"How Modern Is Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries? The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act after a Quarter Century"

Panelist Comments



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Strategic Challenges/Opportunities

- 1. Challenge of further elevating our primary productivity to extract more produce from our limited natural resources, without destroying them;
- 2. Challenge of commodity diversification and promotion of exports to generate more employment and incomes, and minimizing food imports in the process;
- Challenge of industrialization with mechanization, postharvest, processing, inclusive digitalization and precision agriculture to raise efficiency, reduce losses, and generate more employment and value beyond the farm;

Enabling Conditions

- 4. Clustering and consolidating the farming operation of small farms to achieve economies of scale;
- 5. Unifying our small farm operations with the modern corporate sector into stronger, more resilient and globally competitive supply chains;
- Mobilizing the local governments to drive the modernization of agriculture in their constituencies, particularly the Provincial Governors through Province-led Agriculture and Fishery Extension Systems;

Enabling Conditions

- 7. Increasing share of agriculture in investments by making small farmers credit-worthy in the first place, raising the ante by way of public expenditures in the General Appropriations Act (GAA), with Land Bank of the Philippines leading the way;
- 8. Re-capacitating the Department of Agriculture, Department of Science and Technology, the national and local agencies, particularly the state universities and colleges to supply the human resources and technology requirements of a modern agricultural sector, and finally
- 9. Caution on REORGANIZATION.

Further Elevating Our Primary Productivity

- National crop yield averages are below regional benchmarks and below demonstrated potentials in experiment stations
- Principal factors are seeds, fertilizers, water
- Robust private and public seed sectors
- Major culprit—relatively low commercial fertilizer application

Indonesia 248 kg/ha

Vietnam 408 kg/ha

Philippines 209 kg/ha

- TEMPORARILY SUBSIDIZE COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USE BY SMALL FARMERS; PROMOTE BIOFERTILZERS AND MANURES
- CONTINUE NATIONAL POLICY OF INVESTING IN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT; ₱30 BILLION P.A.
- RELATEDLY, NIA TO RE-ALIGN BUDGET FOR IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT TRANSFER; ₱100 MILLION TO ₱1.5 BILLION P.A.

Commodity Diversification and Promotion of Exports

- Good growing conditions all-year round provide huge opportunities for commodity diversification through multiple cropping in rice, corn and coconut, provided there is supplemental water during the dry season
- Succession cropping between and after main rice and corn crops
- Intercropping between canopies of coconut
- EMBED SMALL IRRIGATION UNITS INTO LARGE SYSTEMS (NIS/CIS); Re-align NIA budget to provide more SIUs
- CLEARLY SPELL OUT DIVERSIFICATION OBJECTIVE IN THE RICE, CORN, COCONUT COMMODITY ROADMAPS
 - Example: Coconut/coffee towns program
- WITH INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS IN THE LEAD, JOINTLY IDENTIFY AND TARGET COMMODITIES FOR EXPORT

Industrialization and Processing

- Growing scarcity of farm labor; huge post-harvest losses; low value-adding
- Need more tractors, planters, harvesters, dryers, feed mills, cold stores, processing plants
- CONTINUE PROGRAM OF PARTLY SUBSIDIZING MACHINERIES FOR SMALL FARMERS BUT THROUGH THEIR COOPERATIVES
- MORE APPLIED AND ADAPTIVE R&D AND COMMERCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS ON FOOD PROCESSING AND PACKAGING, PARTICULARLY AT TOWNSHIP SCALE
- EMPOWER LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVES WITH GRAIN FACILITIES AND FEED MILLS
- PROCEED WITH INCLUSIVE DIGITALIZATION AND ADOPTION OF PRECISION AGRICULTURE

Clustering and Consolidating Farming Operations of Small farmers to Achieve Economies of Scale

- So much opportunity to achieve higher efficiency and productivity at various stages of the value chain with collective action
- Modalities of clustering/consolidation: farm leasing; cooperatives; contract growing schemes with corporate integrators
- CONTINUE PROGRAM OF COURSING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND SUBSIDIES THROUGH IRRIGATORS ASSOCIATIONS (IAs), AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS (ARBOs) AND COOPERATIVES
- RE-ESTABLISH THE BUREAU OF AGRI-INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- LIFT LIMITS TO FARM HOLDINGS IMPOSED BY AGRARIAN REFORM

Unifying Small Farms Operations with Modern Corporate Sector into Competitive Supply Chains

- With market liberalization and our accession to WTO, our food supply chains have to compete and hold their own against foreign competition;
- Small farms on their own are at a serious disadvantage
- Good examples of domestic banana, pineapple, food and beverage corporations holding their own in regional/global markets; also supermarket chains
- PROVIDE INCENTIVES TO CORPORATE SECTOR TO ENGAGE IN CONTRACT GROWING AND INCLUSION OF SMALL FARMERS COOPS IN THEIR SUPPLY CHAINS

Mobilizing the Local Governments to Drive Modernization in Their Constituencies, Particularly the Governors through PAFES

- Mandate (and budgets) for rural development and extension had been devolved to local governments
- More effective if locus of direction, coordination and implementation were at provincial level (PAFES)
- SCALE UP PAFES; Exploit prospect of 81 provincial CHAMPIONS for agriculture modernization
- FORMALIZE MATCHING GRANTS PROGRAM BETWEEN DA WITH LGUS

Increasing Share of Agriculture in Investments

- Currently only 1.3% of total bank lending (ACPC 2018)
- Immediate challenge of making small farmers credit-worthy
- Agriculture short-changed in public expenditures all these years; less than 2.0% vs 4 to 6% ASEAN
- Land Bank doing well the last two years but can do much more
- DOUBLE GAA FOR AGRICULTURE
- EXEMPT LANDBANK FROM REMITTING HALF OF INCOME TO NATIONAL TREASURY, WITH WHICH TO CROSS-SUBSIDIZE AND FURTHER EXPAND RURAL LENDING (₱15 billion 2022)
- EARMARK FOOD IMPORT TARIFFS FOR RE-INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE (pioneer provision in Rice Tariffication Law)

Re-Capacitating DA, DOST, National and Local Agencies, and SUCs to Supply Trained Manpower and TECHNOLOGY Needed by Modern Agri Sector

- SUC and DOST scientific institutions in place; stagnation and professional inbreeding getting to be a problem
- Unfortunately, graduate level expertise in DA and its agencies is scarce
- RAISE R&D AND HIGHER EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE
- SUCS TO SCALE UP IN-SERVICE SHORT TERM SPECIALIST TRAININGS FOR DA PERSONNEL
- SUCs TO INSTITUTE MASTERAL LEVEL PROFESSIONAL (NON-THESIS)
 DEGREE PROGRAMS FOR DA PERSONNEL
- REINSTITUTE PROGRAM TO SEND PhD LEVEL SCHOLARS TO ADVANCED COUNTRIES

Specific Actions/Programs to Address

Caution on REORGANIZATION

- Previous reorganizations of DA have not worked and were ill-advised
 - Examples: phase-out of BAEcon; BAEX; Bureau of Agricultural Statistics;
 Bureau of Agricultural Cooperatives
- No substitute for good leaders, managers, team building and change of mind sets
- Nothing wrong with commodity programs provided they are planned in the context of supply chains
- "Over investment" in rice

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