Philippine Agriculture

"Let's make it fruitful all over"

Dr. WILLIAM D. DAR
President, InangLupa Movement

The Philippines has a rich diversity of tropical fruit wherein more than 20 different species are cultivated in the entire archipelago. Production system ranges from backyard to highly integrated operation catering to the export market. The farms are generally small in size (1-5 ha) with minimal care resulting to low yield.

Major fruit species grown in the country


banana


pineapple


mango


papaya

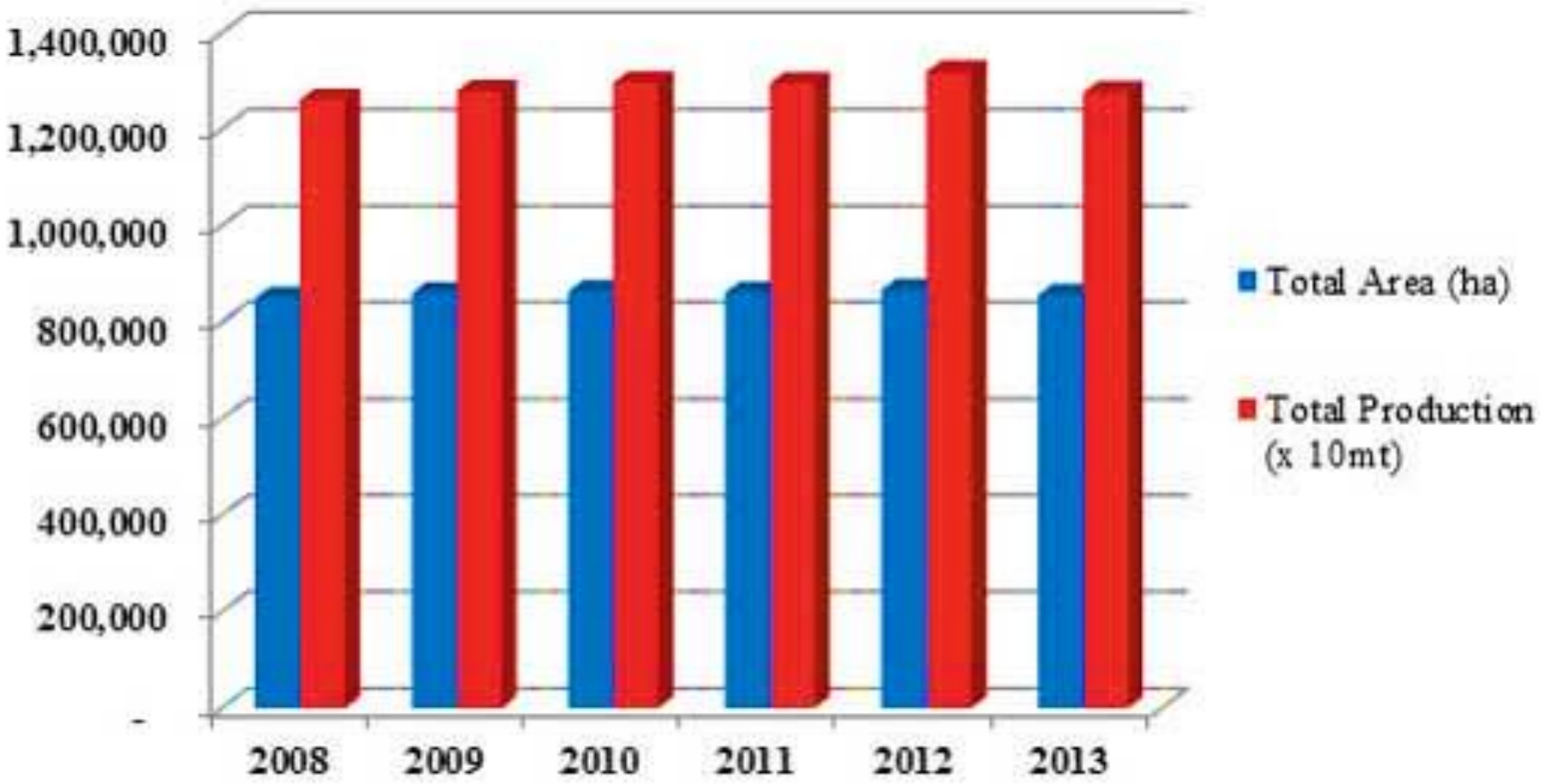

calamansi


durian


jackfruit

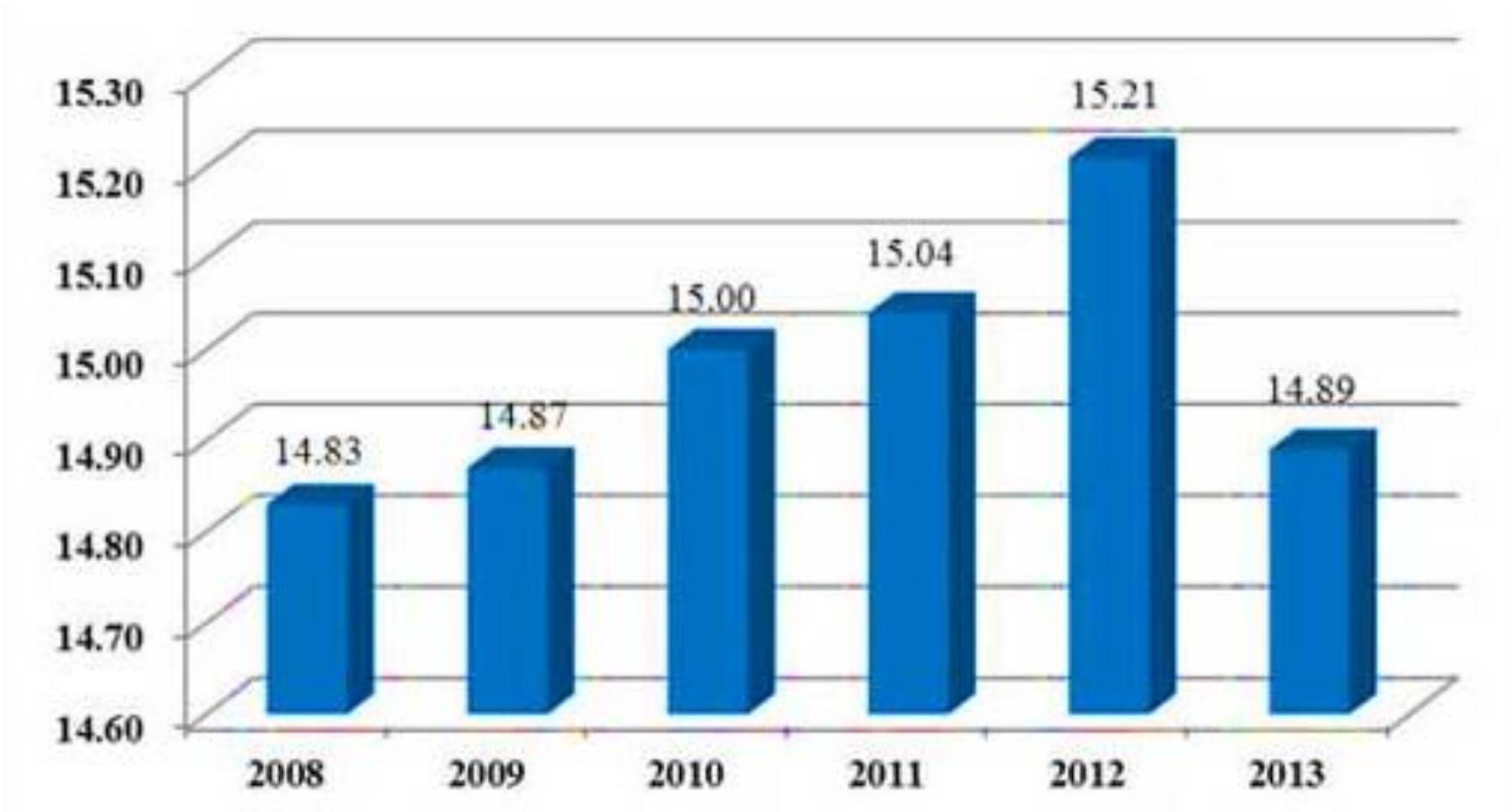

lanzones

Total production (MT) and area planted to various fruit species in the Philippines



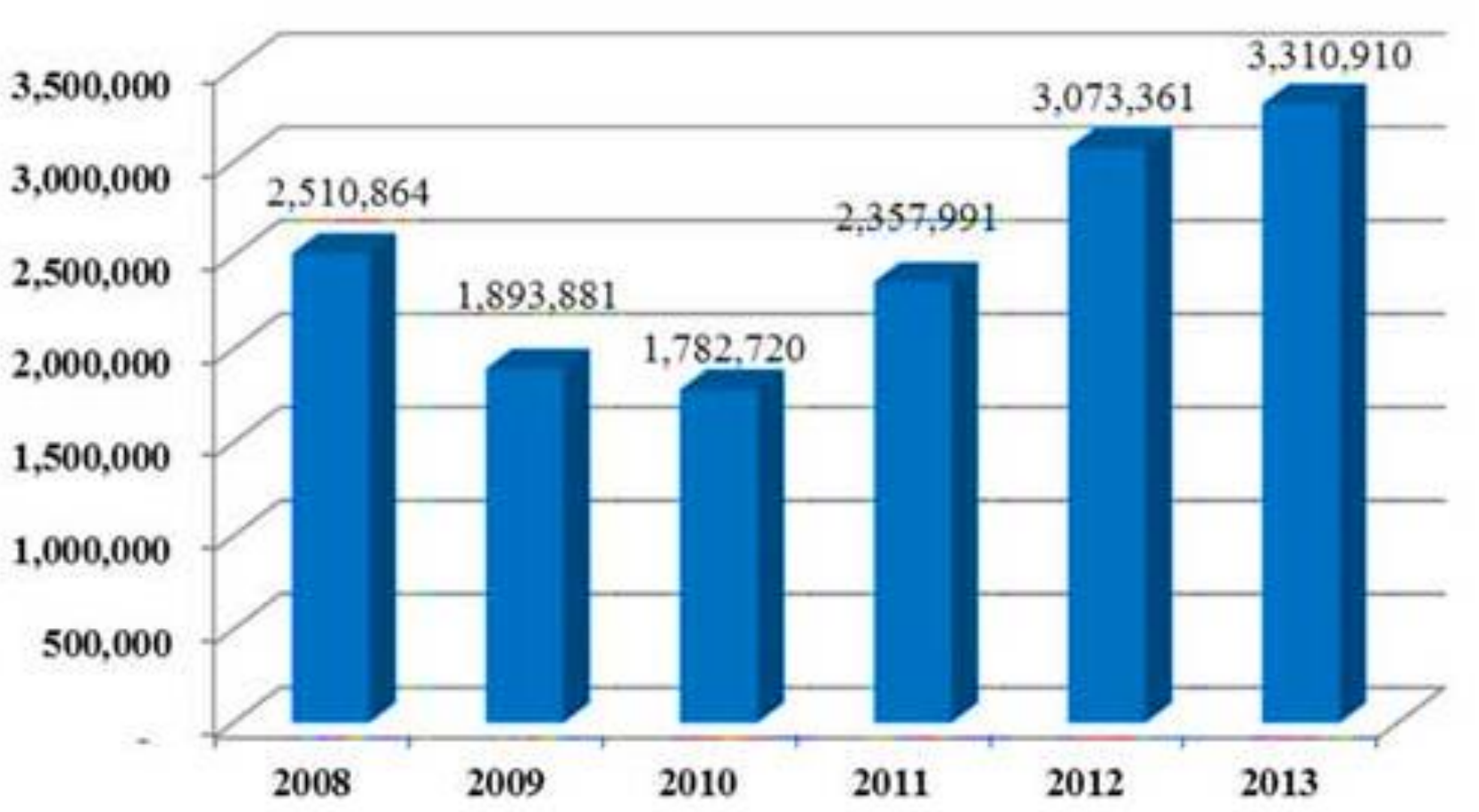
(BAS, 2014)

Average yield per hectare (MT) of various fruit grown in the Philippines



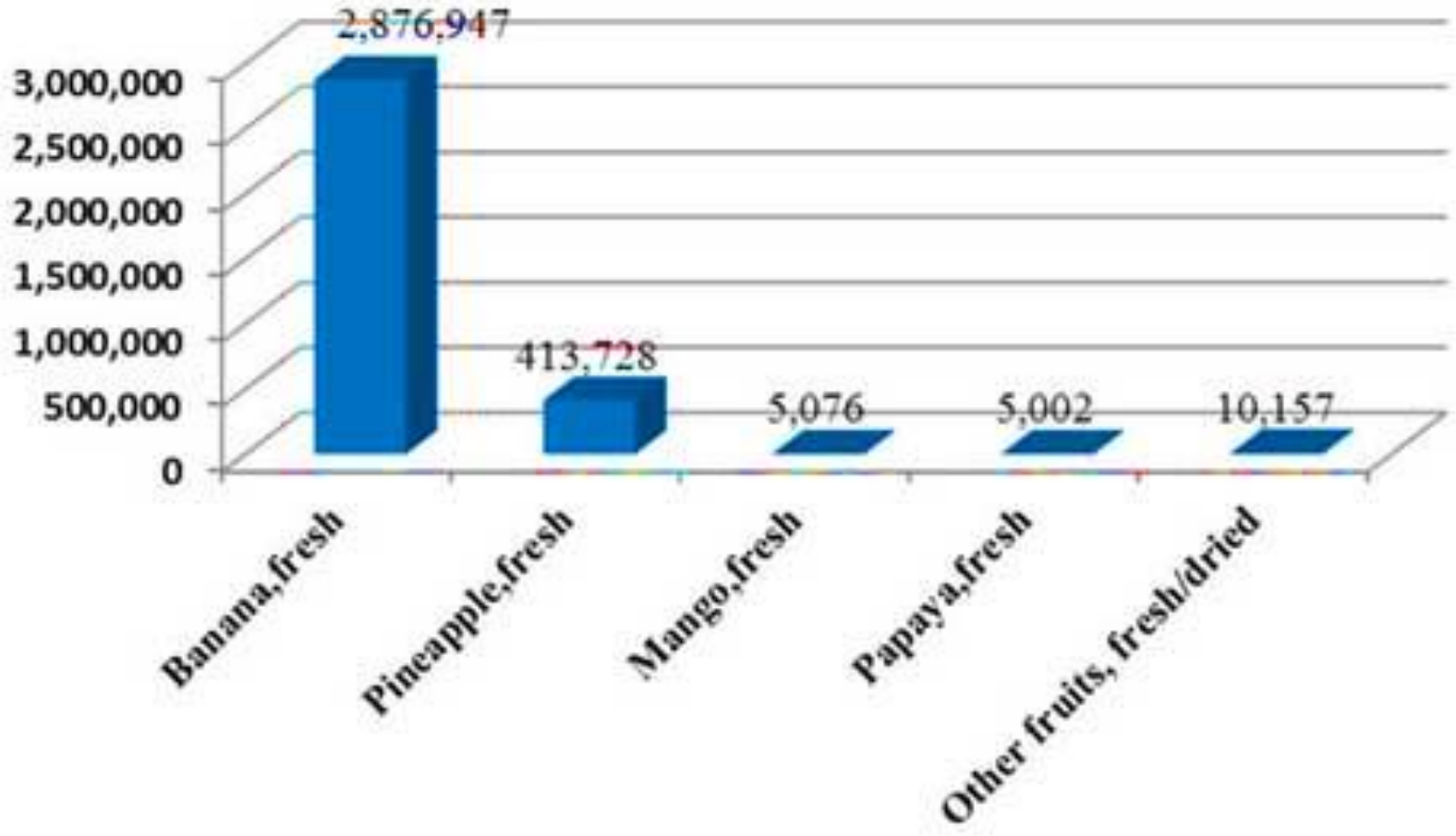
(BAS, 2014)

Total volume of export (MT) of fresh fruit from the Philippines



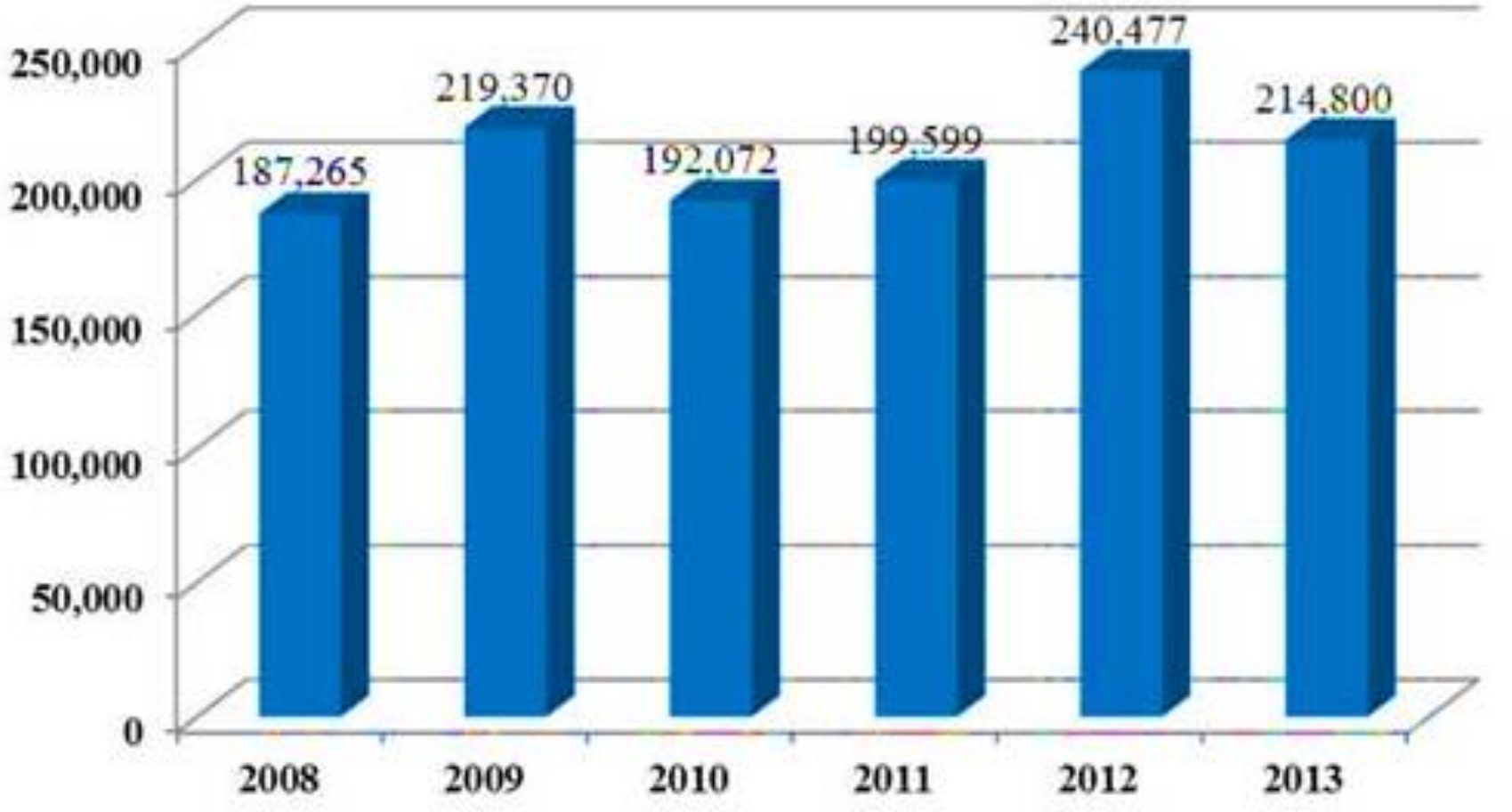
(BAS, 2014)

Total volume (MT) of export of fruit from the Philippines, 2013 by commodity



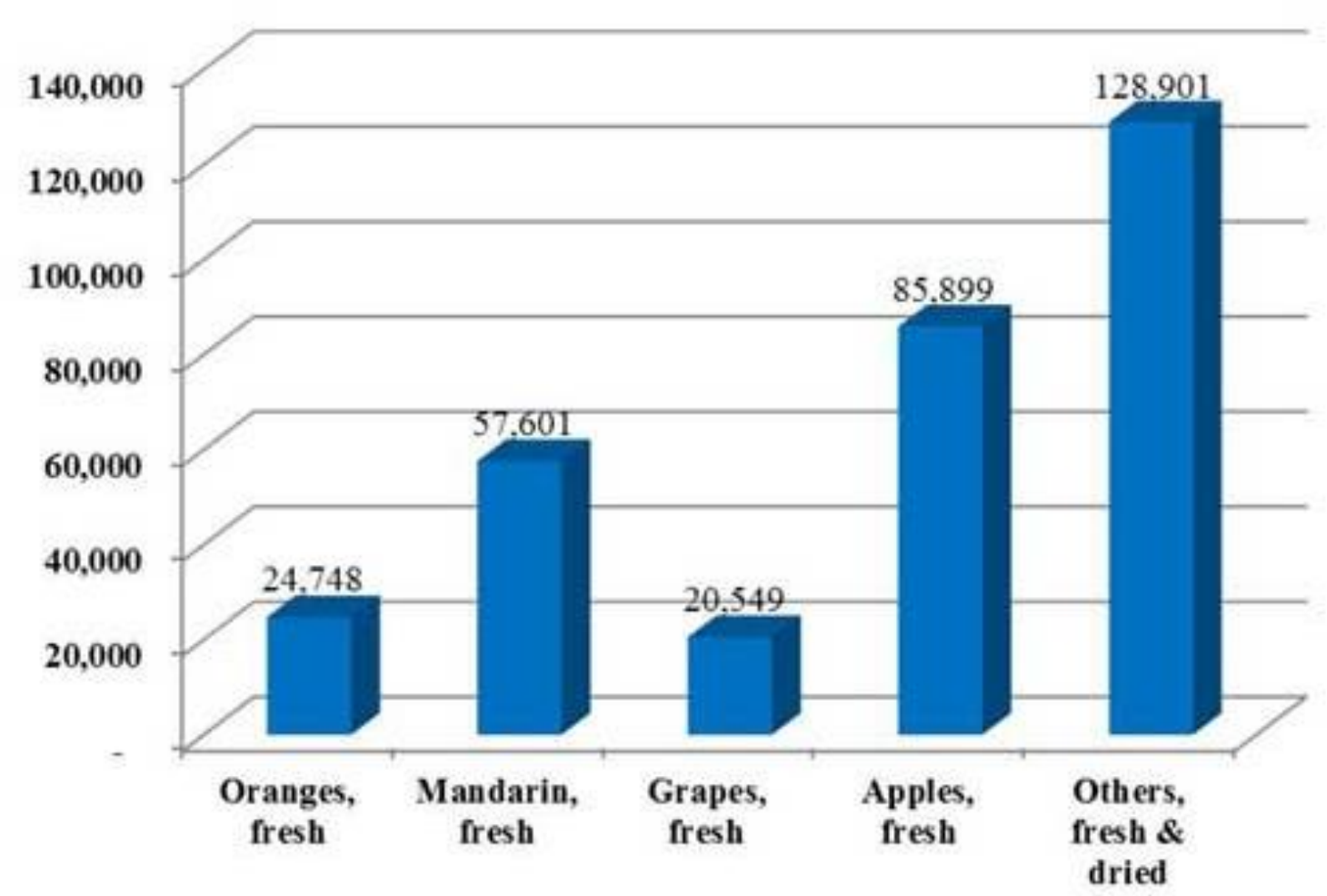
(BAS, 2014)

Total volume (MT) of imports of fruit by the Philippines



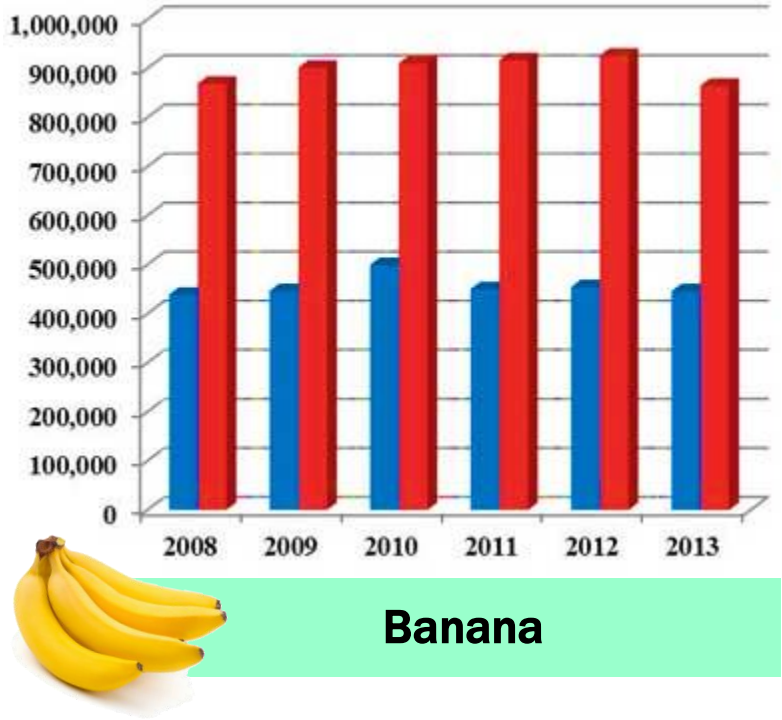
(BAS, 2014)

Total volume of imports of fruits by the Philippines, 2013, by commodity

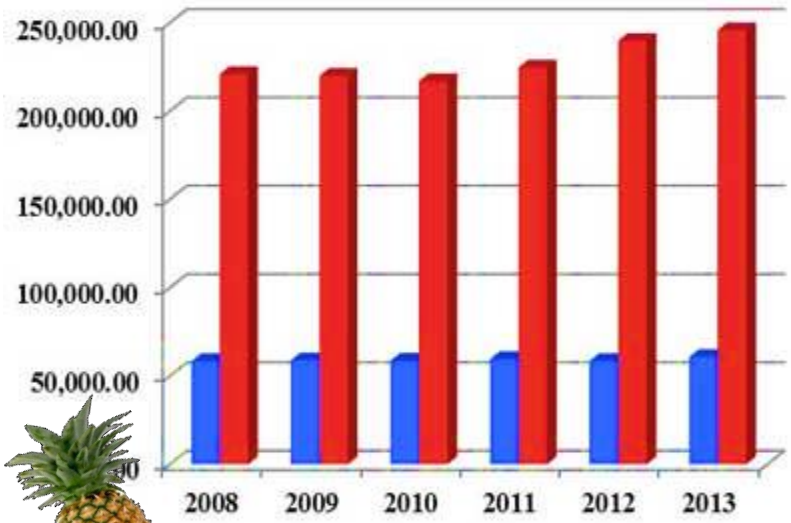


(BAS, 2014)

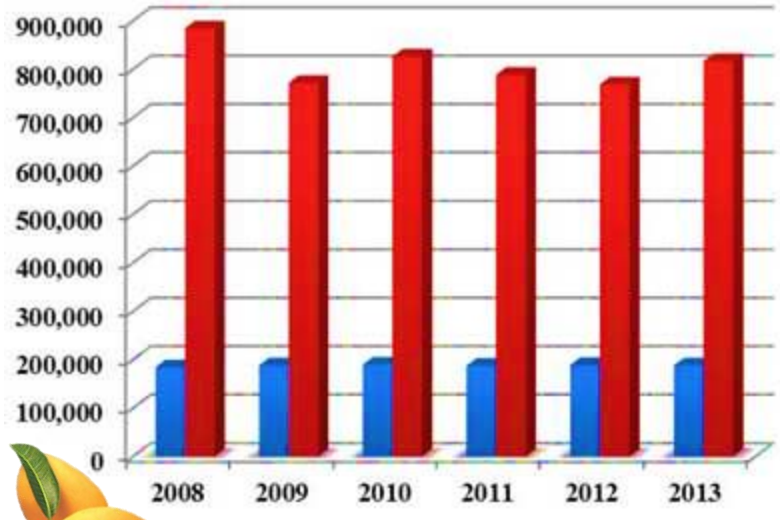
Total production (MT) and area planted to banana, pineapple, and mango in the Philippines



Banana



Pineapple



Mango

Top Philippine agricultural exports


Coconut (oil) – 26%


Fresh banana – 8.7%

Pineapple & products – 6.3%


Tuna – 5.8%


Seaweeds & carrageenan – 3.9%


Tobacco manufactured – 3.7%

Fertilizer manufactured – 3.3%

Milk & cream products – 3.2%


Fresh mango – 0.3%

Other Philippine agricultural commodities that can be developed for exports


Cacao


Coffee


Rubber


Palm oil


Peanuts & mixed nuts


Prawns


Papaya

Healthy drinks


Raw sugar

Prospect of Philippine Integration into AEC in 2015 presents both challenges and opportunities

Uncertain conditions brought by AEC that needs broad policy responses and strategies

- Regional free trade will not be uniform among countries
- Countries with most investment and modernized sectors will be more competitive
- Freest and most policy mechanism will gain the most

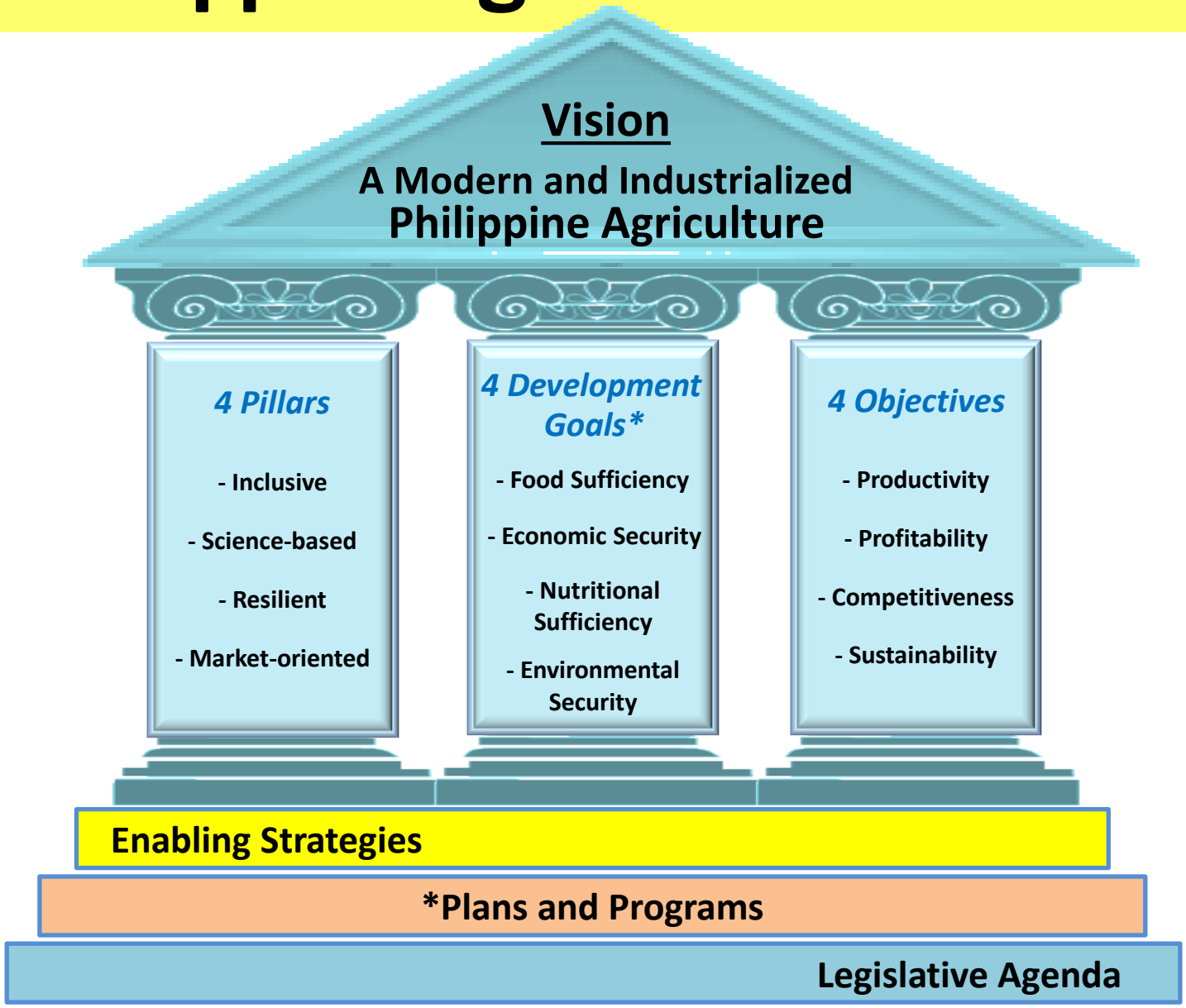
In its current state, is Philippine agriculture ready to maximize the opportunities offered by these deepening trade and investments within ASEAN?

With the ASEAN Economic Community 2015, the fruit industry faces a big challenge to provide a safe product at competitive prices.

- Link fruits especially those with export potentials to inclusive value chain framework
- Improve the volume and quality of fruits to ensure sustainability in the global market
- Integration of the production and marketing for each fruit species
- Increase productivity/areas of production in order to attain the economy of scale to expand/open new markets abroad
- Enhance the government extension services in order to efficiently transfer new technologies to growers to enhance their production and marketing efficiency
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) should be strongly pursued by the growers as well as its subsequent product certification
- Government must strengthen R&D activities in fruit industry

Inanglupa

The 4x4x4 framework for a New Philippine Agriculture




Vision:
A modern and industrialized
Philippine Agriculture
Inanglupa

4 Pillars of a new Philippine Agriculture

Inclusive

Science-based

Resilient

Market-oriented

1. Inclusive

- The social process of growth must include the poor farmers in defining problems and searching for solutions. No one can help the farmers except when they learn to help themselves.

Farmer Empowerment

5 qualities of a farmer

1. Producer
2. Team player
3. Scientist/Technologist
4. Businessman/Entrepreneur
5. Environmentalist

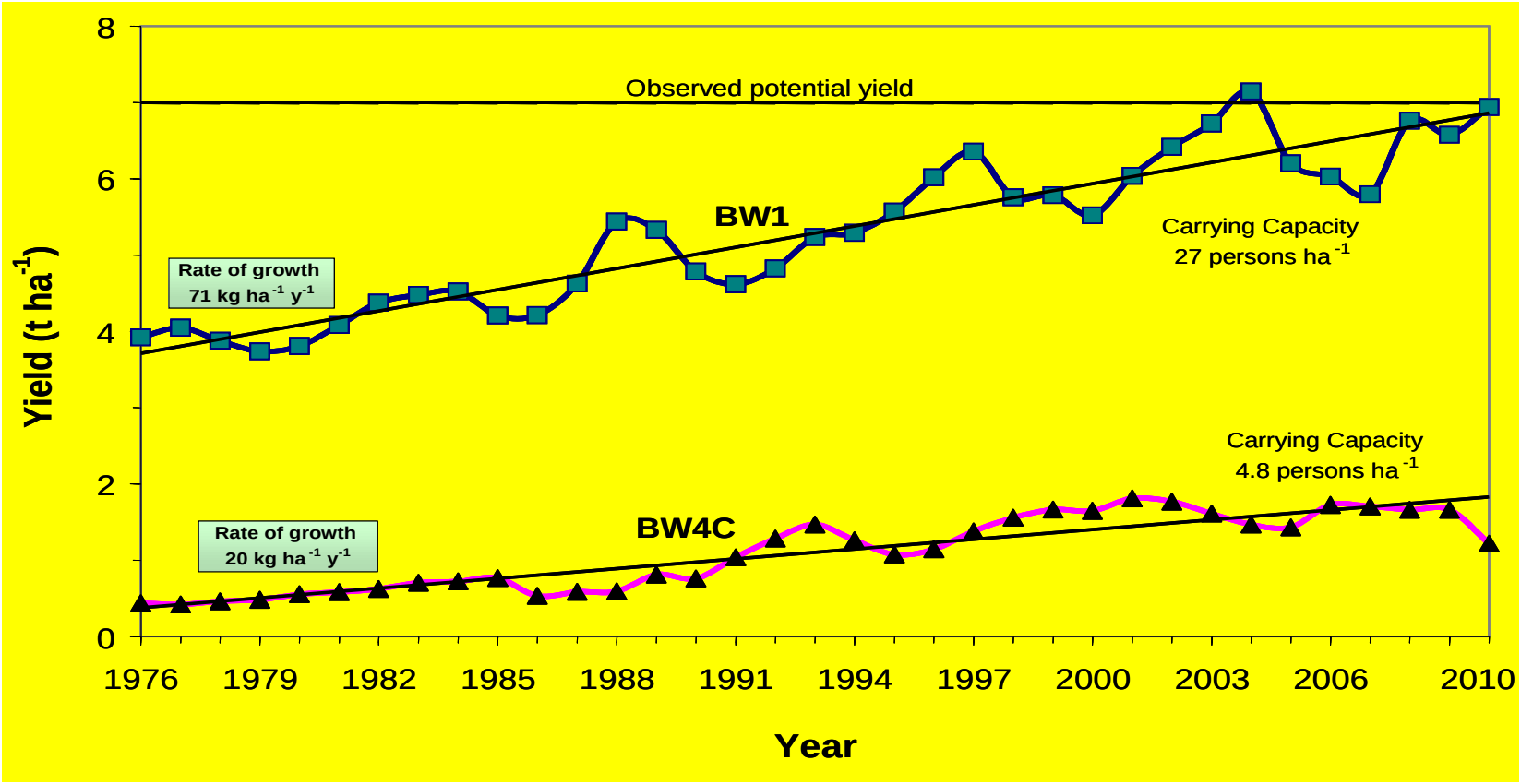
2. Science-based

- There is room for folk wisdom but even that must be tested true by science. Technologies and systems must be evolved and must prove their economies of small scale for the small.

Narrowing the yield gaps

Rainfed agriculture: *a large untapped potential*

- Current farmers' yields are lower by 2 to 5 folds than the achievable yields
- Vast potential of rainfed agriculture needs to be harnessed



3. Resilient

- This has something to do with the advent of climate change – not to mention livestock, crops must be able to grow well and yield well despite either lack of rain or too much rain, either drought or flood, either higher or lower temperature in the surroundings.

Bhoochetana: A novel initiative

20–66% yield increase

5% rise in agriculture growth annually

$ 230 million in four years

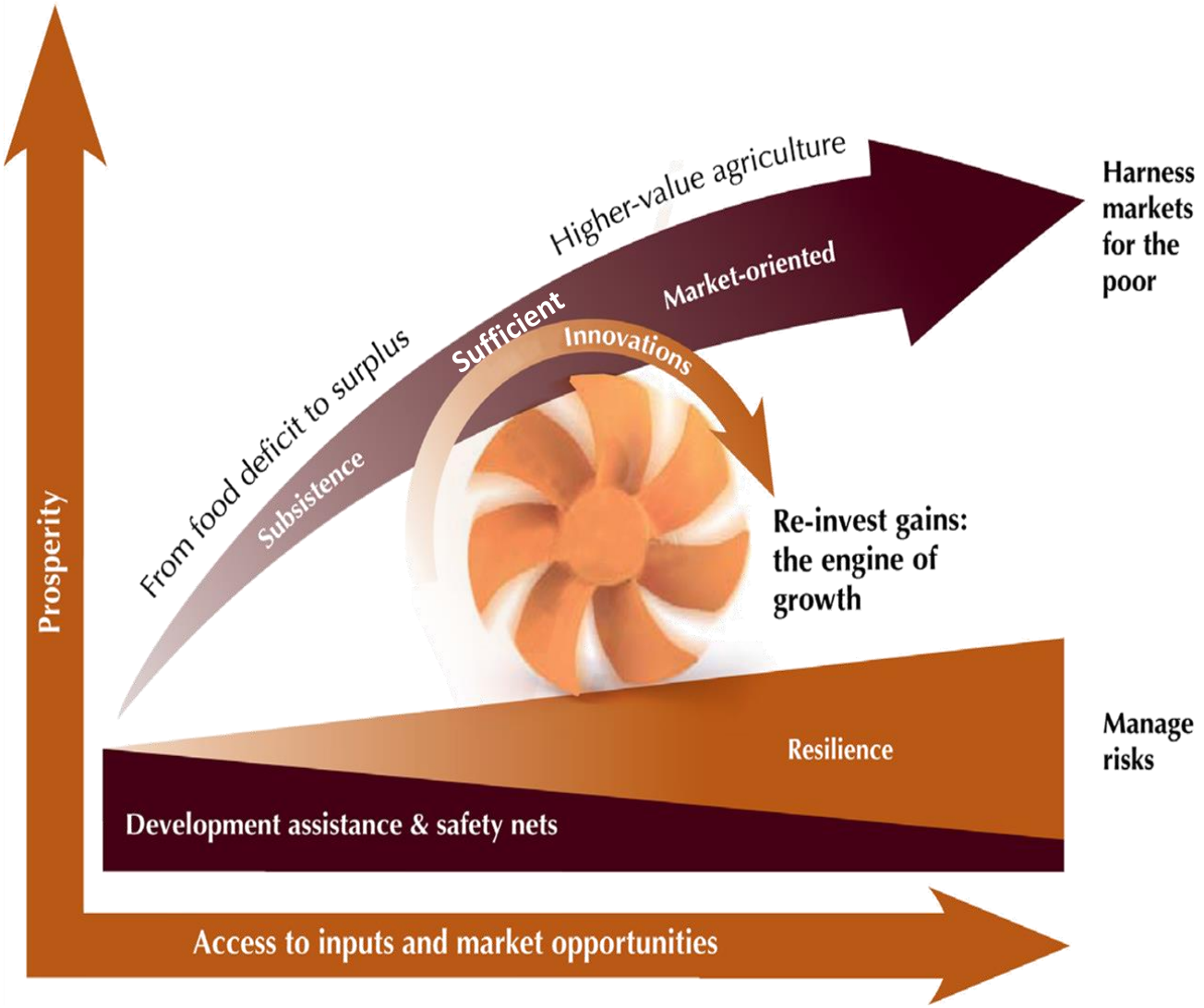
$ 1 invested = **$ 3–14** return

4.4 million farmer beneficiaries

4. Market-oriented

- The aim must always be to make farming profitable to the farmers, young or old. That is to say, farming must be run as a business, not simply a hand-to-mouth existence.

Inclusive Market-Oriented Development (IMOD)



- is a development pathway in which value-adding innovations (technical, policy, institutional and others) enable the poor to capture larger rewards from markets, while managing their risks. The larger rewards motivate the adoption and impact of these innovations

Agribusiness: catalyst to drive regional economic transformation

Transform & upgrade agriculture from traditional farming to a globally competitive agribusiness sector

Phase I 2014-2017

- **rubber, coconut, mangoes, coffee, cacao, banana, palm oil; other high value crops**
- **supply chain gaps**

Phase II 2018-2021

- **strengthen agro-processing & its linkages to production ---R&D; strengthen supply chains, upgrade commodity clusters; access to technologies, finance; regulatory & certification system**

Phase III 2022-2025

- **deepen participation in Global Value Chain (GVC)**
- **Philippines as agribusiness regional hub**

(Source: RM Aldaba, DTI)

4 Development Goals for the Agriculture Sector

Food Sufficiency

For the country to be sufficient in rice along with the diversification into high-value commodities.

Economic Security

For the farmers and fisher folk to consider agriculture as remunerative ventures thru enterprise development including value addition.

Nutritional Sufficiency

For the crops and other commodities to meet the nutritional demands of the people following the balanced diet framework.

Environmental Security

For the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources including coping with climate change.

4 Major Objectives

Productive

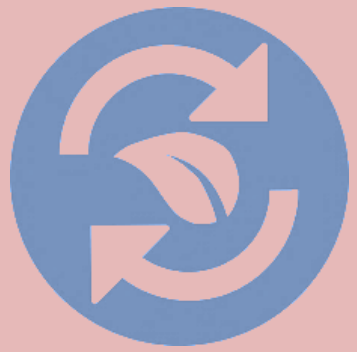
High productivity can be achieved by utilizing high yielding varieties, using innovative & efficient technologies for production, & employing effective ways of processing agricultural & fisheries outputs.

Profitable

High profitability can be achieved by reducing losses in harvesting, processing, and transport; it is also achieved by obtaining higher prices for farm produce.

Competitive

For our agricultural products including value-added products to be competitive in the global market, we must produce quality commodities that can meet and satisfy the international export standards.



Sustainable

Sustainability is the capability of a farm undertaking to produce continuing benefits with minimal long-term effect on environmental resources such as vegetation and water.

"Towards an inclusive, science-based, resilient and market-oriented Philippine agriculture"

Thank you!

Email me at:

w.dar38@yahoo.com

Become an InangLupa volunteer, register at :

http://inanglupa.weebly.com/become-a-volunteer.html