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Chapter 5

MODERNIZE AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

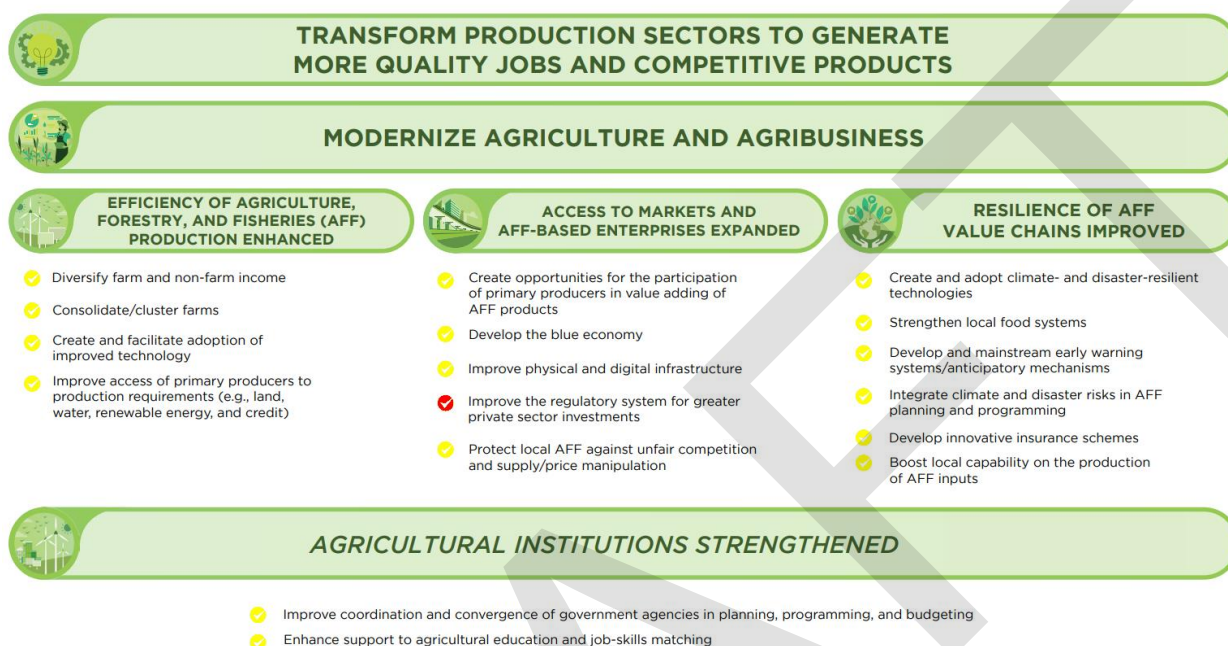
The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) sector continues to face challenges arising from climate shocks, biosecurity threats, and structural and institutional constraints. Policy reforms, such as amendments to the Agricultural Tariffication Act and the passage of key laws like the New Agrarian Emancipation Act and Anti-Agricultural Economic Sabotage Act, have laid the groundwork for long-term improvements. However, program implementation has remained limited in scale, with varying degrees of focus and impact. Efforts on productivity-enhancing interventions such as mechanization, rural infrastructure, and digital innovations have shown promise but have yet to reach a broad base of primary producers, particularly in underserved areas. Digital divide and fragmented service delivery continue to hinder access to productivity-enhancing technologies and market opportunities.

Gaining ground in agricultural modernization will require sharpening the focus on scaling up high-impact programs, closing inclusion gaps, and accelerating the adoption of climate-resilient, market-responsive, and digitally enabled solutions. As the sector remains vulnerable to external shocks and operational challenges, a more coordinated, forward-looking, and anticipatory approach will be essential to boost productivity, enhance value addition, and strengthen resilience. These efforts must be supported by sustained investments and institutional reforms to ensure that modernization efforts translate into inclusive and transformative outcomes across the sector.

Accomplishments

Figure 5.1 Strategy Framework to Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness

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28 **Fragmented landholdings¹ remain a fundamental challenge for smallholder**
 29 **primary producers, limiting opportunities to achieve economies of scale and invest**
 30 **efficiently in productive resources.** The division of farmland into small, scattered plots
 31 complicates mechanization, increases transaction costs, and reduces incentives to adopt
 32 improved farming practices. In the fisheries subsector, fragmentation takes the form of
 33 dispersed small-scale fishing operations, often reliant on traditional gears and practices
 34 with limited access to shared facilities (e.g., cold chain systems, storage, landing sites)
 35 contributing to postharvest losses and undermining market competitiveness. Similarly, in
 36 the livestock subsector, smallholders often operate at backyard or subsistence levels,
 37 lacking scale for feed milling, animal health services, and marketing, which hinder
 38 investments in improved technologies and biosecurity measures. Access to climate-smart
 39 and digital technologies also varies, as many primary producers face constraints in terms
 40 of awareness, training, and financial capacity to adopt these innovations. This
 41 technological gap continues to hinder efforts to improve productivity and sustainability
 42 amid evolving environmental challenges. Compounding these issues is the limited
 43 availability of affordable and accessible financial services tailored to agricultural needs.
 44 Many small-scale primary producers are excluded from formal credit markets due to the

¹The 2022 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries confirms the continued decline in average farm size in the Philippines, dropping to 1.22 hectares from 1.29 hectares in 2012. This highlights a persistent trend of land fragmentation, where agricultural holdings are increasingly subdivided into smaller parcels—often driven by inheritance practices, land distribution policies, and the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses.

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lack of collateral, unpredictable incomes, and high transaction costs. Without sufficient financial capital, primary producers struggle to invest in critical production and management inputs, further constraining their capacity to increase productivity and manage risks effectively.

Initial steps have been taken to address land fragmentation through the Farm and Fisheries Clustering and Consolidation (F2C2) Program, though implementation remains at an early stage with limited scale and reach. As a result, many technological advances remain confined to the research and development stage and fail to effectively reach primary producers due to gaps in technology transfer and dissemination. Weak extension systems, fragmented demonstration efforts, and limited coordination between developers and implementers continue to hinder effective delivery. Moreover, the low level of private sector engagement constrains technology transfer and commercialization, highlighting the need for stronger linkages and better market alignment.

Primary producers face constant exposure to market volatility and climate uncertainties, with limited tools and systems able to manage these risks effectively.

The absence of reliable and granular market intelligence limits their capacity to anticipate demand fluctuations or price trends, making them susceptible to losses from oversupply or changing consumer preferences. This information gap hampers strategic crop planning and weakens their bargaining position with buyers. In fisheries, producers are vulnerable to changing ocean conditions, extreme weather events, and overfishing, which affect fish catch, distribution, and quality. Meanwhile, in the livestock sector, disease outbreaks such as African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza further aggravate production instability. Limited availability and integration of adaptive support systems, such as weather forecasting, crop insurance, and access to climate-resilient seeds or practices reinforces primary producer's vulnerability and weakens their capacity to make informed production decisions., are not widely available or well-integrated into extension services. This persistent exposure reinforces cycles of low productivity and income instability, deterring investment and innovation in the sector.

The agriculture and fisheries sector's potential to create higher value-added products remains underutilized due to gaps in value chain development and moderate private sector engagement. Many primary producers remain focused on raw commodity production, with fewer linkages to processing, packaging, and marketing activities that could enhance product quality and market competitiveness. This limits opportunities for income diversification and the sector's responsiveness to evolving consumer demands both domestically and internationally. Private investors, on the other hand, tend to be cautious about entering or expanding in the sector due to perceived risks,

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including unclear tenure, fragmented supply bases, and variable policy conditions. The lack of scale economies and market aggregation further reduces profitability and investment appeal. Strengthening value chains across all subsectors will require coordinated efforts to reduce risks, improve infrastructure, and foster inclusive business models that better link producers with downstream markets and financing options.

Farmer cooperatives and associations have the potential to serve as vital intermediaries between primary producers and markets or private investors.

However, many of these organizations are still in the process of strengthening their technical expertise, business acumen, financial management skills, and governance structures needed to operate effectively and sustainably. This affects their capacity to aggregate production, access credit, provide quality inputs, or deliver extension services to their members. Without strong organizational capacity, they may face difficulties in building trust with buyers and investors, negotiating fair contracts, or engaging in value addition activities. Their limited market orientation and weak bargaining power continue to shape primary producers' marginalization within agricultural value chains. Enhancing the capacities of these institutions is essential for enabling inclusive growth and creating more resilient, market-ready rural enterprises.

The institutional landscape governing the agriculture and fisheries sector remains complex, with various agencies and entities operating independently, often with overlapping mandates and limited coordination. This fragmented approach to planning, programming, and project implementation leads to inefficiencies, duplication of efforts, and variability in service delivery, particularly in areas such as extension, rural infrastructure, research, and market support. The absence of a unified operational framework prevents the full integration of complementary interventions and the sector's ability to achieve greater scale and sustainability.

Even well-designed programs struggle to gain traction due to procedural delays, unclear operational guidelines, and capacity limitations at both national and local levels. While recent efforts to foster convergence and align initiatives across institutions mark progress, these are largely administrative in nature. Advancing deeper structural reforms, focused on clarifying institutional roles, streamlining governance arrangements, and strengthening execution capacity, lays the foundation for more coherent, responsive, and transformative sectoral outcomes.

Implementation of the Transformation Agenda

The PDP 2023–2028 Chapter 5 contributes to accelerating the transformation agenda by underscoring the importance of building a competitive, inclusive, and resilient AFF sector.

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It emphasizes the vital role of the national and local governments in driving innovation, scaling up climate-smart and market-responsive technologies, and strengthening agribusiness value chains. The chapter also highlights the need to strengthen multi-stakeholder convergence and promote digitalization to enhance productivity, reduce vulnerabilities, and attract greater private sector investments.

Action Plan

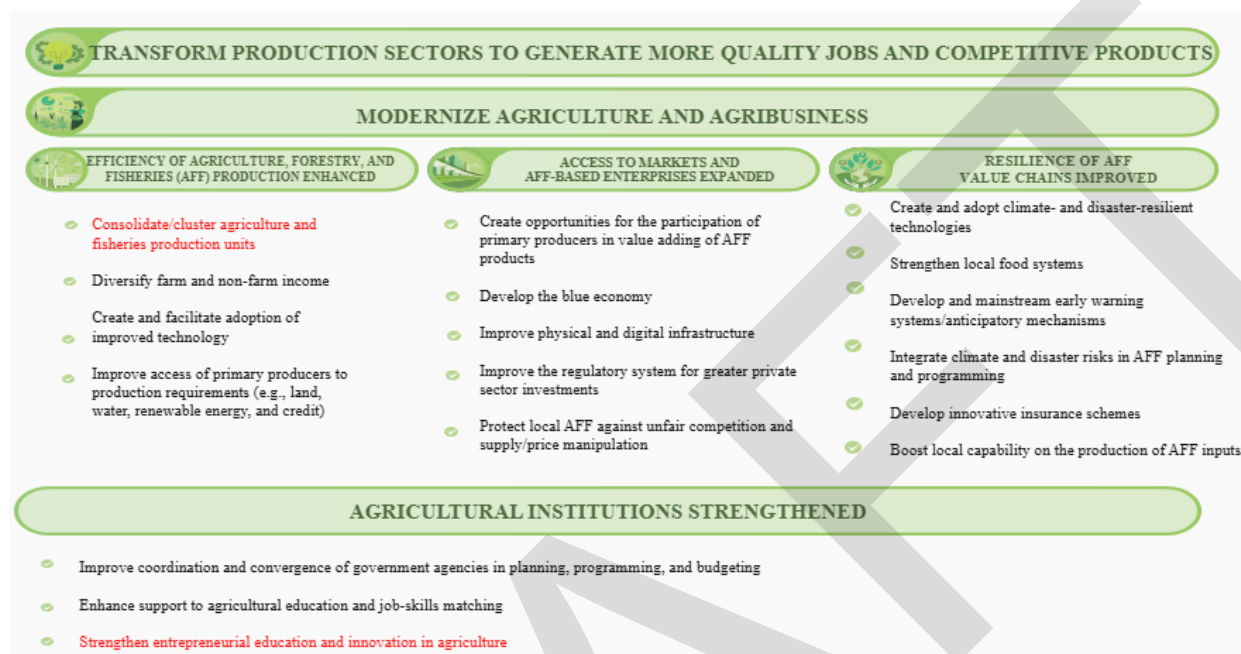
The transformation of the agriculture and fisheries sector calls for a more deliberate, scaled, and unified approach to strengthen its role in rural development and inclusive growth. The updated strategies prioritize clustering and consolidation to leverage economies of scale, improve service delivery, and enable the adoption of digital, innovative, and nature-based technologies. Interventions will be more focused on high-impact programs that boost productivity, sustainability, and resilience, alongside a deliberate push for stronger private sector engagement in managing enterprises and value chain activities. These actions will be grounded in institutional reforms aimed at streamlining mandates, strengthening governance structures, and enhancing coordination across national and local levels to close service gaps and align programs toward shared development outcomes.

Updated Strategy Framework

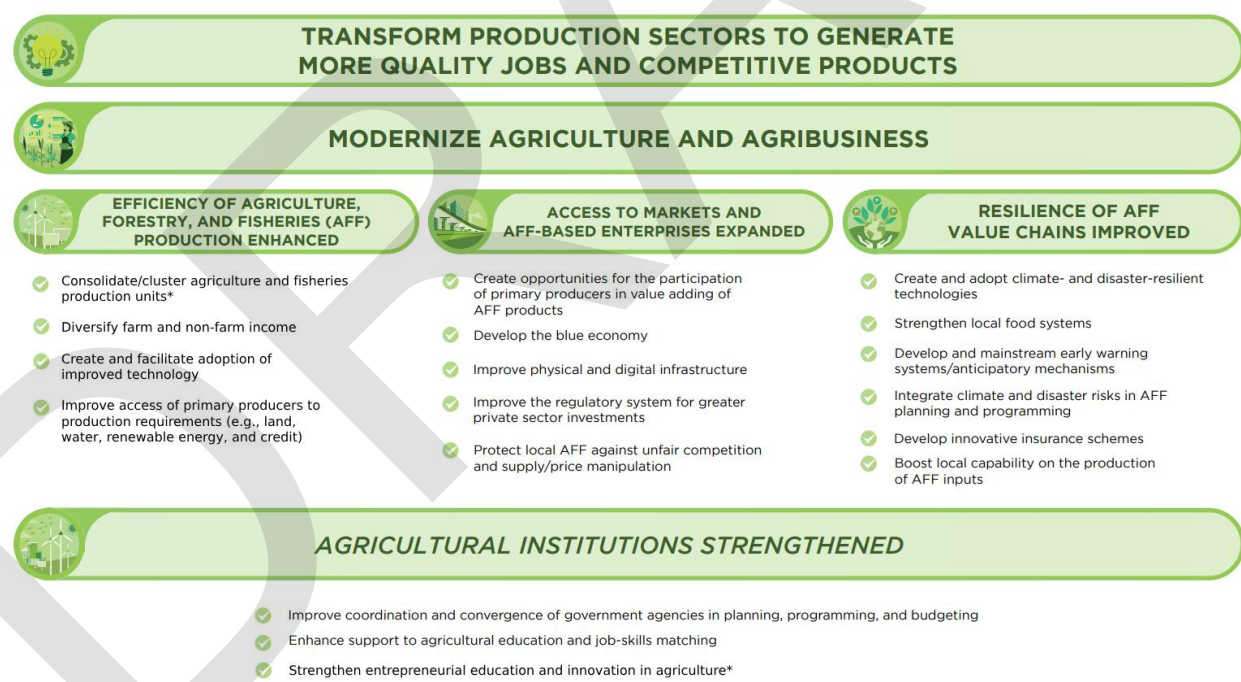
The government will continue to advance the transformative actions towards modernizing agriculture and agribusiness by (a) enhancing the efficiency of AFF production, (b) expanding access to markets and AFF-based enterprises, (c) improving the resilience of AFF value chains, and (d) strengthening agricultural institutions. While the overall strategic framework has been generally retained, the strategies have been further refined to concentrate efforts on high-impact interventions, ensuring a more focused approach, and avoiding the risks associated with fragmented implementation and overstretched capacity. In addition, to cultivate a more dynamic ecosystem of innovators and support startup development in the sector, entrepreneurial education and AFF-based innovation will be mainstreamed across relevant institutions and programs.

Figure 5.2 Updated Strategy Framework to Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness

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Strategies

Outcome 1: Efficiency of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (AFF) production enhanced

*Consolidate/cluster agriculture and fisheries production units**

The F2C2 will be systematically integrated into all relevant programs of the Department of Agriculture (DA) as a foundational strategy to unlock economies of scale, enhance productivity, and enable more inclusive value chain participation. Across rural development agencies, consolidation and clustering will be applied as a cross-cutting principle in the provision of support, including shared service facilities, mechanization, irrigation, input distribution, extension, credit, insurance, and value chain management. Organized clusters will serve as a strategic platform for targeting interventions more effectively and expanding their reach. To support consistent implementation, dedicated technicians or extension workers will be deployed in each cluster. This will help ensure alignment with national programs, strengthen coordination with local government units (LGUs) and partner agencies, and provide continuous technical assistance, technology transfer, and enterprise development—addressing operational gaps observed in current F2C2 implementations.

Diversify farm and non-farm income

This strategy will intensify efforts to promote agro-processing and strengthen linkages to high-value markets, including institutional buyers and export channels. Recognizing the limited entrepreneurial skills and capacity among rural populations to engage in value-adding activities, targeted training programs in agribusiness, digital technologies, and vocational trades will be implemented. To ensure that individual farmers and fisherfolk can effectively benefit from these interventions, the government will promote consolidation through cooperatives, clusters, and other collective mechanisms. These efforts will empower rural communities to participate in diversified, resilient, and higher-income livelihoods, unlocking the full potential of both farm and non-farm sectors.

Create and facilitate adoption of improved technology

The consolidation and clustering strategy will facilitate wider adoption of climate-smart and digital technologies. Organized groups and clusters can more efficiently access training and support services, and share the high costs associated with acquiring technological innovations. To support the commercialization of innovative technologies, collaboration between R&D institutions, academe, and the private sector will be encouraged early in the R&D process. This will help align innovations with market needs and improve prospects for private sector adoption and scaling.

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Improve access of primary producers to production requirements (e.g., land, water, renewable energy, and credit)

Improving access of primary producers to essential production requirements will be anchored on the consolidation and clustering strategy. Organized production systems can streamline resource mobilization, lower transaction costs, and facilitate the delivery of government and private sector support. This approach mirrors the Sugar Regulatory Administration's (SRA) block farming strategy, which consolidates small sugarcane farms (typically less than five hectares) into larger, contiguous blocks managed collectively. Through this model, primary producers benefit from shared machinery, input procurement, coordinated planting and harvesting, and stronger bargaining power with millers and traders, resulting in higher productivity and income. The F2C2 program will adopt similar principles to generate efficiencies and economies of scale across various commodities, creating a structured environment for targeted investments in irrigation, renewable energy solutions, and inclusive financial services.

Irrigation systems will be expanded to cover strategic production areas, while existing networks will undergo rehabilitation and climate-resilient retrofitting to improve water use efficiency and climate adaptation. The provision of solar-powered irrigation systems will also be scaled up to promote sustainable water management (see Chapter 12).

Outcome 2: Access to markets and AFF-based enterprises expanded

Create opportunities for the participation of primary producers in value adding of AFF products

Creating opportunities for primary producers to participate in value-adding activities will also be anchored on the continued consolidation and clustering of primary producers. Organized groups are better positioned to meet quality standards and volume requirements of the market, which are essential for establishing consistent supply arrangements with institutional buyers. In this context, the deployment of dedicated agricultural technicians per cluster will be essential. These technicians will help ensure compliance with good agricultural practices, postharvest handling protocols, and other requirements that demonstrate the capacity of producer groups to engage in commercial partnerships. Strengthening this capacity will improve the attractiveness and viability of these groups for private sector investments. To institutionalize such engagements, partnerships must be formalized through contractual instruments including small brother–big brother schemes, leasehold agreements, or joint ventures. Farmer cooperatives and associations must also be capacitated to establish legal entities or corporate arms to better manage contracts and value-adding enterprises.

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218 *Develop the blue economy*

219 Community-based fisheries clustering and consolidation will be implemented to facilitate
220 shared input provision, product aggregation, and stronger participation in higher-value
221 market activities. Livelihood programs, including seaweed and mariculture farming and
222 ecotourism, will be scaled up to provide diversified income sources. Pending the
223 enactment of the Blue Economy Act, which will provide a comprehensive policy
224 framework for blue economy development, the government will now focus on the
225 continued operationalization of the 12 established fishery management areas (FMAs).
226 Each FMA will be supported to develop and adopt an FMA Framework Plan, which will
227 serve as a science-based and stakeholder-informed guide for managing fisheries
228 resources within their jurisdiction, ensuring ecological sustainability, equitable access,
229 and long-term productivity. Additionally, the implementation of coastal resource
230 management programs will be intensified to strengthen the protection and rehabilitation
231 of marine ecosystems, while supporting the long-term viability and sustainability of
232 coastal-based livelihoods.

233 *Improve physical and digital infrastructure*

234 The government will continue to provide infrastructure support to the sector through
235 improved targeting enabled by planning and information systems, such as the Agricultural
236 and Biosystems Engineering Management Information System (ABEMIS) and
237 Geographic Information System for Agricultural and Fisheries Machinery and
238 Infrastructure (GEOAGRI) Portal. These tools will guide the rationalization of farm-to-
239 market road proposals from LGUs to address connectivity gaps and support agriculture
240 and fisheries value chains. In addition, the government will accelerate the rehabilitation,
241 upgrading, and expansion of regional fish ports to improve efficiency in fish handling and
242 distribution, enhance product quality, and strengthen global competitiveness.

243 To help close the digital divide in the sector, the government will accelerate the expansion
244 of digital infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas. Localized implementation will
245 also be pursued through partnerships with LGUs, communities, and private sector to
246 ensure inclusive connectivity (see Chapter 12). These efforts aim to empower primary
247 producers to participate effectively in the digital economy, including access to e-
248 commerce, mobile- and web-based platforms, and real-time market information.

249 *Improve the regulatory system for greater private sector investments*

250 Institutionalizing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, such as tax holidays, access to
251 concessional finance, risk-sharing facilities, and blended finance instruments, will
252 encourage more private investments in traditionally high-risk or underserved segments of
253 the value chain (e.g., post-harvest facilities, cold storage, processing hubs in remote

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areas). Regular multi-stakeholder consultations and the use of Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA) tools will ensure that policies remain responsive to market needs and do not impose an undue burden on investors. Institutionalized mechanisms to evaluate the impact of current and future policies will also help identify and address regulatory disincentives to private sector participation.

Protect local AFF against unfair competition and supply/price manipulation

The government will continue to intensify surveillance and enforcement operations against suspected smuggling of A&F products and pursue appropriate legal action. This includes improving the efficiency of risk-based review of documents and physical inspection of consignments at ports of entry, in coordination with DA regulatory agencies, the Bureau of Customs (BOC), and other relevant authorities. Enforcement capabilities will be enhanced, particularly concerning the importation of A&F products. The DA Inspectorate and Enforcement Teams will be deployed to validate and monitor the implementation of key DA banner programs in close coordination with internal oversight units. Strict enforcement of the Anti-Agricultural Economic Sabotage Act and the Food Safety Act of 2013 will be prioritized, focusing on deterring smuggling, misclassification and misdeclaration, and other forms of economic sabotage. Further, the DA will collaborate with other agencies to effectively implement Administrative Order No. 20, which aims to streamline import procedures and eliminate non-tariff barriers.

Outcome 3: Resilience of AFF value chains improved

Create and adopt climate- and disaster-resilient technologies

The government will institutionalize climate-smart agriculture through risk-based, location-specific interventions and strategies, particularly at the village level, under the Mainstreaming of Climate Resilient Agriculture program. The rollout and maintenance of climate-resilient villages will be expanded across 71 provinces through collaboration with DA Regional Field Offices (RFO), LGU, state universities and colleges (SUC), civil society, and nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

Strengthen local food systems

The government will implement targeted strategies to support native livestock development. These include the phenotypic and molecular characterization of native breeds of cattle, pigs, horses, carabaos, and ducks to establish breed profiles and conserve genetic diversity. Breed certification and recognition programs will validate and promote superior native breeds, while a breeder certification system will professionalize and incentivize quality breeding practices. Awareness campaigns will promote the value and commercial potential of native animals. A standardized farm performance recording

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system will also be established to ensure consistent data collection for monitoring and improving productivity.

Develop and mainstream early warning systems/anticipatory mechanisms

Investments in real-time, granular market information systems will be increased, alongside the promotion of crop insurance, weather forecasting tools, and other adaptive measures. Extension services will be strengthened to deliver targeted support that enables farmers to respond proactively to market and climate shocks. The provision of timely weather outlooks and advisories will be enhanced, such as the 10-day farm weather outlook and seasonal climate forecasts. The Regional Agro-Climatic Advisory Portal will also be scaled up to improve access to localized, climate-informed decision-making across LGUs, AMIA Villages, and other stakeholders.

Integrate climate and disaster risks in AFF planning and programming

The government will deepen the integration of digital and innovative tools (i.e. satellite imagery, drones, and aerial sensors) not only for planning and targeting but also to enhance operational efficiency, real-time monitoring, and evidence-based decision-making. To ensure effective and context-specific use at the local level, LGUs will be capacitated to process, interpret, and apply remote sensing and geospatial data in local planning and reporting systems. Interoperable databases and digital platforms will also be institutionalized to enable secure, coordinated, and real-time data sharing across agencies, fostering a unified agricultural information ecosystem that enables more responsive interventions and scalable innovations.

Develop innovative insurance schemes

The Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation will roll out the Area-Based Yield Index (ARBY) insurance as both a top-up and a stand-alone product to provide flexible risk coverage for primary producers. The target is to expand ARBY coverage to at least 10 percent of national rice-producing areas, with LGUs engaged as institutional purchasers for their local constituents. To support efficient claims processing, a satellite-based, real-time loss verification system will be developed in partnership with PhilRice. A nationwide farmer education program will also be launched to build awareness and understanding of ARBY. To strengthen long-term product sustainability, the ARBY actuarial model will be enhanced by integrating dynamic climate variability and demonstrated as a viable investment case. Over the medium to long term, greater private sector participation in agricultural insurance will be encouraged. Efforts will also be made to expand ARBY coverage to other major commodities beyond rice.

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Boost local capability on the production of AFF inputs

The government will encourage the domestic production of feeds and fertilizers to reduce import dependence and lower production costs. Efforts will center on supporting community-based feed mills and strengthening value chains by utilizing local raw materials like corn, rice bran, and copra meal. Research institutions and private partners will collaborate to develop cost-effective formulations, while extension services will provide training on proper feed mixing and storage techniques. In fertilizer production, investments will focus on expanding organic and biofertilizer production using agricultural waste, alongside scaling up local blending of inorganic fertilizers. Under the Adaptive Balanced Fertilization Strategy, primary producers will receive training on optimal combination of organic and inorganic inputs to improve crop yields, decrease reliance on imports, and restore soil health.

Outcome 4: Agricultural institutions strengthened

Improve coordination and convergence of government agencies in planning, programming, and budgeting

The government will strengthen the implementation of the Agricultural Development Program under the Department of Budget and Management's Program Convergence Budgeting for better planning, implementation, and monitoring of the collective efforts to support the sector. Participatory governance will be enhanced through improved consultative and policy advocacy mechanisms, engaging both national and local stakeholders in the consultation processes, information and data generation, and project identification for a more responsive policy formulation and decision-making management. To enable more agile and data-driven approach, agricultural institutions will be capacitated to become digitally ready and enabled by integrating digital tools into planning and implementation processes, while equipping human resources with the necessary technological competencies.

Enhance support to agricultural education and job-skills matching

The government will continue to provide scholarships and internships opportunities to encourage interest and capacity building in the sector. Efforts will also be intensified to strengthen job-skills matching and scale up investments in technical and vocational education training, with emphasis on equipping the agricultural workforce with future-ready skills in areas such as the Future of Work, Artificial Intelligence, and Fourth Industrial Revolution.²

² Trabaho Para sa Bayan Plan 2025-2034

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*Strengthen entrepreneurial education and innovation in agriculture**

The government will mainstream startup mindsets and innovation-driven learning in agriculture and fisheries education systems and training institutions. This will involve revising existing curricula to include modules or courses on lean startup principles, design thinking, and agricultural innovations. To complement this, innovation hubs and agribusiness incubator programs will be established within SUCs, HEIs, and training centers. A dedicated national mentorship and seed funding network for the sector will be created to support student- and researcher-led ventures from ideation to commercialization.

Targets

In 2023, the AFF sector recorded 1.2 percent growth in gross value added (GVA), up from 0.5 percent in 2022. However, this gain was reversed in 2024, as the sector contracted by 1.5 percent due to extreme weather events and the prolonged impact of transboundary animal disease. These vulnerabilities are compounded by the sector's continued reliance on traditional farming practices, limited adoption of innovative and modern technologies, weak market integration, and systemic inefficiencies across value chains. Growth also remained uneven, concentrated in select subsectors like poultry, while staple crops and fisheries continued to lag. While critical policy reforms and major programs and projects have been initiated, further efforts are needed to translate these into consistent and broad-based growth across the sector.

Table 5.2 Updated Results Matrix: Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness

Indicator	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			MOV	Responsible Agency
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Core Indicator: Modernize agriculture and agribusiness								
Growth in average family income of skilled agricultural workers or farm laborers and fisherfolk (%)	27.1 (2015-2018)	3.1 (2018-2021)	16.35 (2021-2023)	N/A	20.0-30.0	N/A	Family Income and Expenditure Survey	DA, DAR, LGUs
Growth in AFF GVA increased (% in constant prices)	0.5 (2022)	1.2	-1.5	1.8-3.3	1.8-3.3	1.8-3.3	PSA Macroeconomics Account	DA, LGUs
Ratio of HVC GVA to total AFF GVA increased (%)	21.0 (2021)	20.8	21.2	22.4	22.8	23.1	PSA Openstat	DA
Level of mechanization improved (hp/ha) Rice ³	2.68 (2022)	-	2.77	2.96	3.05	3.14	DA PHilMech Study	DA
Outcome 1: Efficiency of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry production enhanced								

³ The targets for 2026 to 2028 were revised given the extension and expansion of implementation of RCEF.

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Growth in AFF labor productivity increased (%)	-8.7 (2021)	-2.0	9.2					
Outcome 2: Access to markets and AFF-based enterprises expanded								
Growth in the total value of approved investments in agribusiness increased (% in real terms)	-24.0 (2021)	-2.4	-92.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	PSA Openstat	Investment Promotion Agencies
Growth in the value of A&F exports increased (% FOB value)	12.6 (2022)	-14.3	20.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	PSA Trade Statistics	DA, DTI
Outcome 3: Resilience of AFF value chains improved								
Proportion of primary producers covered by agricultural insurance to total number of primary producers registered in the RSBSA increased (%)	33.4 (2021)	41.12	43.96	48.1	50.8	53.3	PCIC Annual Report	PCIC

377 Legislative Agenda

378 The following legislative agenda will be pursued for the remaining Plan period.

379 Table 5.3 Legislative Agenda to Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
National Land Use Act	Establish a national land use framework that will define the indicative priorities for land utilization and allocation across residential, agricultural, and protective uses	DEPDev, DENR, DA, DAR, DHSUD, DILG, LGUs
Consolidating land administration and management functions	Improve land administration and management services for agricultural and non-agricultural lands, including distribution of individual titles under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program	DENR, DAR, DA, DILG, DHSUD, LRA, NAMRIA, NCIP, LGUs
Increasing Idle Land Tax	Promote the productive use of idle lands, even if temporary, but without prejudice to the rights of owners to security of tenure.	DOF, DILG, DBM, LGUs
Soil and Water Conservation Act	Promote the adoption and implementation of sustainable land management PAPs to prevent land degradation through soil and water conservation technologies	DA, DENR, NIA
Amendments to the Land Bank of the Philippines Charter	Increase the authorized capital of the bank for better funding assistance in government programs for primary producers and enable them to operate as a government financial institution for broad-based agricultural and rural development	LANDBANK, DOF, BSP, DBM
Amendment of the Rice and Corn Law (Presidential Decree [PD] No. 194)	Amend the PD 194, which places a time limit for foreign companies to operate as 100% foreign-owned entities, to attract foreign investments in the agriculture sector.	DA, DTI, DOF, OP
Strengthening the PCIC	Strengthen and expand the agricultural insurance provision by the PCIC to protect primary producers from losses and damage brought about by natural calamities.	DA, DOF, DBM, IC
Blue Economy	Establish a framework for the blue economy, promote stewardship and sustainable development of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.	DENR, DA, DOTr, DTI, DOST, PCG
Revised Cooperative Code of the Philippines	Amend certain provisions of the Cooperative Code of 2008 to further strengthen the cooperative movement in the country.	DA, DTI, DOLE
Amendments to the Warehouse Receipts Law	Promote agricultural activity by increasing access to affordable credit through a simplified, unified, and modern warehouse receipts framework, including an electronic registry to facilitate the storage, trading, and financing of agricultural goods.	DA, DOF, BSP, SEC

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Addressing land fragmentation	Establish a comprehensive framework for farm consolidation, land tenure protection, and agricultural land use planning to address land fragmentation and insecure property rights.	DAR, DA, DENR, LGUs
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