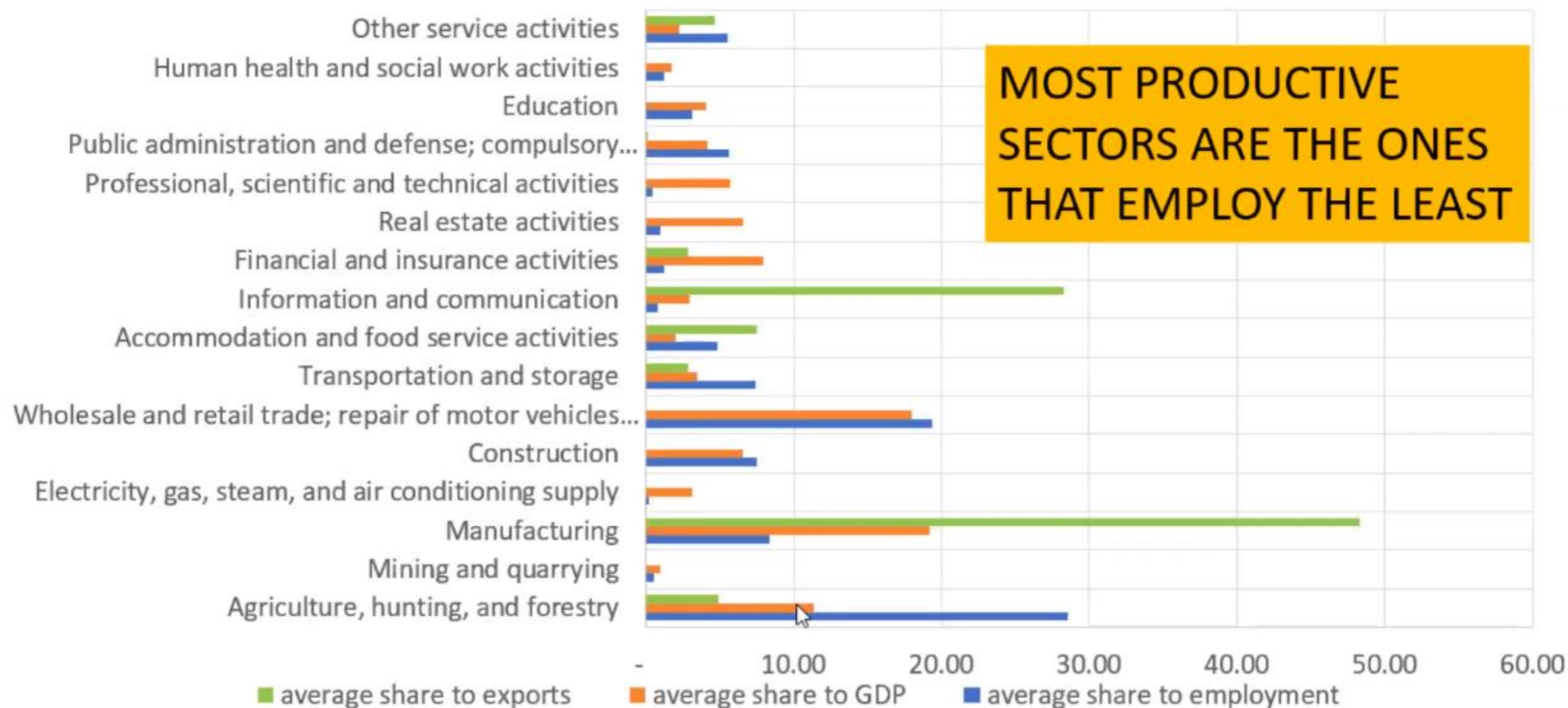


# PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY AND OUR QUEST FOR FOOD SUFFICIENCY

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## Comparative Shares in Exports, GDP and Employment 2010 - 2020



# Problems

- In the past, we have branded agriculture as a third world endeavor and opted for industrialization at the expense of strengthening the agriculture sector;
- Agrarian reform solved the social inequities but resulted in inefficiencies in food production; and,
- Our dependence on food importation is at its highest and will continue to be a problem.

Beef \$361.5Million Wheat \$1.5Billion Apples \$300Million  
Onions&Garlic \$40.6Million Coffee \$81Million Salt \$28.8Million  
Flour \$584Million Grapes \$138Million Rice \$862Million  
Preserved Vegetables \$290.8Million Pork \$128.2Million  
Oranges \$170Million Milk \$635Million Tea Leaves \$8.1Million  
Mushrooms \$2.8Million Processed Meat \$486.9Million  
Peas \$29.8Million Potatoes \$12.7Million Beverages \$516Million

\*total importation in 2020

## Recommendation: Self-Contained Food Production Areas



Industrial  
Farms



Smallholder  
Farms



Farm  
Schools



Processing  
Plants

- State Universities hold the largest contiguous agricultural lands that can be developed into large scale farms;
- Strategic location of farms by reserving cool weather areas for temperate crops; and,
- FPAs combine commercial production, allied smallholder farms, training of next generation food producers, food processing and storage in a single area.