, including the report flow, shall be discussed and agreed upon in a regional workshop with representatives from DILG and DA. Development indicators, to include sustainable development indicators (SDIs) and socio-economic indicators, shall also be identified during this workshop. SDIs will be identified with the technical assistance of DENR, and in consultation with major stakeholders.

As provided by RA 8435, the Department shall monitor the AFMP through a Program Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation System (PBMES). The PBMES shall incorporate a feedback mechanism which will be most useful for program sustainability and for future planning purposes. Information generated through the PBMES shall be included in the national information network (NIN).

M&E plans will be formulated as a part of the AFMPs from the municipal to national level.

Figure 1. The NPAAAD to the AFMP Process.



* The subzones in a SAFDZ shall not necessarily be consistent with political and administrative boundaries and shall cover one or more, or a combination of food crops, livestock, commercial crops, fisheries and agro-industry. (IRR, Rule 6.11)

Annex 1

ROLE OF THE BUREAUS AND ATTACHED AGENCIES IN AFMP IMPLEMENTATION

With reference to project development, the Department, particularly the Offices charged with Policy and Planning and Operations will oversee the assignment of responsibilities and performance targets (for project development) in each of the RFUs, Bureaus and Attached Agencies of the Department, linked to the OSEC PDS for coordination and programming. (Rule 13.10.2)

Strengthening of project development can also be achieved through the "...enlargement of the project development group through designation, and/or transfer of personnel from other units of the Department, RFUs, Bureaus and Attached Agencies.(Rule 13.10.5)

On the Role of BSWM

The BSWM is tasked with the Identification of NPAAAD and SAFDZs and providing the appropriate maps for these areas. It shall serve as the Secretariat of the National and Regional SAFDZ Committees. (Rule 6.3 and 6.6)

The BSWM is also involved in the formulation of the SAFDZ integrated development plans (Rule 6.9) and planning the development of watershed areas with DENR.

On the Role of the Bureau/Agencies in Credit Delivery

The Secretary as Chairperson of the ACPC, in collaboration with the National Credit Council (NCC) shall organize dialogue sessions among all stakeholders in rural, agricultural and fisheries financing on a semestral basis.(Rule 20.1)

The Executive Director and staff of the ACPC, jointly with the NCC shall through a participatory process formulate the phase-out program of all directed credit programs (DCP) including the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF)...the DCP funds shall be consolidated to finance the Agro-industry Modernization Credit and Financing Program (ACMFP). The phase-out program shall be consulted with the specific agencies and units managing and operating the various DCPs. (Proposed program to be submitted for approval by the ACPC ED to the ACPC Council and the NCC on or before September 30, 1998. Upon approval, the program will be implemented by the Department and completed on or before February 9, 2002.(Rule 21.1)

An agriculture, fisheries and agrarian reform credit and financing system shall be designed for the use and benefit of farmers, fisherfolk, those engaged in food and non-food production, processing and trading, cooperatives, farmers'/fisherfolk's

organization, and SMEs engaged in agriculture and fisheries. (Section 22)

The LBP, DBP and QuedanCor shall initiate the financing of viable long-gestating projects within the second quarter of 1998. Such projects will include plantation crops, orchards, treefarms and other high-value crops consistent with provisions of RA 7900. Other relevant provisions pertaining to credit and ACPC/other credit institutions are further elaborated on in Sections 23-25 of IRR.

On the Role of Bureaus/Agencies in the Marketing Aspect

The Department, particularly the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (AMAS), assisted by the NFA and the National Agribusiness Corporation (NABCOR) shall draft the design for the National Marketing Assistance Program (NMAP). The NMAP shall cover the DA's full set of projects, activities and services in support of agriculture and fisheries marketing and post-harvest commerce, including the National Marketing Umbrella (NMU)....Upon completion of consultations and inputs from the concerned entities, the AMAS shall consolidate the proposed NMAP for approval by the Secretary on or before October 30, 1998.(Rule 40.4 and 40.5)

AMAS, in collaboration with the Post-harvest Horticulture Training and Research Center (PHTRC), the Bureau of Post Harvest Research and Extension (BPRE) and other appropriate offices will be responsible for the provision of technical assistance in the rehabilitation and/or upgrading of existing and viable post-harvest and related facilities to be used by the NMU...(Rule 40.6.4)

On the Role of Bureaus/Agencies in the National Information Network

A National Information Network (NIN) shall be set up from the Department level down to the regional, provincial and municipal offices within one year from the approval of this Act. The BAS and the ITCAF shall design and operationalize the NIN in collaboration with the Agriculture and Fisheries Information Service (AFIS). On or before September 30, 1998, BAS and ITCAF shall submit for the Secretary's approval a mobilization plan for NIN, including the organization, design and associated investment requirements for the national structure of NIN...Also on the said date, BAS and ITCAF will submit for the approval of the Secretary the specific standards and applicable formats for information and data to be included in the NIN including sector-wide PBMES.(Section 41 of IRR). Other significant role of BAS, ITCAF and AFIS is the preparation of the program to ensure the services of the NIN are made available to LGUs and cooperatives. Also the BAS and the ITCAF will collaborate with the CDA, the NMU and the appropriate networks to ensure that marketing cooperatives are provided access the the NIN.

On the Role of Bureaus/Agencies in Infrastructure Development

The Department particularly the PS, shall formulate the agriculture and fishery infrastructure plan and monitor its implementation. This is a consolidated plan based

on submissions from the Department's various units and its partner LGUs. This shall be submitted for the approval of the Secretary on or before December 30, 1998.

NIA shall plan, design, develop, rehabilitate and improve the NISs. (Rule 30.1) The NIA and other relevant entities shall formulate and implement a program to devolve responsibilities related to CISOs to relevant LGUs to be completed not later than February 9, 2003. (Rule 31.1)

BPRE and FOS in collaboration with LGUs shall strengthen their agricultural and fisheries engineering capacities. They will also draft through a participatory process the criteria for the prioritization of government resources for rural infrastructure.

DOTC, Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), NEDA and other agencies with infrastructure functions shall coordinate with the Department for the inventory, appraisal and determination of priority fishports, seaports and airports and facilitating the installation of bulk-handling and storage and other post-harvest facilities needed for marketing...(Section 51)

The establishment of appropriate quarantine, sanitary and phytosanitary centers in major ports shall be ensured through the coordination of the PDS with Bureau of Agriculture and Fishery Product Standards (BAFPS), the BAI, BPI, and BFAR among others

On postharvest facilities, the Department, particularly PDS shall coordinate with the BPRE, PhilRice, PFDA and the PHRTC, of UP Los Banos in coming up with a joint planning schedule and work program to facilitate the implementation of the post-harvest program. The BPRE shall lead the formulation and execution of a post-harvest technology development and promotion program for the major commodities other than rice. The first post-harvest work program shall be submitted to the Secretary on or before September 30, 1998 for the balance of 1998.(Section 57)

The NMIC, assisted by the AMAS and in consultation with the DOF, DILG, DBM and other appropriate entities, shall draft a program aimed at the turnover of abattoirs and public markets by LGUs to vendors' or suppliers' cooperatives. The draft program of the NMIC shall be submitted for approval by the Secretary on or before September 30, 1998.

On farm mechanization, the Department, particularly the BPRE and FOS shall develop with other appropriate agencies, research and testing centers and industry associations, a continuing, long-term program of development and commercialization of appropriate agriculture and fisheries mechanization. (Rule 59.1)

On product standards, on or before July 30, 1998, the Secretary shall issue an AO to establish the BAFPS and designate its director. This Bureau shall set and implement standards for fresh, primary/secondary-processed agricultural and fishery products. A BAFPS multi-sectoral task force composed of but not limited to BAI, LDC, NMIC,

BFAR, NFA, NNC, FDC and BAR shall formulate the design of the BAFPS.

ON the Role of Bureaus/Agencies in R & D and Extension

The Secretary shall recommend to the President the creation on or before July 30, 1998, of the Council on Extension, Research and Development in Agriculture and Fisheries (CERDAF) which is mandated to enhance, support and consolidate the National Research and Development System in Agriculture and Fisheries (NaRDSAF), as well as to ensure the effective linkage with extension in the National Extension System in Agriculture and Fisheries (NESAF). The functional delineations of these agencies and systems are further elaborated on in Sections 80-85 of the IRR.

In terms of extension services, the ATI in consultation with representatives of the institutions in the NESAF shall issue not later than December 30, 1998 the "Guideline for the Planning and Implementation of Agriculture and Fishery Extension," that shall provide guidelines on multi-disciplinary extension work, linkage to R&D and increased participation of the clientele and the industry in planning and M&E of extension programs. ATI will also compile a database and an accreditation system for private entities qualified to provide extension services.

On Rural Non-Farm Employment---The BNP Approach

The Department, particularly NNC, FOS and RFUs in collaboration with the DSWD shall formulate, implement and evaluate a Basic Needs Program (BNP) which shall serve as a key feature of the SAFDZ approach (Section 97). It shall be a community-based program to assist rural workers, subsistence farmers and fisherfolk to adjust to changing economic and employment conditions as the AFMProgram proceeds. This BNP after the pilot stage shall be replicated by the LGUs. The Cooperatives Development Authority CDA) among other entities involved in the BNP shall encourage the establishment and growth of associations and cooperatives as vehicles for the stable expansion of basic needs enterprises.

N.B.

FOR A TOTAL APRECIATION OF MODERNIZING AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AS A DEPARTMENT CENTERPIECE PROGRAM READ AND REVIEW DA AO 6 (1998)

**MILESTONES UNDER THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND
REGULATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES**



ACTIVITY	DEADLINE
1. Submission by the National/Regional SAFDZ committee of the first draft Department Administrative Order (DAO) on the list and composition of the NPAAAD to the Department Secretary. (Rule 6.7 IRR, p. 8)	July 30, 1998
2. Issuance of the First DAO on the list and composition of the NPAAAD by the Department Secretary. (Rule 6.7 IRR, p 8)	August 9, 1998
3. Issuance of Guidelines on the investigation and filing of charges relating to the premature land use conversion of agricultural land by DAR. (Rule 11.5 IRR, p 12)	Aug. 30, 1998
4. Submission of the list and composition of the regional SAFDZ as recommended by the Regional to the National SAFDZ Committee in the form of a DAO to the Department Secretary for approval. (Rule 6.8 IRR, p 8)	Sept. 30, 1998
5. (First) Regional and National SAFDZ Committee convention. (Rule 6.4 IRR, page 8)	Sept. 30, 1998 and once every quarter
6. Issuance of the DAO on the list and composition of SAFDZ for the guidance of all concerned . (Rule 6.8 IRR, p 8)	Dec. 30, 1998
7. Inventory of beneficiaries of the AFMP and their status. (Rule 18.5 IRR. p 16)	Immediately
8. Publication and availability to the public the NPAAAD and SAFDZ plans . These maps shall also be digitized and incorporated into the National Information Network (NIN). (Rule 8.1 IRR, p 9)	Dec. 30, 1998
9. Submission by the SAFDZ committee of the initial listing of designated model farms for the approval of the Secretary (Rule 7.1 IRR, p. 9)	Dec. 30, 1998
10. Operationalization of the first identified model farm. (Rule 7.3 IRR, p 9)	Dec. 30, 1998

**MILESTONES UNDER THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND
REGULATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
MODERNIZATION ACT**

ACTIVITY	DEADLINE
<p>11. Submission of the first edition of the Regional SAFDZ Integrated Development Plan for review of the Regional SAFDZ Committee. (Rule 6.9 IRR. p 8) These IDP will be prepared under the responsibility of the Department Undersecretary in-charge of Operation, supported by BSWM and PS in coordination with the National/Regional SAFDZ Committee, the Department offices, LGUs, NGOs and POs concerned</p>	<p>March 30, 1999</p>
<p>12. Issuance of the Guidelines in the incorporation of the SAFDZ in the enactment and updating of LGU Land Use and Zoning Plans and Ordinances by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board. (Rule 10.1 IRR, p 11)</p>	<p>Dec. 30, 1998 & once every (4) years</p>
<p>13. Approval by the Secretary of the Methodology agreed upon by concerned agencies in monitoring, forecasting and considering the effect of global climate changes, weather disturbances and annual productivity cycles. (Rule 16.1 IRR, P 15)</p>	<p>Dec. 30, 1998</p>
<p>14. PS, PAS, ATI and FOS shall issue and make available the First Edition of the Reading Materials/ References for use in planning activities to the Provincial/Municipal Planning and Agriculture personnel. (Rule 17.2 IRR, p. 16)</p>	<p>Dec. 30, 1998</p>
<p>15. For PBMES, the PS shall issue the Initial formulation and issuance of guidelines on the Systems and Data Standard for compliance and corresponding Guidelines for Operations for reference by the various M&E units of the Department. (Rule 18.2 IRR, p.16)</p>	<p>Dec. 30, 1998 & updated at least every 2 years</p>
<p>16. Land conversion moratorium to non- agricultural land use within the SAFDZ. (Rule 9.5 IRR, p 10)</p>	<p>Feb. 10, 1998 - Feb. 3, 2003</p>
<p>17. Completion of the First Annual Local and National AFMP covering up to Dec. 30, 1999. (Rule 13.8 IRR, p. 13)</p>	<p>June 30, 1999</p>



10 September 1998

MEMORANDUM FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY

TO : UNDERSECRETARIES/ASST. SECRETARIES/
SERVICE DIRECTORS/
REGIONAL DIRECTORS/
HEADS OF BUREAUS AND ATTACHED
AGENCIES/CORPORATIONS

SUBJECT : INTEGRATION OF VARIOUS PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR THE
MAKAMASA PROGRAM

This is to inform you that all plans and programs being made by the Department of Agriculture (*Gintong Ani* programs) and those jointly being done with the Department of Interior and Local Government (Food Security Plans) would be integrated and are necessary inputs for the *MAKAMASA* (Makabagong Programa tungo sa Masagana at Maunlad na Agrikultura at Pangangisda). This is the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Program (AFMP) of the Estrada Administration which we would be launching soon.

The *Gintong Ani* programs would be reviewed and improved and would serve as a take-off point for the *MAKAMASA* program.

The *MAKAMASA* program's major focus in its initial phase is food security. For this, the food security plans which I have requested to be done soonest in the regions and provinces would be the major input.

However, the preparation of the AFMP, through a participatory process starting with the delineation of Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZs) and preparation of SAFDZ integrated development plans, is the most significant activity that we should give our full participation and attention. I have sent out the Planning Framework for the AFMP for this purpose.

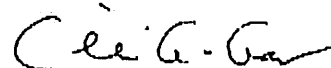
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All plans and programs of the Department would be used in coming up with the *MAKAMASA* program focusing on five major concerns: food security, poverty alleviation and social equity, income enhancement and profitability, global competitiveness, and sustainability.

Thus, we shall be speaking of only one program (*MAKAMASA*) which would integrate all plans and programs of the Department.

For your information and compliance.


WILLIAM D. DAR