



PHILIPPINE
COFFEE
INDUSTRY
ROADMAP 2021-2025





PHILIPPINE COFFEE INDUSTRY ROADMAP 2021-2025



Department of Agriculture
**HIGH VALUE CROPS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**





The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap (2021-2025)

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MESSAGE

In the wake of unprecedented events and emerging crises, the Department of Agriculture (DA) launched the Plant, Plant, Plant Program to ensure that all Filipino families would have adequate supply of nutritious, healthy, accessible and affordable food to meet the demands of these challenging times.

As a testament of our firm resolve to triumph over this formidable foe, the DA was re-energized to act as one, but is committed at the same time to delivering results from various projects under the different major programs of the Department.

In light of this, I wish to congratulate all the principal actors who paved the way for the crafting and updating of High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP) Roadmap. Through the completion and publication of this HVCDP Roadmap, we enshrine the spirit of excellence, collaboration, and resilience as inherent characteristics of our agricultural inheritance and legacy.

The progressive cross-cutting and continuing collaboration among all stakeholders in pursuit of attaining competitive advantage and relevant growth is an output designed into the pages of this roadmap.

I am proud and grateful that such a focused work on this commodity could be undertaken to ensure that a brighter future for the industry can reasonably be expected and attained because this blueprint already exists to assure it.

Marami pong salamat at Mabuhay!



WILLIAM D. DAR, Ph.D.
Secretary
Department of Agriculture



MESSAGE

The Philippine coffee and cacao industries play a fundamental role in the socio-economic advancement of our country as they create employment opportunities and promote a culture of quality for local products that highlight the professionalism of our people and services. With coffee and cacao considered high-value crops and emerging agriculture products in the country, it is only imperative that we bridge the various gaps in our supply chain towards a more responsive and globally-competitive coffee and cacao industries.



Throughout the years, the Department of Agriculture (DA) has been an invaluable and dedicated partner of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in this endeavor. Together with the commitment of industry organizations and the participation of our private sector partners and stakeholders, our combined efforts for a more unified action at the national and local levels have provided enabling mechanisms that empower and support the long-term development of farmers.

The updated Philippine Coffee and Cacao Industry Roadmaps serve as guides in improving production while ensuring that the respective industries are cost-competitive, aligned with global quality standards, reliable and environment-friendly, and will provide sustainable benefits to farmers, processors, traders, and exporters. These, in turn, will accelerate the growth of the agriculture sector as we address issues on food security, economic prosperity, and social inclusion for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

As we strengthen and position the Philippine brand of coffee and cacao on the global stage, let us remain steadfast in charting realistic, responsive, and strategic actions in promoting our local produce so that we may be able to secure the sustainable and inclusive growth of our industries and provide a more comfortable life for all Filipinos.

RAMON M. LOPEZ

Secretary

Department of Trade and Industry

FOREWORD

The Covid-19 pandemic that ravaged life and livelihood in the country for almost 2 years now proved to be an existential threat to our way of life. On the positive side, it elicited generosity and a sense of community in all of us, and became a catalyst of change in many areas of our lives.

It is in these multi-faceted circumstances that the High Value Crops & Rural Credit (HVCRC) of the Department of Agriculture (DA), working collaboratively with various stakeholders and industry experts, undertook the needed updating of this industry roadmap as an integral part of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. William D. Dar's 18 transformative strategies, and formulated in alignment to his **One-DA to Transform Vision** of Philippine Agriculture, in order to achieve a Food Secure and Resilient Philippines, with empowered and prosperous farmers and fisher-folk. While this industry roadmap is the handiwork of many minds and multi-stakeholders, in its core it subscribes to the interdependent and inter-related approaches of **Industrialization, Farm Consolidation, Mechanization, and Professionalization** as pillars of its foundation.

This roadmap is envisioned to serve as a guide to all industry stakeholders for the realization of the targets set in it for 2021 – 2025. It is an embodiment of how the industry will achieve its goals of transformative growth through the value chain approach, as well as increase in quality and sustained yields and incomes. It is with pride and pleasure that I express my heartfelt gratitude to everyone both in the private sector and government, who unselfishly lent their time and talent for this timely and necessary endeavor. More than the lofty legacy and memorable milestone we shall leave behind because of this worthwhile work, it is more the comfort in the knowledge that the entire industry would have a clear pathway to follow in the years ahead to realize its vision that is truly more meaningful to remember us all by. Thank you.



EVELYN G. LAVIÑA

**Undersecretary for High Value Crops and Rural Credit
Department of Agriculture**



PREFACE

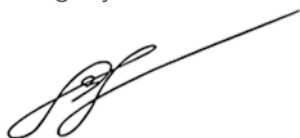
We, in behalf of the members of the Philippine Coffee Industry Road Map Technical Working Group and all the stakeholders of the Philippine Coffee Industry particularly our coffee farmers and indigenous people, we are pleased to be part of this valuable document that translates the aspirations of every one within the supply chain.

Adopting the bottom-up-down approach, each sector shared their issues and concerns as well as insights to come up with real situation of the coffee industry to lay down the framework with achievable objectives and do-able activities for 2022-2026 and medium and long term plans for Ambisyon 2040.

May this Coffee Road Map serve as lighted pathway to boost and enhance the coffee sector's competitiveness in a niche market of excellent coffee cup quality in the world which we have achieve it and address as well the major issues and concerns on productivity, food security, poverty and climate change.

We seek and appeal to all Government Line Agencies and Local Government Units to support whole heartedly the entire coffee industry especially the coffee farmers who need most technical and social amelioration to empower them towards social enterprises.

We thank the Department of Agriculture, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Agrarian Reform, State Universities and Colleges, the DA- Philippine Agricultural and Fishery Council and High Value Crops Development Program, the Non-government Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Coffee Farmers Associations/ Cooperatives and the Private Sectors- Processors, Manufacturers for the untiring support and assistance for the realization of the Philippine Coffee Industry Road 2022-2026 and beyond. To God be the glory.



DAVID T. SANTOS, KA TRIBU UG ANG SALANG FOUNDATION

Team Leader

Coffee Industry Roadmap Development Team"





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Coffee has been an agricultural commodity spanning four centuries of production in the Philippines. Through the years, coffee has become undeniably an industry that makes a positive impact to the Philippine economy with an increasing trend in domestic consumption for the last 10 years from 2009 to 2019 (ICO, 2021). As proof of its being a viable agricultural commodity, all coffee stakeholders have united to develop a long-awaited Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap for 2017-2022. However, as the first roadmap is yet to fully implement and accomplish identified targets, new issues, concerns and changing scenarios in the coffee industry have emerged that need to be taken into consideration. Hence, the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) initiated the review and modification of the coffee roadmap targeting a short- (2021 – 2025), medium- (2026 – 2030), and long-term (2031 – 2040) timelines to achieve target goals/objectives.

The new coffee roadmap is an immediate response to the Top 5 Priority Recommendations of the DA for a food secure and self-sufficient industries of coffee and cacao, where a separate roadmap for the cacao industry has also been prepared. These priority recommendations are:

- 1) Development of a program that will encourage and assist private sector processors to develop quality local coffee and cacao products which can compete with international brands (Medium-term target, 2026-2030)
- 2) Creation of a harmonized online industry information database (price, production, yield, etc.) that can be easily accessed by the concerned stakeholders (Medium- to Long-term targets, 2031-2040)
- 3) Increased promotion on patronizing local coffee and cacao products (Short-term target 2021-2025)
- 4) Forging of partnership between local coffee and cacao farmers with high-end and local coffee shops (Medium-term target, 2026-2030)

- 5) Profiling of different coffee and cacao varieties to establish authenticity through research and laboratory analysis as an input to the traceability system (Medium-term target, 2026-2030)

The roadmap further brings into account the current condition of the country's coffee industry in light of bridging various gaps in the value chain towards a more responsive and globally competitive coffee industry favorable to its particular customers and beneficiaries. Particularly, this roadmap hopes to achieve the vision and mission set through the goals, objectives, and targets laid down for the short-term period, 2021-2025, with a carryover positive sustained continuum in achieving more targets in the medium-term period, 2026-2030, and hopefully, beyond.

The roadmap is composed of three sections; Where are we?- current status/situation of the coffee industry; Where do we want to go? – target achievable goals and objectives, and How do we get there? – strategies, plan of action and implementation as guided by a detailed complementation of activities in the identified value chain pillars. It provides both internal and external assessments of the industry. The roadmap outlines the vision, mission, goals, strategies and action plans to enhance the growth of the coffee industry from the short-term period of 2022 to 2026. Both primary and secondary data presented were gathered from several meetings and consultations among the coffee stakeholders in the government and private sectors.

The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap looked back at its current production volumes of 60,640.95 metric tons (MT), with an area of 113,264.89 hectares (ha), and an average yield of 0.54 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha) of dried cherries. The following were taken into account: the issues and concerns; cost and return confronting the coffee growers, traders and processors; the market vis-a-vis its benefits to the coffee drinker-customers e.g. low productivity, senile trees, low soil fertility, and limited control of pests and diseases; limited skills and technical know-how; lack of post-harvest facilities; and access to credit and markets.

These challenges guided the directions and action plans, following the value chain analysis based on these pillars and identified concerns under them - 1. Agriculture 2. Training 3. Manufacturing 4. Marketing 5. Research and Development and 6. Policy, Credit, and Insurance.

The various stakeholders in the government, civil society groups – giving a representation to women and the youths as emerging key players – and the private sector laid down several strategies and approaches to address the increasing demand and limited supply of quality green coffee beans (GCBs); to wit: the use of improved/registered coffee planting materials; adoption of the good agricultural practices (GAP) of coffee; initial provision/subsidy of farm inputs and appropriate post-harvest facilities to aid in the booming manufacturing component of the industry; access to credit and market outlets of coffee growers addressing an accessible digitalization through an e-commerce market setup, and conduct of continuing education programs among coffee growers, manufacturers, and processors particularly the booming coffee shops and baristas, through the support services from government and private sector stakeholders, specifically on technical, educational and business/economical gains for coffee farmers, manufacturers, and entrepreneurs.

At the end of the short-term target in 2026, it is expected that the coffee growers have increased their average yield of 2 metric tons per ha, supplied the needed volume of 164,704.00 MT dried cherries (GCB) with self-sufficiency level from 15% to 39.46% and have increased farmers' income and farm productivity, as well as, coffee entrepreneurs in the small and medium scale enterprises.

This Roadmap is a product of many stakeholders of the Coffee Industry. It will serve as a guide to all coffee players and advocates in the different Philippine regions, on the different aspects of the Value Chain of Coffee, for their consideration, as they craft their own implementing guidelines and budgets in their respective regions.

INTRODUCTION

Rationale

Why invest in coffee? A sizeable portion of the population loves coffee as a beverage and as a health drink with antioxidants that fight free radicals. For a farmer, coffee is a lucrative business and provides livelihood to many. Luckily, the Philippines is an ideal place to grow quality coffee. However, local coffee production is decreasing by 3.5% per year over the past 10 years, when the Philippines' coffee consumption for the last three years, 2018 to 2020 increased by 2.1%.

The Philippines used to be a top exporter of coffee but over the years, this has changed and as of December 2020, the country is only 15% food sufficient. Approximately 81% of all coffee requirements in the Philippines is imported. Being in the coffee belt, there is still a great chance for coffee to be cultivated extensively and productively in the country, if given the sufficient and proper support in terms of inputs, rural credit, postharvest, and marketing, among others.

Republic Act (RA) No. 7900, An Act to Promote the Production, Processing, Marketing and Distribution of High-Value Crops, Providing Funds, therefore, and for Other Purposes or known as the High-Value Crops Development Act of 1995 defines high-value crops (HVC) as crops other than traditional ones that include coffee.

Also, in RA 7900, Declaration of Policy, it defines the policy of the State to accelerate the growth and development of agriculture in general, enhance productivity and incomes of farmers and the rural population, improve the investment climate, competencies and efficiency of agribusiness, and develop high-value crops as export crops that will significantly augment the foreign exchange earnings of the country, through an all-out promotion of the production, processing, marketing, and distribution of high-value crops in suitable areas of the country.

The roadmap is the detailed plan to guide key players and government agencies on the progress of the coffee industry toward their goal. It is crafted based on the coffee industry stakeholders' pursuit of inclusive growth models thru value chain approach and to sustain increases in yields, incomes, improved farm productivity, as well as, to enhance farmers' technical capability and skills, likewise, create avenues for food security and poverty alleviation.

The roadmap is divided into three main sections and attempts to answer key strategic questions -- Where are we? Where do we want to go? and How do we get there? Through the roadmap, it assesses the Philippine coffee industry and outlines the vision, mission, goals, strategies, and action plans to grow the coffee industry further from 2021 to 2040.

The document is a product of numerous meetings, consultations and workshops among key stakeholders in the coffee industry from both the government and the private sectors. It includes data on production, area, yield, prices, and trade, to mention a few.

Objectives

The major objective is to develop a harmonized coffee roadmap led by the stakeholders, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the academe and other key players in the coffee industry. The roadmap integrates the coffee value chain analysis and addresses the challenges in the industry with appropriate strategies and successful implementation of agreed action plans, in answer to the following major goals:

1. For the Filipino coffee farmer to reach a yield of 2 kg of dried cherry/tree (1kg GCB/ tree) in either a mono crop or an intercrop setting. And for the net farm income to be above a province's poverty threshold, for the farmer and his family to sustain coffee farming operations, with increase growth in the coffee domestic market by 5% per year for Arabica; 10% for Robusta; 10% for Liberica; and 10% for Excelsa.

2. For the Philippines to have a continuous supply of coffee by continuing to increase planted trees by ensuring that major coffee-growing regions will cultivate coffee trees with government support on rural credit, plantlets, inputs, postharvest facilities, manufacturing, and marketing linkages; and consider monocrop and intercrop number of trees/ha.
3. For farmers to continue being upskilled on the technologies (e.g. GAP, GMP) of coffee production, processing, and marketing.

The Philippine coffee industry roadmap hopes to cover the following objectives:

- a) provide a comprehensive assessment of the Philippine coffee industry;
- b) analyze market trends and identify opportunities;
- c) define goals and formulate strategies to increase yield, lessen importation, and improve farmer's income; and
- d) recommend plans using the coffee value chain framework for 2021 to 2040 for a competitive and vibrant Philippine coffee industry.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

dried cherries (DC)	unit of measure used by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) for coffee tree yield
green coffee beans (GCB)	unit of measure used globally/internationally for coffee tree yield
thousand 60-kg bags	unit of measure used by the International Coffee Organization (ICO)
dried berries	can be used interchangeably with dried cherries

Data Sources and Methodology

Data Sources

In preparation for the drafting of the first roadmap, a study on data source gathering was conducted. The said study used primary and secondary data where the primary data sources included face-to-face interviews (e.g. farmers, processors, related industry associations), consultations, and workshops with the industry players. These completed in 2016. The study results were included in the draft roadmap presented to industry players during the two validation workshops conducted separately in Quezon City and in Baguio City in August 2016 and November 2016, respectively.

On the other hand, secondary data were gathered from government institutions such as the Philippine Statistics Authority, Provincial/Regional Agricultural Offices, the DA and DTI, as well as, from private institutions, websites of international organizations (e.g. FAOSTAT, USDA/FAS, UN Trademap), and reliable online search engines for various legitimate coffee websites (i.e. International Coffee Organization) and refereed journals on coffee research.

Analytics

The roadmap includes the coffee industry situation, value chain analysis and pillars (agriculture, training, manufacturing, marketing, research and development, and policy, credit, and insurance) vis á vis SWOT analysis, strategy formulation, and action planning.

Industry Situation is an assessment of the industry performance, both local and international, with focus on the comparative strengths and weaknesses of the Philippine coffee industry against its foreign counterparts. It covers coffee industry structure, performance in terms of yield production, area covered and cost/return benefits for the last five years (2016-2020), coffee types/varieties improved and planted, coffee beans manufactured/processed, and consumption for the last three years (2018-2020).

Value Chain Analysis - The supply chain analysis is a network of connected and interdependent organizations cooperating to control, manage and improve the flow

of materials and information from suppliers to end-users. It includes input sub-system, production, postharvest, processing, marketing, and distribution, including the logistics between each sub-system. The value chain is an offshoot of supply chain management whereas the value chain analysis describes the activities within and around each sub-system of the supply chain and relates them to an analysis of the competitive strength of the industry. The ability to perform certain activities, manage the linkages between these activities and build trust is a source of competitive advantage. For this reason, this roadmap focuses more on the coffee value chain integrative of the supply chain.

The value chain analysis shows the supply chain segments and corresponding cost build up, including margins. Likewise, it identifies players in the value chain factors that support the growth of the industry. Lastly, it discusses key constraints to stability and sustainability. For this roadmap, six major value chain pillars were identified with interconnected and interdependent relations – 1) agriculture, 2) training, 3) manufacturing, 4) marketing, 5) research and development, and 6) policy, credit, and insurance.

SWOT Analysis outlines the internal factors-strengths (S) and weaknesses (W), and external factors - opportunities (O) and threats (T) affecting the industry. The SWOT is used to help the industry identify key internal and external challenges, as well as, its potential and favorable circumstances that may be taken advantage of to address these challenges.

Strategy Formulation and Action Planning “The process of scenario planning begins with long discussion about how participants think that big shifts in society, economics, politics and technology might affect a particular issue. From this, the group aims to draw up a list of priorities, including things that will have the most impact on the issue and those outcomes that are most uncertain. These priorities then form the basis for sketching out a rough picture of the future. Scenario planning draws from a wide range of discipline and interests, including economics, psychology, politics and demographics” (Hindle, 2008).

Through a series of consultation workshops, the goals, strategies, targets, and action plans were developed. The first Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap for 2017-2022 was finalized during the December 2016 consultation workshop participated in by the coffee producers, processors, traders, the DA and DTI officials, and other sectors.

As this coffee industry roadmap reaches its culmination, comparable undertakings were conducted by the very similar coffee stakeholders involved during the first roadmap to review/assess how the roadmap was effectively utilized in light of the achievements in the coffee industry. Likewise, recommendations resulted in the enhancement of the roadmap to answer the more challenging requirements and developments in the coffee industry, as well as, boost market for global competitiveness.

The revision of the coffee roadmap was amplified as it needs, more than ever, to respond to the DA's top five priority recommendations for food secure and self-sufficient industries of coffee and cacao products. The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap is now challenge to answer these priority recommendations, namely:

1. Development of a program that will encourage and assist private sector processors to develop quality local coffee products which can compete with international brands (Medium-term target, 2026-2030)
2. Creation of a harmonized online industry information database (price, production, yield, etc.) that can be easily accessed by the concerned stakeholders (Medium- to Long-term targets, 2026-2040)
3. Increased promotion on patronizing local coffee products (Short-term target, 2021-2025)
4. Forging of partnership between local coffee farmers with high-end and local coffee shops (Medium-term target, 2026-2030)
5. Profiling of different coffee varieties to establish authenticity through research and laboratory analysis as an input to the traceability system (Medium-term target, 2026-2030)



INDUSTRY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The current industry situation focuses on existing industry structure, particularly the type and number of farms, types of coffee produced (Arabica, Robusta, Liberica, and Excelsa), processing/manufacturing and product types, performance in terms of production area, yield, trade prices and farm cash flow.

At present, the Philippines is only 15% self-sufficient in coffee. Mindanao produces and grows 83.63% (50,716.76 MT DC or 25,358.38 MT GCB) per year, broken down at Region 10 (including Bukidnon) at 9.23% (5,601.32 MT DC or 2,800.66 MT GCB) and Region 12 (including Sultan Kudarat) at 35.60% (21,588.47 MT DC or 10,794.24 MT GCB); Luzon accounts for 9.18% while Visayas only for 7.2%.

Small farmers are the country's main producers of coffee in Mindanao. The four types grown are Robusta accounts for 66% of coffee produced, 25% for Arabica, 8% for Excelsa, and 1% for Liberica.

However, the country's coffee supply is not enough, with coffee production supply significantly at a down trend from 72,342 MT DC (36,171 MT GCB) in 2015 to 60,640.95 MT DC (30,320.47 MT GCB) in 2020. Its yield averaged of 0.64 MT/ha 2015 declined to 0.54 MT/ha in 2020.

According to the International Coffee Organization (ICO), the global estimated number of 60-kg bags of coffee produced was 165.05 million or 9.9 million tons of GCB in 2019-2020. There was also an estimated decrease of 4.2% in global coffee production in 2019-2020.

Farmers market coffee to small processors, large companies, and specialty coffee shops. These buyers process coffee into various forms such as green coffee beans (GCB), roasted, ground, and instant.

Various factors such as increasing number of coffee growers shifting to other crops, old age of trees with limited or no rejuvenation; poor farm practices – limited knowledge on appropriate coffee technology of farmers, aged farmers; limited access to certified planting materials, and limited access to credit caused the continuous drop in coffee production.

The coffee industry has included various industry keyplayers, over the years. These players are:

1. Manufacturers – producers of soluble coffee and quality ground coffee beans for commercial distribution/market (new products include bottled cold brew, milk coffee etc.)
2. Private Processors (Coffee Shops, Hotels, Resorts) – producing and/or brewing own or house blend coffees to serve their clients with new products such as drip bags, create your own blend coffee machine/dispensers, etc.
3. Households – A unit of coffee consumers living in the same housing unit, consuming coffee products whether instant soluble mixes, ground coffee beans, and other new coffee products and forms, purchased from various sellers (supermarkets/groceries, sari-sari or convenient stores, etc).

In recent years, there has been a growth of the specialty coffee industry and production of premium Robusta, that taking into account their vital roles will significantly create different market trade dynamics

Structure

Majority of coffee farmers have an average farm size of one to two hectares, with most farms owned by the farmers themselves. Most farms are intercrop with vegetables, coconut, fruit trees and forest trees (especially in the case of Arabica coffee). There are very few commercial scale plantations in the country.

TABLE 1. COFFEE FARMS BY TYPE, PHILIPPINES

Type of Farm	Description
Smallholder	with an area planted to trees (5 hectares or less), intercropped with coconut and fruit trees, farmer-owned
Plantation	Leases on public lands (CBFM and IFMA)

Source: Various Industry Consultations

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF BEARING TREES PER REGION, 2020

REGION	NUMBER OF BEARING TREES	PERCENTAGE SHARE PER REGION
PHILIPPINES	75,048,412	
CAR	3,437,208	4.58
Ilocos Region	231,667	0.30
Cagayan Valley	2,142,134	2.85
Central Luzon	837,117	1.11
CALABARZON	10,264,495	13.68
MIMAROPA	265,376	0.35
Bicol Region	257,044	0.34
Western Visayas	5,879,656	7.83
Central Visayas	1,082,631	1.44
Eastern Visayas	76,886	0.10
Zamboanga Peninsula	516,125	0.68
Northern Mindanao	5,884,669	7.84
Davao Region	12,577,819	16.76
SOCCSKSARGEN	18,776,399	25.02
CARAGA	3,500,503	4.66
ARMM	9,318,682	12.41

Source: PSA

The most common coffee type grown in the country is Robusta, which accounted for 76.5 % of total production in 2020. Robusta is mainly used for instant coffee. Next is Arabica, which contributes 16.70 %. Arabica is mostly cultivated in high elevation areas (1000 meters above sea level) and sells at a premium price. It is primarily used for brewing or blending. The other coffee types are Excelsa and Liberica (kapeng barako).

TABLE 3. COFFEE TYPES

TYPE	PRODUCTION DRIED CHERRIES (TONS)	PERCENT SHARE TO TOTAL PRODUCTION
Robusta	41,808.65	76.5
Arabica	14,657.46	16.7
Excelsa	3,712.31	5.7
Liberica	462.53	1.1
TOTAL	60,640.95	100

Source: PSA

There are local small and medium coffee processors of roasted beans and ground coffee in the country. But the Nestle Philippines, Inc., located in Cagayan de Oro city, Misamis Oriental province, is the largest local processor of soluble coffee which accounts for 80% of the instant coffee market. It is followed by Universal Robina Corporation and Commonwealth Foods Inc. both with headquarters in Metro Manila.

Green coffee beans (GCB) are used to produce roasted beans, as well as, ground or instant coffee. Roasted beans are usually for grinding. It has a high demand among industrial buyers and some institutional users. Ground coffee is derived from crushed roasted beans, mainly for brewing and has a better flavor than instant coffee. The market includes industrial buyers, institutional users, and households.

Instant soluble coffee is easy to prepare and priced lower than ground coffee. These include pure soluble coffee, single-serve sachet mixes (e.g. 2-in-1 (coffee and sugar), 3-in-1 (coffee, sugar and creamer), mixtures and ready-to-drink. There are also 5-in-1 and 7-in-1 coffee variants with added functional ingredients.

There are also specialty coffees made from the high quality GCB roasted and brewed according to well-established standards. They include Arabica blends, organic coffee, Civet coffee (Alamid coffee), etc. which cater to niche markets.

TABLE 4. TYPES/FORMS OF COFFEE PRODUCTS PRODUCED

TYPE/FORM	USE	MARKETS
Beans	for further processing	Industrial
Roasted beans	for grinding	Industrial, institutional
Ground coffee	for brewing	Institutional, households
Instant soluble coffee	for immediate consumption upon addition of hot water	Households, Institutional
Specialty coffee (e.g. organic, civet coffee, etc.)	for niche markets	Households, institutional

Performance

Production, area and yield

At the global level, total production by all exporting countries from 2019 to 2020 was at 6.3% change. Philippine production decreased at -18.4% change for the period 2019-2020 dropping out from the top 30 coffee producing countries in 2020.

TABLE 5. COFFEE EXPORTS

CROP YEAR COMMENCING	2017	2018	2019	2020	% CHANGE 2017-20
TOTAL	163 693	172 461	164 953	175 347	6.3%
Arabicas	95 682	102 692	92 585	105 262	13.7%
Colombian milds	15 099	15 525	15 518	15 633	0.7%
Other milds	31 691	31 814	29 219	29 337	0.4%
Brazilian naturals	48 892	55 354	47 848	60 292	26.0%
Robustas	68 011	69 768	72 368	70 086	-3.2%
Philippines	203	206	307	250	-18.4%

Source: http://www.ico.org/trade_statistics.asp?section=Statistics data as of May 2021

According to the International Coffee Organization (ICO) reports, Brazil is the global top coffee producer in 2020 at 63.400 of GCB in thousand 60-kg bags, followed by Vietnam, Colombia, Indonesia, and Ethiopia. However, the Philippines that ranked 25th in the top 30 producing countries in 2015 dropped from the list, ranking at 34 in 2020.

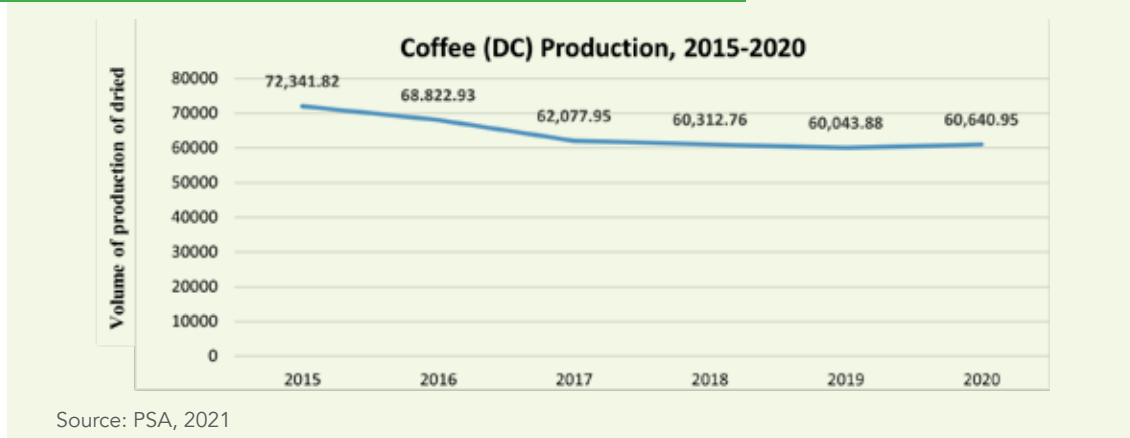
TABLE 6. TOP 30 COFFEE PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 2020

COUNTRY		IN THOUSAND 60-KG BAGS	COUNTRY		IN THOUSAND 60-KG BAGS
1	Brazil	63,400	16	Nicaragua	89,700
2	Vietnam	29,000	17	Madagascar	57,340
3	Colombia	14,300	18	Papua New Guinea	55,527
4	Indonesia	11,950	19	Kenya	51,500
5	Ethiopia	7,375	20	Kenya	775
6	Honduras	6,100	21	Papua New Guinea	683
7	India	5,700	22	El Salvador	600
8	Uganda	5,620	23	Laos	600
9	Mexico	4,000	24	Thailand	500
10	Peru	3,794	25	Venezuela	500
11	Guatemala	3,750	26	Ecuador	497
12	Nicaragua	2,650	27	Rwanda	380
13	Cote d'Ivoire	1,775	28	Congo	375
14	Costa Rica	1,450	29	Dominican Republic	375
15	Tanzania	913	30	Madagascar	366

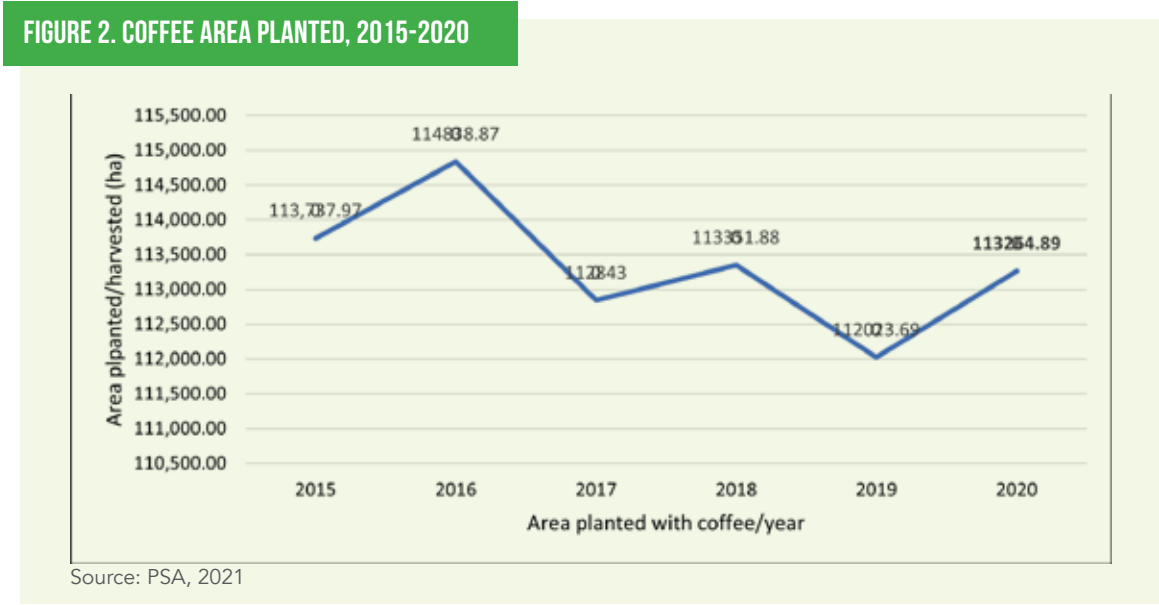
Source: ICO as of May 2021

In the Philippines, small farmers grow coffee. Based on official statistics from the PSA, production has generally declined by 16.17 % tons from 72,341.82 tons DC in 2015 to 60,640.95 tons DC in 2020.

FIGURE 1. VOLUME OF COFFEE PRODUCTION IN METRIC TONS, 2015-2020

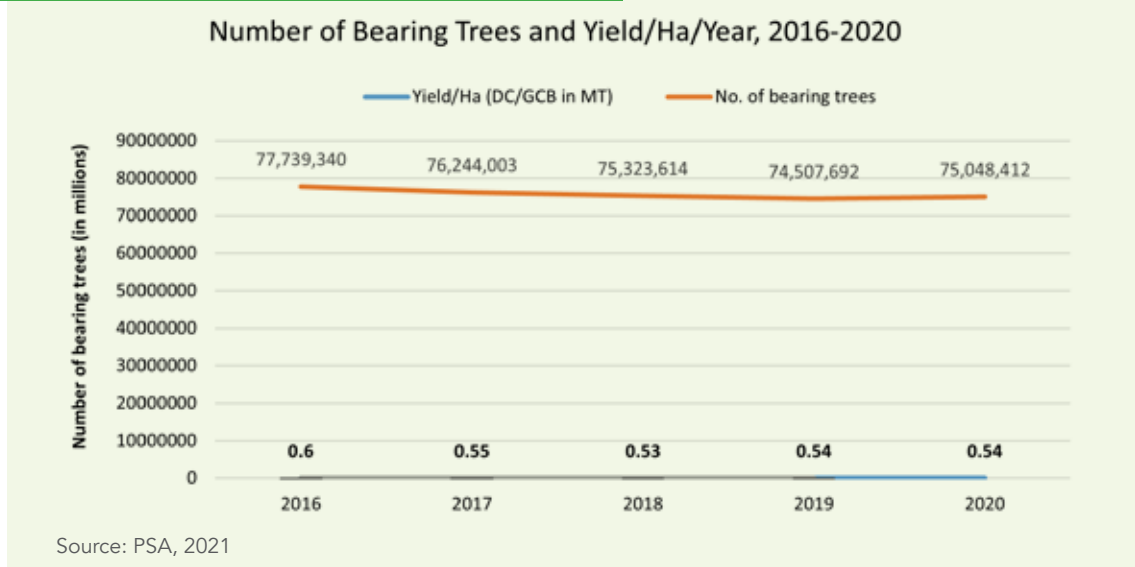


Meanwhile, area planted for coffee slightly decreased by an average of 1.8% per year over the last four years (2016-2019), but increased in 2020. About 112,023.69 ha planted/harvested for coffee in 2019 had increased by 1.1% to 113,264.89 ha in 2020. This relates to the increase in number of coffee growers and new key players in coffee, processing, and manufacturing i.e. specialty coffee, increased coffee shops and household consumers of specialized coffee products.



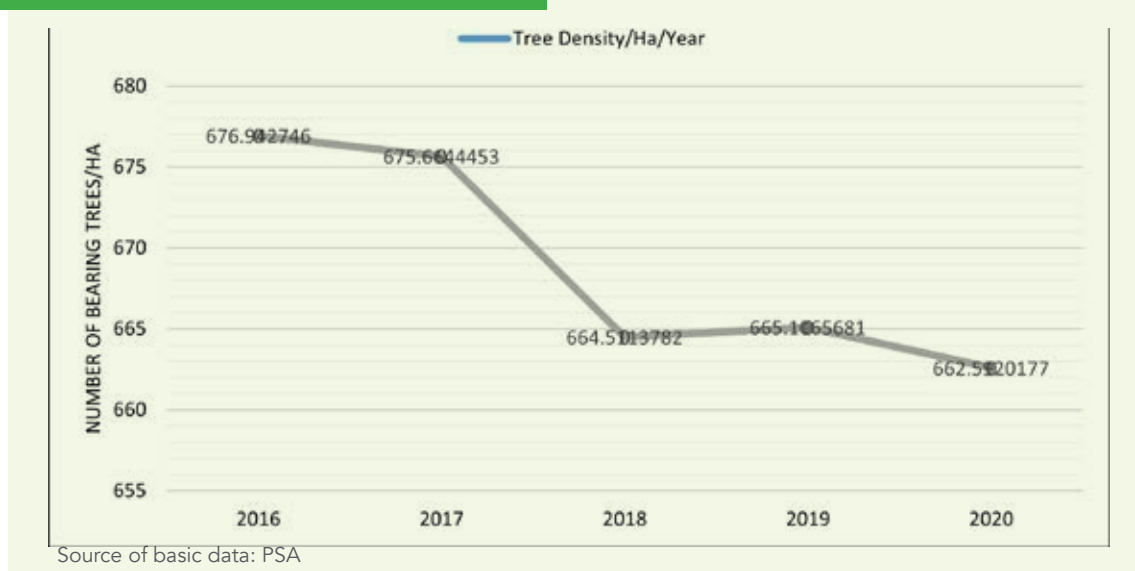
In the past 10 years, yield per hectare declined by 2.53% per year. Meanwhile, yield per bearing tree decreased by 2.09% per year over the last decade. From 2016 to 2019, number of bearing trees was at a downtrend at 77.73M bearing trees or 0.64 MT/ha in 2016 down to 74.50 M bearing trees or 0.54 MT/ha in 2019. The low productivity correlates to aging or old age of trees, limited rejuvenation and poor farm management, among others. (Note: Based on industry data, the average yield is 250 – 300 kg green coffee beans per hectare.)

FIGURE 3. COFFEE YIELD LEVELS, 2016-2020 (MT DC/GCB)



On the average, there were 693 bearing trees in a hectare during the 10-year period as compared to the standard 1,100 trees per hectare planting density or at three meters by three meters planting distance for Robusta. A decreasing trend in planting density was recorded from 2016 (at 676 bearing trees/ha) to 2018 (at 664 bearing trees/ha). However, a slight increase occurred in 2019 with recorded 665 bearing trees/ha, then decreasing back in 2020 at 662 bearing trees/ha. The drop in densities was a result of several factors such as crop shifting and cutting of old trees, rapid industrialization, effects of climate change, and natural calamities.

FIGURE 4. COFFEE PLANTING DENSITY, 2016-2020



Key production areas

In 2020, the top three producing regions were concentrated in Mindanao namely, SOCCSKSARGEN, Davao Region, and BARMM. Collectively, they contribute 70.87% of the coffee produced in the whole Philippines.

SOCCSKSARGEN accounted for 35.6% of total output in 2020 or 21,588.47 tons DC (10,794,24 tons GCB) followed by Davao Region with 17.85% or 10,826.25 tons DC (5,413.12 tons GCB) and then ARMM with 17.42% or 10,563.10 tons DC (5,281,55 tons GCB).

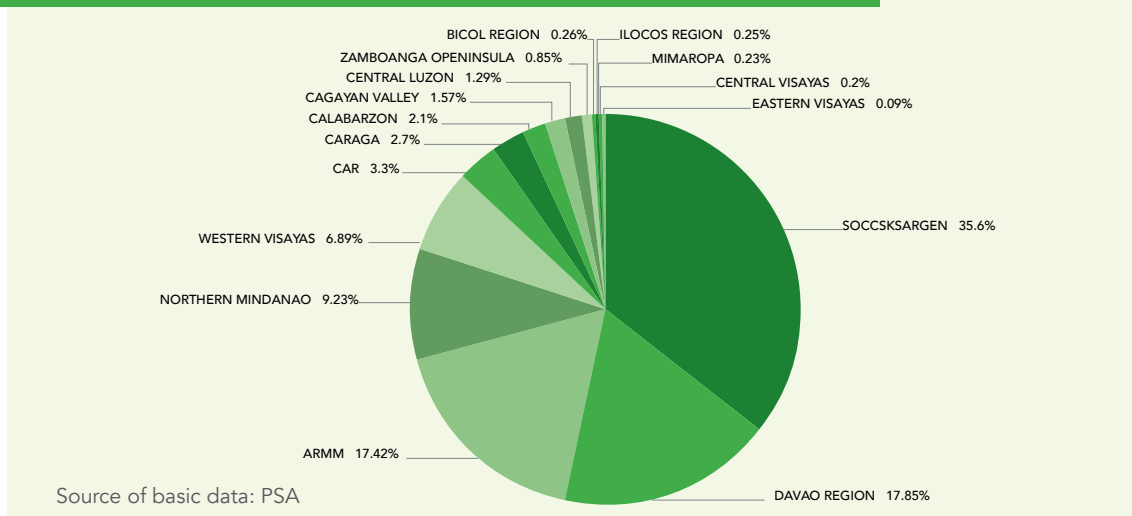
TABLE 7. LOCAL PRODUCTION, AREA HARVESTED AND YIELD/HA AND VARIETY, 2020

REGION	PRODUCTION (MT DC)	PRODUCTION (MT GCB)	AREA (HA)	YIELD (MT/HA)	ARABICA (MT DC)	ROBUSTA (MT DC)	EXCELSA (MT DC)	LIBERICA (MT DC)
PHILIPPINES	60,640.95	30,320.48	113,264.89	0.54	14,657.46	41,808.65	3,712.31	462.53
CAR	2,006.27	1,003.14	5,160.00	0.39	694.94	1,266.52	28.32	16.49
Ilocos Region	153.15	76.58	874.65	0.18	73.92	66.42	12.81	-
Cagayan Valley	1,046.16	523.08	4,707.00	0.22	166.79	735.32	135.86	8.18
Central Luzon	787.53	393.77	1,467.90	0.54	0.52	782.01	3.75	1.25
CALABARZON	1,272.12	636.06	13,196.00	0.10	-	895.01	318.29	58.82

REGION	PRODUCTION (MT DC)	PRODUCTION (MT GCB)	AREA (HA)	YIELD (MT/HA)	ARABICA (MT DC)	ROBUSTA (MT DC)	EXCELSA (MT DC)	LIBERICA (MT DC)
MIMAROPA	141.72	70.86	920.01	0.15	2.73	108.57	17.85	12.57
Bicol Region	160.28	80.14	408.00	0.39	37.52	119.95	0.52	2.30
Western Visayas	4,179.68	2,089.84	9,914.32	0.42	674.62	3,376.26	1.78	127.02
Central Visayas	120.74	60.37	2,173.50	0.06	19.77	100.97	-	-
Eastern Visayas	56.55	28.28	190.30	0.30	6.58	22.78	19.96	7.23
Zamboanga Peninsula	514.38	257.19	902.25	0.58	119.13	349.59	45.52	1.14
Northern Mindanao	5,597.52	2,798.76	11,639.41	0.48	198.88	5,131.00	271.44	
Davao Region	10,826.25	5,413.12	15,881.29	0.68	2,317.61	7,313.62	1,124.99	
SOCCSKSARGEN	21,588.47	10,794.24	27,010.25	0.84	8,911.38	12,342.81	332.46	
CARAGA	1,622.24	811.12	4,844.00	0.33	-	1,620.81	1.43	
ARMM	10,563.10	5,281.55	13,976.00	0.76	1,433.09	7,577.01	1,397.33	

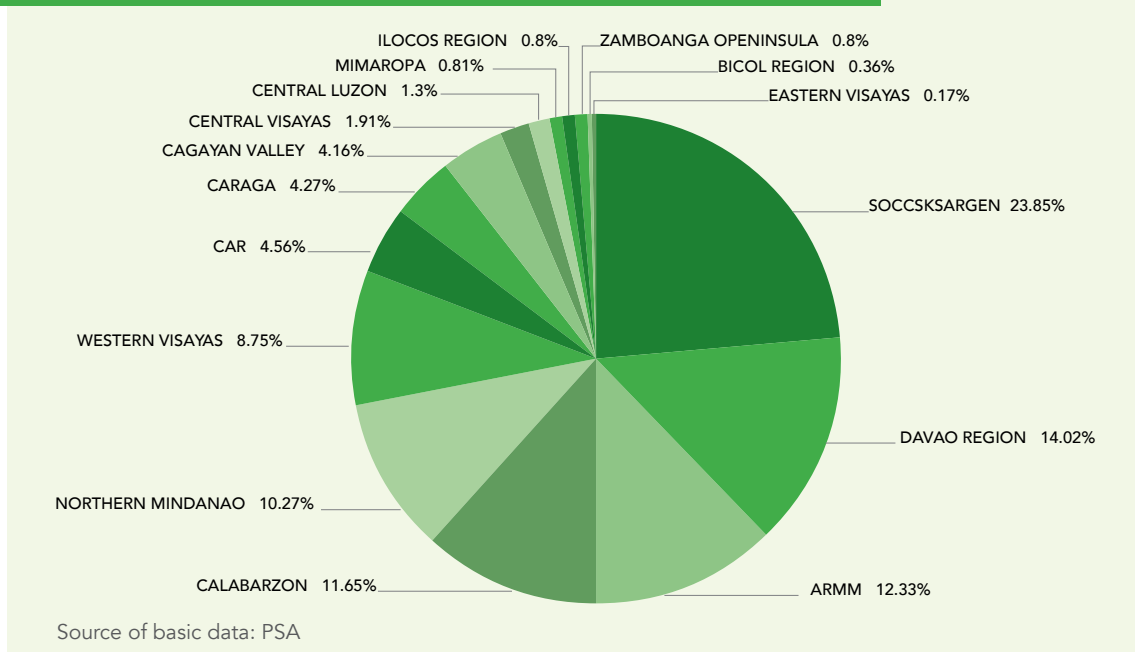
Source: PSA

FIGURE 5. DRIED CHERRIES COFFEE BEANS % SHARE IN PRODUCTION BY REGION, 2020



Total area planted to coffee in 2020 was 113,264.89 ha. The top five regions with the biggest planting area for coffee since five years ago are as follows: SOCCSKARGEN (27,010.25 ha); Davao Region (15,881.29 ha); ARMM (13,976 ha); CALABARZON (13,196 ha) and Northern Mindanao (11,639.41 ha).

FIGURE 6. PERCENT SHARE IN AREA PLANTED TO COFFEE BY REGION, 2020



Coffee types

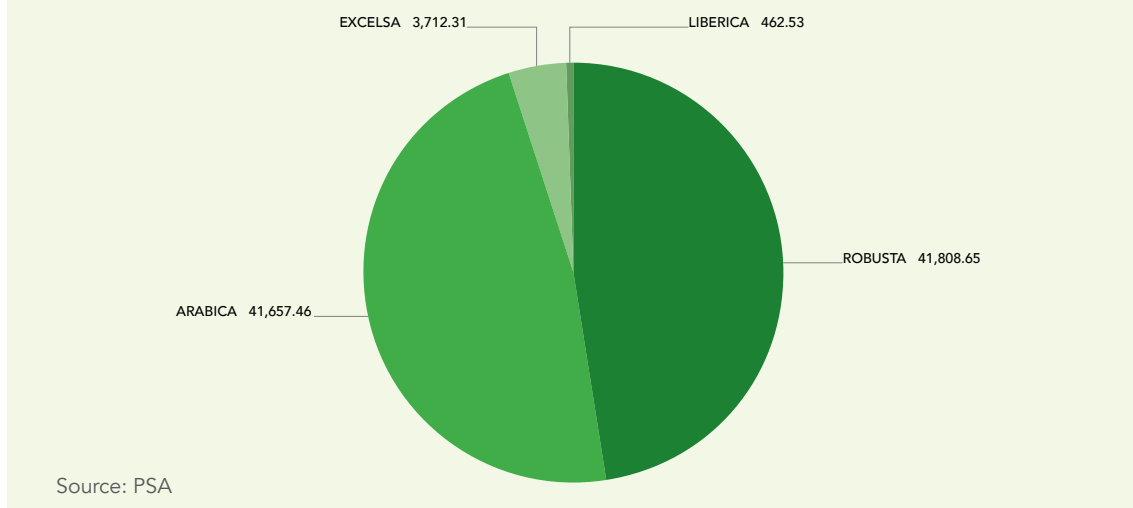
The four major types of coffee are Robusta, Arabica, Excelsa and Liberica. Arabica and Robusta are the large-scale commercially viable species. There are thousands of coffee varieties, but only these four are commercially grown types and cultivars.

Usually a high-yielding type, Robusta is used in espresso and instant mixes. Arabica, which grows well in high altitudes, is the most expensive. Excelsa, with berries bigger than Arabica but smaller than Liberica, is more drought and pest resistant than other types. Lastly, Liberica, also known as Kapeng Barako, has a strong flavor and sharp aroma.

Robusta was the dominant type with 76.5% or 41,808.65 tons DC (20,904.32 tons GCB) in 2020. It was followed by Arabica with 16.7% or 14,657.46 tons of dried berries (7,328.73 tons of GCB) while Excelsa with 5.7% or 3,712.31 tons DC (1,856.16 tons GCB), and Liberica with 1.1% or 462.53 tons DC (231.26 tons GCB).

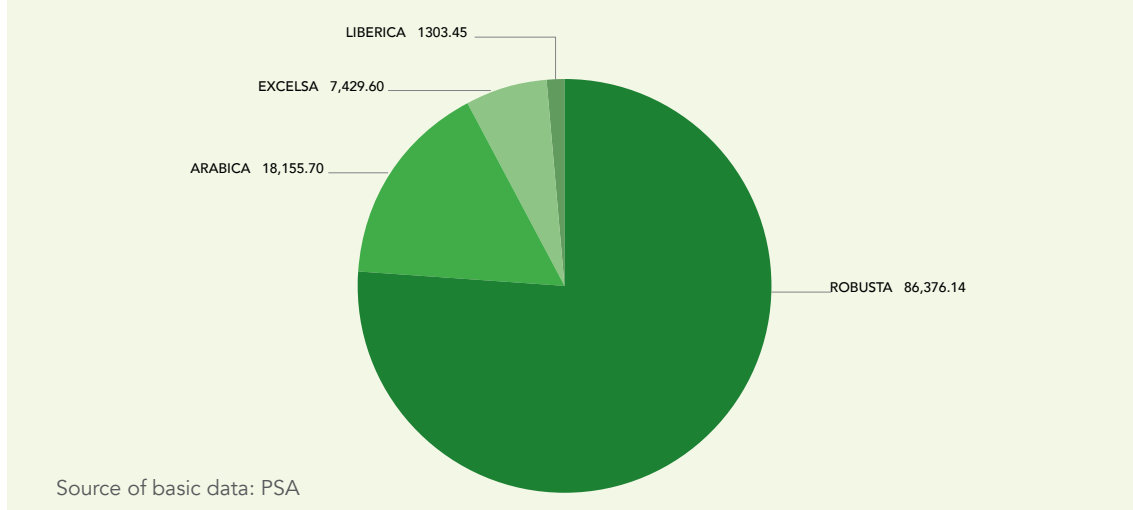
Furthermore, Robusta was also the main type planted at 76.26% (86,376.14 ha) of all areas in 2020, followed by Arabica with 16.02% (18,155.7 ha), Excelsa with 6.56% (7,429.6 ha), and Liberica with 1.16% (1,303.45 ha).

FIGURE 7. DRIED CHERRIES: PRODUCTION BY COFFEE TYPE, 2020



In 2020, the dominant regional producers of Robusta and Arabica coffee were Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN while Excelsa was mostly produced in ARMM and Davao Region. Liberica coffee was mainly produced in Western Visayas and ARMM.

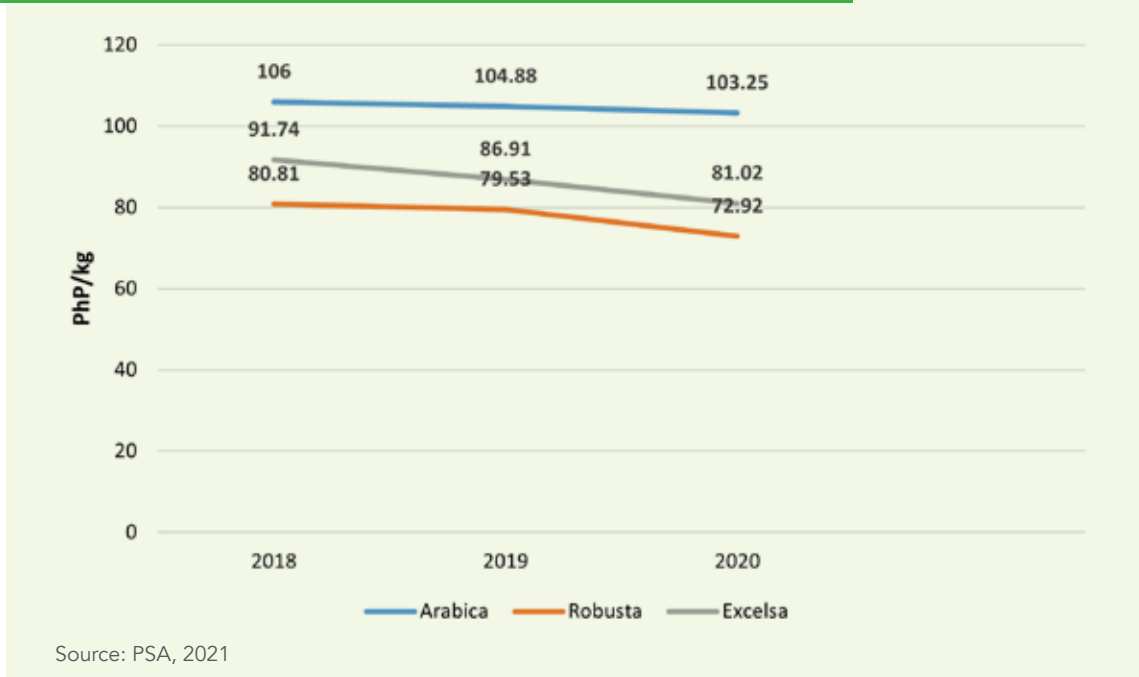
FIGURE 8. AREA PLANTED TO COFFEE BY TYPE, 2020



As a world traded commodity, farm gate prices of dry coffee beans were variable. Prices posted overall decreases in the last five years. The farm gate prices of Robusta decreased by 8.31% per annum from PhP 79.53/kg in 2019 to PhP 72.92/kg in 2020. Likewise, Arabica prices lowered by 1.55% annually to PhP 103.25/kg in 2020 from PhP 104.88/kg

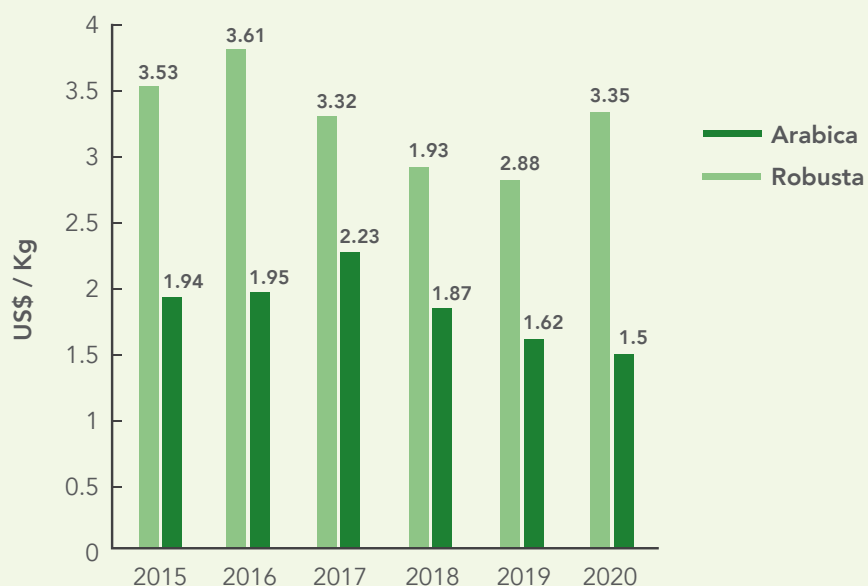
in 2019. Excelsa prices also lowered by 5.61% per year from PhP 86.91/kg in 2019 to PhP 81.02/kg in 2020.

FIGURE 9. DRIED CHERRIES/GREEN COFFEE BEANS: FARMGATE PRICES, 2018-2020



World average prices of green coffee beans have changed through the years. Arabica wholesale price was at US\$2.88/kg in 2019 lowering from US\$2.93/kg in 2018 but increasing back to US\$3.35/kg in 2020. Likewise, Robusta wholesale prices were at a down trend dropping from US\$1.87/kg in 2018 to US\$1.5/kg in 2020. Arabica price projection is to increase to US\$3.37/kg in 2025. Robusta, named because it can grow at a wider range of altitudes and temperatures, sold for US\$1.62/kg in 2019, is likewise to sell at US\$1.73/kg in 2025.

FIGURE 10. GREEN COFFEE BEANS: WORLD PRICES, 2015-2020



Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/675807/average-prices-arabica-and-robusta-coffee-worldwide/>
September 12, 2021

Consumption

According to the ICO, global coffee consumption decreased for the first time since the downturn of 0.4% in 2008-2009, reaching 164.5 million bags in coffee year 2019-2020, declining by 2.4% from the previous coffee year. The average annual growth rate over the last five coffee years is 1.7%.

TABLE 8. GLOBAL COFFEE CONSUMPTION, IN 60 KG BAGS

CALENDAR YEARS	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	CAGR
World total	161,377	168,492	164,202	166,346	1.0%
Africa	11,087	12,017	12,024	12,242	3.4%
Asia & Oceania	34,903	36,472	36,002	36,503	1.5%
Central America & Mexico	5,273	5,431	5,327	5,364	0.6%
Europe	53,251	55,637	53,372	54,065	0.5%
North America	29,941	31,779	30,580	30,993	1.2%
South America	26,922	27,156	26,898	27,180	0.3%
Philippines	3,180	3,300	3,250	3,312	1.4%

Source: ICO Data as at May 2021

Trade

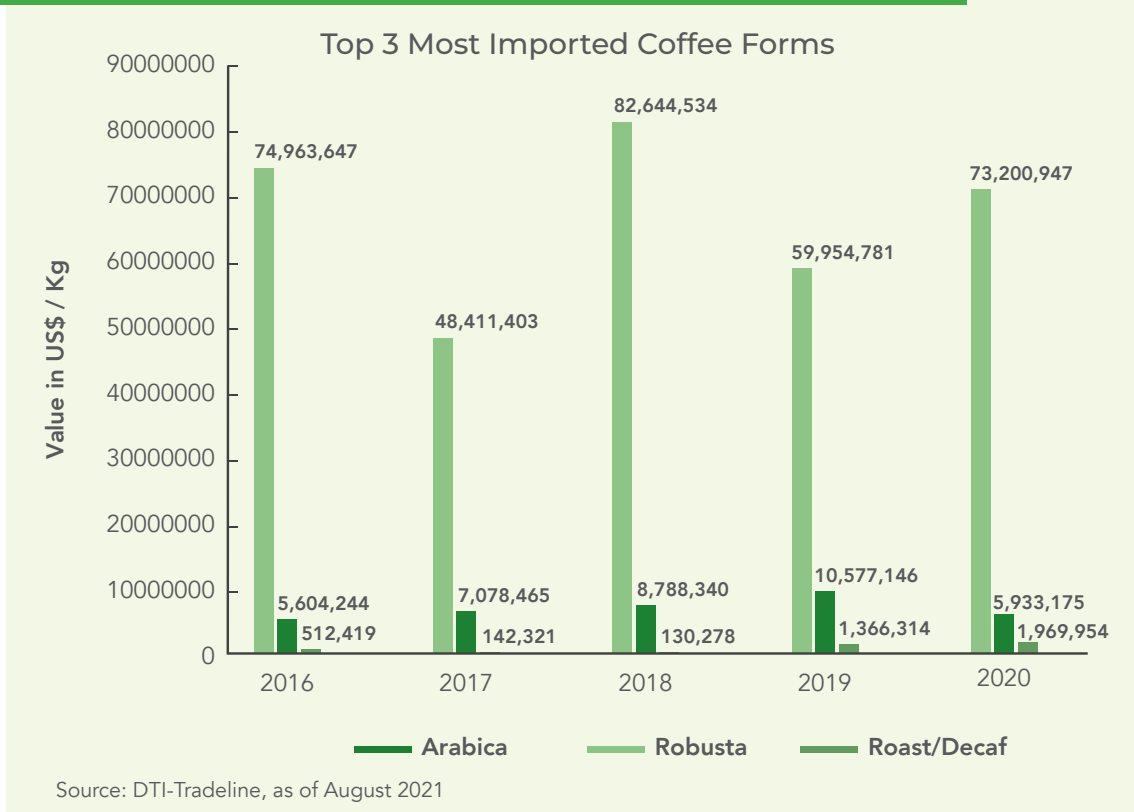
Trade consists of GCB, roast and ground coffee, extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee (principally single-serve sachets), as well as, preparations with a basis of coffee. Since 1997, the Philippines has been a net importer. The country's imports continue to increase with the growing number of specialty coffee shops and foreign coffee brands.

Global estimated number of 60 kg bags of coffee produced for the period 2019-2020 is 165.05 million which is equivalent to 9.9 million tons. This figure is down by 4.29% compared to 2018-2019. (Source: ICO)

Imports. DTI classified imports of coffee into five product descriptions/forms, 1) not roasted or decaffeinated, 2) roasted, not decaffeinated, 3) roasted and decaffeinated, 4) decaffeinated, and 5) other coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks, and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.

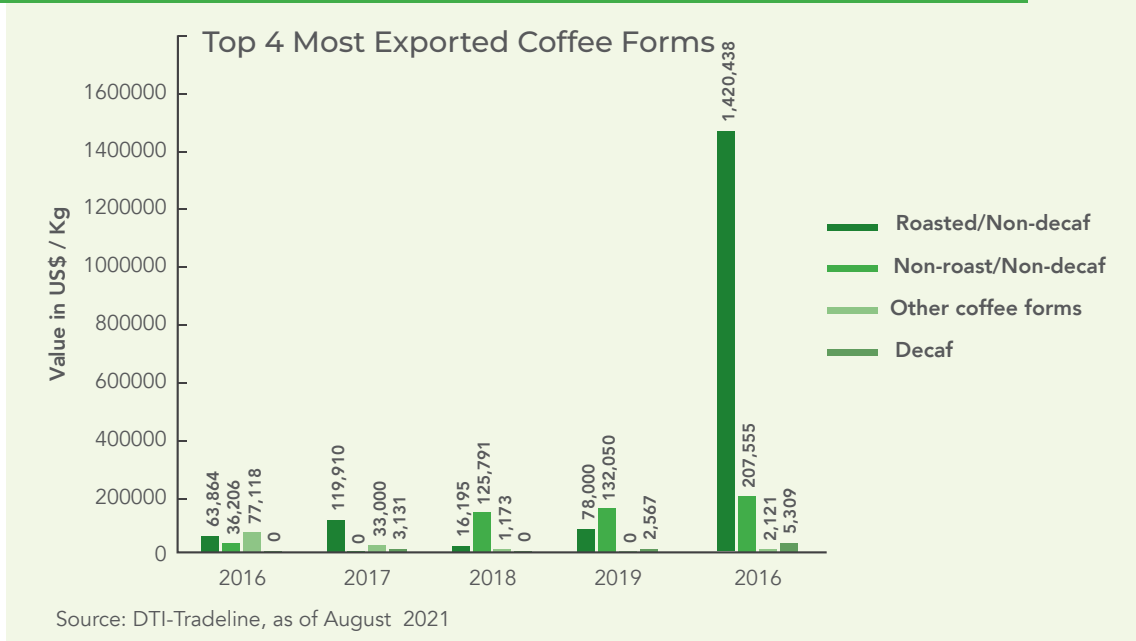
Coffee imports total 47,718,847 kg valued at USD 81,216,670.00 in 2020, higher than the previous year 2019 at 37,194,151 kg valued at USD 72,091,198. Since 2016, coffee imports fluctuated at a decrease-increase pattern. The not roasted or decaffeinated coffee product had the most share in coffee imports since 2016 to 2020 with 46,609,137 kg imported in 2020 valued at USD 73,200,947.

FIGURE 11. COMPARATIVE PHILIPPINE IMPORTS BY PRODUCT DESCRIPTION/FORMS, 2016-2020



Exports. Export volume for the five product descriptions/forms of coffee as categorized by DTI had a decreasing trend from 2016 (46,648 kg valued at USD 177,367.00) to 2018 (25,698 kg worth USD 143,159.00), then went on an upward trend again in 2019 to 2020. Total export volume for Philippine coffee in various product forms was at 33,967 kg valued at USD 1,635,473.00 up from 2019's 33,098 kg with value of USD 212,617.00. The coffee not roasted or decaffeinated form had the most volume of exports since 2016 to 2020. However, its export volume was only at 14,267 kg in 2020 versus 2019's 18,362 kg. Yet, the market value of this coffee form is at a high in 2020 at USD 1,420,438.00 as compared to 2019's USD 78,000.00. This may be co-related to the global increase in market price for this coffee form as affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 12. COMPARATIVE PHILIPPINE COFFEE EXPORTS BY PRODUCT DESCRIPTION/Form, 2016-2020



Brands and Players

Local and imported coffee brands in the country include Kopiko, Nescafe, Great Taste, Gourmet Farms San Mig Coffee, Blend 45, Nescafe Taster’s Choice, Culinary Exchange, Maxwell House, Siete Baracos, Batangas Brew, Nescafe Dolce Gusto, Continental, Monk’s Blend, and others.

The shift towards at-home consumption of coffee due to Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, many consumers traded down from fresh coffee to instant coffee mixes offered under brands such as Kopiko, Great Taste, and Nescafé. Instant coffee sales share was at PhP 61.9M in 2020 for the total coffee sales in various forms of PhP 64.97M. (Euromonitor, December 2020).

TABLE 9. COFFEE BRANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES, 2020

COFFEE MANUFACTURERS BRAND/S	MANUFACTURER
Kopiko	Mayora Indah Tbk PT.
Nescafé	Nestle Philippines Inc. (NPI)
GreatTaste	Universal Robina Corp.
Gourmet Farms	Gourmet Farms Inc

COFFEE MANUFACTURERS BRAND/S	MANUFACTURER
San Mig Coffee	San Miguel Corp.
Blend 45	Consolidated Foods Corp.
Nescafé Taster's Choice	NPI
Culinary Exchange	The Culinary Exchange
Maxwell House	Kraft Foods Philippines
Siete Baracos	Silva's Coffee Mill
Batangas Brew	Merlo Agricultural Corp
Nescafé Dolce Gusto	NPI
Continental	Continental Association
Monk's Blend	Monastery Farms

Source: Euromonitor, December 2020

Locally-made ground coffee brands available in the market include Aguinaldo blend, Altura coffee, Café Amadeo, Café de Lipa, Café Chico, Coffee Alamid (civet coffee), Davao coffee (variants Robusta, Arabica, Excelsa), Gourmet café, Kalinga blend, Kalinga Robusta premium coffee, Kalinga brew, Kalinga Musang coffee, Kape Isla, Magallaya brew premium coffee (Excelsa), Mt. Apo Civet coffee, Musang coffee roasted beans, Negros Rainforest, Rocky Mountain (variants Mountain Blend and Classic Blend) and Sagada coffee, among others. The products are manufactured by entrepreneurs, mostly operating on small scale. Most derived their brand names from the place where they are being produced.

Likewise, there are notable local and foreign specialty coffee chains like Starbucks Coffee (market leader), Figaro, McCafé (uses 100% Arabica premium coffee), Seattle's Best Coffee, The Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf, and UCC Coffee, to name a few.

However, cafés/bars were amongst the worst hit categories in consumer foodservice in 2020. Even though cafés along with specialist coffee and tea shops were allowed to remain open during the community lockdown to take orders for delivery and pick-up, this was not enough to offset the losses for dine-in/eat-in in 2020. Furthermore, such consumer foodservice locations typically cater to small gatherings and meet ups by friends and families, so the loss of dine-in/eat-in capabilities tremendously impacted sales in 2020 (Euromonitor, 2021).

TABLE 10. GBO COMPANY SHARES IN CHAINED CAFÉS/BARS: % FOODSERVICE VALUE 2016-2020

% VALUE COMPANY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Starbucks Corp.	63.6	62.5	62.0	61.6	64.4
Jollibee Foods Corp.	-	-	-	6.5	6.5
McDonald's Corp.	4.6	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.7
WS & Landin Inc.	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Mary Grace Foods Inc.	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.3
Figaro Coffee Co.	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.1
MBV Group of Cos.	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.0
Tarraco Group Inc.	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.2
Euro-Med Laboratories Phils. Inc.	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Padi's Philippines Corp.	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0
Retail Food Group Ltd.	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Golden Pizza Inc.	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4
The LJC Restaurant Group	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
International Coffee & Tea LLC	5.6	5.9	6.3	-	-
Dôme Coffees Australia Pty Ltd.	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-
Coffee Beanery Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
Jireh International Pty	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Euromonitor, 2021



ANALYSIS OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY

Cost and Return Analysis (per ha)

Farm cash flows were developed for typical Robusta and Arabica coffee farms and modern Arabica farm. These are the two leading varieties in the country.

Robusta

For Robusta, when peak production period is between four to six years, a typical 1-ha farm incurs a cost of PhP 24.95/kg GCB for material inputs, while additional PhP 20.55/kg GCB for overall labor expenses. A farmer's primary processing cost, which includes dehulling, cleaning, and bagging, amounts to PhP 12.60/kg GCB. The total farmer's cost is PhP 45.50/kg GCB. With a buying price of PhP 85.00/kg of GCB, a farmer's profit margin per kg is estimated at PhP 39.50/kg or a net return of investment (ROI) of PhP 39,500 per 1000 kg GCB/ha. This is equivalent to 87% ROI already at year 4 of production.

TABLE 11. COST AND RETURN ANALYSIS OF ROBUSTA COFFEE PRODUCTION (1 HA. AREA)

ITEM	UNIT	UNIT COST (PHP)	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		YEAR 4		YEAR 5		YEAR 6	
			QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)
GROSS INCOME (SALES OF GREEN COFFEE BEANS)	KILOS	85.00	200	17,000.00	600	51,000.00	1,000	85,000.00	1,100	93,500.00	1,100	93,500.00	1,100	93,500.00
EXPENSES														
LABOR														
Clearing/Brushing/ Contouring	sq.m.	0.30	10,000	3,000.00										
Field Layout/Staking	md	315.00	5	1,575.00										
Hole Digging (75 holes/md)	md	315.00	7	2,205.00										
Basal Fertilization and Trans-planting	md	315.00	7	2,283.75										
Replanting (5%)	md	315.00	3	787.50										
Ringweeding/Underbrushing (2-4x)	tree	1.00	6,668	6,668.00	6,668	6,668.00	3,334	3,334.00	3,334	3,334.00	3,334	3,334.00	3,334	3,334.00
Sidress Fertilization (2x)	bag	150.00	6	1,800.00	8	2,400.00	10	3,000.00	10	3,000.00	10	3,000.00	10	3,000.00
Foliar Fertilizer Spraying (4x)	knap-sack	40.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00
Bio-Pest Control (4x Spraying)	knap-sack	40.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00	10	1,600.00
Bending/Training of Coffee Multiples	hill	0.50	1,667	833.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pruning (Formative/Phytosan-itary)	md	315.00	-	-	3	945.00	5	1,575.00	6	1,890.00	6	1,890.00	6	1,890.00
Harvesting	md	315.00	-	-	7	2,205.00	10	3,150.00	15	4,725.00	17	5,355.00	17	5,355.00
Floating/ Drying (Dry Process-ing)	md	315.00	-	-	2	630.00	5	1,575.00	10	3,150.00	15	4,725.00	15	4,725.00
Dehulling, Cleaning and Bag-ging	md	315.00	-	-	1	315.00	2	630.00	4	1,260.00	4	1,260.00	4	1,260.00

ITEM	UNIT	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		YEAR 4		YEAR 5		YEAR 6		
		UNIT COST (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)	QUAN-TITY	COST/ VALUE (PHP)
GROSS INCOME (SALES OF GREEN COFFEE BEANS)	KILOS	85.00	200	17,000.00	600	51,000.00	1,000	85,000.00	1,100	93,500.00	1,100	93,500.00	1,100	93,500.00
SUB TOTAL LABOR				22,352.75	16,363.00	16,464.00	20,559.00	22,764.00	22,764.00	22,764.00	22,764.00	22,764.00	22,764.00	22,764.00

MATERIALS

Stakes	pc	1.00	1,500	1,500.00										
Planting Materials: Coffee Seedlings	pc	26.00	1,500	39,000.00										
Synthetic fertilizer (N120-P120-K60)	bag	1,100.00	6	6,600.00	8	8,800.00	10	11,000.00	10	11,000.00	10	11,000.00	10	11,000.00
Foliar (Organic) Fertilizer (Based on leaf analysis)	liter	300.00	4	1,200.00	4	1,200.00	8	2,400.00	8	2,400.00	8	2,400.00	8	2,400.00
Bio-Control repellants	liter	300.00	3	900.00	3	900.00	6	1,800.00	6	1,800.00	6	1,800.00	6	1,800.00
Pruning Shear	pc	500.00	1	500.00	-	-	2	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	2	2,000.00
Knapsack Sprayer	unit	2,700.00	1	2,700.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic Container for Harvesting	pc	50.00	-	-	3	150.00	5	250.00	5	250.00	5	250.00	10	500.00
All Weather Drier (20 Meters)	pc	2,000.00	-	-	2	4,000.00	4	8,000.00	4	8,000.00	5	10,000.00	5	10,000.00
Jute Bags for Storing Coffee Berries	pc	50.00	-	-	12	600.00	20	1,000.00	30	1,500.00	30	1,500.00	35	1,750.00
SUB TOTAL MATERIALS				52,400.00		15,650.00		25,450.00		24,950.00		26,950.00		29,450.00
TOTAL EXPENSES				74,752.75		32,013.00		41,914.00		45,509.00		49,714.00		52,214.00
NET INCOME				(74,752.75)		(15,013.00)		9,086.00		39,491.00		43,786.00		41,286.00
CUMULATIVE NET INCOME				(74,752.75)		(42,739.75)		(80,679.75)		(41,188.75)		2,597.25		43,883.25
ROI (%)				-47%		22%		87%		88%		88%		79%
Cost of Production				160.07		69.86		45.51		45.19		45.19		47.47

Robusta Coffee Price - subject to world market price (LIFFE Index)

Fertilizer cost – varies between PHP 1000-PHP 1500 /bag

Labor cost – also varies depending on total amount and total area for harvest

Plantlet cost - one time investment

Yield estimates are under farmer condition, rainfed (no irrigation), flower flushes depend on

natural dry period

To diversify income and environment, best to plant shade trees first (in open areas), windbreaks,

as well as, other income-generating crops (and can introduce livestock as additional income for

coffee farm families)

Arabica

For Arabica coffee plantation, the peak of production occurs on the fifth to 10th year. The farmer's total production cost for a typical 1-ha Arabica farm averaged at PhP 56,905.00. This includes a total labor cost of PhP 15,609.00 broken down further to field labor, care and maintenance, and postharvest processing.

Total farm supplies computed at PhP 20,400.00 while land rental is at PhP 15,000.00 and a depreciation value of PhP 5,896.00.

A typical Arabica farm production during the fifth year can already harvest 1,080 kg/ha at 1.2kg/tree which is priced at PhP220.00/kg green coffee bean (GCB). Hence net return of investments (ROI) during year 5 is at PhP180,695.00 or already a 317.54% ROI.

TABLE 12. COST AND RETURN ANALYSIS OF ONE HECTARE ARABICA COFFEE PLANTATION IN THE CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR) USING THE ARABICA COFFEE-PINE BASED AGROFORESTRY SYSTEM OF GAP-COFFEE

PARTICULARS	YEAR 1			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5		
	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)
SALES															
(kg Coffee															
Green Bean)															
				450 kg		99,000.00	900	220.00	198,000.00	1,080	220.00	237,600.00			
				(0.5 kg/tree)			(1kg/ tree)								
MATERIALS															
Seedlings (pcs)	1250	25.00	31,250.00												
LABOR															
				Mandays			Mandays								
Field Clearing	15	300.00	4,500.00	0			0								
Staking/ Field Lay-outing	10	300.00	3,000.00	0			0								
Hole Digging	5	300.00	1,500.00	0			0								
Basal Fertilizer Application and Covering the Hole	8	300.00	2,400.00	0			0								
Fertilizer Application/ Mulching				0			0						8	330.00	2,640.00
Hauling of Seedlings	5	300.00	1,500.00	0			0								
CARE AND MAINTENANCE															
Replanting				1	300.00	300.00									
Brush Weeding	20	300.00	6,000.00	20	300.00	6,000.00	20	330.00	6,600.00	10	330.00	3,300.00	10	363.00	3,630.00
Drainage Maintenance															
Pruning													8	330.00	2,640.00
Side Dress (Complete Fertilizer)bags				0			8	330.00	2,640.00						

PARTICULARS	YEAR 1			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5		
	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)
Harvesting	0	-	-	0			5	330.00	1,650.00	5	330.00	1,650.00	25	363.00	9,075.00
POSTHARVEST PROCESSING															
Pulping w/ De-hulling Machine	0	-	-	0			2	330.00	660.00	2	330.00	660.00	3	363.00	1,089.00
Drying	0	-	-	0			1	330.00	330.00	1	330.00	330.00	1	363.00	363.00
Hulling	0	-	-	0			1	330.00	330.00	2	330.00	660.00	2	363.00	726.00
Packing/ Transporting	0	-	-	0			2	330.00	660.00	2	330.00	660.00	2	363.00	726.00
TOTAL LABOR COST			18,900.00			6,300.00			12,870.00			12,540.00			15,609.00
FARM SUPPLIES															
Carburandum (pcs)	5	100.00	500.00	2	120.00	240.00	2	130.00	260.00	2	140.00	280.00	2	150.00	300.00
Fertilizer															
a. Compost (bags)	90	295.00	26,550.00				18	1,000.00	18,000.00				90	325.00	29,250.00
b. Complete Fertilizer (bags)															
c. Pesticides (liters)	10	550.00	5,500.00	15	550.00	8,250.00	21	550.00	11,550.00	26	600.00	15,600.00	26	600.00	15,600.00
Sickles (pcs)	10	350.00	3,500.00										10	450.00	4,500.00
Hoes (pcs)	10	365.00	3,650.00												
TOTAL FARM SUPPLY COST			39,700.00			8,490.00			29,810.00			45,130.00			20,400.00
Depreciation			5,896.00			5,896.00			5,896.00			5,896.00			5,896.00
Marketing Cost			-			-			600.00			600.00			1,200.00
LAND RENTAL			15,000.00			15,000.00			15,000.00			15,000.00			15,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES			110,746.00			35,686.00			63,576.00			78,566.00			56,905.00
NET RETURN			(110,746.00)			(35,686.00)			35,424.00			119,434.00			180,695.00
Cumulative Net Income			-110,746			-146,432			-111,008			8,426			189,121
RETURN OF INVESTMENT (%)						55.72			152.02			317.54			

TABLE 12. COST AND RETURN ANALYSIS OF ONE HECTARE ARABICA COFFEE PLANTATION IN THE CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR) USING THE ARABICA COFFEE-PINE BASED AGROFORESTRY SYSTEM OF GAP-COFFEE

PARTICULARS	YEAR 6			YEAR 7			YEAR 8			YEAR 9			YEAR 10		
	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	UNIT	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	UNIT	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	UNIT	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	UNIT	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	UNIT	TOTAL (PHP)
SALES (kg Coffee Green Bean)	1,350 (1.5kg /tree)	220.00	297,000.00	1,350 (1.5kg /tree)	250.00	337,500.00	1,350 (1.5kg /tree)	250.00	337,500.00	1,530 (1.7kg /tree)	250.00	382,500.00	1,530 (1.7kg /tree)	250.00	382,500.00
MATERIALS															
Seedlings															
LABOR	Mandays			Mandays			Mandays			Mandays			Mandays		
Field Clearing	0			0			0			0			0		
Staking/ Field Lay-outing	0			0			0			0			0		
Hole Digging	0			0			0			0			0		
Basal Fertilizer Application and Covering the Hole	0			0			0			0			0		
Fertilizer Application/ Mulching	0			0			8	484.00	3,872.00	0			0		
Hauling of Seedlings	0			0			0			0			0		
CARE AND MAINTENANCE															
Brush Weeding	10	400.00	4,000.00	10	440.00	4,400.00	10	484.00	4,840.00	10	532.00	5,320.00	10	585.00	5,850.00
Drainage Maintenance								484.00							
Pruning	8	400.00	3,200.00	8	440.00	3,520.00	8	484.00	3,872.00	8	532.00	4,256.00	8	585.00	4,680.00
Side Dress (Complete Fertilizer) bags	8	400.00	3,200.00				25	532.00	13,300.00						
Harvesting	8	400.00	3,200.00	25	440.00	11,000.00	25	484.00	12,100.00	25	532.00	13,300.00	25	585.00	14,625.00
POSTHARVEST PROCESSING															
Pulping w/ Dehulling Machine	4	400.00	1,600.00	3	440.00	1,320.00	3	484.00	1,452.00	3	532.00	1,596.00	3	585.00	1,755.00
Drying	2	400.00	800.00	20	440.00	8,800.00	20	484.00	9,680.00	20	532.00	10,640.00	20	585.00	11,700.00
Hulling	2	400.00	800.00	2	440.00	880.00	2	484.00	968.00	2	532.00	1,064.00	2	585.00	1,170.00
Packing/ Transporting	2	400.00	800.00	2	440.00	880.00	2	484.00	968.00	2	532.00	1,064.00	2	585.00	1,170.00

PARTICULARS	YEAR 6			YEAR 7			YEAR 8			YEAR 9			YEAR 10	
	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)	UNIT	UNIT PRICE (PHP)	TOTAL (PHP)
TOTAL LABOR COST		17,600.00			30,800.00			37,752.00			50,540.00			40,950.00
FARM SUPPLIES														
Carborandum (pcs)	2	160.00	2	165.00	330.00	2	170.00	340.00	2	180.00	360.00	2	185.00	370.00
Fertilizer														
a. Compost (bags)						90	450.00	40,500.00						
b. Complete Fertilizer (bags)	18	1,200.00	21,600.00									18	1,350.00	24,300.00
c. Pesticides (liters)	26	650.00	16,900.00	28	650.00	18,200.00	28	700.00	19,600.00	28	700.00	29	700.00	20,300.00
Sickles (pcs)														
Hoes (pcs)														
TOTAL FARM SUPPLY COST		38,820.00			18,530.00			60,440.00			44,260.00			20,670.00
Depreciation		5,940.00						5,940.00			5,940.00			5,940.00
Marketing Cost		1,200.00			1,200.00			2,400.00			2,400.00			2,400.00
LAND RENTAL		30,000.00			30,000.00			30,000.00			30,000.00			30,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES		93,560.00			80,530.00			136,532.00			133,140.00			99,960.00
NET RETURN		203,440.00			256,970.00			200,968.00			249,360.00			282,540.00
Cumulative Net Income		392,561			649,531			850,499			1,099,859			1,385,399
RETURN OF INVESTMENT (%)		217.44			319.10			147.19			187.29			282.65

Note: 1. GAP- Coffee Farming involves chemical and Organic farm inputs 2. After year 10 Arabica coffee trees should be REJUVENATED.

FIGURE 13. INVESTMENT – ROASTERY

INVESTMENT-ROASTERY



Roastery: to roast coffee beans appropriately and bring out the roast profile of the beans.



INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

CAPABILITY BUILDING roasting / grading courses
ROASTING PLANT allowing storage for coffee stocks, afterburner, gas lines, plumbing, ducting, power
PERMITS AND LICENSES: FDA, BPL, BNRS, ECP
ROASTER 1 Sample roaster; 1 5-kg roaster
OTHER EQUIPMENT: weighing scales, grinder, sealer
GREEN BEAN STOCKS: enough supply for 1 year
PACKAGING SUPPLIES

Estimated Cost of Investment : P1.5 – P 2.0 M
 Price per kg of Roasted Coffee: P1000 to 1,500

Source: DTI

FIGURE 14. INVESTMENT ON COFFEE SHOP

INVESTMENT-COFFEE SHOP



COFFEE SHOP To serve the best brew that the market prefers in a pleasant ambience.

INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT Php 400,000- 1,200,000

CAPABILITY BUILDING Coffee101, GAP, Roasting, Barista
DESIGN depending on desired type- kiosk, coffee house, internet café or bistro
EQUIPMENT depending on desired type: espresso, pour overs, manual brew, grinder, other utensils
ROASTED BEANS Negotiated regular supply of roasted and green beans from different origin
ADD Ons - other food menu and other service

PARTICULARS	Model 1 20 SEATER CAFÉ	Model 2 4 SEATER KIOSK	Pop up /Road side
Structure, Design and Finishing (space is rented)	312,500	100,000	
Café Management Training	50,000	50,000	50,000
Equipment/ Utensils	525,000	156,250	15,000
Working Capital for coffees, milk, supplies, labor and utilities	312,500	80,000	10,000
TOTAL (Php)	1,200,000	386,250	75,000

Value Chain Analysis

Value chain analysis (VCA) is a method of accounting and presenting the value created in a product or service as it is processed from raw inputs to a final product consumed by end users. This section discusses the supply chain segment, targets, problems, and interventions for each stage of the Philippine coffee industry as identified/categorized under the six major pillars of the value chain.

Supply Chain Segments and Players

The segments along the supply chain are identified by phase which are classified or categorized under six value chain pillars: Agriculture, Training, Manufacturing and Processing, Marketing, Research and Development, and Policy, Credit and Insurance.

AGRICULTURE AND TRAINING

Nursery Development and Farm Inputs - Input suppliers refer to licensed dealers or agricultural supply stores that sell inputs to nursery operators and farmers. Payment terms are either cash or credit. Transactions in this stage include selling and purchasing of seeds, planting materials, plastic bags, fertilizer, irrigation instruments, and tools/equipment.

Planting materials are sourced from nurseries, existing plants and wildlings (i.e., those that sprout under the coffee trees in the field). Nestle Philippines has clonal gardens in Davao and Lipa, Batangas. There are also private nurseries and nurseries in state colleges and universities like Cavite State University (CvSU) and Benguet State University (BSU). Likewise, there are commercial farms especially in Arabica (e.g. Rocky Mountain in CAR and MacNut in Sultan Kudarat) that produce their own seedlings. However, there is a shortage of quality planting materials in the country.

Farm Production – Basically, this is the first phase of the process where farmers plant coffee seeds, grow them into coffee plants, and harvests the coffee cherries. These cherries are sold to various supply chain players, providing farmers with a source of income. It involves activities in the farm such as area selection, land preparation, planting,

crop management (i.e. fertilization, pest control, weeding, pruning), drying, dehulling/milling, sorting/grading, and storage.

Intercropping is a common practice among local coffee farmers. Crops involved are vegetables, coconut, fruit and forest trees. The planting densities range from 600 to 1,700 trees per hectare.

Most farms use inorganic fertilizers and some use organic fertilizers (e.g. chicken manure). The fertilizers used include urea, phosphate and potash. Low yield necessitates application rates below recommended level.

Maintenance activities include weeding, fertilization and pruning. Weeding and fertilization done thrice and at least twice a year, respectively. Pesticide application is also practiced to rid of pests and diseases. Pruning is done to remove unnecessary branches and sprouts after harvest. These activities are possible thru hired labor.

Harvesting occurs in two years, made possible with the use of seedlings that are eight to 10 months old. For areas which use wildlings (e.g. Kalinga in Luzon), harvesting starts on the fifth year, usually from December to March. Most areas use stripping method where all cherries (whether red or green) are stripped from the branch. While this method addresses security and theft concerns, bean quality is very poor. Other areas harvest by picking only the red cherries.

MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

Primary Processing - Activities at this stage include wet and dry processing, drying, depulping and dehulling to prepare GCBs for storage and further processing for the domestic and export markets. This is the procedure when the coffee cherries are processed to gather the coffee beans.

Three main post-harvest handling practices are currently conducted in the Philippines. The most common of these is the dry process also known as the natural process. The other two are the wet or washed process and the semi-washed process. The last two processes are not very common but are gaining popularity. Robusta is typically processed

using the dry or natural process. Arabica growers also use the dry or natural process as there is limited quality equipment available for the other processing methods.

The wet process, usually applied to Arabica, entails pulping the cherries to separate the outer skin. The product, called parchment coffee, is then fermented through soaking in water for 8 to 12 hours (overnight), washed in the morning and then dried to remove the parchment to get GCBs.

The drying systems are sun or mechanical drying (e.g., using kerosene or LPG-fired dryers, or solid waste fuel-fired dryers). The most common practice is sun drying, wherein the coffee beans are spread on paved drying areas or on the ground, using mats, nets or canvas for two days to two weeks depending on the weather. However, this method is not really recommended as it affects bean quality.

MARKETING

Marketing/Trading - Larger farmer groups, traders, and community agents purchase coffee (mostly GCBs) from farmers to sell to other traders or processors. Trading takes place in the farm or buying station at the barangay, municipal or provincial level.

Farmers sell GCBs either directly to buyers or to agents or traders. The agents/traders then consolidate their purchases and resell to other traders and processors. Other buyers include millers, processors and/or buying stations of coffee companies (e.g. Nestle buying station).

Secondary Processing - The players process GCBs to produce value-added coffee products like roasted beans, roast and ground coffee, specialty coffee and single-serve coffee mixes (3-in-1) or consumer pack soluble for the domestic and export markets.

At this phase, the coffee beans are sold and transported to either a) buying stations such as that of Nestle Philippines or b) other secondary processors, which may include coffee roasters, hotels, coffee shops, and convenience stores.

The biggest processor of soluble instant coffee is Nestle Philippines, followed by Universal Robina Corporation and Commonwealth Foods, Inc. Many small to medium scale coffee processors also produce roasted beans, as well as, ground coffee and instant coffee.

Market - The market/users refer to consumers of coffee beans in its various forms like roasted beans, ground coffee, and instant coffee. They may be consumed in households, coffee shops or restaurants.

Logistics - The logistic providers offer services for transport, storage and warehousing of farm inputs, coffee beans and coffee products.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the whole coffee supply chain, R and D is important. Thus, it is imperative to highlight the important role of R and D in the attainment of the targets.

Nursery Input

One of the problems of low productivity is the lack of true to type planting materials of Excelsa and Liberica primarily due to their cross-pollinated nature. Despite being self-pollinated, Arabica has some degree of outcrossing (pollinated by other coffee trees). The use of seeds as planting materials results in non-uniformity of plants, whose traits deviate from the trees where they come from. The use of traditional clonal propagation or more advanced strategies such as tissue culture especially somatic embryogenesis augments/solves this problem. The high cost of seedlings stemming from high nursery input and transportation costs must also be addressed. This can be achieved by improving the traditional propagation techniques to reduce labor and inputs in nursery management; as well as developing intervention methods that increase the survival of seedlings during transportation.

The identity of coffee varieties used by nursery operators and farmers is not at all times ensured. Buyers of seedlings often rely on the identity given by nursery owners. The certification of coffee mother trees of NSIC-registered varieties as sources of planting materials is still dependent on morphological traits, which are not reliable as they are affected by the environment. The most reliable solution is the use of DNA-based

identification of NSIC-registered varieties, whose DNA samples should be taken from the parent trees or mother trees to ensure the utilization of research outputs by BPI and other stakeholders.

Production

Low productivity of coffee in the country is attributed to several factors such as the use of low-yielding varieties, susceptibility to biotic factors (insects, pests, and others), and abiotic stresses such as heat and drought. Further, there is scant information on the water and nutrients requirements of coffee in various regions, and farmers are not practicing proper nutrient and water management.

Increased productivity can be attained through varietal improvement such as the development of hybrids (“traditional” / “heirloom” coffee are retained). These hybrids, with outstanding vigor (higher yield, more resistant to pests and diseases, and more tolerant to abiotic stresses) can be mass-produced through somatic embryogenesis. Alternatively, varietal improvement with improved yield, and increased resistance and tolerance to pest and diseases and abiotic factors can be achieved through molecular marker-assisted selection. Multi-location variety trial of coffee especially for Arabica, Excelsa and Liberica should also be conducted to determine the areas where they perform well.

The water requirement in both lowland and upland areas and the nutrient must be identified as it serves as baseline information in developing technologies for efficient water management. Further, the nutrient requirement of coffee must also be determined to develop site-specific nutrient management technologies.

Researches done on IPM for major pests of coffee were already outdated. It is thus important to review IPM approaches and assess their current relevance. Severity, incidence, inventory, baseline data of coffee major pests and diseases and weeds associated with coffee should also be explored. Development of mobile phone/SMS-based real-time monitoring, pest identification/detection, and management should be conducted. Development and validation and commercialization of biological control/organic pesticides should also be promoted.

Processing

There are a variety of processing machines, both locally-made and imported that are used by farmers and processors. However, there is no data on the inventory, performance, and economics of these machines. It is therefore crucial to evaluate and review these machines to develop improvements and innovations to meet the needs of both farmers and processors.

Specialty coffee is largely attributable to the promotion of good agricultural practices (GAP) and good manufacturing practices (GMP), but research on these processes is lacking. Thus, GAP and GMP practices currently in use should be backed up with research and these practices should be correlated with the biochemical compounds associated with quality, the sensory quality, and the flavor profiles.

Due to its high market value, coffee is vulnerable to adulteration, a serious issue in coffee processing and marketing. Adulteration comes in GCB, roasted coffee and ground coffee. Although policies in labeling may be a viable option, technologies in the determination of the authenticity of coffee sold in the market should be conducted.

Awareness of not just the quality of the coffee, but also, its specific origin is also a growing interest among coffee consumers. As in the determination of coffee authenticity, policies on labeling or implementation of traceability measures may play a role in the traceability of the origin of coffee, other researches that result in technologies/processes that determine the coffee origin should also be conducted.

Marketing

When coffee is packed, the compounds in it deteriorate, causing the product to degrade through time. A new generation of packaging materials and technologies should be developed to protect coffee's quality.

Despite its coffee-producing capacity, the value chain of the country is not well understood and analyzed. This should be done to identify the key players and their roles in the coffee value chain, analyze the prices, costs, margins and profit-sharing at different stages in the coffee value chain

Others

Other research gaps that need to be addressed are the limited utilization of coffee wastes and “excess” for food and non-food products; the evident effect of climate change, and researches on uniqueness of coffee in a particular origin to establish geographic indication.

POLICY, CREDIT AND INSURANCE

The policy or government sector provides enabling environment that encourages participation of farmers and firms in the coffee value chain and hence promote its growth and development. Priority policy areas in the coffee value chain include trade policies, financial policies, provision of hard infrastructure (connectivity, energy, and logistics) and soft infrastructure (education and training), and institutional capacity building (governance, contract enforcement, and respect for intellectual property rights), among others.

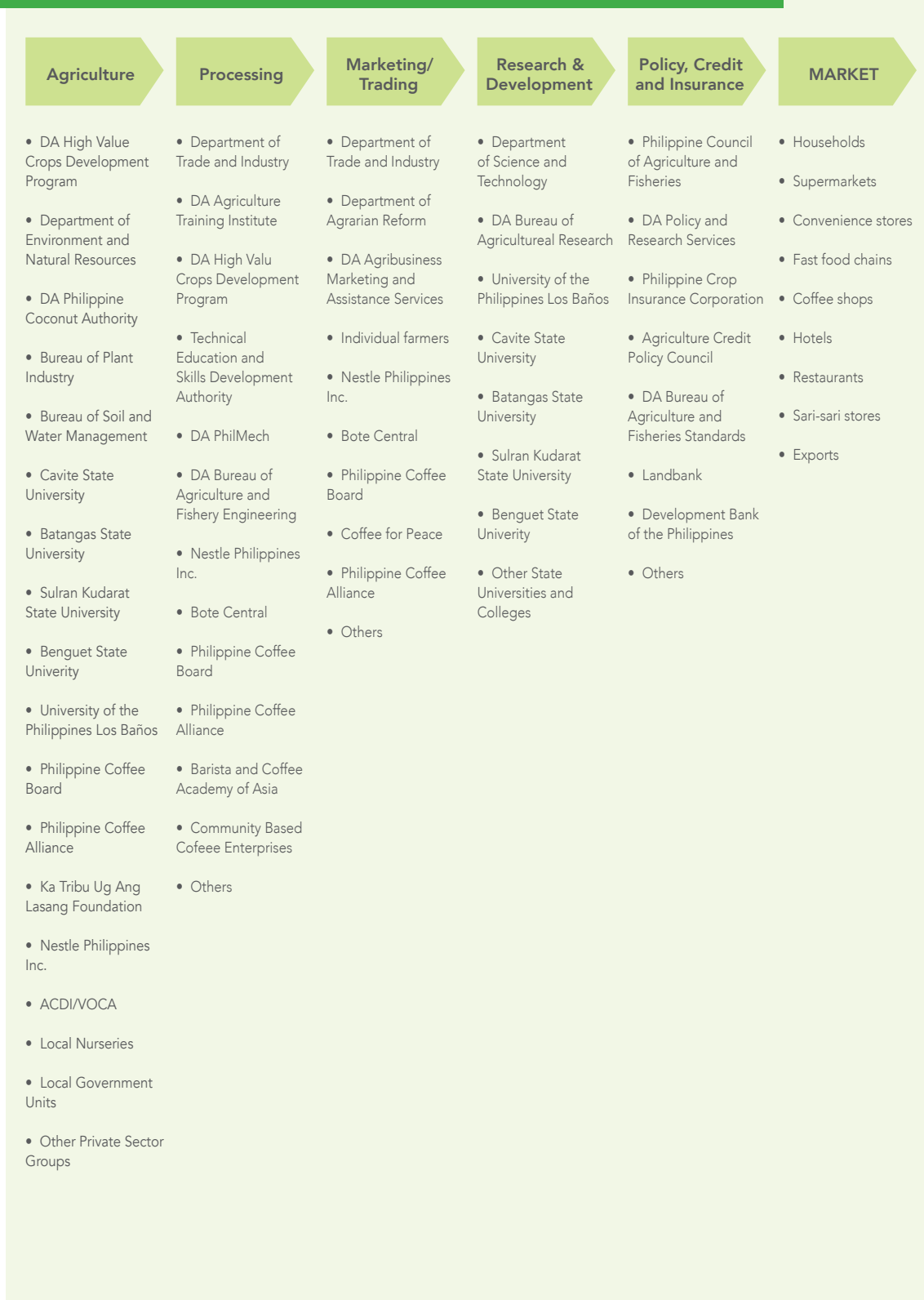
The financial sector spurs coffee value chain growth and development by facilitating investments, adoption of new and improved technologies, and intensive use of capital inputs. Value chain financing may be internal or external. Internal value chain financing is exemplified by the credit provision to coffee farmers of input suppliers or coffee product buyers. External value chain financing is facilitated through relationships and mechanisms. It involves banks and cooperatives that issue loans to input suppliers, coffee producers, processors, traders, institutional buyers, and/or consumers.

The crop insurance sector represented by Philippine Crop Insurance Company (PCIC) protects farmers from losses due to natural calamities, diseases, and pest infestation. Crop insurance also serves as “surrogate” collateral to banks and other financial institutions, thereby influencing and encouraging their continuous participation and support to government credit programs.

TABLE 13. VALUE CHAIN SEGMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE		TRAINING				RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		POLICY, CREDIT AND INSURANCE	
INPUTS FOR NURSERY DEVELOPMENT	INPUTS	FARM PRODUCTION	PRIMARY PROCESSING	MARKETING LOGISTICS/	SECONDARY PROCESSING AND MARKET	LOGISTICS AND MARKET	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	POLICY, CREDIT AND INSURANCE	
- Area selection		- Area selection	- Depulping	- Trading	- Roasted beans	- Handling	- Production	- Easy access credit	
- Seeds	- Seedlings	- Land preparation	- Fermentation	- Handling	- Roast and ground coffee	- Transport/ Shipping	- Postharvest	- Availability of insurance	
- Plastic bags	- Fertilizer	- Maintenance	- Drying	- Transport/ Shipping	- Instant coffee	- Storage	- Processing	- Policy creation	
- Fertilizer	- Pesticides	- Fertilization	- Dehulling to green coffee beans	- Storage	-GMP	- Exports	- Marketing		
- Tools and equipment	- Tools and equipment	- Pest control	- GAP				- Technology commercialization		
		- Harvesting							
		- Sorting/grading							
		- Storage							
		- GAP							

FIGURE 15. SELECTED STAKEHOLDERS AND PLAYERS ALONG THE COFFEE VALUE CHAIN PILLARS



Support Industries

Coffee growers and farm-based roasters' concerns include quality of production, lack of quality beans, poor post-harvest management, lack of knowledge on modern technologies, and minimal information on market access, trends and opportunities. To address these issues, national government agencies (NGAs) are collaborating to implement programs that further develop the coffee industry.

Coffee support industries include nurseries, fertilizer suppliers and crop protection industries.

As of September 2021, there are 40 nurseries accredited by the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), 28 for Robusta, 11 for Arabica and one for Liberica. Nestle has the biggest nursery operation located in three locations – Maria Aurora, Aurora, NOMIARC Malaybalay, Bukidnon and Lipa, Batangas, which is estimated to produce 298,000, 701,000 and 274,000 seedlings, respectively.

Farmers commonly use organic fertilizers like chicken dung and vermicast. Inorganic fertilizers are used sparingly such as complete (14-14-14), urea (46-0-0) and ammonium sulfate (21-0-0). Pesticides are seldom use in coffee farming.

Key Institutions and Programs

The Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF) provides platform and technical guidance to the key coffee stakeholders representatives for continuing discussions of the coffee-related issues, concerns and possible policy recommendations to address them. Meanwhile, the DA's High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP) is the lead coordinator of coffee production and farm expansion projects and other high value crops development programs.

Women play an active role in coffee processing and marketing. Stakeholders in the coffee industry are eventually being dominated by women entrepreneurs who are also active in some areas of the value chain such as harvesting/picking, sorting, grading and packaging and in networking.

TABLE 14. KEY INSTITUTIONS OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY, PHILIPPINES

KEY INSTITUTION	COFFEE-RELATED FUNCTIONS/OBJECTIVE
Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)	Soil testing to assess the soil suitability for planting coffee.
Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)	Seed propagation and nursery accreditation to ensure the availability of good planting materials
The Coffee Industry Development-Technical Working Group	Acting on the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for coffee to ensure the compliance of coffee farms. The GAP for coffee was approved last March 2016.
World Economic Forum (WEF) Grow Asia – Philippine Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture	Seeks to promote the development of focus commodities such as coffee, cassava, corn, coconut and marine products which are seen to help improve the quality of life in the countryside.
Grow Asia	A multi-stakeholder partnership platform that catalyzes action on inclusive and sustainable agricultural development in South East Asia. Partners with DA and Nestle Philippines in implementing projects to help alleviate the living condition of small coffee farmers.
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Thru the National Greening Program (NGP), DENR has already planted coffee trees in a total area of 73,000 hectares, intercropped with other fruit bearing trees.
Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech)	Fabricating mechanized post-harvest facilities for coffee such as mechanized dryer, huller, pulper, sorter and grinder for the establishment of coffee processing centers in coffee producing areas nationwide.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Created DTI National Coffee Industry Cluster Team, composed of members from the Regional Operations Group (ROG), National Capital Region (NCR) and the Export Marketing Bureau (EMB) to focus on the development, branding, marketing and promotion of Philippine coffee with focus on the specialty coffee.

Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Profile from DTI

NATIONAL COFFEE PROGRAMS

The DENR’s National Greening Program allotted 86,000 hectares of land to plant coffee from 2016-2028. The regions with the biggest areas are CAR (25,000 ha), Cagayan Valley (12,000 ha), and SOCCSKSARGEN (10,000 ha). For every hectare, 500 seedlings have been planted at 4m x 5m planting density. The cost for each coffee seedling is PhP 12.00.

The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) received PhP 300-M in 2013 to intercrop coconut trees with coffee in an 18,000 ha area. Another 4,400 ha of existing coffee trees in coconut farms were rehabilitated. The program covered 10,000 ha in 2014 and 5,000 ha in 2015-2016.

PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

The private sector also plays an active role thru program implementation for the coffee industry. They provide demonstration farms of coffee as part of its corporate social responsibility program. Also, they give free trainings on coffee production, post-harvest, GAP and rejuvenation to improve coffee farming. Some of them are major suppliers of coffee seedlings and are also engage in the production, processing, and marketing of coffee. The coffee stakeholders promote Philippine coffee through technical assistance and credit programs. There are also programs that developed coffee farmers into coffee entrepreneurs through education, training, coaching and mentoring.

Moreover, key representatives of private sector coffee organizations work hand in hand with the different concerned government agencies in recommending timely, appropriate and responsive policies for the continued development of the industry.

SWOT Analysis

A widely used and acceptable analytical framework, the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis helps organizations face its greatest challenges and identify promising markets.

The acronym, S (strengths) and W (weaknesses), refer to internal factors. These are experiences and resources readily available to an organization.

External forces that influence and impact an organization are identified as O (opportunities) and T (threats). These are usually things that the organization cannot control.

Strengths - Philippine climate and land are suitable to growing four coffee types – Robusta, Arabica, Excelsa and Liberica. Robusta accounted for over 76.5% production in

2020 followed by Arabica – 16.70%, Excelsa – 5.7%, and Liberica – 1.1%. Government agencies and private sector stakeholders provide technical information on coffee farming. There is also a strong presence of consolidators/traders/processors to support farmers. Likewise, farmers have a ready market and coffee milling facilities present in major coffee producing provinces.

Weaknesses - While available, government agencies' technical information on coffee farming is limited. Coffee is also experiencing decline in production and hectareage due to the farmers shifting to other crops, as well as, land conversion of agricultural areas to real estate, recreation areas, and urbanization. Coffee farming is dominated by small farmers with an average farm size of one to two hectares. Low yield is a result of old trees, poor farm practices as manifested by limited knowledge on appropriate coffee technology of farmers, aged farmers and lack of equipment, and inadequate post-harvest facilities. Likewise, there is limited access to certified planting materials and information, education and communication (IEC) materials on nursery establishment and proper seedling handling. Moreover, access and application of fertilizers and bio-control are limited due to high costs and poor farm-to-market roads increase logistic costs.

All these factors result to low production volume, and high importation just to meet local demand.

With limited post-harvest facilities like dehullers and depulpers, coffee farmers generally sundry their fresh coffee cherries and have them milled through local millers. Wherever available, plant utilization is low in some areas due to lack and/or poor quality of raw material (i.e. green coffee beans).

Lack of reliable industry data (i.e. PSA data different from industry data) and market intelligence (price, production volume, area, trade, etc.) makes planning, analysis and decision making challenging.

The industry also suffers from limited/ineffective research and development (R&D) and limited access to credit with stringent loan requirements.

Opportunities – There is a growing demand, thus, providing an opportunity for local players to increase their production.

Coffee consumption is now dominated by soluble coffee, which is a shift from local 'nilaga' brewed coffee. Recent resurgence of the roast, ground and brew sector of the market is changing the coffee market. Likewise, the emergence of specialty coffees makes the industry more promising and lucrative.

Threats - The entry of imported coffee and coffee products from Indonesia and Vietnam threatens local producers. An Indonesian brand has become a key player in the single-serve coffee sachet (3-in-1) market in the Philippines with its Kopiko brand. San Mig coffee sachets are manufactured in Thailand. Factors affecting sachet production include availability of quality beans, cost of sugar and packaging, among others.

The price of GCBs is volatile, with local prices dictated by world prices. The high cost of growing coffee also puts pressure on the supply.

For Arabica, the unstable peace and order situation and presence of theft in the highland growing areas discourage investments. The poor condition of rural infrastructure exacerbates the situation.

TABLE 15. SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE PHILIPPINE COFFEE INDUSTRY

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversified flora and fauna • Major coffee types/varieties are available and can grow in our country • Presence of accredited processors, Q Graders and R Fine Robusta Grader in the Philippines • Coffee farmers who can champion their coffee abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisoned soil that causes sickness in coffee • No knowledge if we have produced a coffee type/variety that is unique to the country only that can serve as flagship brand for the Philippines • Lack of knowledge on how to produce good coffee, especially among lowland coffee producers (Robusta, Liberica, Excelsa), https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/51396/51396-001-cp-en.pdf • Some farmers are not motivated to plant and tend to their coffee farms because of their government benefits like the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program • Farmers have insufficient, if not lack of, capacity to process dried cherries • Aging farmers – not able to encourage new generation to farm because the youth sees that coffee farming is not profitable. • Land industrialization/ land conversion. In Cavite, some coffee farms are developed into subdivisions or converted to vegetables, guyabano, banana planting areas • Farmers are only practicing monocropping which deprives them of the opportunity to have better soil, better yield quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have exported our Liberica coffee and has been known for the Barako • CQI recognizes that we have good coffee in the Philippines • In the Philippines alone, we have to capture the remaining 70% coffee drinkers in our country. • Increasing interest of farmers to venture into coffee • Coffee Pop culture is increasing that even coffee producing countries are hoarding their coffee for their own consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and security in the highlands • Not enough mechanized equipment with good standards for the farmers • Government regulation applied to large corporations are the same, which makes it harder for Micro and Small Enterprises (Business Registration, Access to Finance, LTO-FDA requirements) • Climate change. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/51396-001-sd-01.pdf

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Training and Yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a PNS GAP procedure/ document • Established agency of Government is available to conduct GAP training: ATI • Availability of government research centers where farmer training can be conducted • Farmers are aware of the standards on GCBs through government-run capacity building activities and training sessions conducted by Nestle farm technicians. • In Visayas and Luzon, farmers are aware of the Coffee Roadmap due to the government-run trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of targeted universe of coffee farmers annually to undergo GAP training • Lack of coffee farmer count national and per region • Unclear yield target for the country – should be 1 MT/ha as indicated in the Coffee Roadmap; support remains insufficient • Lack of support from the Government for coffee farmers. Capacity building through the Municipal Agriculture Office and provision of inputs are done once a year; Only selected farmer groups are given free inputs and government support • Farmers are oftentimes disorganized and work as individual producers, thus with lesser purchasing and negotiating capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To train farmers, young and old, on progressive coffee production, from ATI and TESDA • To harness SUCs where farmers can avail of training • To prioritize which crops to intercrop with coffee and Government to provide support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yield output will continue to go down due to failure in GAP, if not mentored to farmers • Coffee farmers will stop planting coffee if profit target is not met • Imports will continue to flood the domestic market if the local supply is not able to catch up

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are existing partnerships among the private sector that aims to create a traceability system for coffee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers do not have a sustainable buyer • Farmers are forced to sell coffee cherries to traders at cost and at a lower price • Adulteration of coffee. Due to high production costs, some processors import coffee from other countries and mix it with local coffee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buyers to provide mobile buying stations per scheduled coffee harvest in an area or arrange transportation services for the consolidation and primary processing • Buyers to evaluate buying price to address the amount spent for production and primary processing and explore setting a price ceiling for a limited time • Some larger consolidators buy dried cherries at higher prices regardless of coffee quality 	

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of unique and innovative community based coffee enterprise model as participated in by organized clusters of farmers, women, youth & IP communities across the nation • The Philippines is a coffee drinking and consuming country • Converged and unrelenting effort and initiative from various private stakeholders and government agencies to revisit and craft the coffee industry roadmap for as long as business and personal differences be set aside for the purpose of serving the needs of the Philippine coffee industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of national policy mechanism for government executive body to secure and fund investment development programs which are cross-cutting along the value chain pillars. As of the moment, in spite of medium to long term development proposals most suitable for local economic development aligned with SDG • No proper dedicated, focused, unbiased identifiable credible implementer of the coffee industry roadmap both from private and government • Absence of funding support and political will for transparent systematic monitoring, audit and recommendations for government funded programs, procurement of equipment, inputs seedlings and fertilizers, trainings. In spite of glaring inconsistencies and failures, no effort to pursue, stop and correct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers, youth, women and IP communities are hopeful and showing interest for coffee farming • The farmers, women, youth and IP communities are sincerely and aggressively wanting to learn more on coffee entrepreneurship • Available technologies for community enterprise to have unique competitive advantages and have equitable participation in the industry playing field • Filipino coffee drinkers are scattered all over the world which mitigates entry and open channels for quality GCB to penetrate selected export markets • Filipino coffee quality and taste are at par with global origins and standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled and unregulated proliferating entry of imported GCB is bound to heavily disrupt efforts to sustain production and develop markets • Climate change and forest degradation. Focusing majority of industry efforts to improve quality of coffee will not mitigate risks brought about by climate change and forest degradation.

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No traceability system of traded coffee, especially for GCB traded inside the country • Decades long seedlings procurement and propagation program is not effective • Lack of policy on labeling of coffee sold in domestic market which affects traceability, respect of origins, and Philippine branding • Lack of farm to market road infrastructure • lack of smooth and cost efficient transport and delivery system of coffee products from farm to market • Lack of effective training for knowledge and skills transfer in production and processing which deters full absorption and understanding. Need to improve training methodology and consider innovative approaches, including online aggravated by volatile covid pandemic conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers, youth, women and IP communities, through the community based coffee enterprise business models, have more opportunities to earn from the various forms of coffee products made available to these community based coffee enterprises • Growing presence of local coffee roasters, coffee professionals, aficionados and small entrepreneurs across the nation • Growing and changing taste and culture of Filipinos in drinking and appreciating good quality cup taste of coffee , respecting origins and culture • Initiate coffee buying agreements • Explore partnerships with DTI to set regulations on pricing and trading 	

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
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- Lack of government political will to support community grown and processed coffees at least for consumption of government offices.
- Lack of AMAS and DTI policy and mechanism for marketing and market linkages of community grown and processed coffees , both for GCB and roasted form to potential institutional markets
- Absence of political will and government policy to regulate international and local coffee chain stores' percentage of supply to be sourced from the communities
- Postharvest and processing Equipment procured and deployed by government are not appropriate for the purpose and objectives they ought to serve

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government policy to protect Philippine coffee origins. No set criteria and terms of references for coffee products to be called and classified as Philippine coffee. E.g. Are imported GCB which are roasted and packed in the Philippines, be considered local and allowed to be labeled as local? • No clear GCB buying system and guidelines in place. Imported GCBs are being labeled as locally sourced and branded marketed as local, where this concern applies to both big and small coffee producers • There are no regulations for pricing and trade activities • Price of dried cherries is determined by the trader and is usually low Payments to farmers for their dried cherries are in cash or 'kaliwaan', and thus, cannot easily keep up with the changing payment modes resulting from the pandemic and digitalization 		

PILLARS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent/innovative/resourceful stakeholders to the development of the coffee industry • New tools available like color-coded maps, landscaping program of DA, food consumption and quantification project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate market intelligence on coffee • Lack of price transparency • No existing reliable data on coffee (i.e. PSA data different from industry data) • Absence of coffee expert in DA • Limited / ineffective R&D 		
Policy, Credit, and Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both subsistence farmers with small coffee production area/landholdings and farmers with commercial scale coffee production enterprise can apply for insurance coverage • Subsistence coffee farmers listed in the RSBSA can avail of free insurance coverage for their crops • Coffee farmers can also apply for credit and life term insurance and insurance coverage for their non-crop farm assets (i.e. warehouses, dryers, hullers, etc.) • Provides risk transfer mechanism to coffee farmers against the effects of natural calamities to their insured crops and properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers only tree mortality insurance cover for coffee • Inappropriate policies (e.g. land access) • Lack of effective credit mechanism windows to effectively reach the organized clusters of farmers, women, youth & IP communities • Lack of farmer friendly long-term financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased coffee farmers' awareness about crop insurance • Encourages the flow of credit as it serves as a substitute collateral to secure the loans extended by lending institutions • Possibility of clustering of coffee farmers for the synchronized application for insurance coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain of annual budget appropriated by the National Government. • Limited amount of government premium subsidy since PCIC also provides insurance to its other insurance lines

Source: Coffee Roadmap Development Team 2021

MARKET TRENDS & PROSPECTS

Filipinos across all socio-economic classes are regular coffee drinkers. They usually consume coffee during breakfast and for social occasions to unwind and meet with friends. The type of coffee most consumed is soluble coffee or single-served coffee mixes like the 3-in-1, 5-in-1, 7-in-1 sachets which offer easy preparation time and value for money. The price per sachet ranges from PhP 5.00 to PhP 12.00.

The low-priced instant coffee sachets are widely available and distributed thru sari-sari stores, carinderias, convenience stores, groceries, and supermarkets/hypermarkets. Nestle leads local manufacturing in the country. Other brands that include Great Taste, San Mig, Café Puro, Jimm's, and imported brands (e.g. Kopiko, Good Day, G7) account for the rest of the market.

Over the years, the market of coffee shops (e.g. Starbucks, Figaro, Bo's, Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf) has increased. There is a growing market of retail third-wave (barista, preparation focus) and fourth wave (roaster innovation-roast types, on demand roasting, home roasting etc.) coffee shops. These are usually patronized by young professionals and more financially capable individuals who want to relax and catch up with friends and business associates. Restaurants, fast food chains, donut shops, and hole-in-the-wall eateries also serve coffee. They usually purchase Arabica and Liberica varieties.

This uptrend in consumption could also be attributed to the recognition and awards received by Filipino baristas and coffee enterprises in recent years that provide testament to the high quality of coffee in the Philippines. Moreover, today during the COVID-19 pandemic, a report states that despite the closure of some coffee shops, the consumers shifted to supermarkets and online stores to buy their coffee products. This shift allows the Filipino coffee lovers in continually enjoying coffee at the comforts of their homes while working and/or spending time with their families.

The growing consumption of coffee consequently increased the demand for it. One industry player places total demand at 65,000 tons growing by an annual average of three percent (3%) over the medium term. Others estimate that demand for Robusta is at a high of 100,000 tons with another 12,000 tons for Arabica, Liberica, and Excelsa. The industry group's estimated annual growth rate is 10% to 13%. According to PSA figures, the per capita consumption of GCBs for more than 20 years has been 0.3 – 0.5 kg per year. Experts also report that these figures reflect a long-term increase in coffee consumption. A report also showed that coffee consumption in the country is seen to outpace the rest in Asia over the next five years as it is estimated to grow at 4.4% year-on-year to 7.4 million 60-kilogram bags in 2025.

As the coffee industry sees promising growth, it also gears up to address increasing domestic demand in the future and to participate in the global market where Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand have established footholds. Likewise, we expect more coffee shops to emerge as Filipinos have embraced “over a cup of coffee” social interaction with family, friends, and business associates.



THE COFFEE INDUSTRY ROADMAP - WAY FORWARD

Target Setting

This chapter includes the vision, mission and goals of the industry, including targets in terms of area, income and sufficiency levels.

Industry Vision, Mission and Goals

After numerous consultations with key coffee stakeholders from the private sector and the government, the group has agreed on the following vision, mission and goals for the Philippine coffee industry.

VISION

An industry that is cost-competitive aligned with global quality standards, resilient, sustainable and environment-friendly; and provides continuous benefits to farmers, processors, traders, manufacturers and exporters.

MISSION

Development of a cost-competitive, market-driven, supply-reliable, product-diversified value chain from farming to coffee products manufacturing under sustainable practices and consumer safety in compliance with food safety and environmental requirements.

The industry goals include:

GOALS

- Increase yield of dried cherries from 0.8 kg/tree to 2 kg/tree by 2025
- Lessen dependence on coffee bean and coffee products importation
- Increase local market consumption and a globally accepted quality standards of Filipino coffee
- Improve farmers' standard of living from poverty level of 15% per annum through diversified sustainable agricultural farming systems;

Targets

As earlier stated, one of the goals of the plan is to improve the coffee farmers' farm productivity, product quality and profitability.

AREA TARGETS

(Important Note: The information in this section is based on various consultations from key stakeholders of the coffee industry both from the government and private sectors. This includes farmers and associations, LGUs, DA-BPI-HVCDP, DA-RFOs, DTI-ROG, DTI-RFUs, DENR, DA-PCA, DAR, local processors, traders, academe, and other stakeholders.)

The total target area will reach 118,310 ha in 2022 and increase to 143,656 ha by 2026 Majority of the target areas for coffee production will be in Mindanao particularly SOCCSKSARGEN and Davao.

The seedling requirements will be sourced from existing accredited nurseries which are either government or private sector-owned.

TABLE 16. PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR COFFEE PRODUCTION, 2021 – 2025

TARGETS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Expansion Area (ha)*	6,373	5,622	5,956	6,175	6,163
Total Area (Existing + Expansion) (ha)	119,739	125,362	131,318	137,493	143,656
Production Targets Dried Cherry (MT)	60,038.73	90,058.09	126,827.86	165,978.82	173,864.82
Production Targets GCB (MT)	30,019.36	45,029.05	63,413.93	82,989.41	86,932.41
Yield in Dried Cherries (kg/tree)	0.8	1.2	1.6	2	2
Self-sufficiency** (%)	15.39	23.09	32.52	42.56	44.58
Organic Fertilizer Requirement*** (50kg/sack)	-	6,639,153	6,954,593	7,281,633	7,608,025
Complete Fertilizer Requirement*** (50kg/sack)	-	414,947	434,662	455,102	475,502
GAP Training of Trainors (TOT)****	-	33	33	33	33

*662 coffee trees is equal to 1 hectare

**Based on the 2020 ICO Domestic Consumption data

***Based on GAP for Coffee Rehabilitation, 4kg of organic fertilizer/tree or 200g of complete fertilizer/tree

****30 pax/training

TABLE 17. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COFFEE PRODUCTION, 2022 – 2025 (PHP)

TARGETS	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Expansion Area (ha)*	148,880,000	157,720,000	163,520,000	163,196,240
Organic Fertilizer Requirement*** (50kg/sack)	3,319,576,480	3,477,296,480	3,640,816,480	3,804,012,720
Complete Fertilizer Requirement*** (50kg/sack)	622,420,590.00	651,993,090.00	682,653,090.00	713,252,385.00
GAP Training of Trainors (TOT)****	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000

*Price per pc of planting material is Php 40

**Price per 50kg/sack is Php 500

***Price per 50kg/sack is Php 1500

****Budget per training is Php 100,000

TABLE 18. PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR COFFEE BY TYPE, 2021 – 2025

TARGETS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Expansion Area (ha)	6,373	5,622	5,956	6,175	6,163
Target Expansion (Robusta), ha	3,823.9	3,373.4	3,573.7	3,705.1	3,697.8
Target Expansion (Arabica), ha *based on available data	1,274.6	1,124.5	1,191.2	1,235.0	1,232.6
Target Expansion (Liberica/ Excelsa)	1,274.6	1,124.5	1,191.2	1,235.0	1,232.6

Sufficiency Level

Based on above figures and assumptions on yield and areas, the sufficiency level will improve from 15.3 in 2020 to 44.58 in 2025. To increase farmers' income and improve self-sufficiency, area expansion and production yield should also increase. Exports remain as a vision in the future to increase the Philippine coffee footprint in the global market.

Strategies and Policies

As key stakeholders are determined to achieve the projected results of the plan, a pre-roadmap phase for 2021-2025 was identified. During this time, the following initiatives will be carried out to ensure the coffee industry's readiness to execute the agreed coffee roadmap.

- Establish an institutional platform among stakeholders at the national level Philippine Coffee Council/Strengthen the PCAF-Coffee Industry Development Sub-Committee and AFCs Sectoral Coffee Committees.
- Identify, organize, capacitate coffee farmers, IPs, and other coffee enthusiast, and implement appropriate interventions.
- Enhanced accessibility and availability of credit facilities, guarantee funds, and crop insurance for coffee farmers and cooperatives.
- Provide incentives for coffee seedling propagators/ coffee farm establishment (farmers, corporate nurseries, service providers, State Universities and Colleges).

Action Programs and Priority Activities

There are a number of priority activities for 2021-2025. These include:

- Effectively cascade GAP and other PNS on coffee to community coffee growers' association/ groups and ensure/conduct continuous, updated coffee education and training at all levels of coffee sectoral AFCs/groups
- Provide appropriate production/postharvest facilities only to coffee producing groups
- Support the revised Enhanced National Greening Program
- Strengthen the production and promotion of specialty coffee
- Establish a Philippine Coffee identity that will be accepted by the Global Coffee Community
- Establishment/regular updating of coffee database

Levels of Engagement

As a number of stakeholders play critical roles in the successful execution of the 2021-2025 coffee roadmap, the levels of engagement of each must be defined and clarified. This will ensure active and appropriate participation of each key player. Likewise, the principles of responsibility and accountability in each key player's performance in their assigned tasks are strengthened.

The levels of engagement will be defined at the start of the roadmap implementation. It will be reviewed and updated as shown by the results of the action plans and as deemed necessary by the key stakeholders.

TABLE 19. ACTION PROGRAMS AND KRAS FOR THE COFFEE INDUSTRY AS GUIDED BY THE SIX VALUE CHAIN PILLARS – AGRICULTURE, TRAINING, MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING, MARKETING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND POLICY, CREDIT AND INSURANCE

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
AGRICULTURE with TRAINING : Improve quality and availability of planting material				
Improvement in the availability of quality planting materials	Establishment of clonal gardens or scion groves per region under the LGU (training included)	Number of clonal gardens or scion groves established	BPI BPI	Short-term
	Fast tracking accreditation of SUC-owned plant nursery	Number of SUC nurseries accredited	DA-HVCDP, BPI, PCAI	Short-term
	Establishment of community (registered organization/ association) level nursery which can propagate all coffee varieties (training included)	Number of community level nurseries		Short-term
Increase in production and marketability of other types/ varieties other than Robusta Ease of Doing Business and Transparent Procurement	Add other types/ varieties other than Robusta and promote balance in the propagation of other types/varieties	Number of provided planting materials Concerned agencies ensure quick and transparent conduct of regulatory activities from input supply to market.	DA-HVCDP, DAR, DA-PCA, DENR, Private Sector, SUCs	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
AGRICULTURE with TRAINING: Enhance farm efficiency and investments				
Improvement of the capacity building of coffee farmers in terms of production, postharvest and processing (GAP)	Training and strict adoption of GAP production and its other components (organic farming, IPM, harvesting) of coffee to increase knowledge of farmers, increase their production and yield (Should be done on a community level)	100% of coffee farmers trained, increase in production, yield and increase income, improvement in cup quality and coffee bean grade	DA-HVCDP, DA-ATI, TESDA, DTI, SUC	Short-term, Medium-term
Youth and women engagement as coffee farmers	Province-led Agriculture and Fisheries Extension Systems (PAFES)			
Increase in budget for trainings and M&E	Intensify production related trainings especially follow-up trainings for the farmers, more knowledgeable farmer practitioners, visit to the farm, training/ mentoring to be done regularly , on a monthly or quarterly basis and regular monitoring of the beneficiary	Monitoring and evaluation reports for previously identified beneficiary	DA-HVCDP, DA-ATI, DTI, SUC	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Information Caravans	Intensify information caravans towards the younger generations to promote the benefits and advantages of engaging in coffee farming	Number of information caravans held wherein the youth are the audience	DA-AFID, DTI, Private Sector, SUCs	Short-term to Medium term
Capacity building of the implementers on the local level	Enhancement on the training of PAO, MAO and NGO representatives for coffee production related trainings	Number of MAO, PAO, NGO reps trained	DA-ATI, SCU	Short-term, Medium-term
Increase in budget for production-related equipment	Provide additional budget for provision of coffee production-related equipment (pruning shears, mini chainsaw)	Number of equipment provided	DA-HVCDP	Short-term to Long-term
Irrigation equipment	Provision of irrigation to coffee producing areas to increase production and yield (not limited to nursery operations)	Number of irrigation equipment, increase in yield and production	DA-HVCDP, DA-PCA, DAR, DENR	Short-term to Long-term
Increase in budget for rehabilitation of coffee trees	Intensify interventions for soil nutrient management and fertilization of coffee trees especially for old and unproductive trees	Number of rehabilitated trees, increase yield and production	DA-HVCDP, DA-PCA, DAR, DENR	Short-term to Long-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Farming Systems	<p>Enhancement/ promotion on the adoption of different farming systems applicable for coffee (agro-forestry, intercropping, regenerative agriculture)</p> <p>Promotion of carbon sequestration sites for coffee farmers</p>	Number of adopters of coffee farming systems	DA-HVCDP, DA-ATI, TESDA, SUC	Short-term to Long-term
Increase in budget for appropriate postharvest equipment	<p>Provision of appropriate postharvest equipment/facility and the process (wet/dry method) to the farmers (include trainings on proper use and maintenance of the equipment before the acceptance to maintain efficiency)</p> <p>Farm Mechanization and Infrastructure Investments (also in B) Manufacturing)</p>	<p>Number of appropriate postharvest equipment provided</p> <p>Postharvest and processing facilities suitable to contribute in maintaining the quality of coffee beans/ products.</p>	DA-HVCDP, DTI, DA-PCA, TESDA, DA-ATI, PhilMech, BAFE	Short-term to Long-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Increase budget for Monitoring and Evaluation	Secure funding to monitor, audit, report findings and recommend to national coffee body for strategic planning and investments. Key factors, results, output and outcome must be validated and reported Coffee Forum for sharing of best practices for coffee production and updating of researches with relation to the coffee industry	Monitoring and evaluation reports for previously identified beneficiary	DA-HVCDP, DA-ATI, DTI	Short-term to Long-term
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures	Timely and aggressive coordination for early warning advisories and disaster risk management activities.	The DA will pursue and institutionalize regional and provincial climate risk and vulnerability assessments to inform proactive measures during typhoon season and other natural disasters.	DA-Region 1 Field Offices (RF0s), DOST-PAG-ASA	Short-term to Long-term
MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING: IMPROVE COMPETITIVENESS				
Improved quality of coffee products (GCB, roasted and brewed)	Establish and promote quality standards for Philippine Coffee	Institutionalization of the Philippine Coffee Quality Competition to promote and support local coffee (to include all varieties of coffee)	DA-HVCDP, DTI, DA-AMAS, PCQC TWG	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Capacity building in processing	Strengthen and build competencies of farmers/ processors for the adoption, dissemination of standards Bayanihan Agri Clusters (BACs) Farm Mechanization and Infrastructure Investments (also in A)Agriculture and Training)	Continuously educate farmers on the international quality standard of coffee Community-based tasting and cupping labs Shared Service Facilities with cupping labs Development of cupping form/ cupping system with reference to the SCA Cupping Form to train the farmers (localized, can be in different dialects) - with proper training and usage of the form (with help from SUCs)	DTI, DA-HVCDP, DA-AMAS	Short-term to Long-term
Adequate labelling for coffee products	Incentivize compliance to product standard; improve packaging and labels of coffee products including quality seal	Addition of QR code in labels Standard coffee information (altitude, type/variety, process, cycle, origin, farm lot, coordinates, etc.) for integrity and traceability	DTI, DA-PCAF	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
More value-adding on farm products	Establish village/ SME level facilities	Provision of appropriate postharvest facilities	DA-HVCDP, DTI, DAR, Private Sector	Short-term to Long-term
	Mobilization and Empowerment of Partners	Promote/adopt Public-Private partnerships		
Investments	Promote investment opportunities in specialty coffee markets Collective Action / Cooperatives Development	Creation of business model for micro/ small farmers to include ways on how to compute their income per harvest and Return of Investments	DTI, DA-AMAS, DA-IAD, DFA	Short-term
MARKETING				
Entrepreneurial models	Use of successful models that may be adopted by possible investors Collective Action / Cooperatives Development	Promote Kapetirya model that can be used by other interested investors More activities on market matching and B2B	DTI, DA-AMAS	Short-term
International Partnership	Tap agricultural/ trade attaches in Philippine embassies	Partner with Bureau of Customs and Export Management Bureau for our export process	DTI, DFA, DA-IAD	Short-term to Long-term
Ease of Doing Business and Transparent Procurement	Aid agri-preneurs, especially medium and small Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), in reducing the cost and effort of complying with the regulatory burdens of doing business.	Attaches to promote the products		

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Accessibility of important coffee information	Daily world price and other market information are made available by web and SMS	Development of Philippine Coffee information Exchange Site (with incentives for the farmers)	DOST, DTI, DA-ICTS	Short-term
Trademark	Establish/ develop and aggressively promote Philippine coffee (Quality standards, brand, logo); Registration of brand and logo	Development of Standard Descriptors for Philippine coffees; IPO registered PH Coffee Mark	DTI, DA	Short-term
Logistics	Assistance in e-commerce and logistics	Partnership with logistics companies for good rates and promotional activities (co-branding)	DTI, DA-AMAS	Short-term to Long-term
Youth and Women Engagement	Strengthen the current level of participation of youth and women	Identify women and youth with coffee shops/café businesses or baristas.	DTI, DA	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				
Nursery Inputs	Availability of true to type and sufficient supply of planting materials for Arabica, Excelsa and Liberica	Somatic embryogenesis for Arabica, Excelsa and Liberica Enhancement of other vegetative propagation techniques for Excelsa and Liberica	CvSU, BSU, and other Research Development Institutes (RDIs)	Medium-term
	Lower cost of seedlings by lowering nursery inputs	Enhancement of propagation techniques to reduce labor and agricultural inputs in nursery management	DOST, BPI, DA-BAR RDIs, SUCs	Short-term
	Identification of coffee varieties/types	Conduct DNA fingerprinting of NSIC-registered and popular varieties (not Arabica, Robusta, Excelsa and Liberica) whose DNA samples should be taken from the parent trees or mother trees to ensure the utilization of research outputs by BPI and other stakeholders	DOST, BPI, RDIs	Short-term to Medium-term
	Lower cost of seedling transportation	Conduct experiments on survival and cost analysis of various intervention methods	DOST, DA-BAR, RDIs	

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Production	Lack of precise soil and nutrient management strategies to increase productivity	Nutrient management technologies Development of sensors to determine nutrient conditions of the soil. Soil nutrient maps for efficient nutrient application	DOST, RDIs	Medium-term
	Lack of precise water management strategies to increase productivity, propose and use the system	Water management technologies Assess water utilization of coffee from seedling establishment to fruiting stage	GAP/BPI, RDIs	Medium-term
	Varietal improvement	Development of hybrids	RDIs	Long-term
	Development of IPM for other coffee pests	Review database on IPM approaches to determine their relevance during at the present times Severity, incidence, inventory, baseline data of coffee major pests and diseases and weeds associated with coffee	DOST, DA-BAR, SUCs, RDIs	Medium-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Production	Development of a mobile application for detection of common pest and nutrient deficiencies	Research opportunity to explore phone SMS on real time monitoring Mobile app for the detection of coffee pests	DOST, DA-BAR, SUCs, RDIs	Medium-term
Processing, Quality, and Traceability	Study on the effect of different processing methods on the cup quality	Metabolomics, microbial genomics approach Data on the chemical compounds microorganisms acting on improved cup quality	DOST, DTI, RDIs, Private Sector, SUCs	Short-term
Processing	Crafting of data on the inventory, performance economics of processing machines	Conduct an inventory, review, and evaluation of the different processing machines	DA PhilMech, DTI, RDIs, Private Sector	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Processing.Quality, and Traceability	Researches on specialty coffee	Biosensors for determination of adulterants	RDIs DOST, BAR	Short-term
	Increase coffee quality	Mitigation of storage pests such as weevil and Ochratoxins	DA, DTI, Private Sector RDIs	Short-term
Cup Quality		Technologies that determine the authenticity of coffee		
	Address adulteration of coffee in the market	Determine authenticity of coffee sold in the market	DOST, DTI, DA, Private Sector	Short-term
		Technologies that determine the authenticity of coffee		
Marketing	Regional prices of coffee	Data and monitoring of the regional prices of coffee	DTI, DA-AMAD	Short-term
	Deterioration of packed coffee quality	Develop innovative packaging to preserve the quality of coffee	DOST, DA-BAR, SUCS, RDIs	Short-term
	Online marketing or app for product selling	Mobile apps for product selling	DTI, DA-AMAD	Short-term
	Supply chain of coffee is not elucidated	Supply chain analysis	DA, DTI, DOST	Short-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Others: By-product Utilization and Waste Management	Limited utilization of coffee wastes and "excess" for food and non-food products	Use of beneficial microorganism	DOST, DA-BAR, RDIs, SUCs	Medium- and long-term
		Explore research on bioenergy		Long-term
		Develop products from coffee wastes and other "excess" plant parts such as leaves and flowers		Medium-term
Climate Change	Assessment on the characteristics of climate resilience of coffee varieties. Simulation shall be done Screening of germplasm for accessions that are drought-tolerant varieties, and tolerant to other abiotic stresses (ex. ash fall from volcanic eruption, flash flooding) Breeding for abiotic stress tolerant varieties	Development of climate resilient varieties Development and adoption of climate-resilient approaches/ technologies	DOST, DA-BAR, RDIs, SUCs	Long-term
Others: Value-adding	Research to prove uniqueness of coffee in a particular origin	Geographic indication NSIC-approved traditional (heirloom) coffee	DOST, RDIs, SUCs	Short- to medium-term
	Research on the performance of heirloom coffee			Medium- and long-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
POLICY, CREDIT, AND INSURANCE				
Availability of Credit and Insurance	<p>Inventory of different loaning facilities under ACPC, LBP and DBP (terms should be reviewed/eased up to encourage more coffee farmers to avail)</p> <p>Add repayment and availment rate for each program</p> <p>Review of current interest rates for the different credit programs including the lending conduits</p>	List of credit facilities	ACPC, LBP, DBP	Short-term
Financial Literacy	<p>Intensive information campaign of what is available for credit and insurance, and review of terms, rates, potential bundling, incentives, requirements, et al</p> <p>Promotion of RSBSA to farmers so that they may avail free insurance from PCIC if they avail any credit programs under ACPC</p> <p>Promote the different insurance coverage programs under PCIC (term insurance)</p>	Information caravan done	ACPC, PCIC, LBP, DBP	Short-term to Long-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Budgetary Policy	Prioritization among the coffee producing regions for the budgetary allocation under the HVCDP	Performance based criteria for prioritization	DA-HVCDP, ACPC, PCIC	Short-term
Strategic communication	Resolution or policy on comprehensive and proactive communications strategies for the agri-fishery sector to strengthen awareness among stakeholders, partners, and the public.	Number of IEC materials developed/ disseminated	DA-HVCDP, ACPC, PCIC	Short-term to Long-term
Financial Support Development	Bundling of financial support wherein if someone avails, a credit availment of insurance is encouraged	Bundle of financial supports created	ACPC, PCIC, LBP, DBP	Short-term
Sub-bill for coffee	Support for the Coffee Development Bill being proposed in the Lower House	Roadmap anchored to the sub-bill	DA-DLLO	Short-term
Data	Data pooling and Smart Agriculture, correct and verifiable data for coffee Updated cost and return analysis	Database system created	DA-HVCDP, PSA	Short-term
Logistics	Farm to market roads to ease up transport of harvest	FMR constructed	DA-FMR, PRDP	Short to Long-term

KEY RESULT AREA	ACTION PROGRAMS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/IES	TIMELINE
Traceability	<p>Labelling and branding to assure the correctness of origin of coffee beans</p> <p>Special safety measures for GCB importation to promote the protection of the local farmers</p>	Traceability system	DA-AMAS, DTI, DA-PRS	Short to Long-term
Special Safety Safeguard Measures	Continued implementation/ imposition of Trade Remedies Special Safety Safeguards for imported finished coffee products	Imposition of SSG	DA-PRS	Short to Long-term



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Plan Implementation and Monitoring

The implementation of the Philippine coffee industry roadmap shall be guided by the Philippine Coffee Council once it is created (based on the House Bill by Rep. Sharon Garin; An Act Establishing And Implementing A National Program For The Development Of The Philippine Coffee Industry, Creating For The Purpose The Philippine Coffee Council, Appropriating Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes). This will be private sector led and government sector-supported. The Council, to be created at the national level shall have membership from the regional and provincial coffee councils. It aims to unify the various coffee stakeholders to attain the goal of inclusive growth, uplift the welfare and increase awareness on quality coffee among the country's smallholder farmers, producers, processors, roasters and retailers including their families.

Industry Cluster Governance Network

ROLES	ACTORS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Overall implementing and monitoring body	Department of Agriculture National High Value Crops Development Program	Spearhead the implementation of the strategies and programs in the Coffee Roadmap
	Department of Trade and Industry Cordillera Administrative Region	Conduct an internal periodic review of the Roadmap
		Mediate planning and regular consultations between the public and private sectors
		Establish partnership with private investors/ companies and tap foreign funding institutions
Implementing Agency	Private Sector	Provide counterpart support to scale-up investments
	DA Regional Field Offices DA Services, Bureaus & Attached Agencies State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) Other National Government Agencies Local Government Units	Implement the targets and strategies identified in the roadmap
Monitoring Agency	PCAF, DA-PMED, PSA	Conduct periodic assessment of the roadmap implementation

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APPENDICES

**SHARED SERVICE FACILITIES (SSF) PROJECT
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
LIST OF ESTABLISHED SSF PROJECTS - COFFEE INDUSTRY CLUSTER AS OF 31 JULY 2021**

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	CAR	Abra	Daguio man	Enhancement of the Coffee Industry in the Province of Abra	Ableg Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Coffee Huller	650,000.00	06-Mar-14	Coffee Beans and ground coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	CAR	Abra	Licu an-Baay	Enhancement of the Coffee Industry in the Province of Abra	Baay Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Coffee Huller	650,000.00	07-Mar-14	Coffee Beans and ground coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	CAR	Abra	Sallapadan	SSF for Coffee Processing	Ud-Udiao, Nangasasan, Mabungtot Highland Indigenous Association (UDNAMA-HIA)	Association	1	Coffee Roasting Machine Fabricated Flatbed Dryers Coffee Pulpers Stainless Container/ Soaking Tanks	700,000.00	05-Sep-14	Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	CAR	Apayao	Kabugao	SSF on Coffee Processing	Lenngeng Tribal Timpuyog Association	Association	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Coffee Pulper 1 unit Moisture Meter 4 units Coffee Maker 3 units Stainless Coffee Drum Containers 3 units Stainless Working Table	850,000.00	08-Feb-14	Coffee Beans and ground coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	CAR	Apayao	Luna	SSF on Coffee and Cacao Processing	Conner Multi-Purpose Cooperative (COMPCO) (formerly St. Anthony Multi Purpose Cooperative)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Coffee Huller 1 unit Coffee Pulper 1 unit Pulp Finisher	650,000.00	07-Feb-14	Coffee Beans and ground coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Tublay	SSF on Coffee Processing	Tublay Organic Farming Practitioners Association	Association	1	1 unit Coffee Huller with Polisher 1 unit Moisture Meter (Rod Type) 1 unit Coffee Roaster with Cooling Table 1 unit Coffee Grinder 3 units Foor Sealer 3 units Digital Weighing Scale	1,050,000.00	23-Jan-15	Provision of Coffee processing services, Products: parchment coffee, green coffee beans, roasted coffee beans (whole or ground)	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Buguias	SSF for the Coffee Sector (formerly Coffee Facilities for Buguias)	LGU – Buguias	LGU	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Commodity Drier 3 units Coffee Grinder 59 units Coffee Pulper 3 units Moisture Meter	943,500.00	01-Nov-15	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Sablan	SSF on the Development of Arabica Coffee	LGU – Sablan	LGU	1	27 units Coffee Depulper 3 units Moisture Meter 1 unit Vacuum Packaging Machine 1 unit Coffee Roaster 3 units Coffee Grinder	1,090,000.00	08-Jun-16	Provision of Coffee processing services, Products: parchment coffee, green coffee beans, roasted coffee beans (whole or ground)	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Benguet	La Trinidad	SSF on Productivity Enhancement of Arabica Coffee	LGU - La Trinidad	LGU	1	1 unit Coffee Depulper 1 unit Coffee Dehuller 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Coffee Roaster 3 units Coffee Grinder 6 sets Cabinet Type Multi-Commodity Solar Dyer 4 units Coffee Sorting Table 4 units Table Tub 4 units Mobile Table Tub 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale 1 unit Electric	1,648,000.00	23-Dec-15	Provision of Coffee processing services, Products: parchment coffee, green coffee beans, roasted coffee beans (whole or ground), Coffee Wine, Hot Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Itogon	SSF on the Development of Coffee Industry	LGU - Itogon	LGU	1	Capping Machine 3 units Coffee Vending Machine 1 unit Heavy Duty Weighing Scale 35 units Coffee Depulper 1 unit Vacuum Packaging Machine 1 unit Coffee Huller 1 unit Coffee Grinder	790,200.00	01-Jul-16	Provision of Coffee processing services, Products: parchment coffee, green coffee beans, roasted coffee beans (whole or ground)	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	CAR	Benguet	La Trinidad	SSF for the Establishment of an Arabica Coffee Post-harvest Processing Center (SSF for Coffee Processing and Cupping Laboratory)	Benguet State University (BSU) -Institute of Highland Farming Systems and Agroforestry	Academe	1	2 units Coffee Roasting Machine 1 unit Espresso Machine 2 units Coffee Cupping Kit 2 units Cup Testing Table 2 units Moisture Meter 2 units Percolators 1 unit Coffee Mechanized Flatbed Dryer	4,048,000.00	07-Jul-16	Provision of Coffee Processing and Cupping Services to Coffee Farmers, Processors Products: Parchment Coffee, Green Beans, Whole Roasted Coffee and Ground Coffee.	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Atok	SSF for the Coffee Sector in Atok	Atok Arabica Coffee Growers Marketing Cooperative (ATACOGMAC)	Cooperative	1	43 units Coffee Pulper 1 unit Espresso Machine 1 unit Coffee Grinder	998,480.00	04-Feb-16	Purchase of Coffee, Green Beans, Whole Roasted Coffee and Ground Coffee.	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Atok	SSF on Upgrading Coffee Processing for ATACOGMAC	AtokArabica Coffee Growers Marketing Cooperative (ATACOGMAC)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Dehulling Machine 1 unit Hot Air Roaster	973,940.00	03-May-19	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Mankayan	SSF on Coffee Processing	LGU - Mankayan	LGU	1	1 Unit Coffee De-hulling Machine; 1 Unit Coffe Roaster; 1 Unit Coffee Grinder	460,000.00	27-Nov-20	Parch-ment Coffee, Green Beans, Whole Roasted Coffee and Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Tublay	SSF on Coffee Processing Expansion	LGU - Tublay	LGU	1	1 Unit Espresso Machine; 1 Set Coffee Cupping Equipment; 1 Unit Coffee Roaster; 1 unit coffee grinder; 2 units coffee moisture meter/analyzer	350,000.00	26-Nov-20	Parch-ment Coffee, Green Beans, Whole Roasted Coffee and Ground Coffee.	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	CAR	Benguet	La Trinidad	SSF on Upgrading of Arabica Coffee Processing for LATACPA	La Trinidad Arabica Coffee Producers Association	Association	1	1 unit Drum Type Roasting Machine 1 unit Dehulling Machine 2 units Moisture Meter 2 units Grinder 2 units Coffee Sorting Table with Stopper Edges	997,800.00	15-Oct-19	Parchment Coffee, Green Beans, Whole Roasted Coffee and Ground Coffee.	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Tuba	SSF on Upgrading of Coffee Facilities of TUBENCCOGA	Tuba Benguet Coffee Growers Association	Association	1	1 unit Drum Type Coffee Roaster (5 Kg Capacity)	570,000.00	09-May-19	Parchment Coffee, Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2019 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Atok	SSF on Coffee Processing (Phase 3)	Atok Arabica Coffee Growers Marketing Cooperative (ATACOGMAC)	Cooperative	1	2 Coffee Bean Sorter, 10 Electric Motor Coffee Depulper	718,000.00	26-Feb-21	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2020 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Baguio City	SSF for the Establishment of Baguio Arabica Coffee Processing Center	LGU - Baguio City	LGU	1	5 Units Coffee Depulper, 2 Units Coffee Moisture Meter, 2 Units Coffee Grinder, 1 Unit Coffee Roaster, 1 unit Coffee Huller, 1 Unit Coffee Bean Dryer, 3 Units Coffee Sorting Table, 2 Table Deep Tub, Digital Platform Weighing Scale, 5 Heavy Duty Weighing Scale, 2 Coffee Espresso Machine with Coffee Grinder, 4 Units Electric Vacuum Sealer	2,699,000.00	30-Jun-21	-	Fully Operational
2021 Funds	CAR	Benguet	Tublay	SSF on Coffee Processing Expansion	LGU - Tublay	LGU	1		524,000.00	18-May-21	Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	CAR	Ifugao	Lagawe	SSF for Coffee Wet Processing Facility	Social Action and Development Center	NGO	1	1 unit Coffee Huller 1 unit Coffee Pulper 1 unit Solar Tunnel Dryer	400,000,000	21-Jun-13	Ground Coffee Beans (Ifugao Kape and Igorot Kape); pre-processing services (dehaulling, depulping and drying)	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	CAR	Ifugao	Tinoc	SSF for Arabica Coffee (formerly Arabica Coffee Depulpers SSF of Tinoc)	Kalang-uya Community Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc.	Cooperative	1	4 units Coffee Depulper 4 units Soaking Tanks Stainless Steel	100,000,000	21-Jun-13	Quality Arabica Coffee Beans	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Ifugao	Asipulo	SSF for Coffee Wet Processing	Hojap Multi-Purpose Cooperative (formerly Social Action and Development Center)	Cooperative	1	Roaster Grinder	340,000,000	01-Jun-16	Whole Beans Roasted Coffee and Roasted Ground Coffee.	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Pinukpuk	SSF for Coffee Processing (formerly Productivity Enhancement Project for Coffee Processors)	Mananig Multi-Purpose Cooperative (MAMPCO)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee	1,100,000.00	01-Jul-15	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
								Huller 1 unit				
								Coffee Roaster				
								1 unit Pulper				
								1 unit Green House Type				
								Solar Dryer				
								1 unit Continuous Band Sealer				
								1 unit Coffee Grinder				
2013 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Tabuk City	Rice and Coffee Processing Project	Urnos Bayabat RIC Marketing Cooperative (URBARMCO)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Multi-Purpose Heavy Duty Rice Grinder	447,960.00	01-May-15	Rice Coffee, Coffee, Ginger Tea and Turmeric Tea	Fully Operational
								1 unit Heavy Duty Coffee Grinder/ Pulverizer				
								1 unit Working Table				
								2 units Bucket/ Container 4 units Basin				
								1 unit Foot Stamping Sealing Machine				
								1 unit Weighing Scale				
								1 unit Digital Weighing Scale				

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Tanudan	SSF on Coffee Processing	Tanudan Savings and Lending Cooperative (TASALECO)	Cooperative	1	1 unit coffee roaster 1 unit coffee grinder	680,000.00	01-Jul-15	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans, Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Pasil	SSF for Coffee Processing (formerly SSF for Productivity Enhancement Project for the Coffee Processors)	Pasil Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Heavy Duty Coffee Huller 1 unit Greenhouse-Type Solar Dryer 1 unit Heavy Duty Coffee Floater 1 unit Coffee Pulper with Blower 1 unit Moisture Meter	800,000.00	02-Mar-16	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans, Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Tabuk City	SSF For Coffee Processing (formerly SSF for Productivity Enhancement Project for the Coffee Processors)	Gawidan Farmers Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Pulper 1 unit Greenhouse-Type Solar Dryer 1 unit Coffee Huller	646,587.00	01-Jul-16	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans, Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Tanudan	SSF for Coffee Processing (formerly Productivity Enhancement and Quality Improvement of the Raw Material Coffee)	Dupligan Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	2 units Coffee Tank/ Floater Facility with Pipes and Fittings 1 unit Depluper Machine with Gasoline Engine 1 unit Green House Type Solar Dyer 1 unit Heavy Duty Coffee Pulper with Blower 1 unit Coffee Huller 1 unit Platform Weighing Scale 1 unit Moisture Mieter	814,085.00	01-Jul-16	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	CAR	Kalinga	Tanudan	SSF on Coffee Processing Expansion	Tanudan Savings and Lending Cooperative (TASALECO)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Stainless Coffee Tank/ Floater	422,500.00	28-Feb-19	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRO-DUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	CAR	Mountain Province	Bauko	SSF on Arabica Coffee	Dangdang-ay Di Ibil Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Shelling Machine 1 unit Dehuller 2 sets Sorting Tables 1 unit Roaster 1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Band Sealer 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale	9000000.00	25-Oct-14	Ground Roasted Arabica Coffee packed in foil pouches	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Mountain Province	Bontoc	SSF for Arabica Coffee	Mountain Province Association of Coffee Growers (MPACG)	Association	1	33 units Depulper	887,000.00	26-Jan-16	Parch-ment Coffee and Green Beans	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Mountain Province	Sadanga	SSF on Coffee Processing	Anabel-Sadanga Multi-Purpose Cooperative (ASMPC)	Cooperative	1	10 units Coffee Pulpers 1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Coffee Grinder	740,000.00	09-Feb-16	Parch-ment Coffee, Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	CAR	Mountain Province	Sagada	SSF on Coffee Processing	Machikom Coffee Cooperative	Cooperative	1	17 units Depulpers	391,000.00	02-Dec-15	Parchment Coffee, Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	CAR	Mountain Province	Sagada	SSF on Coffee Processing	Sagada Arabica Coffee Growers & Processors Organization (SAGGPO)	NGO	1	1 unit Generator Set 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Altimeter 1 unit Platform Weighing Scale 1 unit Universal Huller 1 unit Universal Grinder 17 units Depulpers 1 unit Mobile Working Table 1 unit Brush Cutter	858,654.00	12-Jul-16	Green Beans, Roasted Whole Beans Coffee, Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	CAR	Mountain Province	Bontoc	SSF on Cupping Lab (SSF on Coffee Quality Assessment Center)	Mountain Province State Polytechnic College - Bontoc, Mt. Province	Academe	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster (5 Kg Capacity) 1 unit Coffee Roaster (1 Kg Capacity)	1,361,800.00	05-Jun-19	Provision of Coffee Quality Test Services to Coffee Farmers, Processors	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	I	Ilocos Norte	Piddig	SSF on Coffee Processing	LGU - Piddig	LGU	1	Rubber-Bib Pulper All-Weather Dryer Coffee Rubber Roll Huller Coffee Roaster Grinder/ Pulverizer Digital Weighing Scale Sorting Table Double Chamber Vacuum Sealer Floor Type Moisture Meter	1,258,680.00	08-Mar-16	Arabica and Robusta Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	I	Ilocos Norte	Banna	Expansion of the Rice Coffee Development Project	Bagnos Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	Foot Stamping Sealing Machine Powder Mixer Vertical Band Sealer	162,000.00	15-Jan-16	Rice Coffee, 3-in-1 Rice Coffee, Rice Coffee with Soya	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Quirino	Coffee Processing Development Project	Quirino Ilocos Sur Farmers Credit Cooperative	Cooperative	1	Fully Automatic/ Fully Computerized Coffee Roasting Machine with Cooling Table	702,400.00	20-Nov-15	Ground Coffee, Dehulled Coffee Beans	Fully Operational
								Coffee Grinder Coffee Depulper Coffee Huller Digital Weighing Scale Moisture Meter Foot Stamping Sealing Machine Working Table Percolator				
2014 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Sigay	Coffee Processing Development Project	Sigay Coffee Growers Association	Association	1	Automatic Coffee Roasting Machine with Cooling Table Heavy Duty Percolator Stainless Working Table	417,000.00	03-Mar-16	Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Suyo	Development of the Coffee Project	Kinapian Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	Coffee Depulper, Coffee Dehuller, Coffee Mechanical Dryer, Moisture Meter, Foot Stamp Sealing Machine, Fully Automatic/fully computerized profile hot air coffee roasting machine with cooling table, Commercial grade dedicated coffee grinder, Heavy duty percolator, Digital Weighing Scale	870,000.00	08-Sep-15	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Suyo	SSF on the Coffee Processing Development Project	LGU - Suyo (Suyo Coffee Growers Association)	LGU	1	Automatic Coffee Roasting Machine with Cooling Table Coffee Depulper Stainless Working Table Foot Stamp Sealing Machine	410,000.00	02-Mar-16	Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Suyo	SSF on Coffee Processing Development Project of the Suyo Coffee Growers Association	Suyo Coffee Growers Association (former cooperators: LGU - Suyo)	Association	1	Moisture Meter Coffee Dehuller	235,800.00	03-Dec-18	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Salcedo	SSF on Coffee Processing Industry Development Project	LGU - Salcedo	LGU	1	Moisture Meter Stainless Food Grade Working Table Coffee Roasting Machine Stainless Steel Coffee Grinder Coffee Depulper Coffee Dehuller	680,000.00	10-Dec-18	-	Partially Operational
2019 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Sugpon	SSF for Coffee Processing	LGU - Sugpon	LGU	1	Coffee Dehuller, Coffee Roaster	495,000.00	01-Mar-20	-	Fully Operational
2019 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	San Emilio	SSF for Coffee Processing	San Emilio Coffee Producers, Inc.	NGO	1	Coffee Dehuller Coffee Roaster	495,000.00	01-Mar-20	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Sigay	Provision of Sorting Tables for the Coffee Processors in Sigay	Sigay Coffee Growers Association	Association	1	Elevated Drying Beds	82,000.00	22-Dec-20	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2020 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Gregorio Del Pilar	Provision of Coffee Processing Equipment in Gregorio del Pilar	Tirad Pass Coffee Growers Association, Inc.	Association	1	Coffee Dehuller, Coffee Moisture Meter	270,000.00	22-Dec-20	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Cervantes	Establishment of Coffee Processing Project in Cervantes	LGU - Cervantes	LGU	1	Coffee Dehuller, Coffee Roaster, Coffee Grinder	570,000.00	22-Dec-20	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Sugpon	Provision of Additional Coffee Processing Equipment in Sugpon	LGU - Sugpon	LGU	1	moisture meter, coffee grinder	170,000.00	07-Jan-21	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	San Emilio	Provision of Additional Coffee Processing Equipment in San Emilio	San Emilio Coffee Producers, Inc.	NGO	1	moisture meter, coffee grinder	170,000.00	22-Dec-20	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	I	Ilocos Sur	Caoayan	Provision of Additional Equipment for the Loomweaving Industry	Ilocos Sur Loomweavers Association	Association	1	18 units stainless steel reeds, 4 manual sewing machines	159,880.00	07-Jan-21	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	II	Cagayan	Sanchez Mira	Coffee, cacao Processing Facility	Masisit- Dacal Livelihood Cooperative (MASCOCOOP)	Cooperative	1	1 unit all stainless working table 1 unit Foot Stamp sealer 1 unit Multi-Purpose Mill Grinder 1 unit Multi-Purpose Roaster 1 unit De-Pulper 1 unit De-Huller Machine	521,000.00	29-Nov-16	Coffee, cacao, cornick	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	II	Isabela	Alicia	Rice Coffee Processing	Rural Improvement Club (RIC) of Sto. Domingo	NGO	1	1 Unit All Stainless working table 1 Unit Foot Stamp Sealer 1 unit Electromagnetic Induction Heat Sealer 1 unit Portable Heavy Duty Mill Grinder 1 unit Multi-layer heavy duty burner with LPG tank	104,500.00	12-May-16	rice coffee	Non-Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	II	Nueva Vizcaya	Sta. Fe	Coffee Post Harvest Facility and Processing Facility	Kalahan Educational Foundation Inc. (KEFI)	NGO	1	1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Foot Stamp Impulse Sealer; 12" length 2 units Digital Weighing Scale 10 kgs capacity 1 Depulper; 10-15 kgs/minute capacity; stainless 1 Dehulling Machine; 1 kg/minute capacity; stainless 1 Roaster; 5 kgs. Capacity; LPG system with gas burner; stainless 1 unit Grinding Machine; 1 kg. capacity; LPG system with gas burner; stainless	210,600.00	14-Jan-14	Coffee	Non-Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	II	Nueva Vizcaya	Ambaguio	Coffee Processing Facility	Tiblac-Langak Farmers Association	Association	1	1 unit Coffee Bean Roaster 1 unit Multi-purpose Mill Grinder 1 unit De-pulper 1 unit Coffee De-huller 1 unit Moisture tester	479,450.00	15-Sep-15	Coffee beans, brewed coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	II	Nueva Vizcaya	Villaverde	Coffee Processing Facility	Bugkalot Coffee Growers Multi-Purpose Cooperative (formerly Sawmill Villaverde Upland Farmers Association)	Cooperative	1	1 Unit Multi-purpose Mill Grinder 1 Unit Coffee Bean Roaster 1 Unit De-pulper 1 Unit Coffee De-huller Machine 1 Unit moisture tester	489,450.00	26-Sep-16	Coffee beans, brewed coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	II	Nueva Vizcaya	Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya Coffee Cupping Laboratory	Nueva Vizcaya State University (NVSU) - Bayombong Campus	Academe	1	1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Green Beans Moisture Meter 1 unit Density Meter 1 unit Stainless Steel Working Table	532,858.38	04-Jun-20	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2020 Funds	II	Nueva Vizcaya	Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya Coffee Cupping Laboratory Expansion	Nueva Vizcaya State University (NVSU) - Bayombong Campus	Academe	1	2 sets Stainless Steel Sink with Stainless Steel Gooseneck Faucet 2 sets Stainless Steel Working Table with Undershelf and Coasters/ Roller 1 set Hanging Cabinet 2 units Coffee Percolator 2 units Aluminum Framed Glass Cabinet 1 unit Hinged Door Base Cabinets 1 set Undercounter Cabinet	264,884.21	14-Jun-21	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	II	Quirino	Maddela	Acquisition of Equipment for the Coffee Processing Project	Mataga-ay Sustainable Resources Development and Conservation Association (MASREDECA)	Association	1	1 unit Coffee Bean Roaster, 10-25kg 1 Unit All Stainless Working Table 2 Unit Multi Layer heavy duty burner with LPG Tank 1 Unit Grinding Machine 1 unit De-pulper 1 unit Coffee De-huller machine 1 Unit Moisture Tester	518,450.00	16-Sep-15	raw coffee beans, ground coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	III	Aurora	Dipaculao	SSF on Coffee Processing	Samahang Magkakape ng Lalawigan ng Aurora	Association	1	1 unit Coffee Dehuller 1 unit Band Sealer (Table Top) 3 units Stainless Working Tables 1 unit Vacuum Sealer 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale 1 unit Coffee Bean Roaster 1 unit Coffee Bean Dryer	933,800.00	05-Aug-14	Ground Coffee Beans	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	III	Bataan	Orani	Coffee Processing	Tala Orani Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Bean Roaster	1,058,000.00	05-May-14	Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
								1 unit Coffee Dehuller				
								1 unit Band Sealer Machine				
								1 unit Grinding Machine				
								1 unit Digital Scale with Printer				
								1 unit Mechanical Dryer				
								1 unit Vacuum Sealer				
								2 units Table				
2020 Funds	III	Bataan	Orani	Enhanced Food Processing Facility for Tala Orani MPC	Tala Orani Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 Multi-Commodity Solar Tunnel Dryer	342,000.00	30-Mar-21	Coffee production/processing	Fully Operational
								1 Grinding Machine				

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	III	Bulacan	Doña Remedios Trinidad	Brewed Coffee Production (SSF on Coffee Processing)	Kalawakan Women's Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Band Sealer Table Top 2 units Stainless Working Table 1 unit Vacuum Sealer 1 unit Digital Scale with Printer 1 unit Stainless Coffee Bean Dryer 1 unit Grinding Machine	443,800.00	27-May-14	Roasted Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	IV-A	Batangas	Nasugbu	SSF for Processed Food (Coffee)	Aga Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Roasting Machine 1 unit Grinding Machine	280,000.00	14-Jan-15	Coffee	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	IV-A	Batangas	Lipa City	SSF for Coffee Processing	LGU - Lipa City	LGU	1		957,000.00	29-Dec-20	-	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	IV-A	Cavite	Amadeo	SSF for Coffee (Roasting Facility)	Café Amadeo Development Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Roasting Machine	560,000.00	09-Dec-13	Brewed coffee Liberica Robusta Arabica, Excelsa	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRO-DUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	IV-A	Cavite	Indang	SSF for Coffee	Cavite State University	Academe	1	1 unit Packaging Machine 1 unit Continuous Band Sealer 1 unit 1 Kilo Filter Paper	350,000.00	29-Jan-14	Ground Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	IV-A	Laguna	San Pablo City	Coffee Processing Project of the Green Beans Marketing Cooperative of San Pablo City, Laguna	Green Beans Marketing Cooperative	Cooperative	1	6 types of equipment consisting of 1 unit of coco shell furnace, 2 units of kerosine-fed burners, 2 units of fan assembly with 3 HP motors, 2 units of holding bin, 1 unit of coffee huller and 1 unit of coffee roaster	464,130.00	29-Nov-13	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	IV-A	Laguna	Cabuyao City	SSF for Coffee and Ginger Tea Production	Casile-Guinting Upland Marketing Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Packaging Machine, 1 unit Espresso Coffeee Machine with adjustable dosing and grinding, 1 unit Heavy Duty Ginger Juice Extractor	1,186,000.00	19-Nov-15	Coffee (Arabica, Robusta, and Excelsa beans) and Ginger Tea	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	IV-A	Quezon	Dolores	SSF for Coffee Processing	Pinagdanlayan Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	coffee roaster, coffee grinder, stainless table, foot stamping sealer, digital weighing scale, heavy duty weighing scale, plastic palettes, moisture meter	559,000.00	24-May-16	coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	IX	Isabela City, Basilan	City of Isabela	Upgrading of Coffee Processing	United Workers ARB Multi-Purpose Cooperative (UWARBMPC)	Cooperative	1	1 unit coffee de huller with complete accessories	404,000.00	14-Oct-15	Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	VI	Antique	Sibalom	SSF for Coffee processing (formerly Facilities for Processing of Coffee)	Antique Human Development Program (AHDP)	NGO	1	2 units Roaster 1 unit Grinder 1 unit Band Sealer 1 unit Stainless Tables	238,400.00	01-Nov-14	Powdered coffee, roasted coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VI	Negros Occidental	Silay City	Coffee Processing Facility for Integrated Social Forestry Areas in Silay	LGU - Silay	LGU	1	1 unit Depulper 1 unit Dehuller with Bean Sizer and Polisher	255,000.00	26-Oct-18	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Dauin	Coffee Processing Facilities	Baslay Coffee Association	Association	1	1 unit Depulper 1 unit Dehuller 1 unit Roaster 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale 1 unit Weighing Scale (Floor Type) 1 unit Dehumidifier 1 unit Coffee Moisture Meter 4 units Sorting Table 1 set Sorter With Triple Screen 1 unit Band Sealer 1 unit Foot Pressed Sealer	1,235,250.00	28-Apr-16	Coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Canlaon	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Malaiba Agro Forestry Farm Workers Association	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Canlaon	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Pula Agro Forestry Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Canlaon	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Gusa-Budlasan Reforestation Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Pamplona	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Calicanan Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Zamboanga	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Latap Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Dauin	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Kapunungan Maguuma sa Bediao	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Non-Operational
2018 Funds	VII	Negros Oriental	Dauin	SSF for Quality Coffee Production	Nagpantao Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee Moisture Meter	30,200.00	21-Mar-19	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	VIII	Biliran	Naval	Coffee Bean Processing and Roasting Facility	Naval State University (NSU) - Food Research and Development Center	Academe	1	1 unit Coffee Dehuller 1 unit Coffee Roasting Machine with Cooling Table 1 unit Dedicated Coffee Grinder 1 unit Foot Sealer 1 unit Coffee Solar Dryer	814,955.00	14-Feb-19	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	VIII	Biliran	Naval	Coffee Bean Processing and Roasting Facility (Ancillary Equipment)	Naval State University (NSU) - Food Research and Development Center	Academe	1	1 unit Coffee Moisture Meter 1 unit Coffee Dehuller	293,000.00	05-Nov-19	-	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Manolo Fortich	Coffee Processing Facility	Hineleban Foundation, Inc.	NGO	1	1 unit coffee roaster Y1 unit Mechanical Dryer	3,275,949.50	13-Jan-15	Roasted Whole Coffee Beans and Roasted Ground Coffee Beans	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Sumilao	Provision of Foot Sealer for Corn Coffee	Mapalad Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	2 Foot sealer machine	26,880.00	20-Dec-13	Roasted corn (Sumilao Corn Coffee)	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Pangantucan	Coffee Processing Facility(BM/MC)	Bayanihan Millenium Multi-purpose Cooperative (BM/MC)	Cooperative	1	1 unit combination coffee roaster & single disc grinder 1 unit Foot Sealer	201,440.00	04-Dec-14	Roasted Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Malitbog	Value Adding for Barangay Kiabo's Coffee	Brgy. Council of Kiabo	LGU	1	1 unit Coffee Roasting Machine 1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale 2 units Stainless Working Table	700,000.00	22-Dec-16	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Manolo Fortich	Coffee processing facility	Hineleban Foundation, Inc.	NGO	1	1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Continuous Band Sealer 1 unit Coffee Floater 1 unit Coffee Depulper	783,000.00	07-Oct-16	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Sumilao	Provision of Corn Coffee Roasting & Grinding Machine	Mapalad Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	Roasting and Grinding Machine	188,000.00	23-Jul-15	Roasted corn (Sumilao Corn Coffee)	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Malaybalay City	Kape IMDALSA Processing Facility	IMDALSA (Impalutao Dalwangan Sawaga) Agrarian Reform Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee Depulper- Manual 1 unit Coffee Dehuller Machine with Motor 1 unit Coffee Roasting Machine 1 unit Grinding Machine 1 unit Vacuum Packing Machine 1 unit Stainless Working Table 1 unit Band Sealer 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Digital Weighing Scale	1,055,000.00	07-Oct-16	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Maramag	Coffee Post-Harvest and Storage Facilities	Peace Builders Community, Inc. (PBCI)	NGO	1	1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Continuous Band Sealer 1 unit Coffee Floater 1 unit Coffee Depulper	3,028,000.00	02-Dec-15	Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Maramag	Expansion of Kape Maramag through SSF	Rural Improvement Club Federation of Maramag, Inc.	NGO	1	1 unit Coffee Roasting Machine	750,000.00	07-Oct-16	Coffee	Fully Operational
								1 unit Grinding Machine				
								1 unit Vacuum Packing Machine				
								1 unit Stainless Working Table				
								1 unit Band Sealer				
								1 unit Digital Weighing Machine				
								1 kg, Flat form type				
								1 unit "Digital Weighing Machine				
								60 kg, Flat form type				
2018 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Malaybalay City	Establishment of a Coffee Roastery	Inhandig Tribal Multi-Purpose Cooperative (ITMPC)	Cooperative	1	Coffee Grinding Machine	1,597,500.00	01-Jun-19	-	Fully Operational
								Coffee Roasting Machine				
								Continuous Band Sealer				

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRO-DUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	X	Bukidnon	Impasugong	Establishment of Coffee Primary Processing Facility	Kaanib Foundation, Inc.	NGO	1	2 units All-Weather Dryer (AWD) 2 units Coffee Pulping Machine 4 units Coffee Flotation/Fermentation Tank 1 unit Coffee Hulling Machine 1 unit Coffee Moisture Meter 1 unit Sack Sealer 1 unit Band Sealer	710,191.00	14-Dec-20	-	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	X	Camiguin	Sagay	Corn Brew Processing Equipment	Local Government Unit of Brgy. Poblacion, Sagay, Camiguin	LGU	1	1 unit Combination Corn Roaster and single Disc Grinder 1 unit Stainless Steel Table	243,000.00	08-Feb-16	Corn Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	X	Misamis Oriental	Laguindigan	Corn Coffee Processing equipment for LARFACO	Lapad Agrarian Reform Farmer's Cooperative (LARFACO)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Combination Coffee Roaster and Single Disc Grinder 1 unit Stainless Steel Table, 1 unit Foot Sealer	243,575.00	29-Sep-15	Corn Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2013 Funds	XI	Davao del Sur	Santa Cruz	Coffee Processing Facility	Jose Rizal Farmers Association (JORIFA)	Association	1	1 unit Force Drop Dryer,	449,860.00	07-Feb-14	Dried Coffee	Fully Operational
								1 unit Coffee Dehuller, 1 unit Weighing Scale, 1 unit Coffee Machine Meter				
2014 Funds	XI	Davao del Sur	Bansalan	Coffee Processing (Expansion) Facility	Balutakay Coffee Farmers Association (BACOFA)	Association	1	1 unit Engine Type Coffee Pulper 1 unit Coffee Moisture Meter	380,998.50	10-Dec-15	coffee	Fully Operational
								1 unit Heavy Duty Platform Weighing Scale 1 unit Floatation Tank with Faucet 6 pcs Food Grade Plastic Drum with Cover 1 unit Bag Closer Machine (Sack Closer Machine) 1 unit All Weather Solar Dryer				
2019 Funds	XI	Davao del Sur	Bansalan	Addendum to Coffee Processing Facility	Balutakay Coffee Farmers Association (BACOFA)	Association	1	Coffee Dryer	470,000.00	25-Jun-20	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2019 Funds	XI	Davao del Sur	City of Digos	Post Harvest Coffee Processing Facility	Binaton Bagobo Tagabawa Farmers Livelihood Association (BBTAFLA)	Association	1	Coffee Pulper	47,200.00	13-Feb-20	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	XI	Davao del Sur	Sta. Cruz	Coffee Processing Project	Tibolo Farm Workers Association	Association	1	Coffee Pulper (Diesel), Coffee Dehuller (Diesel), Heavy Duty Platform Weighing Scale, Floatation Drum, Coffee Moisture Meter, Working Table (Stainless Steel)	480,000.00	03-Feb-21	-	Fully Operational
2020 Funds	XI	Davao Occidental	PangLeon	Expansion of Existing Coffee Processing	PangLeon Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee pulper, coffee huller, sorting tables, coffee moisture meter, heavu duty platform scale	429,000.00	28-May-21	-	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	XI	Davao Oriental	Lupon	Coffee Processing Facility	Marayag Coffee Farmers Association	Association	1	Coffee pulper, floatation tank, coffee moisture meter	142,055.00	15-Sep-15	coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	XII	General Santos City	General Santos City	Tsokokapetearia Coffee Shop and Pasalubong Center	Matutum Coffee Producers Association (MCPA)	Association	1	1 unit Blender 1 unit Drip Station 1 unit Chiller/ Freezer 1 unit Display Case 1 unit Chocolate Dispenser	264,955.00	01-May-19	-	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	XII	North Cotabato	Alamada	Coffee Processing Facility	Alamada Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Cooperative	1	1 Unit Coffee Moisture Tester;1 Coffee Bean Dryer; 1 Coffee Huller; 1 Digital Weighing Scale; 1 Coffee Pulper;	695,000.00	15-May-15	Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XII	Sarangani	Malungon	SSF on Coffee Hulling Facility	Columbio Community Farmers Association	Association	1	1 coffee dehuller with diesel engine, 1 coffee pulper with engine, 1 coffee moisture tester	420,000.00	24-Nov-14	-	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XII	Sarangani	Maasim	SSF on Coffee Processing	Holik Farmers Association	Association	1	1 Coffee Dehuller with Diesel Engine; 1 Coffee Pulper; 1 Coffee Moisture Tester	400,000.00	26-Dec-13	Green Coffee beans	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XII	Sarangani	Maitum	SSF on Coffee Processing	Tibulon Farmers Association	Association	1	1 Coffee Dehuller with Diesel Engine; 1 Coffee Pulper	320,000.00	26-Dec-13	Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	XII	South Cotabato	Tupi	TUCOGAI Coffee Teabags	Tupi Coffee Growers Association, Inc. (TUCOGAI)	NGO	1	1 unit Tea Bag Automatic Packaging Machine; 1 unit 2 in 1 Shrink Packaging Machine; 4 units Stainless Steel Table	432,900.00	18-Dec-15	Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Kalamansig	Coffee Processing - DMADFFO	Dulangan Manobo Ancestral Domain Free Farmers Organization, Inc.	NGO	1	1 coffee dehuller w/ sifter, complete accessories and engine, 2 all-weather dryer, 1 platform weighing scale, 3 stainless floatation tank, 1 moisture tester	690,400.00	2014	-	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Kalamansig	Coffee Roasting Facility	Kalamansig Municipal Employees Association (KAMEA)	Association	1	1 Coffee Roaster	75,000.00	01-Aug-13	Roasted Coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Lebak	Coffee Roasting Facility	Lebak Federation of Coffee Growers	NGO	1	1 Coffee Roaster	75,000.00	01-Aug-13	Roasted Coffee	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Sen. Ninoy Aquino	SSF on Scaling-Up Coffee Processing Enterprise	Sultan Kudarat Coffee Ventures, Inc. (SKCVI)	Association	1	1 (one) set Coffee Grinder 1 (one) unit Band Sealer Horizontal Automatic Weight and Packaging Machine for Coffee 1 (one) Coffee Solar Tunnel Dryer	650,000.00	25-Jun-18	Coffee	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Kalamansig	Augmentation of SSF on Coffee Processing	Dulangan Manobo Ancestral Domain Free Farmers Organization Inc. (DMADFFO, Inc.)	NGO	1	3 units coffee solar Dryer tunnel	600,000.00	29-Aug-18	-	Fully Operational
2018 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Kalamansig	Enhancement of Coffee Equipment/Facility	Kalamansig Municipal Employees Association (KAMEA)	Association	1	1 unit Horizontal Sealing Machine 1 unit Heavy Duty Grinding	148,000.00	29-Aug-18	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2018 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Tacurong City	Coffee Cupping Laboratory and Barista Training Center - Sultan Kudarat State University (SKSU)	Sultan Kudarat State University (SKSU)	Academe	1	Lot 1 6 (six) units Table top light and lighting Fixture 1 (one) unit Coffee Roasting Machine 3 (three) units Coffee Grinder 2 (two) units Digital weighing scale 5 (five) units Graduated Cylinders (250 ml) 5 (five) units Graduated Cylinders (500ml) 5 (five) units Graduated Cylinders (1000ml) 10 (ten) units Electric Kettle 1 (one) units Roast Color Identification/Color Reader/Agtron Scale 4 (four) units Cupping Tables 4 (four) units Work-tables (for grinders, stationery, etc.)	2,736,000.00	01-Jul-19	-	Fully Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTION SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2019 Funds	XII	Sultan Kudarat	Kalamansig	Augmentation of SSF Kalamansig Coffee Industry Development Council, Inc. for Coffee Processing	Kalamansig Coffee Industry Development Council, Inc. (COINDECO)	Association	1	225 (two hundred and twenty-five) units White ceramic cups/cupping cups 200 (two hundred) units Cupping spoon 2 (two) units Le Nez du Café kits 2 (two) units Le Nez du Vin kits	699,800.00	29-Dec-20	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	XIII	Agusan del Norte	Buenavista	SSF on Coffee Processing and Marketing	Simbalan Rubber Farmers Association	Association	1	2 units Stainless Steel Table 1 unit Stainless Steel Food Pulverizer Machine	293,600.00	15-Jan-16	Coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	XIII	Agusan del Sur	Esperanza	SSF on Coffee Processing	LGU - Esperanza	LGU	1	1 unit Packaging Machine 1 unit Moisture Meter 1 unit Plastic Tunnel Dryer 1 unit Coffee Grinder 1 unit Coffee Roaster	672,500.00	31-Jul-15	Coffee	Partially Operational

FUND SOURCE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT TITLE	COOPERATOR	TYPE OF COOPERATOR	NO. OF SSFS ESTABLISHED	EQUIPMENT PROVIDED	AMOUNT DISBURSED	DATE ESTABLISHED	PRODUCTS/SERVICE LINE	STATUS OF OPERATION
2014 Funds	XIII	Province of Dinagat Islands	San Jose	SSF on Corn Coffee Processing	Poblacion San Jose Women's Organization (POBSAJWO) (former cooperators: DREESMINHS/VPWA)	NGO	1	1 unit All Stainless Steel Tabl 1 unit Impulse foot Sealer	339,500.00	09-Oct-15	corn coffee	Fully Operational
2013 Funds	XIII	Surigao del Sur	Tagbina	Coffee Industry Cluster SSF	Mabuhay Kahayagan Coffee Growers Cooperative (MKCGC)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Coffee DePulper (Drum Type) 1 unit Coffee Moisture Meter 1 unit Coffee Roaster 1 unit Industrial Coffee Grinder	770,000.00	01-May-15	robusta ground coffee	Fully Operational
2014 Funds	XIII	Surigao del Sur	Tagbina	SSF on Coffee Industry Cluster	Mabuhay Kahayagan Coffee Growers Cooperative (MKCGC)	Cooperative	1	1 unit Fully Automatic/ Fully Computerized Hot Air Coffee Roasting Machine (with Cooling Table	450,000.00	01-Aug-16	Coffee	Fully Operational

