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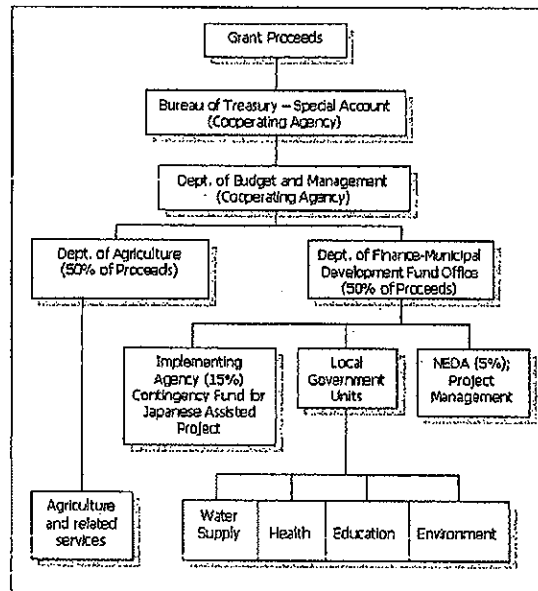
別添 1 2KR PROGRAM FUND UTILIZATION GUIDLINES

2KR

JAPAN'S AID FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

PROGRAM FUND UTILIZATION GUIDELINES

GUIDELINE FLOWCHART



✓ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

✓ NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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**RP-JAPAN INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION (KR 2)
PROGRAMMING PARAMETERS**

Background

The Kennedy Round 2 (KR 2) Program of the Japanese Government, otherwise known as Japan's Aid for Increased Food Production is a grant facility designed to assist developing countries striving to achieve food self-sufficiency to carry out their food production augmentation plans. The Program's assistance comes in the form of monetary grants-in-aid which is used to procure farm inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery and other agricultural equipment. These farm inputs are monetized by the recipient country and the proceeds are used to finance agriculture projects.

The Philippines has been one of the recipients of this aid since 1977 (first KR 2 tranche). Both the monetization of the farm inputs and the programming of the proceeds were handled by the Department of Agriculture (DA through the National Agricultural and Fishery Council (NAFC) up to the 19th tranche. Projects implemented during said tranches were identified and implemented by the DA and its attached agencies. In 1996, by virtue of a NEDA Board Resolution, the management of the Program, commencing with the 20th tranche, was transferred to the Investment Coordinating Committee (ICC). The monetization and programming of the proceeds were carried out by the ICC NEDA Secretariat. In 1998, upon representation made by the DA Secretary to the President, the management of the KR2 Program was returned to the DA.

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Legal Basis

Section 12, Paragraph 1 of RA 9162, otherwise known as the "General Appropriations Act of 2002", states that *the Department of Agriculture through the National Agricultural and Fishery Council and in coordination with the DBM and NEDA, is hereby authorized to determine the utilization of the RP-Japan Increased Food Production Program Grant for agriculture and fishery projects.*

Programming Considerations

Two important considerations guide the process of programming the KR2 Programs:

First, the Japanese Government decided to expand the scope of KR2 program to include other socio-economic sectors. This was applied to all KR2 recipient countries. In this regard, half of KR2 proceeds to be programmed by the NEDA Secretariat will be used to augment LGU financing for small basic social services and environmental

projects in 5th and 6th class municipalities while the other half will continue to be used for financing agriculture projects.

Second, the proceeds from the sale of the commodities would be realized after one year.

For these reasons, a more focused approach to funds utilization in terms of targeting beneficiaries and activities to be funded is critical to ensure that investment yield maximum benefits.

Program Context

The KR2 Program seeks to contribute to the current efforts of government on poverty alleviation, modernization of the agricultural and fishery sector and enhancement of national food security. Given such goals, proceeds from each tranche of the Program shall be used for providing financial support to priority projects and/ or activities under relevant programs of the government geared towards the attainment of such goals consistent with established policy of the government and the donor in the allocation of the proceeds.

In view of the revised allocation of KR2 proceeds, NEDA Secretariat and DA have designed their respective utilization framework beginning the 21st tranche.

A. *Utilization Framework for Social/Environmental Projects*

The allocation for basic social/environmental projects shall augment the resources available for poverty alleviation. Only projects that are initiated and implemented by local government units (LGUs) would be supported except for the activities under the Contingency Fund. This is to help poorer LGUs perform mandated responsibilities. The Program would be administered by the NEDA Secretariat with support from the KR2 Project Support Unit (PSU).

Eligible Projects & Activities

The following social and environment projects/activities are eligible for funding under the funding Program:

- **Water Supply**
 - WS Level I

Note 1: equipment to be procured must be brand new

Note 2: consistent with the ICC policy on NG-LG cost sharing, KR2 grant to be provided will 50% of project cost

- **Health and Sanitation**

- construction of toilets and basic training on sanitation
- immunization programs
- devolved health services (including procurement of medicines and other medical supplies)
- upgrading/rehabilitation of barangay health centers

Note 1: the role of the LGUs in the immunization program must be clearly established

Note 2: "Upgrading/Rehabilitation of Barangay Health Center" must be defined and as a requirement, there should be a doctor and/or health personnel that would provide service in the said center

- **Education**

- non formal education e.g., adult literacy
- skills and vocational training
- acquisition of textbooks and other educational materials/equipment e.g., school supplies

Note: books and equipment to be procured must be brand new

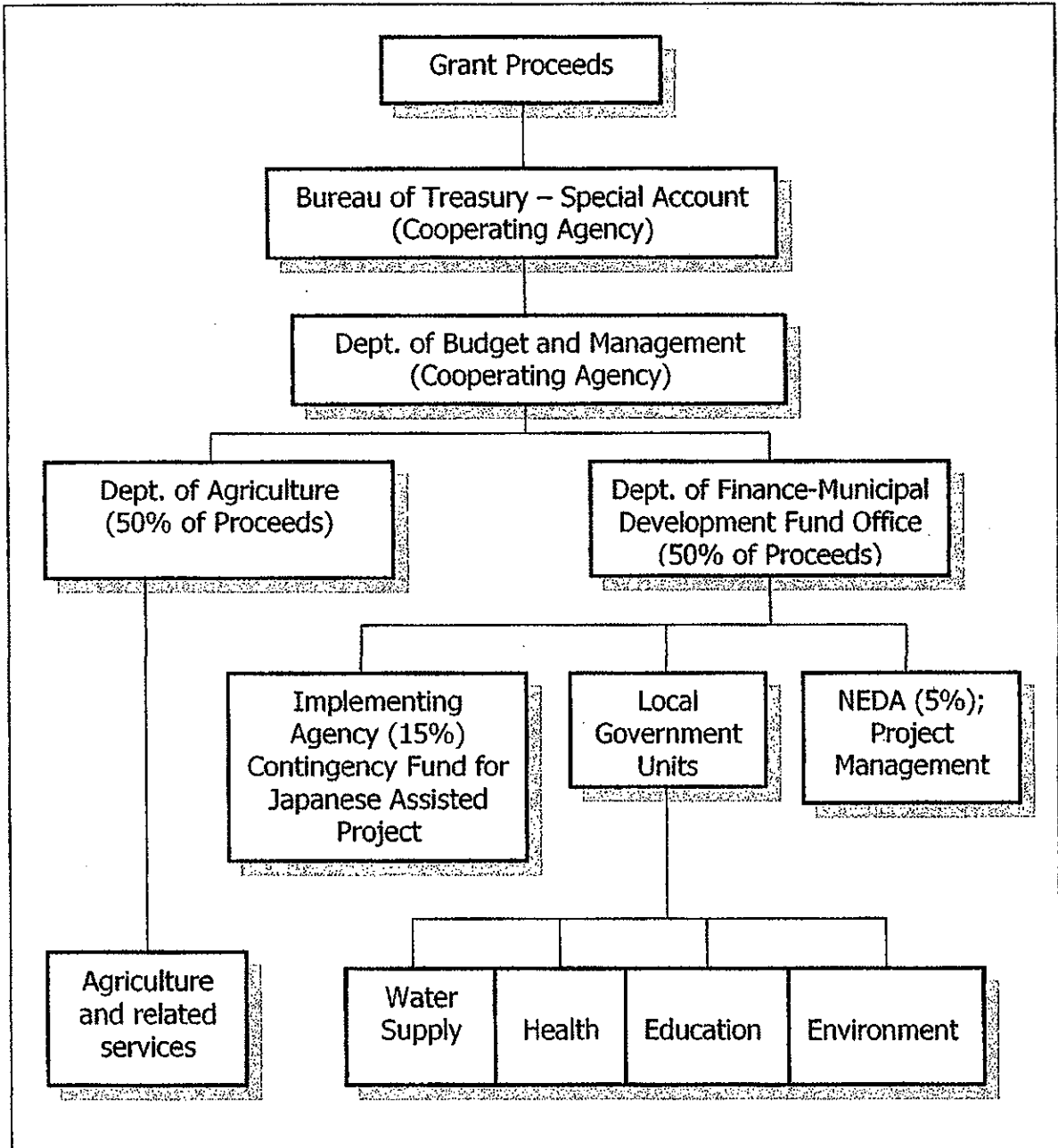
- **Environment**

- mangrove rehabilitation (limited ha.)
- bay management
- sanctuaries preservation/development

Eligible Proponents

- a) The Program shall support local government units of 5th and 6th class provinces and municipalities in specific regions to be determined by the ICC. Non-government organizations may propose projects but these would have to be sponsored and endorsed by their respective LGUs.
- b) The ICC shall select beneficiary regions under each Tranche based on the following considerations:
 - high concentration of 5th and 6th class municipalities;
 - these regions receive the least ODA especially from Japan relative to other regions.

GUIDELINE FLOWCHART



Allocation Scheme

Resource allocation would be purely on competitive basis. A project call will be issued by the NEDA Secretariat through the concerned NEDA Regional Offices (NROs) and Regional Development Councils (RDC's, LGUs) in target regions will be given 90 days from project call to submit to the NEDA Secretariat and secure RDC approval of their proposed projects. An LGU could propose a number of activities (in similar or different sectors). These would be evaluated individually based on their own merits as well as the absorptive capacity of the LGU Funding support will be provided to proposed projects which are favorably evaluated.

Counterpart Requirements

To ensure their commitment, proponent LGUs should provide cash counterpart contribution. This cash counterpart forms part of the requirement for release of grant proceeds.

Additional LGU counterpart in the form of land, labor, materials, equipment and other non-financial resources is encouraged but not required.

As a percentage, 5th and 6th class LGUs should provide an equivalent of at least 10% of the total project cost. This counterpart contribution applies to both technical assistance and capital assistance projects except for water supply projects. Level I WS requires counterpart of 50% of project cost regardless of LGUs' income class. The required counterpart requirement is consistent with the ICC-approved NG-LGU cost sharing.

Implementing Arrangements

The NEDA Secretariat would be the executing agency for the social/environment component of the Program. Its responsibilities would be to:

- (a) provide policy guidance;
- (b) to issue project calls;
- (c) evaluate projects to be funded under the Program;
- (d) coordinate with the Japanese Government; and
- (e) monitor implementation of the projects.

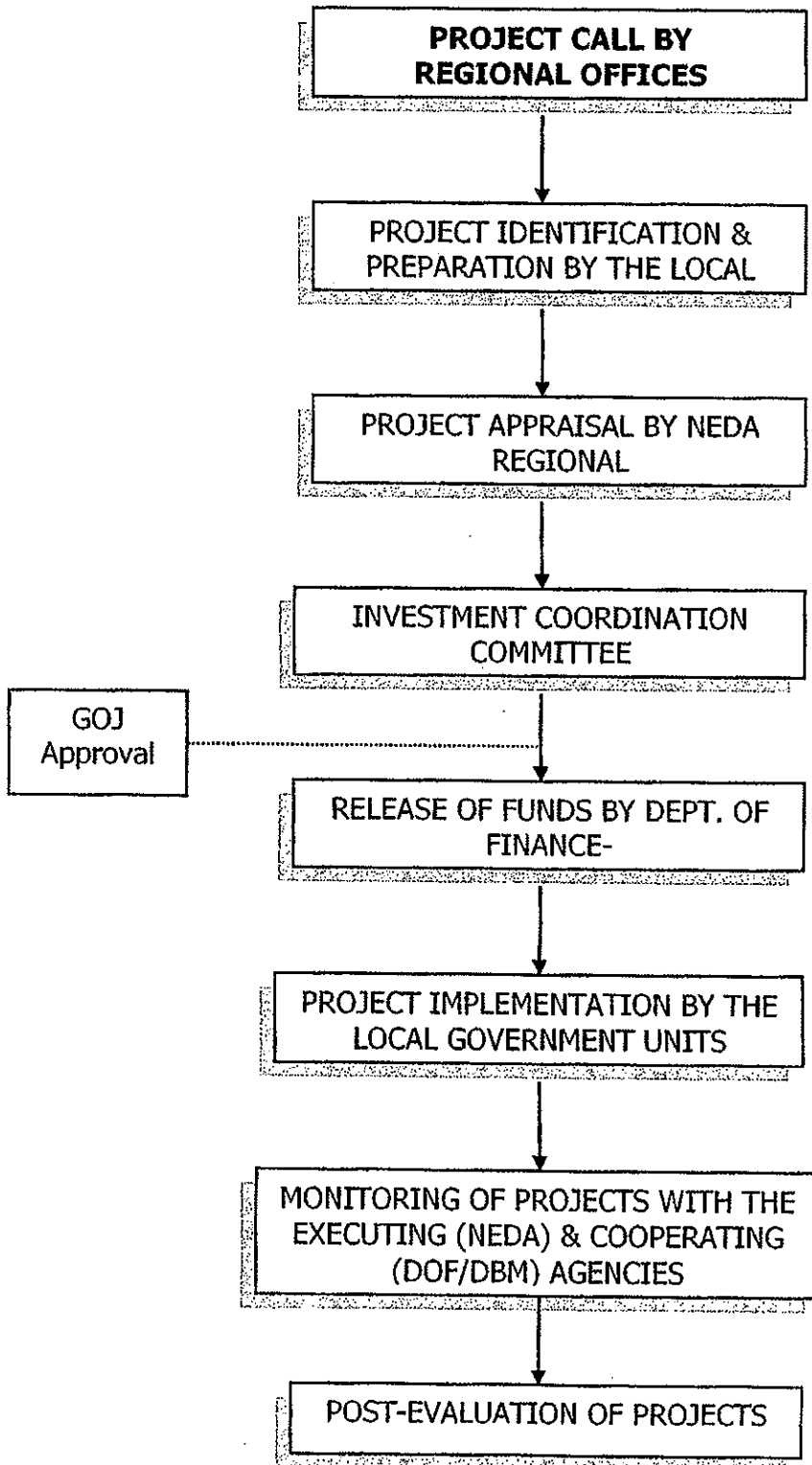
Assistance, especially on policy guidance, would be sought from relevant oversight and line agencies, namely: Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, Bureau of Treasury, Department of Agriculture and the Commission on Audit.

The NEDA through its KR2 – PSU would do the overall coordination with the regions during project call and programming. In addition, the KR2 – PSU with the assistance from a technical working group would evaluate and recommend for approval of projects amounting to P 1 million. On the other hand, the evaluation of projects costing below P 1 million would be the responsibility of the NEDA Regional Offices. To ensure the technical soundness of the proposed projects, other line agencies would be consulted as necessary.

General Guidelines for Evaluating Project Proposals

1. Quick disbursing projects are preferred, with project implementation period of not more than one year.
2. A standard format for LGU proposals is attached in this manual. NEDA Regional Offices in target regions are given the flexibility to ask for additional requirements, for the purpose of evaluation. When deemed necessary/applicable, LGUs proposals must be supported by the target community/beneficiaries' minimum basic need survey.
3. Project Viability
 - 3.1 Technical Viability – the project should be technically sound.
 - 3.2 Economic/Financial Viability – project benefits should be greater than the cost.
 - 3.3 Social Acceptability – project should be acceptable both to the target beneficiaries and to the community.
4. Project Sustainability including provision for local counterpart funds.
5. An applicant LGU should submit certifications confirmed by concerned agencies that their proposals are not included under any other programs (e.g., Agrarian Reform Fund, Project Monitoring and Development Fund, Local Government Empowerment Fund including relevant programs to the DA and DPWH).
6. Steps in Evaluation
 - 6.1 Technical review by the NEDA Regional Office's concerned sector
 - 6.2 Sectoral Committee review by the concerned RDC Committee (Optional)
 - 6.3 RDC-Economic Development Council Consolidation of Evaluation Reports
 - 6.4 For RDC endorsement
 - 6.5 PSU Presentation to the ICC for approval

LGU Assistance Process Flow



Funds Flow Mechanism

- The DA-monetized peso proceeds shall be deposited with the Bureau of Treasury under the KR 2 Special Account.
- The Bureau of Treasury then issues a Notice of Fund Availability (NFA) to NEDA cc: DBM
- Upon approval of the project proposals by both the GOP and GOJ, the NEDA would request project proponents to submit the needed requirements (see below) for fund release.
- The NEDA then submits these documents to the DOF-Municipal Development Fund Office, which will then request from the DBM a Special Budget for each of the approved projects.
- The DBM then issue a SARO and Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) to the DOF- Municipal Development Fund Office (MDFO) which in turn would release the KR 2 funds directly to the LGU-beneficiaries.
- Auditing would be done by the COA in coordination with the concerned agencies

Requirements for Fund Release:

Initial Release (80% of Grant)

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- MOA which includes the project's Work and Financial Plans. The MOA would clearly state that LGUs would use KR 2 funds only for their intended purposes within the agreed implementation schedule. If not, the grant will be treated as a loan and would be deducted from the LGUs internal revenue allocation;
- SB Resolution authorizing the municipal mayor to undertake a MOA with NEDA; allocation of local counterpart funds and ratification of the terms and conditions of the MOA. The SB Resolution should also state that even with changes in the local administration, KR 2 funds would be used for the approved projects and that the corresponding "sanctions" for misuse is amenable to them;
- Machine-validated bank certificates (certifying that the municipality has opened an account intended solely for the KR 2 Program with a deposit of a certain amount equivalent to that of the municipality's counterpart fund); and
- Letter from the LGU requesting release of funds.

Final Release (20% of Grant) for Procurement of Goods

- LGU letter request
- NEDA endorsement of request
- Purchase Order
- Official Receipt
- Delivery Receipt
- Acceptance Report
- Disbursement Vouchers
- Certificate of Status of Fund/Statement of Receipts and Disbursement (separate for each project and released amount should at least be 50% liquidated) duly certified and verified by the COA
- Joint site inspection report of both NEDA and Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) Regional Offices (for 20% final release)

Final Release (20% of Grant) For Civil Works

- LGU letter request
- NEDA endorsement of request
- Perfected Contract – if through contracts/
Program of Work – if through administration
- PBAC Resolution of Award
- Notice of Award
- Notice to Proceed (or Notice to Commence Work)
- CSF and SORD (separate for each project and released amount should at least be 50% liquidated) duly certified and verified by the COA
- Certificate of Completion and Acceptance
- Acceptance and Turn-over
- Joint site inspection report of both NEDA and BLGF Regional Offices No. V (for 20% final release)

LGUs are required to submit (through NEDA) COA Inspection Report of their project(s) within 90 days after final release of KR 2 grant.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Design of monitoring forms (e.g., RPMC Forms 1,2,3)
- Use of Area Team members for provincial monitoring
- Joint NRO-PPDO monitoring
- Joint NEDA-DOF-DBM monitoring
- Submission of monitoring reports from PPDOs and NROs to NEDA Central Office and ICC
- NEDA Submission of Project Completion Report to Japanese Government

B. Utilization Framework for the Agriculture Component

General

The allocation for the agriculture component will be used to augment domestic resources for financing activities in support to national food security objectives and the agriculture and fisheries modernization agenda of the government. More specifically, it shall seek to support initiatives/activities aimed at addressing the following concerns: i) income enhancement and profitability for small farmers and fisherfolk; ii) ensuring food security of the poor (availability, adequacy, accessibility and affordability of food supply at all times); and iii) sustainability of agriculture projects in poorer LGUs.

Types of Projects Eligible for Funding

Projects that would be eligible for assistance under this facility should fall under any of the following categories:

- ❖ Support to Agricultural Production
 - Rural Infrastructure (small irrigation projects, farm to market roads, and related infrastructure support projects)
 - Seed Production and Dispersal
 - Establishment of Techno-demo Farms
 - Production and Distribution of Farm Inputs
 - Research and Development
 - Documentation/Dissemination of Improved Package of Technologies/Best Farm Practices
- ❖ Support to Small/Micro Agribusiness/Enterprise Development
 - Start-up capital for agri and fishery based micro-enterprises (e.g., tocino-making, balot-making, etc.)
 - Capability-building/training on microenterprise development

❖ **Marketing Support**

- Establishment of Post Harvest Facilities (Drying, Storage, Processing)
- Farm to Market Transport Services
- Market Development and Investment Promotion
- Market Information and Dissemination
- Products Standardization and Food Safety

❖ **Institutional/Human Resource Development**

- Training and Extension (for LGU extension force, farmers and fisherfolk)
- Capability Building of RFUs, LGUs Farmers and Fisherfolk Cooperatives/Organizations
- Establishment/upgrading of Farmers/Fisherfolk's Training Centers and Facilities

Eligible Proponents

Any of the following entities may seek funding assistance from this facility for projects falling under any of the categories specified herein:

- Farmers' and Fishermen's Cooperatives/Associations duly registered with any government agency authorized to register (e.g., Security and Exchange Commission, Cooperative Development Authority);
- Non-Government Organizations and Private Voluntary Organizations duly registered with any government agency authorized to register (e.g., SEC);
- Bureaus, Services, Regional Field Units of the Department of Agriculture and its attached agencies;
- State Universities and Colleges (SUCs);
- Local Government Units (LGUs)

Priority Geographic Areas

Priority areas may vary under each tranche. These shall be identified/decided by the Secretary of Agriculture. However, 5th and 6th class municipalities of the target areas will be prioritized.

Allocation Scheme

Allocation of funds for any of the projects falling under any of the categories specified herein shall be purely on a competitive basis. This will allow quick disbursement of funds to proposals that are ready for implementation.

Counterpart Requirement

Proponents will be required to put up counterpart in cash or kind, depending on the project cost and consistent with existing government policies on counterparting schemes. This requirement will encourage proponent to be committed in implementing the project.

General Guidelines for Evaluating Project Proposals

- 1) The project should have short gestation period (i.e. implementation not exceeding two years).
- 2) The project must be one that is not likely to be funded under the regular programs of the government agencies either due to budgetary shortfalls or non-coverage of the area.
- 3) The project should be socially acceptable to the community, economically and technically feasible.
- 4) Community-based participation in project planning and implementation promoted.
- 5) The demonstrated need of target beneficiaries will be satisfied by the project.
- 6) The project shows potentials for continuity/sustainability after assistance had been terminated.
- 7) Proponents have the capability to undertake the project as well as the ability to provide counterpart funds.

Procedure for Availment of Assistance

- 1) DA will issue project calls to concerned LGUs, NGOs, PVOs and attached agencies through the DA-RFUs and the Regional Development Councils (RDCs).
- 2) Eligible proponents shall submit project proposals for funding assistance directly to the National Agricultural and Fishery Council, with the following documents:
 - Letter of intent to avail of assistance signed by the agency head for DA bureaus/attached agencies and for SCUs, Regional Executive Director of DA RFUs and the local chief executive (LCE) for the LGUs. In the case of the LGUs, a Council Resolution designating the LCE to transact and sign documents for and in behalf of the LGU he/she is representing should accompany the letter of intent. In the case of NGOs and PVOs, it will be a Board Resolution designating the head of the organization to transact and sign documents for and in behalf of the organization.
 - Letter of endorsement from at least one of the following: LGU, RDC, head of DA-RFU, and/or head of DA attached agency in the region where the project will be implemented.

Project Proposal Screening, Evaluation and Approval

- 1) The Special Projects Division of NAFC (SPD-NAFC) shall check the conformity of the submitted project proposals with the prescribed parameters of the guidelines herein set forth.
- 2) Project proposals which passed the screening and pre-evaluation shall be evaluated in coordination with the concerned technical agencies. Aside from ensuring project viability, this process will eliminate the possibility of funding duplicate activities.
- 3) After the necessary revisions (if any), all project proposals will be forwarded to the Executive Director, NAFC for notation and recommendation and then to the Office of the Secretary for final approval and prioritization before endorsement to the Government of Japan (GOJ) for funding assistance under the KR2.

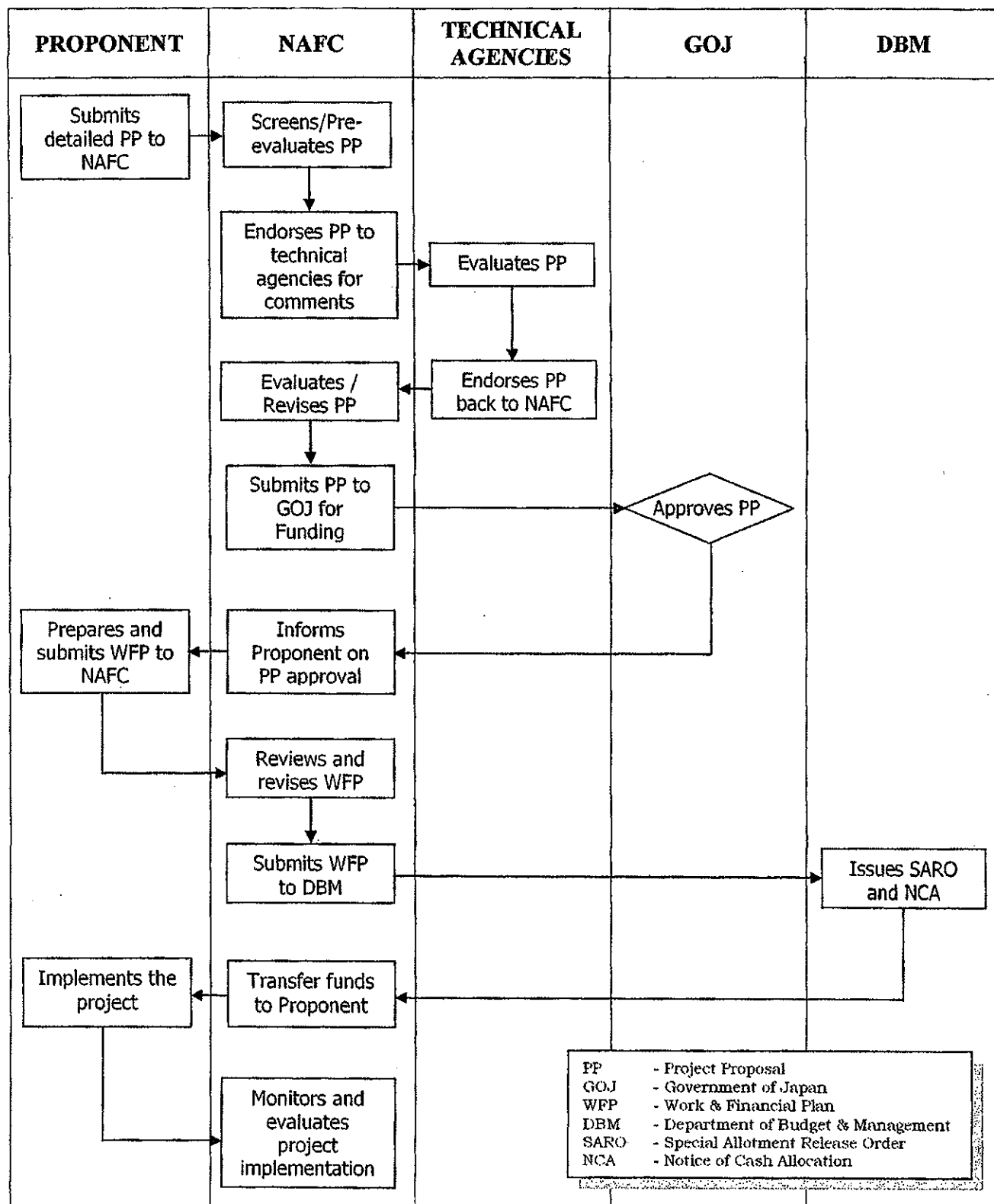
Funds Flow Mechanism

- 1) Upon approval of the project proposal by the GOJ, the proponent shall be advised to prepare and submit the project's Work and Financial Plan (WFP).
- 2) NAFC shall request from the Bureau of Treasury a Certificate of Funds Availability (CFA) and Remittance Advice (RA).
- 3) NAFC shall then evaluate/revise the WFP and finally endorse to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) the WFP together with the CFA, RA and the Japanese Concurrence.
- 4) Upon receipt of the Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) from the DBM, NAFC shall release the funds to the proponent.

Monitoring and Post-Project Implementation

- 1) The disposition and utilization of the KR2 funds shall be monitored and reviewed by NAFC during the entire period of project implementation.
- 2) The regular monitoring of the actual implementation of the projects shall be conducted by the SPD-NAFC. Attached as Annex B are the prescribed monitoring forms.
- 3) All monitoring activities shall be done in coordination with the concerned DA RFUs, Bureaus and Attached agencies in the concerned region.

KR-2: PROCEEDS UTILIZATION FLOWCHART



**RP-JAPAN INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM
Proceeds Utilization Procedure
Timeline of Activities**

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE CENTER	DURATION
1. Submission of detailed Project Proposal (PP) to NAFC	Proponent	
2. Screening/Pre-evaluation of PP	NAFC	2 weeks
3. Presentation of PP to DA-Oversight Committee	NAFC	2 weeks
4. Endorsement of PP to technical agencies for evaluation	NAFC	1 week
5. Evaluation of PP	Concerned technical agencies	3 weeks
6. Evaluation/Revision of PP	NAFC	1 week
7. Submission of PP to Government of Japan for funding	NAFC	1 week
8. Approval of PP	Government of Japan	6 months
9. Feedback to proponent on PP approval	NAFC	1 week
10. Preparation and submission of Work and Financial Plan (WFP) to NAFC	Proponent	3 weeks
11. Finalization of WFP	NAFC	1 week
12. Submission of the WFP to Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	NAFC	1 week
13. Evaluation of WFP for the issuance of Special Allotment Release Order and Notice of Cash Allocation	DBM	3 months
14. Fund transfer to Proponent	NAFC	staggered w/in the year
15. Implementation of the Project	Proponent	within one year
16. Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation	NAFC	bi-monthly w/in the year
17. Submission of quarterly reports	NAFC	quarterly w/in the year

Note: Activities 1 to 8 will only be done once, while 9 to 17 will be done on a yearly basis depending on the project duration

PROJECT PROPOSAL OUTLINE

TITLE PAGE

- I. PROJECT TITLE:
- II. PROJECT PROPONENT:
- III. BUDGET:
- IV. DURATION:

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- I. PROJECT BACKGROUND/RATIONALE
- II. OBJECTIVES
 - General/long range
 - Specific/medium/short range
- III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT
 - a. Key Features of the Project
 - b. Methodology/Strategies of Implementation
 - c. Socio-economic Impact
- IV. SUSTAINABILITY
- V. ASSUMPTIONS
- VI. BUDGET
- VII. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

ANNEXES:

- A. Organizational Structures and Linkages
- B. Feasibility Studies (Optional)
- C. Other Information on the project

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SPECIFIC SECTIONS:

TITLE PAGE

I. PROJECT TITLE

Write the complete title of the project.

II. PROJECT PROPONENT

Write the name and address of the proponent.

III. BUDGET

Write the total amount required to implement the project.

Indicate the amount/cost of equity and the amount being requested.

IV. DURATION

Timetable of project implementation

PROJECT PROPOSAL PROPER

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND/RATIONALE

Describe briefly why you want to engage in this project. State the problems you want to address and solve and how the project intends to solve these problems.

II. OBJECTIVES

State in explicit terms what the project hopes to achieve when implemented. Objectives should also be expressed in measurable terms:

Examples:

- to train 200 farmers in multicropping technology

- to build a processing plant for mungbean in the municipality of Cabuyao
- to increase farmers' income by 20%

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Describe the project components, plans and strategies to achieve the specific objectives of the project. How do you intend to carry out the project? Discuss methods and procedures to be used and the capacity of the organization to implement such strategies.

IV. VIABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

State in a clear and unmistakable manner the mechanisms through which the proposed project is carried out. Present in detail the cost and benefit analysis with direct implications as to the expected return of investment vis a vis the allocated budget. Expound on how the project would benefit direct and indirect beneficiaries after the project's budget shall have been exhausted. Describe the operations of the scheme. Explain how the project implementation will be sustained even after the termination of the project.

V. ASSUMPTIONS

Describe what other developments must take place (or not to take place) in order for the project to succeed. Here are possible elements of this section:

- involvement of government agencies
- resource availability
- participation of private and other organized groups

VI. BUDGET

Indicate all items of expense needed for the project to operationalize and also all expenses during the operations. Indicate which expense items will be shouldered by the proponent.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Make a clear routine of the project implementation. List down the programmed activities and provide a time-table for each activity and resources to be used (man/money/materials) including target dates that they are expected to be accomplished. Present this in a tabulated form and in chronological manner.

VIII. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organization chart should give information about your organization's management capability and capacity to undertake the project you are proposing. Cite trainings, education and experiences of officers, project managers and persons to be directly involved in the project. List skills of workers that can be tapped for the project.

別添 2 見返り資金プロジェクト一覧

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY COUNCIL
Special Projects Division

JAPAN INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION (2KR) PROGRAM



LIST OF ON-LINE PROJECTS

As of October 6, 2003

PROJECT TITLE	AMOUNT (Php)
1. Capability Building & Extension Program	40,000,000.00
2. Expanded LEAD	160,000,000.00
3. Project for Tobacco Farmer	25,600,000.00
4. Abaca Fiber Production Enhancement Program in Leyte	26,232,070.00
5. Agribusiness Investment Development Project	45,000,000.00
6. Development of Standards for Agriculture and Fisheries Product Including Machinery	20,000,000.00
7. Provincial Level Rice Seed Conditioning and Storage Center	150,000,000.00
8. Post-harvest and Processing Facilities for Corn	200,000,000.00
9. Establishment of Seaweed Village Ecozones	33,000,000.00
10. Market Research, Development and Promotion	75,000,000.00
11. Fillet Processing Plant	20,000,000.00
12. Agribusiness Service Center Expanded Program	50,000,000.00
13. Investment in Dissemination of Innovative Technologies to Overcome Seasonality and Improve Safety of the Peri-urban Vegetables	41,613,900.00
14. Development of Coconut-derived Esters for Power Use and for the Industrialization of Small Coconut Farms	50,000,000.00
15. HVCC, NAFC-DA Crop Development Program for High Value Crops-Phase II	50,000,000.00
16. Genetics Development Program	14,000,000.00
17. Agri-Aqua Equipment Leasing Program	300,000,000.00
18. Agriculture and Fisheries R & D Programs	236,875,620.57

別添 3 協議議事録

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON THE STUDY ON THE JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROGRAM
FOR THE INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION
IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

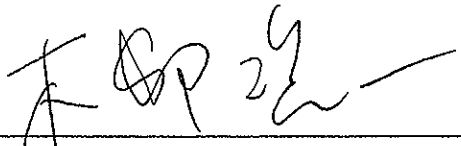
In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as "the Philippines") for a commodity assistance under the Grant Aid Program for the Increase of Food Production (hereinafter referred to as "2KR") for fiscal year 2003, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a study and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to the Philippines a Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Senichi Kimura, Senior Assistant, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is scheduled to stay in the Philippines from 5th October, 2003 to 17th October, 2003.

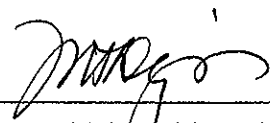
The Team held a series of discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as "GOP") and other stakeholders.

As a result of discussions and field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described in the ATTACHMENT.

Quezon City, 10th October, 2003



Mr. Senichi Kimura
Leader
Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Ms. Maridel Trinidad-Dizon
Executive Director
National Agricultural and Fishery Council
Department of Agriculture

ATTACHMENT

1. Procedures of 2KR

- 1-1. The Philippine side understood the objectives and procedures of 2KR explained by the Team, as described in ANNEX-I.
- 1-2. The Philippine side will take the necessary measures for smooth implementation of 2KR as described in ANNEX-I.

2. 2KR System of Execution

2-1. The Responsible and Implementing Organization

2KR program in the Philippines is divided into two phases, Monetization Phase described in general information, ANNEX-II and Utilization Phase in ANNEX-III.

2-1-1 Monetization Phase

The National Agricultural and Fishery Council (hereinafter referred to as "NAFC") is the responsible organization for the comprehensive execution of 2KR Monetization Phase, wherein the supplied commodities are sold in the local market. The Special Projects Division, specifically, the Resource Management Section (hereinafter referred to as "RMS"), NAFC implements the following main tasks on the phase in cooperation with other relevant organizations such as Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "DA"), and so forth.

- (a) To prepare the groundwork and proposal of proposed programs.
- (b) To coordinate with government and private entities and negotiate with the Government of Japan through its embassy the terms and conditions of the proposed agreements. (RMS is in charge of other agricultural commodity assistance under the bilateral aid programs such as Japan Non-Project Type Grant, US Public Law 480 Title I Program, US Section 416(B) Program.)
- (c) To ensure implementation of substantive and procedural provisions of the agreement.
- (d) To review and update guidelines on procurement of goods consistent with the terms and conditions of the agreement.
- (e) To review and update guidelines on local sale and monetization of goods under the grants
- (f) To facilitate shipment and delivery of goods.
- (g) To establish and maintain linkage with foreign assistance programs and donor institutions.

2-1-1 Utilization Phase

DA through NAFC and in coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (hereinafter referred to as "DBM") and National Economic Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "NEDA") is the authority for Utilization Phase wherein proceeds are utilized to fund social/environmental projects and agriculture and fishery-based projects.

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2-2. Organizational Structure

ANNEX-IV shows the organizational structure of NAFC.

2-2-1 Monetization Phase

ANNEX-V shows the Procedural Flowchart on the Management of the Japanese 2KR Grant.

2-2-2 Utilization Phase

ANNEX-VI shows the utilization guideline flowchart.

3. Target Areas, Crops and Requested Items

3-1. Target crop of 2KR of fiscal year 2003 is rice.

3-2. The requested items are fertilizers and agricultural machineries as described in ANNEX-VII

3-2. The Philippine side explained priority target areas and required amount of fertilizers based on the needs of rice crop as a request on 2KR 2003 shown in ANNEX-VIII.

3-3. DA emphasized the necessity of agricultural machineries to demonstrate the mechanization of rice cultivation in Mindanao area (Region 11, 12 and ARMM) in support of the Ginutuang Masaganang Ani (GMA) Rice Program. The Team expressed that further examination is necessary to confirm the justification of requested agricultural machineries and asked for detailed data and information. DA agreed to submit them by the end of October, 2003.

3-4. In addition to the original request, the Philippine side proposed to increase the volume of Ammonium Sulfate.

4. Counterpart Fund

4-1. The Philippine side explained that it has made efforts for proper management and use of the Counterpart Fund based on the "2KR Program Funds Utilization Guidelines" approved by NEDA-Investment Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "ICC").

4-2. The Philippine side explained that it has prioritized projects aimed at poverty reduction and that benefit small scale farmers for the use of the Counterpart Fund.

4-3. The Philippine side explained that all transactions, disbursement for projects funded by Counterpart Funds are subject to the existing budgeting, accounting and auditing rules and regulations of the Philippine Government through the Department of Budget and Management (hereinafter referred to as "DBM") and the Commission on Audit (hereinafter referred to as "COA") rules and regulations. Services of private or third party auditor are hired to assess and evaluate some funded projects.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

5-1. The Philippine side explained the results of distribution on fertilizers from 1999 to 2001 and agricultural machineries from 1999 to 2002 attached in Annex-IX as well as the status of Counterpart Fund as shown in Annex-X. In general, the programs have been managed properly.



- 5-2. The Philippine side explained the Monitoring and Evaluation system as follows;
- 1) NAFC conducts random monitoring of discharging and distribution of goods procured under the 2KR. An evaluation system is currently being undertaken based on data gathered from the companies/cooperatives that participated in the 25th tranche. Provisional evaluation report with currently available data and information will be submitted to the Japanese side by the end of October 2003.
 - 2) For projects funded by the proceeds or the Counterpart Fund, the proponents submit a semestral accomplishment report to NAFC. The sample of the format of the accomplishment report is shown in the Annex-XI. Aside from the physical performance, a periodic disbursement report is also submitted, which is a requirement before another fund allocation is released.
 - 3) Some proponents commission an independent evaluating firm to conduct project evaluation. Projects with impact evaluation include some programs funded by Counterpart Fund such as the Livelihood Enhancement for Agricultural Development (LEAD), the Farm Level Grains Center (FLGC) and the Multi-Livestock Dispersal Loan Program (MLDLP).
- 5-3. Both sides agreed that the Consultative Committee Meetings and the Liaison Meetings will be held as constituted in Annex-I.

6. Other relevant issues

- 6-1. The Philippine side agreed to continue giving wider opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the 2KR program.
- 6-2. The Philippine side agreed to publish the study report to the public in Japan and relevant organizations.
- 6-3. The Philippine side requested to have the copy of the result of the Study as feedback.
- 6-4. The Philippine side explained that in recent years, a part of the procured items has not been distributed to Asian Development Bank-assisted irrigation project areas in consideration for the effective monetization of the commodities. Further, the Philippine side requested such provision be deleted from future Exchange of Notes.
- 6-5. The Philippine side suggested expanding sources of goods to include countries other than the DAC countries to improve the procurement of requested materials.

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ANNEX-I	Japan's Grant Aid Program for Increase of Food Production (2KR)
ANNEX-II	General Information on Monetization Phase
ANNEX-III	2KR Fund Utilization Process
ANNEX-IV	NAFC Organizational Structure
ANNEX-V	Procedural Flowchart on the Management of the Japanese 2KR Grant
ANNEX-VI	Flowchart of the Utilization Guideline
ANNEX-VII	Contents of Request for FY2003
ANNEX-VIII	GMA Rice Program Target Areas for Certified Seeds Cultivation, CY 2004 by Provinces
ANNEX-IX	Distribution Status of Items Monetized by NAFC
ANNEX-X	Status of Counterpart Fund Managed by NAFC
ANNEX-XI	Accomplishment Report Format (Sample)



ANNEX - I

Japan's Grant Aid Program for Increase of Food Production (2KR)

1. Japan's 2KR Program

1) Main objectives of Japan's 2KR Program

Many countries in the developing world face chronic food shortages. Reduced yields due to factors such as harsh climate and harmful pests are a serious problem. A fundamental solution to the food problems in developing countries requires, above all, increase of food production through self-reliant efforts on the part of such countries.

To cooperate with the efforts of developing countries to achieve sufficient food production, the Government of Japan has been extending program for the increase of Food Production (Japan's 2KR Program) since 1977.

2KR aims at providing fertilizer, agricultural machinery & equipment and others to assist food production programs in developing countries which are striving to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

2) Counterpart fund

A recipient of 2KR is obliged to open a bank account and deposit local currency half of the FOB value of the procured equipment & materials in principle within a period of 4 years from the date of the signing of the E/N (Exchange of Notes). The fund is called the "2KR counterpart fund" and it is to be used for the purpose of economic and social development, including agricultural forestry and/or fisheries development, and for the increase of food production in the recipient country. Therefore 2KR can have double benefits; through direct procurement of agricultural input under the grant and through the counterpart fund to support local development activities.

2. Eligible Countries for 2KR

Any developing country making efforts to increase food production in order to reach self-sufficiency is potentially eligible to receive 2KR. The following factors are taken into consideration in the selection of recipient countries:

- 1) The supply and demand of staple foods and agricultural input in the country,
- 2) The existence of a well-defined plan for increase of food production, and
- 3) The past records of Japanese grant aid in the agricultural sector.

3. Procedures and Standard Implementation Schedule of 2KR

The standard procedures of 2KR are outlined in the Flow Chart.

- 1) Application (made by a prospective recipient country)
- 2) Study (Analysis of application, involving field surveys, with findings to be compiled as a report)
- 3) Appraisal and approval (appropriateness and rationale of application to be assessed and approved by the Government of Japan)
- 4) Exchange of Notes (E/N are signed by the two government concerned)
- 5) Recommendation of Procurement Management Agent by JICA
- 6) Conclusion of a procurement management contract with Procurement Management Agent and the verification of the contract
- 7) Tendering and contracting
- 8) Verification of contract
- 9) Shipment and payment



10) Confirmation of the arrival of goods

Detailed descriptions of the steps are as follows.

3-1. Application (Request for 2KR)

To receive 2KR, a recipient country has to submit a request to the Government of Japan. A request for 2KR is made by filling out the 2KR questionnaire which is sent annually to potential recipient countries by the Government of Japan.

3-2. Study, Appraisal and Approval

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will dispatch the preliminary study mission to countries which could be recipient country of that fiscal year. The study includes:

- 1) Confirmation of background, objectives and expected benefits of the project
- 2) Evaluation of suitability of the project for the 2KR scheme
- 3) Recommendation of project components
- 4) Estimation of program cost
- 5) Preparation of a report

The following points are given particular importance when a request is studied:

- 1) Usage of agricultural input requested
- 2) Distribution plan of agricultural input requested
- 3) External audit system on the Counterpart Fund
- 4) Holding liaison meetings
- 5) Consultation with stakeholders in the process of 2KR

The Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for 2KR based on the study report prepared by JICA and the results of its appraisals are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

After approval by the Cabinet, the Grant Aid becomes official with the Exchange of Notes (E/N) signed by the Government of Japan and the Government of recipient country.

3-3. Procurement Methods and Procedures after the E/N

The details of procedural steps involved after signing of the E/N and up to the payment stage are described as follows:

1) Procedural details

Procedural details on the procurement of goods under 2KR are to be agreed upon between the authorities of the two governments concerned at the time of the signing of the E/N.

Essential points to be agreed upon are outlined as follows:

- a) JICA is in a position to expedite the proper execution of the program
- b) The recipient government ("Recipient") will procure the goods in accordance with JICA's "Guidelines for Procurement Procedures under Japan's Grant Aid for Increase of Food Production"
- c) Tender documents and detailed evaluation reports are to be reviewed by JICA.



2) Focal Points of "Guidelines for Procurement Management Services under the Japan's Grant Aid for Increase of Food Production"

a) Procurement Management Agent

The Procurement Management Agent ("the Agent") is an Agent to provide the services ("the Services ") of managing the procurement procedures of products and supervising the work to be undertaken by a contracted supplier.

The obligation of the Agent is to contribute to the smooth execution of 2KR by application of its technical expertise, behaving with fairness and impartiality to the Supplier on one hand and securing the confidence of the Recipient on the other.

b) Contract with the Agent

The Recipient shall conclude an employment contract with the Agent according to the recommendation by JICA for the Services described in item c) below.

The Agent will provide the Services on behalf of the Recipient after verification of the contract by the Government of Japan.

c) The Services to be provided are:

1) to prepare the tender documents necessary for tendering, with full confirmation of the Recipient's views on procurement method, supplier's contract, conditions and eligibility of the tenderers;

2) to make certain that tender is carried out fairly and appropriately;

3) to provide appropriate supervision of and give guidance to the Supplier ;and

4) to assist in the reporting of the counterpart fund.

d) Verification of contract

The contract concluded between the Recipient and the Agent shall become effective only after verification of the contract by the Government of Japan in accordance with the E/N.

Prior to the verification of the contract by the Government of Japan, JICA shall examine the contract.

e) Period of Execution

The contract shall clearly state the period of execution of the Services. The period of execution shall not extend beyond the time limits of validity of the Grant as stipulated in the E/N.

f) Contract prices

The total amount of the contract price shall not exceed the 2KR amount referred to in the E/N.

g) Payment

The recipient shall conclude a Banking Arrangement (B/A) with an authorized foreign exchange bank of Japan immediately after signing the E/N in order to make payment in accordance with the verified contract.

In accordance with the E/N, the contract shall have a clause stating that "payment shall be made in Japanese Yen through an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Recipient or its designated authority".

Payment shall be made in accordance with the criteria set forth by the Government of Japan.

3) Focal Points of "Guidelines for Procurement Procedure under Japan's Grant Aid for Increase of Food Production"



- a) Procurement Method
The grant is required to be used the grant with due consideration to economy and efficiency without discrimination requiring those who are eligible to provide the needed goods. JICA considers that Competitive Tendering is the best procedure to satisfy these principles.
- b) Type of Contract
The contract should be concluded on the basis of a lump sum price.
- c) Size of Contract
The size of the tender lot should be determined in a way to obtain the broadest possible scope of competition.
- d) Advertising
The tender notice should be advertised in at least one newspaper in general circulation in the recipient country (or neighboring countries) or Japan and in the official gazette, if any, of the recipient country.
- e) Tender Documents
The rights and obligations of the Recipient, vis-a-vis tenderers for the goods to be procured for the program, are governed by the tender documents issued by the Recipient.
Tender documents should be so worded as to permit and encourage competitive tendering. They should describe as clearly as possible the goods to be procured, qualifications required of the tenderer, eligible source countries, size of contracts, the place and timing of delivery, insurance, transportation, bonds and warranties as well as other pertinent terms.
- f) Time Interval between Invitation and Submission of Tenders
Generally, not less than 30 days from the date of invitation for tenders should be allowed.
- g) Opening of Tenders
Tenders shall be opened in public in the recipient country or Japan where tenderers' representatives are allowed to attend as witnesses.
- h) Evaluation of Tenders
Tender evaluations should be consistent with the terms and conditions stated in the tender documents. Those tenders which substantially conform to the technical specifications, and are responsive to other stipulations of the tender documents, shall be judged on the basis of their submitted price, and the tenderer who submitted the lowest price shall be designated as the successful tenderer.
A detailed evaluation report of tenders, giving the reasons for their acceptance or rejection, shall be prepared by the recipient country.
- i) Rejection of Tenders
All tenders should not be rejected nor new tenders be invited using the same specifications solely for the purpose of obtaining lower prices in the new tender, except in the case where the lowest tender bids exceed the cost estimates. Rejection of all tenders may only be justified when tenders do not comply with the tender documents.
- j) Award of Contract
The contract shall be awarded, within the period specified for the validity of the tender, to the tenderer who, in compliance with the conditions and specifications stipulated in the

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tender documents, offers the lowest price.

k) Balance

In the event that there is an excess amount of money remaining above the bid resulting from the tender, the balance shall be considered for use in the purchase of an additional quantity of goods, subject to consultation with the Government of Japan.

l) Verification of the Contracts

The contracts for the program shall become effective upon verification by the Government of Japan. The Recipient shall submit two originals signed contract to the Government of Japan for verification.

m) Payment

The payment for each contract shall be made at the time of shipment of the goods against the presentation of shipping documents under the Authorization to Pay (A/P), which shall be separately issued for each contract by the Recipient or its designated authority immediately after the verification of each contract.

4. Undertakings by the Recipient

The government of the recipient country will take necessary measures:

- 1) To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in the recipient country and prompt internal transportation therein of the goods purchased under 2KR.
- 2) To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the goods and services under the Verified Contracts.
- 3) To ensure that the goods purchased under 2KR will make an effective contribution to the increase of food production and eventually to stabilize and develop the recipient country's economy.
- 4) To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by 2KR, necessary for the execution of 2KR.
- 5) To maintain and use the goods procured under 2KR properly and effectively.
- 6) To introduce the external audit system on the Counterpart Fund.
- 7) To give priority to projects for small scale farmer and poverty reduction for the use of the Counterpart Fund.
- 8) To monitor and evaluate the progress of 2KR and to submit a report to the Government of Japan every year.

5. Consultative Committee

5-1. The purpose of establishment on the Consultative Committee

The Government of Japan and the Government of recipient country will establish a consultative committee ("Committee") in order to discuss any matter, including deposit of counterpart fund and its usage, for the purpose of effective implementation in recipient country. The Committee will meet in principal in recipient country at least once a year.

5-2. The member of the Committee

1) Principal member

Principal member shall be the representative of the Government of recipient country and the



Government of Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan or Embassy of Japan). The number of the representatives in each Government will not be limited and not be necessary to be equal (the representative from implementing organization of the Project in recipient country shall be included as a member).

2) The chairman

The chairman shall be appointed from the representative of the Government of the Recipient Country.

5-3. Other participants

1) JICA

The representative of JICA (Headquarter of JICA or JICA local office in recipient country) will be invited to the Committee as observer and support the Government of Japan as the organization of encouraging effective implementation of 2KR.

2) JICS

The representative of JICS will be invited to the Committee provides advisory service to the Government of recipient country and work as the secretariat of the Committee. The role of the secretariat will be such as collecting information related to the 2KR, preparing the material for discussion and making the Record of Discussion on the Committee.

5-4. Term of Reference of the Committee

The subject centered on the below shall be discussed in the Committee.

- 1) To discuss the progress of distribution and utilization of the goods in the recipient country purchased under the Project.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of utilization of the product in recipient country for the production of staple food.
- 3) In case there are some problems (especially the delay of distribution and utilization of the product and deposit of the counterpart fund), opinion exchanges for solving such problems, progress report of implementation of countermeasures by the recipient Government, suggestion by the Government of Japan, shall be done in the Committee.
- 4) To confirm and report the deposit of the counterpart fund
- 5) To exchange views on the effective utilization of the counterpart fund
- 6) To discuss the promotion and the publicity of the projects financed by the counterpart fund.
- 7) Others

6. Liaison Meeting

6-1. The purpose of establishment on the Liaison Meeting

The Government of Japan and the Government of recipient country will establish a Liaison Meeting in order to discuss any matter, including deposit of counterpart fund and its usage, for the purpose



of effective implementation in recipient country. The Liaison Meeting will meet in recipient country at least three times a year.

6-2. Terms of Reference of the Liaison Meeting

The subject centered on the below shall be discussed in the Liaison Meeting.

- 1) To discuss the progress of distribution and utilization of the goods in the recipient country purchased under the Project.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of utilization of the product in recipient country for the production of staple food.
- 3) In case there are some problems (especially the delay of distribution and utilization of the product and deposit of the counterpart fund), opinion exchanges for solving such problems, progress report of implementation of countermeasures by the recipient Government, suggestion by the Japanese side, shall be done in the Liaison Meeting.
- 4) To confirm and report the deposit of the counterpart fund
- 5) To exchange views on the effective utilization of the counterpart fund
- 6) To discuss the promotion and the publicity of the projects financed by the counterpart fund.
- 7) Others

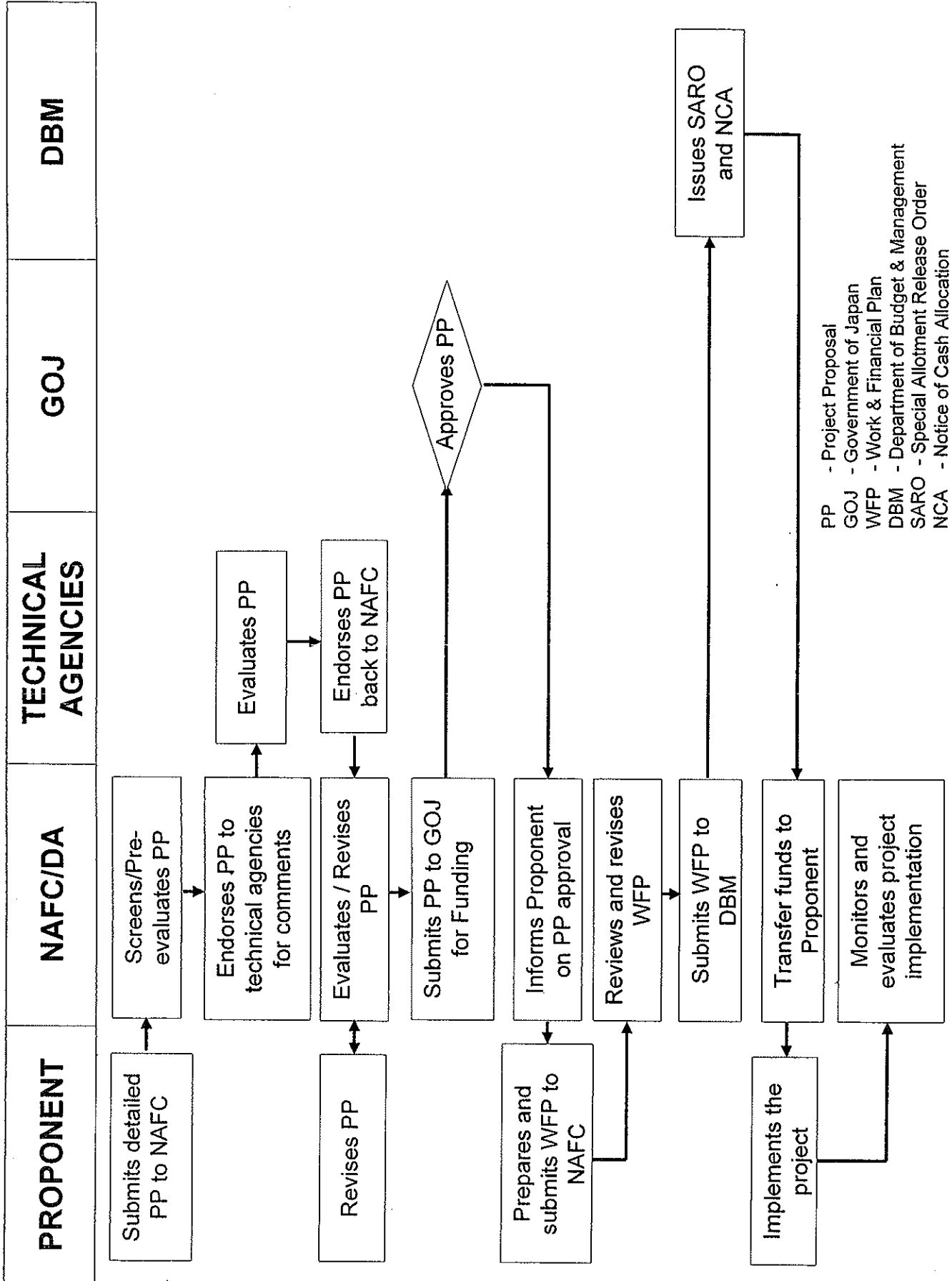


ANNEX-II General Information on Monetization Phase

Name of Country	REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Name of Projects	RP-JAPAN INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM (2KR)
Organization which submit request	NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY COUNCIL (NAFC) Person in charge: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Organization responsible for comprehensive execution	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
Organization responsible for Item-wise execution (Fertilizer)	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SEC.
Organization responsible for Item-wise execution (Agricultural Chemicals)	NOT APPLICABLE (N/A) Person in charge: N/A
Organization responsible for Item-wise execution (Agricultural Machinery)	GMA RICE PROGRAM Person in charge: GMA RICE PROGRAM DIRECTOR
Organization which prepares requests	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SEC.
Organization responsible for tender	NAFC Person in charge: CHAIRMAN, BIDS & AWARD COMMITTEE
Signer for Supplier's Contract/Procurement Management Agent Contract	NAFC Person in charge: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Organization responsible for supervising distribution (Fertilizer)	FERTILIZER COMPANIES/DISTRIBUTORS, COOPERATIVES Person in charge: MKTG. DIR./PRESIDENT/CHAIRMAN
Organization responsible for supervising distribution (Agricultural Chemicals)	N/A
Organization responsible for supervising distribution (Agricultural Machinery)	GMA RICE PROGRAM - DA RFU'S Person in charge: GMA RICE PROGRAM DIRECTOR REGIONS XI, XII AND ARMM
Organization responsible for counterpart fund deposit	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, CASH & DISBURSEMENT SEC
Organization which makes Banking Arrangement (B/A)	BANK OF TOKYO-MITSUBISHI LTD Person in charge: THE MANAGER
Organization responsible for supervising	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
Organization which issue Authorization to Pay (A/P)	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
Organization responsible for supervising	NAFC Person in charge: CHIEF, SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

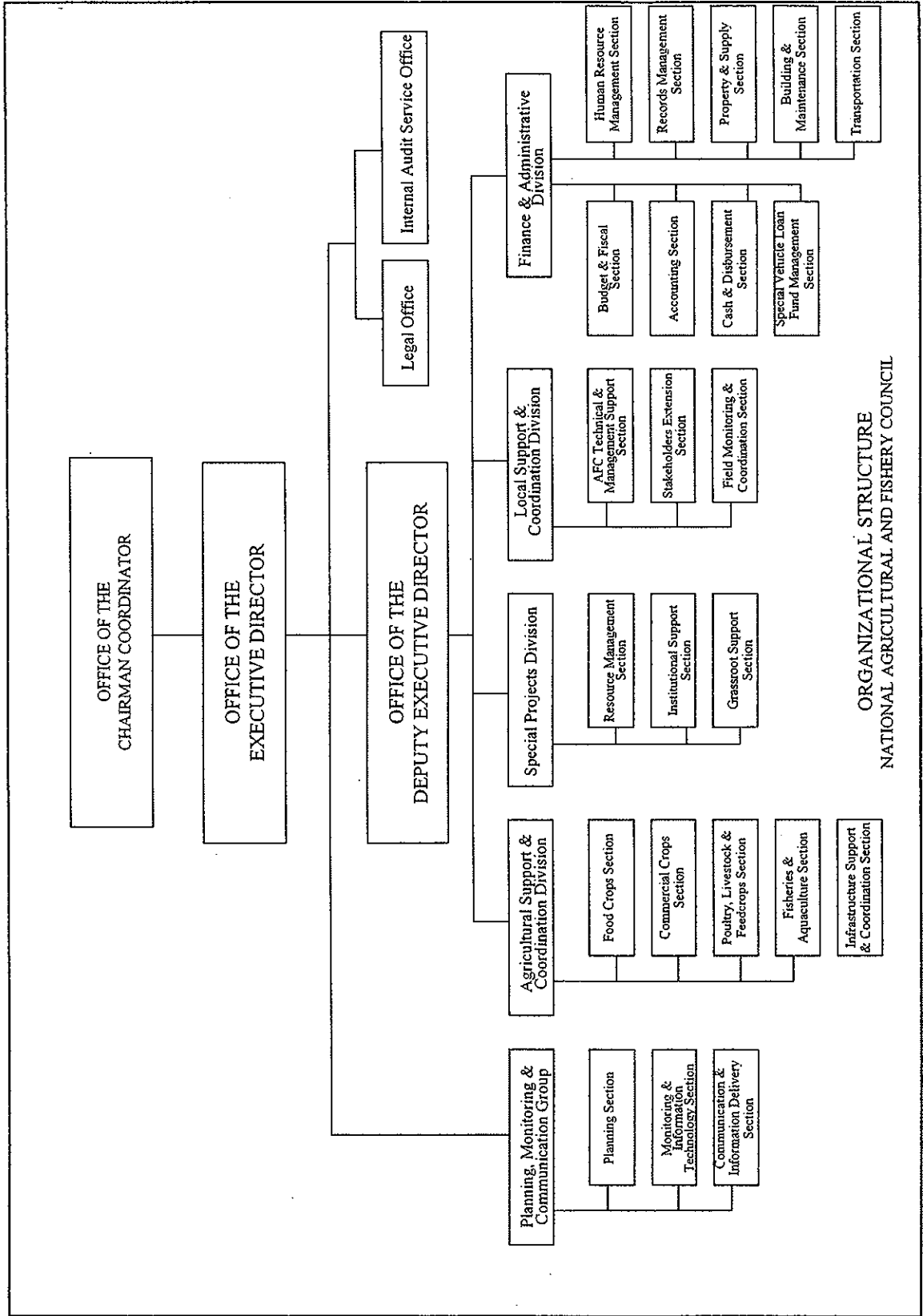
2KR Fund Utilization Process

ANNEX-III



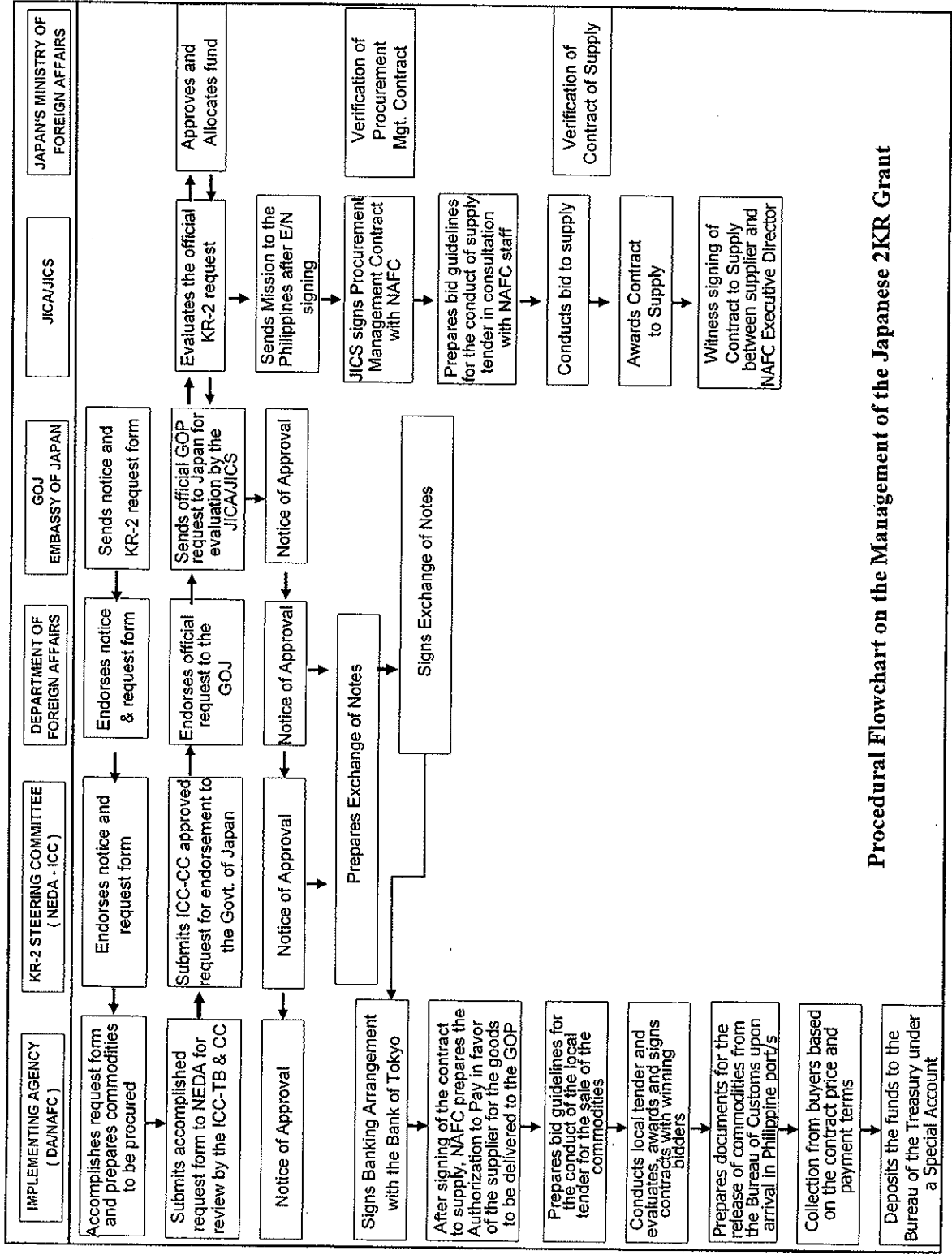
- PP - Project Proposal
- GOJ - Government of Japan
- WFP - Work & Financial Plan
- DBM - Department of Budget & Management
- SARO - Special Allotment Release Order
- NCA - Notice of Cash Allocation

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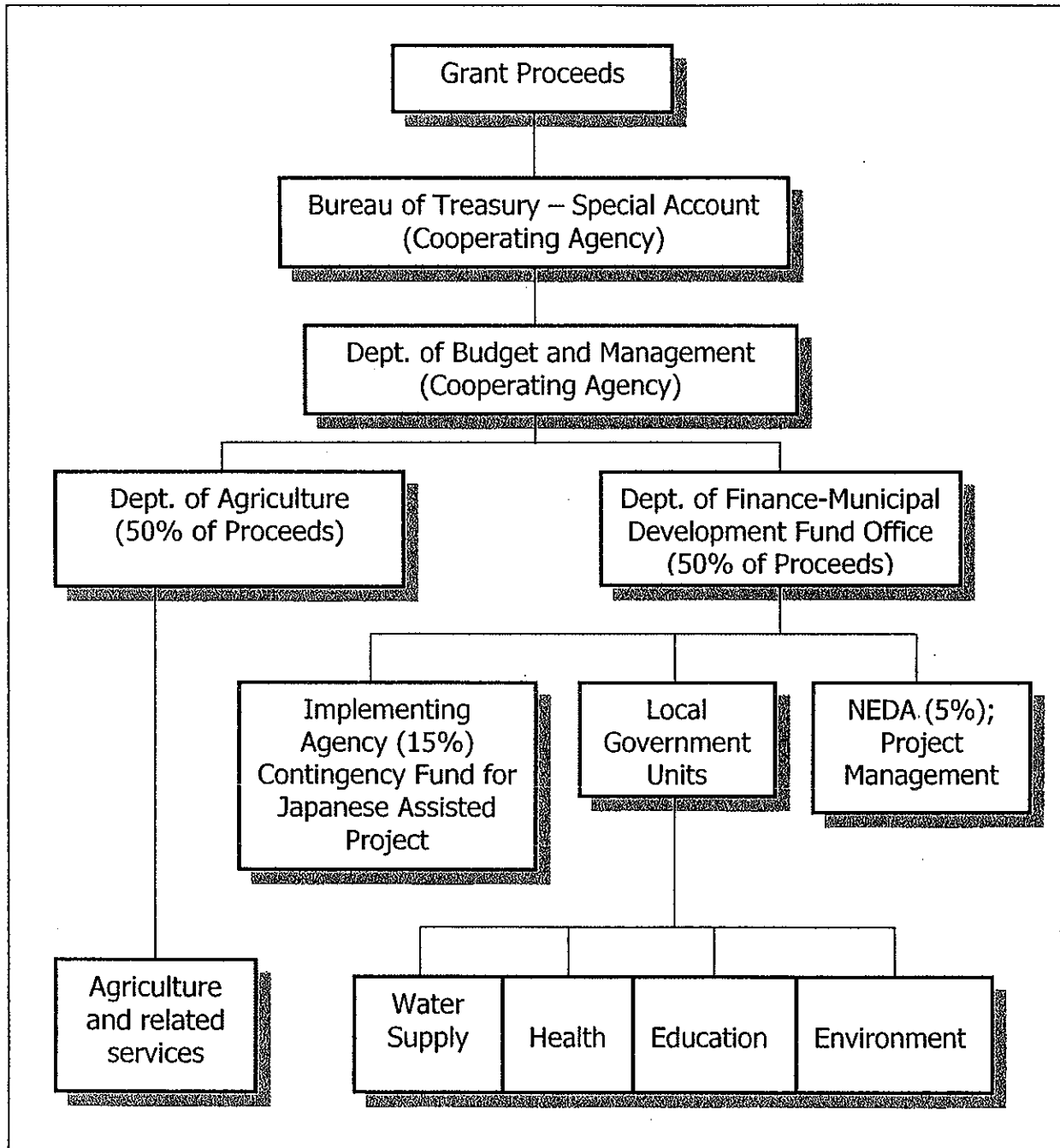
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY COUNCIL

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Procedural Flowchart on the Management of the Japanese 2KR Grant

2KR PROGRAM FUND UTILIZATION GUIDELINE FLOWCHART



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Contents of Request for FY 2003

27th JAPANESE 2KR GRANT

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT PRICE (CIF, ¥)	ESTIMATED TOTAL VALUE (CIF, ¥)
Urea Fertilizer	13,896.42 MT	17,108.00	237,739,953.00
Ammonium Sulphate	15,000.00 MT	15,300.00	229,500,000.00
Mechanized Transplanter	3 units	3,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
Combined Harvester	3 units	7,200,000.00	21,600,000.00
Gasoline Reaper	3 units	720,000.00	2,160,000.00
TOTAL			¥ 499,999,953.00

Ginintuang Masaganang Ani
Rice Program
Target Areas for Certified Seeds Cultivation, CY 2004
By Province

Region	Province	Target Area (Ha.)	Ammosul Application (bags)	Total Ammosul Application (bags)
CAR	Apayao	1,500	9,000	45,000
	Kalinga	1,500	9,000	
	Abra	2,000	12,000	
	Ifugao	1,500	9,000	
I	Mt. Province	1,000	6,000	86,766
	Pangasinan	11,515	69,090	
	Ilocos Sur	767	4,602	
	Ilocos Norte	1,257	7,542	
	La Union	922	5,532	
III	Aurora	1,460	8,760	155,028
	Bataan	1,920	11,520	
	Bulacan	3,576	21,456	
	Nueva Ecija	10,777	64,662	
	Pampanga	3,625	21,750	
	Tarlac	2,880	17,280	
IV	Zambales	1,600	9,600	13,206
	Laguna	2,201	13,206	
Grand Total		50,000		300,000
Recommended rate/ha				
Ammonium Sulphate				
		2 bags/ha . basal application		
		4 bags/ha . top dressing		
		Option 2 = 15,000MT of Ammosul		

**Gintintang Masaganang Ani
Rice Program
Target Areas for Certified Seeds Cultivation, CY 2004
By Province**

Region	Province	Target Area (Ha.)	Urea Application	Total		
V	Albay	895	2,685	17,880		
	Camarines Norte	775	2,325			
	Camarines Sur	2,080	6,240			
	Sorsogon	960	2,880			
	Catanduanes	655	1,965			
Region VI	Masbate	595	1,785	148,044		
	Aklan	3,250	9,750			
	Antique	3,275	9,825			
	Capiz	3,974	11,922			
	Iloilo	15,000	45,000			
	Guimaras	102	306			
	Negros Occidental	23,747	71,241			
	Region VII	Bohol	9,272		27,816	40,080
		Cebu	500		1,500	
		Negros Oriental	3,557		10,671	
Siquijor		31	93			
Region VIII		Leyte	7,731	23,193	31,143	
	Billiran	600	1,800			
	Southern Leyte	600	1,800			
	Northern Samar	550	1,650			
	Eastern Samar	400	1,200			
	Western Samar	500	1,500			
Region IX	Zamboanga City	375	1,125	21,870		
	Zamboanga Sur	3,849	11,547			
	Zamboanga Sibugay	1,361	4,083			
	Zamboanga Norte	1,685	5,055			
	Isabela City	20	60			
Sub Total		86,339		259,017		

Region	Province	Target Area (Ha.)		Total Urea Application
Region X	Bukidnon	6,302	6,302	18,906
Grand Total		92,641		277,923
<p>Recommended rate/ha</p> <p>Urea Fertilizer</p> <p>1 bag/ha . basal application</p> <p>2 bags/ha . top dressing</p> <p>Option 2 = 13,896.42MT of Urea</p>				

**23rd Japanese 2 KR Grant
Philippines 2KR 1999
Status of Distribution and Inventory**

QUANTITY	B/L DATE	VESSEL	DISPORT	RICE & CORN AREAS OF DISTRIBUTION	VOLUME (MT)	DATE ARRIVED	INVENTORY STATUS
6,000	10-14-00	JUNE BRIDE	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	4,000	10-21-00	Sold out
6,000	11-14-00	YAYASAN TUJUH	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	2,000		Sold out
6,000	10-26-00	ALPHA ACCORD	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	6,000	11-24-00	Sold out
6,000	11-13-00	SUN RIVER	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	3,000	11-02-00	Sold out
6,000	11-24-00	MEERKAT	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	3,000		Sold out
6,300	12-09-00	LARGO	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	6,000	11-16-00	Sold out
6,400	12-19-00	MANGUIM	ILOILO	Region 6	2,500	11-30-00	Sold out
6,000	12-22-00	SEAGRAND ACE	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	3,500		Sold out
6,400	12-28-00	ALPHA ACCORD	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	6,300	12-17-00	Sold out
6,400	01-24-01	ASIAN AFFRON	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	3,200	12-26-00	Sold out
6,400	02-15-01	MILLENIUM OAK	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	3,200		Sold out
100			BACOLOD	Regions 3, 4 & 5	6,000	12-29-00	Sold out
6,400	02-17-01	MEERKAT	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	6,400	01-04-01	Sold out
6,400	02-02-01	MANGUIM	ILOILO	Region 6	3,000	01-31-01	Sold out
6,400	03-01-01	ID LEADER	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	3,400		Sold out
6,400	03-24-01	KIAT BARU	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 6 & 7	3,400	02-20-01	Sold out
6,251	03-19-01	LUCENT ACE	PORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	3,100		Sold out
6,400	03-15-01	BRONCO	ILOILO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	6,400	02-27-01	Sold out
			DAVAO	Region 6	3,200	02-09-01	Sold out
			BATANGAS	Regions 11 & 12	3,200		Sold out
			BATANGAS	Regions 3, 4 & 5	6,400	03-07-01	Sold out
			DAVAO	Regions 3, 4 & 5	3,900	03-30-01	Sold out
			BATANGAS	Regions 11 & 12	2,500		Sold out
			ILOILO	Regions 3, 4 & 5	6,251	03-25-01	Sold out
				Region 6	6,400	03-21-01	Sold out
Total					106,251		

**24th Japanese 2 KR Grant
Philippines 2KR 2000
Status of Distribution and Inventory**



QUANTITY	B/L DATE	VESSEL	DISPORT	RICE & CORN AREAS OF DISTRIBUTION	VOLUME (MT)	DATE ARRIVED	INVENTORY STATUS
Lot 1							
6,000	Sept. 10/01	JINWA	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	3,500	9-18-01	Sold out
6,000	Sept. 26/01	RED RIVER	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	2,500		Sold out
			SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	3,500	10-04-01	Sold out
			TABACO	Regions 4 & 5	2,500		Sold out
6,400	Oct. 15/01	MILLENNIUM OAK	BATANGAS	Regions 3,4 & 5	4,400	10-24-01	Sold out
			GENERAL SANTOS	Regions 9, 11 & 12	2,000		Sold out
6,000	Oct. 26/01	KOBE QUEEN	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	2,000	11-02-01	Sold out
			SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	4,000		Sold out
6,000	Nov. 2/01	YAYASAN TUJUH	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	4,000	11-07-01	Sold out
			CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	2,000		Sold out
Lot 2							
6,400	Nov. 17/01	DAISY T	BACOLOD	Regions 6 & 7	3,400	11-17-01	Sold out
			ILOILO	Region 6	3,000		Sold out
6,400	Dec. 01/01	SURABAYA QUEEN	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	2,000	12-05-01	Sold out
			SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	4,400		Sold out
6,400	Dec. 23/01	ASIAN SAFFRON	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	2,000	12-28-01	Sold out
			SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	4,400		Sold out
6,400	Dec. 26/01	JASMINE ACE	BACOLOD	Regions 6 & 7	3,200	01-02-02	Sold out
			ILOILO	Region 6	3,200		Sold out
Lot 3							
6,400	Jan. 11/02	LUCENT ACE	SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	6,400	01-16-02	Sold out
6,400	Feb. 14/02	SEA GALANT	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	6,400	02-21-02	Sold out
6,000	Feb. 28/02	NEW VEGA	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	4,000	03-05-02	Sold out
			CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	2,000		Sold out
6,400	Feb. 16/02	MILLENNIUM OAK	SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	4,000	02-21-02	Sold out
			OZAMIS	Region 9	2,400		Sold out
Lot 4							
6400	Mar. 12/02	SENBOKU ACE	BATANGAS	Regions 3,4 & 5	3,400	03-18-02	Sold out
			CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	3,000		Sold out
6113	Mar. 22/02	INTER YOUNG	ILOILO	Region 6	6,113	03-27-02	Sold out
6000	Mar. 26/02	HORNED OWL	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	3,000	04-03-02	Sold out
			BATANGAS	Regions 3,4 & 5	3,000		Sold out
6000	Mar. 20/02	YAYASAN TUJUH	SUBIC	Regions 1, 3 & 4	6,000	03-27-02	Sold out
Total					105,713		

**25th Japanese 2KR Grant
Philippines 2KR 2001
Status of Distribution and Inventory**

QUANTITY	B/I DATE	VESSEL	DISPORT	RICE & CORN AREAS OF DISTRIBUTION	VOLUME	DATE ARRIVED	INVENTORY STATUS
6,000	Jul. 16/02	HAWAIIAN EYE	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	3,500	07-21-02	Sold out
6,200	Jul. 26/02	MILLENIUM OAK	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	2,500		Sold out
6,100	Aug. 10/02	PACIFIC OMNIBUS	BATANGAS	Regions 3,4 & 5	4,200	08-01-02	Sold out
6,000	Sept. 02/02	KARANA SEMBILA	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	2,000		Sold out
6,000	Sept. 05/02	PALANCA	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	3,100	08-16-02	Sold out
6,300	Sept. 20/02	MAPLE ARIES	ILOILO	Region 6	3,000		Sold out
6,200	Sept. 30/02	WIN HOPE	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	4,000	09-08-02	Sold out
6,200	Nov. 15/02	HAN SPLENDOR	BATANGAS	Regions 3,4 & 5	2,000		Sold out
3,000	Dec. 10/02	CENTURY OAK	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	3,500	09-12-02	Sold out
3,000	Dec. 25/02	ASIAN WIND	CAGAYAN DE ORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	2,500		Sold out
6,200	Dec. 25/02	KOBE QUEEN	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	6,300	09-25-02	Sold out
3,000	Dec. 25/02	KOBE QUEEN	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	4,200	10-05-02	Sold out
2,000	Dec. 25/02	KOBE QUEEN	DAVAO	Regions 11 & 12	2,000		Sold out
6,000	Jan. 31/03	CENTURY OAK	PORO	Regions 1, 2 & 3	4,200	11-22-02	Sold out
6,000	Jan. 20/03	LEVER STAR	BATANGAS	Regions 3,4 & 5	2,000		Sold out
6,201	Feb. 15/03	SINAR KUDUS	PORO	Regions 9, 10 & 13	3,000	12-03-02	Sold out
6,000	Feb. 15/03	SKY MOON	SUBIC	Region 7 & 8	4,250	12-15-02	Sold out
				Regions 1, 2 & 3	1,750		Sold out
				Regions 11 & 12	3,100	12-27-02	Sold out
				Regions 9, 10 & 13	3,100		Sold out
				Regions 1, 2 & 3	5,000	12-31-02	Sold out
				Regions 1, 3 & 4	2,000		Sold out
				Regions 3,4 & 5	3,000	02-05-03	Sold out
				Regions 1, 2 & 3	3,000		Sold out
				Regions 3,4 & 5	2,500	01-24-03	Sold out
				Regions 11 & 12	3,500		Sold out
				Regions 1, 2 & 3	6,201	02-23-03	Sold out
				Regions 1, 3 & 4	6,000	02-19-03	Sold out
					97,401		
	Total						

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY COUNCIL
Japan Increased Food Production Program (2KR)

Year	Input	Specification/Maker	Quantity	Present Stock			Distribution Area		No. of Beneficiaries	Area (Ha)	Production/Ha	
				Storage Location	Quantity	Condition	Quantity	Province			Before	After
1999		Kubota Diesel Engine Kubota Rice Reaper	10			6	Nueva Ecija Oriental Mindoro Pangasinan Tarlac	11	51.6			
			1			2						
						2						
						1						
2000		Kubota Rice Reaper Kubota Diesel Engine	6			33	Nueva Ecija Tarlac Pangasinan Batangas Oriental Mindoro Cagayan La Union Bataan	55	189.6			
			49			7						
						7						
						2						
						1						
						2						
2001		Kubota Rice Reaper Kubota Diesel Engine	3			38	Nueva Ecija Tarlac Bulacan Cagayan Bataan Pangasinan	58	241			
			55			8						
2002		Kubota Diesel Engine w/ Hand Tractor Kubota Diesel Engine	9			62	Nueva Ecija Tarlac Bulacan Isabela	69	251.6			
			60			3						
						3						
						1						

 Japan Increased Food Production Program (2KR) <i>Status of funds - As of September 30, 2003</i>						
YEAR	PARTICULARS	GRANT	DATE OF E/N SIGNING	EQUIVALENT DEPOSIT AMOUNT (PPhp)	ALREADY MONETIZED (PPhp)	EXPENDITURE AMOUNT (PPhp)
1977	Fertilizer, Ag. Chem., Mach. and Eqpt.	1st	1/20/1977	39,201,427.77	30,506,651.48	30,506,651.48
1978	Fertilizer and Ag. Machinery	2nd	12/28/1977	45,194,388.07	67,241,985.01	67,241,985.01
1979	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	3rd	2/1/1979	4,149,344.85	7,604,048.93	7,604,048.93
1980	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	4th	1/9/1980	35,809,547.93	59,538,597.47	59,538,597.47
1981	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	5th	12/24/1980	50,665,094.40	61,891,123.16	61,891,123.16
1982	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	6th	2/10/1982	73,952,720.49	49,891,170.86	49,891,170.86
1983	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	7th	1/30/1984	78,083,591.25	121,647,598.08	121,647,598.08
1984	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	8th	9/12/1984	157,176,738.92	79,350,238.32	79,350,238.32
1985	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	9th	12/20/1985	170,966,242.92	60,434,009.37	60,434,009.37
1986	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	10th	12/29/1986	230,286,367.63	446,317,246.23	446,317,246.23
1987	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	11th	4/12/1988	408,818,133.32	576,193,792.12	576,193,792.12
1988	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	12th	12/5/1988	353,948,852.53	567,297,575.27	567,297,575.27
1989	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	13th	1/16/1990	377,066,920.35	544,146,072.60	544,146,072.60
1990	Fertilizer, Ag. Chem. & Machinery	14th	10/12/1990	382,891,092.20	421,031,216.65	421,031,216.65
1991	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	15th	8/21/1991	327,496,380.07	388,426,689.28	388,426,689.28
1992	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	16th	10/23/1992	318,745,730.88	405,126,899.81	405,126,899.81
1993	Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals	17th	7/15/1993	400,105,503.56	472,850,329.35	472,850,329.35
1994	Fertilizer, Ag. Chem. & Machinery	18th	9/7/1994	327,009,671.97	380,180,352.95	380,180,352.95
1995	Fertilizers, Ag. Chem. & Eqpt.	19th	10/13/1995	319,434,305.89	341,635,376.09	341,635,376.09
1996	Fertilizers and Agricultural Chemicals	20th	NEDA	300,000,000.00	283,160,187.77	283,160,187.77
1997	Fertilizer and Agri. Machinery	21st	7/1/1998	323,074,399.67	306,889,540.00	306,889,540.00
1998	Fertilizer	22nd	6/4/1999	400,268,798.00	271,153,727.00	271,153,727.00
1999	Fertilizer	23rd	5/30/2000	389,752,487.25	390,304,580.55	390,304,580.55
2000	Fertilizer	24th	3/30/01	399,755,042.00	430,494,359.44	430,494,359.44
2001	Fertilizer	25th	02/06/02	362,903,339.00	420,255,395.00	420,255,395.00
TOTAL				6,276,758,120.92	7,183,568,762.79	5,764,243,706.77



CP / MWA

PROJECT TITLE _____

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT
As of _____

PROPOSER: _____

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET		ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE	ACCOMPLISHMENTS THIS YEAR	REMARKS
		TOTAL	THIS YEAR			

Submitted by: _____

Agency Head/Project Manager

_____ Date

別添 4 収集資料リスト

別添 4 収集資料リスト

No	題名	著者/発行元	年
1	Integrated Food Security Program for Mindanao Drought Victim	Project Development Service, Department of Agriculture	Oct. 2003
2	NAFC 2KR 説明資料 A. General Information on Organization B. NAFC Organization Structure C. Sample Report Format Submitted by Proponents D. Status of Distribution and Inventory for Fertilizer E. Status of Distribution and Inventory for Agricultural Machinery F. Private Fertilizer Company Organizational Chart G. Monitoring Form for Distribution and Inventory for Fertilizer H. Program Fund Guidelines for Utilization I. List of On-line Projects J. Summary Report on the Actual Use of the Counterpart- Fund	NAFC	
3	見返り資金活用計画（イロイロ地区）説明資料	NAFC	
4	NAFC	NAFC	
5	2KR: Improving Philippine Agriculture through Resource Generation	NAFC	
6	Guidelines and Procedures (LEAD 2000-II)	NAFC	
7	Guidelines and Procedures (LEAD 2000-II)	NAFC	Sep. 2003
8	GMA Rice Program 2002	The GMA Rice Program Secretariat, Department of Agriculture	
9	Balanced Fertilization Strategy (BFS), Implementing Guidelines	Bureau of Soils & Water Management	
10	質問表回答（FPA）	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA)	
11	質問表回答（AMMDA）	Agri. Machinery Manufacturers Distributors Association (AMMDA)	
12	Handbook 2000	Agri. Machinery Manufacturers Distributors Association (AMMDA)	
13	The National Food Authority (NFA) Role in Food Security	National Food Authority (NFA)	
14	Company Profile	Ferex Agrochem Developemnt Corporation	
15	Rice and Corn Situation and Outlook (Vol.17, No 3)	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Department of	July, 2003
16	Integrated Plant Nutrient Management System in the Philippines	Dr. Norlito R. Gicana, FPA	
17	Rice Policy Reforms in the Philippines: A Political Economy Perspective	V. Bruce J. Tolentino, Philippine Institute for Development Studies	Nov. 2002
18	2001 Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practice	Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State	Feb. 2002
19	Commodity Price Data	Development Prospects Group, World Bank	Aug. 6, 2003
20	Rice Cartel in the Philippines: Was it Real? (http://www2.iftc.go.jp)	Procy B.S Obrevinas, NEDA	
21	Country Profile table, Philippines Data Profile (http://devdata.worldbank.org)	World Bank	
22	The World Factbook, Philippines (http://www.cia.gov)	CIA	
23	FAOSTAT Database (http://apps.fao.org)	FAO	
24	Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA), Blueprint for food security (http://www.da.gov.ph)	Department of Agriculture	
25	January-June 2000 Performance of Agriculture Sector (http://www.da.gov.ph)	Department of Agriculture	
26	Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA) for Rice (http://www.da.gov.ph)	Department of Agriculture	
27	Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA) for Corn Program (http://www.da.gov.ph)	Department of Agriculture	
28	フィリピン米の輸入関税率を巡る問題 (http://www.maff.go.jp)	農林水産省	

29	Bridging the Rice Yield Gap in the Philippines (http://www.fao.org)	Leocadio S. Sebastian, Pedro A. Alviola, Sergio R. Francisco (PhilPhos)	
30	Agricultural Development and Food Security (http://www.prrm.org)	The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement	1998
31	Philippines to Overhaul Grain Sector (http://www.adb.org)	ADB	April, 2000
32	The Rigged Trade Game: The WTO in the Philippines (http://www.organicconsumers.org)	Organic Consumers Association	July, 2003
33	NFA's Quality Rice Program (http://www.asiarice.org)	The Asia Rice Foundation	May, 2003
34	ADB wants NFA to give up grains trading (http://www.asiarice.org)	The Asia Rice Foundation	April, 2003
35	Country Data: Philippines (http://ciroap.org)	Consumer International Asia Pacific Office	
36	フィリピンにおける機械化技術協力 (http://nitinoki.or.jp)	(社)日本農業機械化協会	
37	Philippines-Agricultural Machinery & Equipment-Market Assessment (http://strategis.gc.ca)	STAT-USA on the Internet, US Department of Commerce	
38	JETROレポート フィリピン	JETRO	
39	フィリピン農業技術協力における農業機械化	太田孝弘、物部宏之、山口浩司 (JICAフィリピン派遣専門家)	Oct. 2001

