



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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MEMORANDUM

TO : **The Bureau Director**
Environmental Management Bureau
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Forest Management Bureau

The Director
Climate Change Service

FROM : **The Assistant Secretary**
Policy, Planning and Foreign Assisted and Special Projects

SUBJECT : **INPUTS TO THE PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2023-2028 CHAPTERS 6.1 AND 7**

DATE : **29 SEP 2022**

This refers to the attached matrices in relation to the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028: Chapter 6.1 “Ensuring Food Security” and Chapter 7 “Modernizing Agriculture and Agri-Business” Assessment and Challenges.

Kindly give your inputs/comments/recommendations on items relevant to your mandate and submit to this Office on or before 29 September 2022.

For compliance.


MARCIAL C. AMARO, JR.



Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs <ouppia@denr.gov.ph>

[Invitation and Request for Inputs] Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028: Chapters 6.1 and 7

&ANRES-rissd@neda.gov.ph <&ANRES-rissd@neda.gov.ph>

Thu, Sep 22, 2022 at 10:53 AM

To: "osec@denr.gov.ph" <osec@denr.gov.ph>

Cc: "hea@denr.gov.ph" <hea@denr.gov.ph>, "ouppia@denr.gov.ph" <ouppia@denr.gov.ph>

Dear **Secretary Yulo-Loyzaga**,

This is to transmit the attached letter inviting you or your representative to become a member of the Planning Committee on Ensuring Food Security and Modernizing Agriculture and Agribusiness, and requesting Department of Environment and Natural Resources' inputs on the initially-prepared PDP materials.

Pertinent attachments to the letter may be accessed via the following link/QR code: https://bit.ly/PDP2023-2028_Agencies_Inputs



We would highly appreciate receiving **feedback on the PC membership by submitting the (a) accomplished Agency Representative Form by 23 September 2022**, and **(b) inputs/comments by 26 September 2022** via email to &ANRES-acd@neda.gov.ph and &ANRES-rissd@neda.gov.ph.

Thank you and kind regards,
Chapters 6.1 and 7 PC Secretariat

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

September 21, 2022

MARIA ANTONIA YULO-LOYZAGA

Secretary

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

ATTENTION: Atty. Jonas R. Leones, CESO I
Undersecretary, Policy, Planning and International Affairs

SUBJECT: Planning Committee (PC) Invitation and Request for Inputs for
the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028: Chapters
6.1 and 7

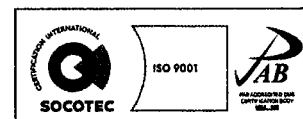
Dear **Secretary Yulo-Loyzaga**:

In view of the memorandum from the Socioeconomic Planning Secretary regarding the preparation of the PDP 2023-2028 (*see Attachment 1*), several Planning Committees (PCs) will be created to spearhead the discussions and prepare the needed inputs for the PDP chapters/subchapters. In this regard, we would like to invite you or your representative (at least Director III) to become a member of the PC on Ensuring Food Security and Modernizing Agriculture and Agribusiness. See the list of proposed member agencies for the PC in *Annex L of the PDP Guidelines* and Representative Form in *Attachment 2*.

In addition, may we seek your input on the initial PDP materials that we have prepared, which include the draft situationer (i.e., assessment and challenges),

**Planning Committee (PC) Invitation and Request for Inputs for the Philippine
Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028: Chapters 6.1 and 7**


Page 1 of 2



list of indicators, framework and strategies for Chapters 6.1 (Ensure Food Security) and 7 (Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness). Kindly use *Attachments 3a to 3c* in providing your comments or proposed additions/revisions.

We would highly appreciate receiving **feedback on the PC membership by submitting the (a) accomplished Agency Representative Form by 23 September 2022**, and **(b) inputs/comments by 26 September 2022** via email to &ANRES-acd@neda.gov.ph and &ANRES-rissd@neda.gov.ph.

Thank you and we look forward to your continued cooperation.

Very truly yours,
Digitally
signed by
 Natural Nieva
Tanjung

NIEVA T. NATURAL

Director, Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment Staff, and
Head, PC Secretariat on Ensuring Food Security and Modernizing Agriculture
and Agribusiness

- Attachments:
- 1.a. Memorandum from Secretary Arsenio M. Balisacan to all concerned agencies on the preparation of the PDP 2023-2028
 - 1.b. PDP 2023-2028 Planning Guidelines
 2. Representative Form
 3. Templates for agencies inputs to the Initial PDP Chapters 6.1 and 7 materials

Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028
Chapter 6.1 on “Ensuring Food Security” and Chapter 7 “Modernizing Agriculture and Agri-Business”
Assessment and Challenges

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
Chapter 6.1: Ensure Food Security			
<p>Food inflation kept stable at 2.0%-4.0% annually</p>	<p>Results Matrix (RM) Accomplishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food inflation averaged at 3.7 percent from 2017 to 2021, which is within the target of 2 to 4 percent. However, food inflation in 2018 and 2021 reached 6.7 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. ● The top contributors to the faster inflation rate in 2018 include rice, meat, and fish. In 2021, meat – particularly pork – and fish were the top drivers of food inflation. ● Rice inflation in 2018 averaged at 5.7 percent, peaking at 12.6 percent in October. The press statement¹ of the NFA management on low stock fueled speculation and rent-seeking behavior that pushed rice prices upward. However, after the enactment of Republic Act (RA) No. 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law in March 2019, rice ceased to be the top contributor to inflation. Rice inflation rate slowed down to -4.2 percent in 2019, -3.7 percent in 2020 and -0.7 percent in 2021. ● Meat inflation in 2018 was at 6.2 percent, which can be attributed to weather disturbances (e.g., extreme heat) that temporarily affected the domestic supply of hogs. In 2021, meat inflation reached 13.4 percent, mainly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disruption in agri-food supply chains and spike in prices due to multi-dimensional shocks (e.g, Ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, pandemic, transboundary diseases) ● Digital divide (e.g., inequitable access to internet, inadequate ICT infrastructures, limited use and knowledge of digital technologies) hinders us to take advantage of emerging online market platforms that provide alternative means to access safe and nutritious food, especially during disasters (e.g., typhoons and pandemic) when supply chain is disrupted. 	

¹ The NFA management published a press statement in its website on 25 January 2018 entitled “NFA defends presence of subsidized rice in the market”.

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>driven by high pork inflation (21.7%) due to the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak. In fact, hog production declined by 20.8 percent year-on-year (from 2.14 MMT to 1.70 MMT).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meanwhile, the elevated fish prices can be attributed to depleting fish stock in the country. Limited supply of quality fish fingerlings has also been a challenge for aquaculture production. In addition, the sector remains vulnerable to extreme weather events that damage fishing equipment and facilities and interrupt fishing activities. • In the 1st semester of 2022, the average food inflation (3.5%) stayed within the target. However, inflation rates in May (5.2%) and June (6.4%) exceeded the target. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has contributed to the spikes in fuel, feeds, and fertilizer prices, thereby affecting local production and driving inflation in our key food commodities. 		
<p>Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake (RENI) increased (%) from 31.0 in 2015 to 32.2 by 2022</p>	<p>RM Accomplishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of households meeting 100% RENI decreased from 31.0 in 2015 to 21.8 in 2018-2019. <p>Programs, projects, or reforms put in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of numerous nutrition promotion activities. • Creation of Interagency Taskforce on Zero Hunger (IATF-ZH); launch of the National Food Policy; and implementation of 		

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>numerous initiatives for hunger, nutrition, and food security such as the Pilipinas Kontra Gutom campaign.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population decreased from 5.12% in 2019 to 0% by 2022 ● Prevalence of moderately food insecurity in the population decreased from 39.06% in 2019 to 25.78% by 2022 	<p>RM Accomplishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Based on the results of the Rapid Nutrition Assessment Survey² conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute in 2020, 62.1% experienced moderate to severe food insecurity while 56.3% had difficulties accessing food during the community quarantine period. <i>(cross-referred to Chapter 4.1 on Boosting Health and Nutrition)</i> <p>Programs, projects, or reforms put in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation of the Plant, Plant, Plant Program ● Formulation of the National Food Policy and roadmap ● Conduct of the 2021 Assessment of the Philippine Food Fortification Program; and issuance of policies to revive rice fortification ● Issuance of DSWD and DepEd guidelines on feeding programs <i>(cross-refer to Chapter 4.1)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due to the limited capacity of the existing ports' inspection facilities, agricultural products are not thoroughly inspected upon entering the country exposing us to transboundary pests and diseases. This affects the availability of safe and nutritious food in the country, and may also lead to the proliferation of smuggled agricultural commodities. ● There is a need to scale up the adoption of processing and packaging technologies which extend shelf-life and improve nutritional value of food products. 	
<i>New Indicators (Not in the 2017-2022 PDP)</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Philippine food security index score 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The food security index score of the Philippines in 2021 is 60/100, ranking 64th among 113 countries. This score is higher as compared with the 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High vulnerability of the sector to multidimensional shocks. The occurrence of more frequent and extreme weather-related events (e.g., 	

² Respondents: 5,717 households

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>country's food security index score of 55.7/100.</p> <p>Programs, projects, or reforms put in place The following programs/projects/reforms have been put in place, which help enhance the availability of major food commodities and make their prices stable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RA No. 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law. The law replaced the quantitative restrictions on the importation of rice with tariffs, allowing more traders to participate in rice importation. It particularly seeks to achieve greater food security by making rice more accessible and affordable to consumers and enhancing rice sector productivity and competitiveness through the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund. ● Executive orders (EO) on expanded minimum access volume (MAV) and reduced tariff rates. EO No. 133 was issued on 10 May 2021 to increase the MAV on pork imports³ for the MAV Year 2021. Meanwhile, EO Nos. 134 and 135, which were both issued on 15 May 2021, reduced the tariff on pork and rice import⁴ for most favoured nation (MFN) 	<p>typhoons), climate phenomena (e.g., El Niño), and disease outbreaks (e.g., ASF and AI) resulted in massive damage and losses to agricultural production, affecting the achievement of the country's food security targets.⁷ In addition, external economic shocks (e.g., Russia-Ukraine conflict) have exacerbated the already elevated prices of agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizers, feeds, fuel) and key food commodities, thereby affecting the country's food security.</p>	

³ From 54,210 MT, MAV of pork meat was increased to 254,210 MT.

⁴ EO No. 134 reduced MFN tariff on pork import from 30-40 percent (in-quota and out-quota) to 10-20 percent in the first three months and 15-25 percent in the 4th to 12th month of its implementation. While EO No. 135 reduced MFN tariff rates from 40-50 percent (in-quota and out-quota) to 35 percent.

⁷ In 2020, damages and losses to the A&F sector amounted to a total of PhP24.7 billion, of which PhP16.4 billion is due to the impact of six consecutive typhoons (i.e., Typhoons Ofel, Nika, Pepito, Quinta, Rolly, and Vicky) in the last quarter. In 2021, the total agricultural damages and losses amounted to a total of PHP19.38 billion. The typhoon that hit the country in April 2022 caused PhP3.27 billion in damage and losses.

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>for a period of one year. EO No. 171, which was issued on 21 May 2022, extended the lower MFN tariff on pork and rice imports, and reduced MFN tariff on corn imports⁵ until 31 December 2022. These measures aim to (i) augment domestic supply and address the soaring pork prices; (ii) diversify the sources of rice imports; and (iii) lower the corn price used for animal feeds, which will likewise benefit the local pork industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fertilizer subsidy. Given the rising fertilizer prices, the DA is providing discount vouchers to eligible rice farmers worth PhP1,130 per hectare for inbred seeds and PhP2,260 per hectare for the hybrid variety. As of 15 June 2022, the program has 828,740 farmer-beneficiaries. The DA is currently preparing the master list of corn and cassava farmers for the distribution of discount vouchers worth PhP2,000 each. The program targets 32,412 corn and cassava farmers in all regions (except NCR). ● Fuel subsidy. The DA, in partnership with the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), implements the Fuel Discount for Farmers and Fisherfolk (FDFP) Program amounting to PhP500 million pursuant to the FY 2022 GAA.⁶ It is expected to 		

⁵ EO No. 171 reduced NFN tariff rates on corn import from 35-50 percent (in-quota and out-quota) to 5-15 percent.

⁶ Based on Special Provision No. 20 of the FY 2022 GAA of DA-OSEC, fuel discount to farmers and fisherfolk shall be used when the average Dubai crude oil price based on Mean of Platts Singapore (MOPS) for three (3) months reaches or exceeds USD 80 per barrel.

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>benefit a total of 158,730 corn farmers and fisherfolk nationwide. Each beneficiary shall receive a maximum of PhP3,000 fuel discount that will be provided through cash cards. As of 20 July 2022, a total of 109,073 accounts were already created nationwide. Out of the total accounts, 65,837 were already loaded with fuel discounts amounting to PhP207.4 million, and 27,093 cards were distributed nationwide.</p>		
<p>Growth in gross supply⁸ of key food commodities (%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rice b. Eggplant⁹ c. Tomato d. Squash e. Pork f. Chicken g. Milkfish h. Roundscad i. Tilapia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supply of rice in the country increased by 4.8 percent year-on-year in 2021 (from 17.51 MMT to 18.35 MMT). Both local production (13.05 MMT) and imports (2.97 MMT) increased at 3.45 percent and 33.71 percent respectively. ● Supply of eggplant, tomato, and squash posted a year-on-year decline in 2020 at -2.9 percent, -0.6 percent and -0.5 percent, respectively. These vegetables were sourced solely from domestic production. ● Pork supply declined by 3.1 percent, while chicken increased by 0.6 percent in 2021. The increase in the volume of pork imports was not enough to offset the contraction in the local hog production due to ASF. Meanwhile, imports made up for the decline in the local production of chicken. ● Supply of milkfish and tilapia went up by 6.1 percent and 11.8 percent, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vulnerability to natural calamities and disasters aggravated by climate change ● Increasing cost of agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizers, feeds, fuel) as an impact of the Russia-Ukraine war ● Continuing threat of Avian Influenza and ASF and absence of vaccine for such diseases ● Potential emergence of new plant pests and animal diseases ● Degradation of fisheries habitats driven by overexploitation of the country's fisheries resources, illegal fishing activities, and water pollution ● Underutilized fisheries potential of the West Philippine Sea due to ongoing dispute with China ● Continuous imposition of trade restrictive policies (e.g., Certificate of Necessity requirement for the importation of fish) 	

⁸ Includes stocks, domestic production and imports.

⁹ Eggplant, tomato, and squash have the highest annual per capita consumption (in kilogram) among other vegetables based on the PSA's Survey on Food Demand 2015-2016.

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>respectively, in 2021, due to the improvement in local production. In contrast, supply of galunggong decreased by 6.6 percent in 2020. During this period, the expansion in local production was accompanied by a decline in imports of galunggong.</p>		
Chapter 7: Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness			
<p>Growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF) increased annually by 2.5%-3.5% (in real terms)</p>	<p>RM Accomplishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AFF sector failed to achieve the annual GVA growth target of 2.5-3.5 percent, with the sector growing by an average of 1.2 percent from 2017 to 2021. This persisted in the 1st quarter of 2022, with the sector's GVA increasing only by 0.2 percent. • The underperformance of the sector can be attributed to the (a) damages arising from natural and weather-/climate-related disasters (e.g., Taal Volcano eruption and strong typhoons), (b) outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF), Avian Influenza (AI), and other pest infestations, and (c) imposition of community quarantines to avert the spread of COVID-19, especially in 2020-2021. • The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has also affected the country's AFF sector. The war has made the prices of fuel, feeds, and fertilizers more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High vulnerability of the sector to multidimensional shocks. The occurrence of more frequent and extreme weather-related events (e.g., typhoons), climate phenomena (e.g., El Niño), and disease outbreaks (e.g., ASF and AI) resulted in massive damage and losses to agricultural production, affecting the achievement of the country's food security targets.¹⁰ In addition, external economic shocks (e.g., Russia-Ukraine conflict) have exacerbated the already elevated prices of agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizers, feeds, fuel), thereby affecting the overall performance of the country's AFF sector. 	

¹⁰ For instance, in 2020, damages and losses to the A&F sector amounted to a total of PhP24.7 billion, of which PhP16.4 billion is due to the impact of six consecutive typhoons (i.e., Typhoons Ofel, Nika, Pepito, Quinta, Rolly, and Vicky) in the last quarter. In 2021, the total agricultural damages and losses amounted to a total of PHP19.38 billion. The typhoon that hit the country in April 2022 caused PhP3.27 billion in damage and losses.

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	expensive, thereby affecting local production and driving inflation in our key food commodities.		
AFF-GVA of Crops increased annually by 2.0%-3.0%	<p>RM Accomplishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crops subsector posted annual average growth of 1.2 percent from 2017 to 2021, which is below the lower-end target of 2.0 percent, even with the growth of the subsector in 2020-2021. <i>Palay</i> specifically posted a record-high production of 19.96 million metric tons in 2021, which is 3.4 percent higher than the harvest in 2020. In the 1st quarter of 2022, however, the crop subsector contracted by 1.6 percent. Negative growth was recorded in the following commodities during the said period: <i>palay</i> (-1.8%), corn (-0.75), sugarcane (-10.1%), banana (-2.6%), mango (-3.5%), coffee (-4.1%), cassava (-2.3%), rubber (-1.6%) and tobacco (23.5%). Typhoon Odette which hit the country in December 2021 affected the subsector's output in the 1st quarter of 2022.¹¹ The rising prices of fertilizers also contributed to the decline in output in the subsector. <p>Key Legislation/Policy Reforms Notwithstanding the unmet growth targets, the following reforms have been put in place</p>		

¹¹ Based on DA's report, total damages of Typhoon Odette to crop subsector amounted to PHP7.8 billion.

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>to improve production, productivity, and competitiveness of the crops subsector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Republic Act (RA) No. 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL).¹² The law intends to assist rice farmers enhance their productivity and increase incomes through the establishment of the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) to support programs that will further develop the industry.¹³ The RTL also provides farmers with opportunities to diversify into high-value commodities and earn in the international market with the lifting of restrictions on rice exportation. ● RA No. 11524 or the Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund Act.¹⁴ The law aims to develop the coconut industry through various interventions¹⁵ for coconut farmers and farmworkers. ● RA No. 11321 or the Sagip Saka Act.¹⁶ The law established the Farmers and Fisherfolk Enterprise Development Program which provides assistance to strengthen (i) production and productivity, (ii) producers' and enterprises' access to financing and improved technologies, and (iii) business support and development services. 		

¹² RA No. 11203 was signed into law on 14 February 2019.

¹³ RCEF provides seeds, machinery, credit, and extension services to rice farmers.

¹⁴ RA No. 11524 was signed on 26 February 2021 and took effect on 13 March 2021

¹⁵ Section 4 of RA No. 11524 states that the Trust Fund shall be allocated to the following components/activities: (a) research and development of hybrid coconut [20%]; (b) trainings of farmers and their families [8%]; (c) research, marketing and promotion [5%]; (d) crop insurance [4%]; (e) commodity diversification/intercropping [10%]; (f) shared processing facilities [10%]; (g) farmers cooperatives/associations development [5%]; (h) credit programs [10%]; (i) infrastructure development [10%]; (j) scholarship program for farmers and their families [8%]; and (k) health and medical program for farmers and their families [10%].

¹⁶ RA No. 11321 was signed into law on 17 April 2019.

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RA No. 10969 of the Free Irrigation Service Act.¹⁷ The law exempts farmers with landholdings of eight hectares and below from paying irrigation service fees (ISF) for water derived from national irrigation systems (NIS) and communal irrigation systems (CIS). 		
<p>AFF-GVA of Livestock increased annually by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.0%-4.0% in 2017- 2020 and 2022 - 2.0%-3.0% in 2021 	<p>RM Accomplishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The livestock subsector attained GVA growth targets in 2017 and 2018. However, it contracted by an annual average of 8.3 percent from 2019 to 2021. This trend continued in the 1st quarter of 2022, with the subsector posting a -1.1 percent growth rate. 		
<p>AFF-GVA of Poultry increased annually by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.0%-4.0% in 2017- 2020 and 2022 - 2.0%-3.0% in 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The poultry subsector surpassed the upper-end GVA growth targets from 2017 to 2019, but its output declined by an annual average of 1.4 percent in 2020 and 2021. In the 1st quarter of 2022, the subsector significantly rebounded with a growth of 12.3 percent. ● The COVID-19 pandemic affected the subsectors' output in 2020 to 2021. There were reported cases that chicken producers reduced their operations in 2020 due to low demand caused by the closure of institutional buyers (e.g., hotels, restaurants, and fast-food chains) during the imposition of community quarantines. ● The continuous threat of ASF and outbreak of AI in the latter part of the 1st quarter also pulled down the growth of 		

¹⁷ RA No. 10969 was signed into law on 2 February 2018.

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>the livestock and poultry subsectors. Nonetheless, there has been an overall expansion in the poultry subsector with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions and reopening of more establishments (e.g., shift to Alert Level 1 and granular lockdown).</p>		
<p>AFF-GVA of Forestry increased annually by 2.0%-3.0%</p>	<p>RM Accomplishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forestry subsector exceeded the upper-end target of 3 percent in 2018, 2019, and 2021, but failed to meet targets in other years. In the 1st quarter of 2022, the subsector registered a year-on-year growth of 2.3 percent. • The growth in said years can be attributed to the higher volume of timber harvested from previously established plantations e.g., Integrated Forest Management Agreement¹⁸ holders). • However, there remains a challenge in (a) ensuring the effective rehabilitation and management of denuded and degraded forestlands and (b) delineating production forests for potential investment areas (see Chapter 20). 		
<p>Value of production of Commercial fisheries increased by: - 2.5% in 2017-2020</p>	<p>RM Accomplishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the growth targets in the value of commercial and municipal fisheries production were not met. • The value of commercial fisheries production posted negative growth from 2017 to 2021, contracting by 4.3 percent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable use of fisheries and aquatic resources. Degradation of fisheries habitats driven by overexploitation of the country's fisheries resources, illegal fishing activities, and water pollution threaten the sustainability of fisheries production. 	

¹⁸ IFMA is a production sharing contract entered by and between the DENR and a qualified applicant wherein the DENR grants to the latter the exclusive right to develop, manage, protect, and utilize a specified area of forestland and forest resources therein for a period of 25 years and may be renewed for another 25-year period, consistent with the principle of sustainable development and in accordance with an approved Comprehensive Development and Management Plan (CMDP) and under which both parties share in its produce.

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
<p>- 1.0% in 2021-2022</p>	<p>on average. In the 1st quarter of 2022, commercial fisheries declined further by 8.8 percent. This may have been primarily driven by the spike in fuel prices during the period.</p>	<p>This is aggravated by climate change impacts, along with the rising price of major inputs, such as fuel for capture fisheries and feeds for aquaculture.</p>	
<p>Value of production of Municipal fisheries increased by:</p> <p>- 1.0% from 2017- 2020</p> <p>- 3.0% in 2021-2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Municipal fisheries production also posted negative growth across the years, except in 2019 and 2021 when it expanded by 2.9 and 4.0 percent, respectively. While also affected by the rise in fuel prices, municipal fisherfolk were able to receive fuel vouchers from the government. In addition, the reduction in commercial fishing operations may have contributed to the expansion in municipal fishing in the 1st quarter of 2022 by 21.1 percent. ● Nonetheless, the country's declining fish stocks – due to overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices, as well as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing – coupled with the degradation of fisheries habitats (see Chapter 20) continue to threaten the sustainability and growth performance of the capture fisheries sector. <p>Key Legislations/Policy Reforms</p> <p>Notwithstanding the unmet targets, some notable reforms and measures have been put in place to improve the productivity of the country's capture fisheries, while ensuring ecological integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of fisheries management areas (FMAs) through Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 263, s. 		

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>2019. Twelve FMAs, guided by the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), have been established as an area-based measure to improve fisheries productivity within ecological limits. The FMAs will have their respective management plans, which shall set harvest control rules and other regulations to ensure sustainable fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development and operationalization of the Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System through FAO No. 266, s. 2020. The Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System (IMEMS)¹⁹ will intensify the campaign against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Under the IMEMS, installation of vessel monitoring and electronic reporting systems is required for commercial fishing vessels operating in domestic waters and on the high seas. However, the implementation of FAO 266-2020 has been suspended due to legal concerns raised by commercial fishers related to the infringement of their trade secrets and proprietary rights under the IMEMS.²⁰ 		
Value of production of Aquaculture	RM Accomplishments		

¹⁹ IMEMS aims to establish a fully integrated fishery, marine environment, and aquatic life management and monitoring system. This includes tracking and identifying all oceanic, municipal, and artisanal fishing vessels; monitoring vessel ownership, operators, crew, activities, status, fish catches, and landings; detecting IUU activities; monitoring and modeling aquatic environment dynamics, among others.

²⁰ The Malabon City Regional Trial Court declared the FAO unconstitutional in favor of commercial fishers who claim that the information being collected and reported through the IMEMS are sensitive and part of their trade secrets and proprietary rights. Issued on June 1, 2021 <BFAR, NTC must comply with Malabon RTC decision: OSG (malaya.com.ph)>

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
fisheries increased annually by 5.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of aquaculture fisheries production recorded positive growth in 2017, 2019, and 2021. • In 2021, aquaculture production expanded by 5.1 percent, exceeding its annual growth target. However, production declined by 19.6 percent in the 1st quarter of 2022. This is likely driven by the rising price of fuel and imported wheat - a key input to the production of feeds used in aquaculture farms. • In 2020, the subsector also experienced a decline in the top aquaculture exports (i.e., seaweeds, and fish and prawn) due to the COVID-19 pandemic which disrupted global trade and contracted global demand. 		
<p>Growth in labor productivity of farmers and fisherfolk (in real terms) increased annually by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5.0%-6.0% in 2017- 2018 - 3.9%-5.0% in 2019 - 4.7%-6.2% in 2020 - 5.2%-6.2% in 2021 <p>5.4%-6.6% in 2022</p>	<p>RM Accomplishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFF labor productivity growth targets were attained in 2017 and 2019. However, growth was not sustained in 2020 and 2021 at - 4.6 percent and - 8.7 percent, respectively. In the 1st quarter of 2022, AFF labor productivity exhibited the same trend with a -1.6 percent growth for the period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low output of the AFF Sector. The low output of the sector is the main factor that contributes to the decline in labor productivity. AFF GVA contracts despite the increase in AFF employment due to low capacities and weak value chain linkages of small farmers and fisherfolk (SFF) and other AFF stakeholders. 	
Growth in the value of A&F	RM Accomplishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruptive changes in the market. Factors affecting the performance of top 	

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
<p>exports (Free-On Board value, cumulative) increased annually by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.0% in 2017 - 5.0% in 2018 - 7.0% in 2019 - 9.0% in 2020-2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Except for 2018 and 2020, annual A&F export targets were met. Further, a 33.7 percent growth in the value of A&F exports was observed in the 1st quarter of 2022. ● Export growth can be attributed to increased demand for the country's major agricultural exports (i.e., banana, pineapple, coconut oil, copra oil, desiccated coconut, and fish and prawn). The growth was particularly led by coconut oil and other coconut products. ● The additional resources under RA No. 11524 and the CFIDP will provide an opportunity to further develop the industry, including the promotion of coconut-based exports. 	<p>A&F exports include: (a) unhealthy competition in the export market in view of disadvantageous economic measures; (b) intrusion of competitors in traditional markets due to trade/tariff advantage; and (c) economic shocks and barriers which impedes the movement of goods, such as stringent safety and quarantine measures, Maximum Residue Limit below the Codex Alimentarius (FAO Food Code) standards and currency controls.</p>	
<p>Cross-cutting measures</p>	<p>Key Legislation/Policy Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RA No. 11231 or the Agricultural Free Patent Reform Act.²¹ The law intends to facilitate transactions in the rural land market and spur agricultural lending. Farmers holding agricultural free patents may now sell their land or use it as collateral in availing of loans from formal banking institutions. ● RA No. 11901 or the Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development Financing Enhancement Act.²² The law repeals the Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act (RA No. 10000) to (a) expand the financing portfolio that could be credited as the banks' compliance to their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implementation of policies, programs, and projects for the AFF sector has been complex and difficult considering the large DA bureaucracy. It comprises several bureaus, attached agencies and corporations, wherein some are created for a particular commodity (e.g., NFA, SRA, and PCA). Ad hoc units were also created (e.g., National Commodity Banner Program for rice, corn, high-value crops, livestock, and fisheries) where the bulk of DA's budget is lodged. ● Further, there is a weak interface between DA and LGUs to fully implement devolution in the agricultural 	

²¹ RA No. 11231 was enacted to law on 22 February 2019

²² RA No. 11901 lapsed into law on 28 July 2022

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>mandated quotas, including investments/projects on agri-tourism, digitalization/automation of farming and other agribusiness activities; (b) broaden the banks' alternative modes of compliance to include low-risk investment/financing options; and (c) create a Special Fund earmarked for titling and parcelization of landholdings covered with collective Certificates of Land Ownership Awards and provision of formal credit with minimal interest rates and minimum collateral requirements.</p>	<p>sector. This problem is highlighted in agricultural support and extension services, on-site research services and facilities, which were devolved from the DA to LGU through their local agriculture offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The huge bureaucracy with overlapping functions across bureaus/agencies/offices and their seemingly weak linkages, compounded by unbalanced staff deployment, raise issues on efficiency and effectiveness. 	
<i>New Indicators (Not in the 2017-2022 PDP)</i>			
Growth in Total Value Added of Establishments Engaged in Manufacturing of Food and Beverages (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2012 to 2018, the food and beverage sector's value added grew by 232.7 percent from PHP131.8 billion to PHP438.4 billion, respectively. • Manufacturing of food and beverages generated the highest value-added among the industry groups in 2018. Its combined value-added (i.e. PHP438.4 billion) accounted for 23.2 percent of the total value-added of manufacturing establishments (PHP1.89 trillion). 		
Growth in the Value of AFF Output Used as Input for the Manufacturing Sector (%)	AFF output used as input to the Manufacturing Sector grew by 78.0 percent from PHP0.8 trillion in 2021 to PHP1.3 trillion in 2018.		
Share of Selected High Value Crops to Total Crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the country's agricultural land areas are devoted for the production of traditional crops, such as palay (32%), coconut (24.3%) and corn (17.1%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perennial policy bias towards traditional crops, particularly rice, has resulted in limited commodity diversification, low value-adding and 	

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
Production Area increased (%) Coffee Sugarcane Cacao Banana Mango Pineapple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area harvested for high value crops -coffee, sugarcane, cacao, banana, mango and pineapple - comprises only 8.5 percent of the total production area in 2021. Similarly, growth in the area harvested compared with the total production area has only increased by 0.7 percent for the same period. 	<p>weak harnessing of economic opportunities along the food-value chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government, through the Department of Agriculture (DA), has heavily supported domestic rice production by disproportionately allocating about 45 percent of its total budget appropriations to the National Rice Program and National Irrigation Administration (NIA) irrigation projects (which are almost all for rice) from 2009 to 2021. While the government has now correctly re-defined its policy away from rice self-sufficiency with the enactment of the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL), the DA's expenditure is still rice-centric. 	
Growth in Total Approved Foreign Investments for AFF (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total approved investments for AFF declined by 24 percent from PHP 137 million in 2020 to PHP104 million in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The perceived risks and vulnerability of the AFF sector to various shocks discourage private investors from venturing in AFF-related activities. Further, the land reform program - specifically the delay in the parcelization of collective Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) - has inadvertently created uncertainties due to weak ownership rights of farmers on the lands they till, which limits investments in agricultural production and agribusiness. 	
Agricultural Mechanization Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on a PhilMech study (2012), the level of mechanization of the country's rice and corn farms was at 2.31 horse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are efforts to develop new and modern technologies to replace traditional and inefficient ones. 	

Outcomes/Target/Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>power (hp) per hectare (ha) in 2011. Of which, 0.15 hp/ha accounts for human labor, 0.39 hp/ha for draft animals and 2.77 hp/ha for mechanization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On post-harvest, there has been a reduction in production losses in the country's top 10 rice producing provinces from 14.5 percent (2011) to 10.8 percent (2017) due to the use and adoption of combine harvesting (2.08%) and mechanical drying technologies (1.67%). 	<p>However, the benefits of these technologies were not optimized due to low adoption. Technology demonstration and capacity-building activities being conducted through the DA-Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) and the municipal/provincial agriculturists did not exactly yield the expected adoption rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some research outputs of academic and government research institutions are not being disseminated through appropriate technology transfer and extension services that would have addressed the priority needs on the ground. The weak link between R&D and the extension network is also due to LGU extension offices being autonomous and have no vertical or horizontal linkage with each other and to national government agencies (e.g., DA-ATI, SUCs). 	
Share of AFF Research and Development (R&D) Government Budget to Total AFF GVA increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFF R&D accounted for about 0.7 percent or PHP12.4 billion of the total PHP1.7 trillion AFF GVA in 2020. The said figure is based on the R&D budgets of the DA and DOST, which are identified as the government agencies that are mainly involved in the conduct of R&D initiatives for AFF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agriculture budget remains concentrated on the provision of private goods (e.g., production inputs), instead of public goods (e.g., rural infrastructure, R&D, and postharvest facilities). From 1999 to 2016, the DA's budget for production support reached as high as 22 percent of its total budget and declined only in 2017-2021 to 12.8 percent. However, the allocation for 	
Number of AFF researchers per	---		

Outcomes/Target/ Indicators	Accomplishment (2017-2022)	Challenges	Comments/Recommendations
million people increased		<p>R&D has further decreased from 8.1 percent in 1999-2000 to only 2.9 percent in 2017-2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation makes it difficult for the country to reach the level of modernization that will enable SFFs to participate in the different segments of the value chain (e.g., postharvest, processing, and marketing). 	

Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028
Chapter 6.1 on “Ensuring Food Security” and Chapter 7 “Modernizing Agriculture and Agri-Business”
Indicators

Initial Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
Chapter 6.1: Ensure Food Security				
Philippine food security index score	60.0 (2021)	UN Global Food Security Index		
Food inflation rate (%)	4.5 (2021)	PSA, Inflation report		
Growth in gross supply ¹ of key food commodities (%)				
a. Rice	4.8 (2021)	PSA, Supply-Utilization Accounts Report		
b. Eggplant ²	-2.9 (2020)			
c. Tomato	-0.6 (2020)			
d. Squash	-0.5 (2020)			
e. Pork	-3.1 (2021)			
f. Chicken	0.6 (2021)			
g. Milkfish	6.1 (2021)			
h. Roundscad	-6.6 (2020)			
i. Tilapia	11.8 (2021)			
Proportion of households meeting 100% of energy intake (%)	21.8 (2018-2019)	DOST-FNRI ENNS		
Prevalence of food insecurity in the population (%)				
a. Severe food insecurity	5.1% (2019)	DOST-FNRI ENNS		
b. Moderate food insecurity	39.1 (2019)			
Chapter 7: Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness				
Growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF) (%)	-0.3 (2021)	PSA Macroeconomic Accounts		
a. GVA of Crops	2.2 (2021)			
b. GVA of Livestock	-17.3 (2021)			
c. GVA of Poultry	-0.3 (2021)			

¹ Includes domestic production, imports and stocks

² Eggplant, tomato, and squash have the highest annual per capita consumption (in kilogram) among other vegetables based on the PSA's Survey on Food Demand 2015-2016.

Initial Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
d. GVA of Fisheries	0.2 (2021)			
Growth in Income of Farming and Fishing Households (%) ³	---	---		
AFF Labor Productivity	-8.7 (2021)	PSA OpenStat (GVA) and Labor data (Employed persons in AFF)		
Growth in Total Value Added of Establishments Engaged in Manufacturing of Food and Beverages (%)	232.7 (2018 vis-à-vis 2012)	PSA, Census of Philippine Business and Industries		
Growth in the Value of AFF Output Used as Input to the Manufacturing Sector (%)	78.0 (2018 vis-à-vis 2012)	PSA Input-Output Tables		
Agricultural Mechanization Index	---	---		
Share of AFF Research and Development (R&D) Government Budget to Total AFF GVA (%)	0.7 (2020)	Patterned after SDG Indicator for R&D on Health		
Number of AFF researchers per million people (No.)	---	---		
Growth in Total Approved Foreign Investments for AFF (%)	-24.0 (2021)	PSA Openstat		
Share of Selected High Value Crops to Total Crop Production Area (%)	8.5 (2021)	PSA Openstat		
a. Coffee	0.8 (2021)			
b. Sugarcane	2.8 (2021)			
c. Cacao	0.2 (2021)			
d. Banana	3.0 (2021)			
e. Mango	1.2 (2021)			
f. Pineapple	0.4 (2021)			

³ Proposed additional indicator to measure improved productivity and diversification of income sources. However, there is no established database on the average income of farmers and fisherfolk. This will be consulted with the PSA during the conduct of the Technical Working Group meetings whether income data from the Labor Force Survey can be provided or disclosed for monitoring purposes under the PDP RM.

Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028
 Chapter 6.1 on “Ensuring Food Security” and Chapter 7 “Modernizing Agriculture and Agri-Business”
 Framework and Strategies

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
Chapter 6.1: Ensure Food Security		
Framework		
Chapter Outcome: Food Security Ensured		
Sub-Chapter Outcome 1: Sufficient and stable supply of food commodities attained		
Sub-Chapter Outcome 2: Access of consumers to affordable food improved		
Sub-Chapter Outcome 3: Access to safe and nutritious food ensured		
Strategies		
Sufficient and stable supply of food commodities attained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help farmers cope with the spike in input prices (e.g., fertilizer, fuel) by: (i) facilitating the immediate distribution of fuel and fertilizer subsidies and Rice Farmers Financial Assistance from the rice tariff collection in excess of PhP10 billion;¹ (ii) reducing dependence on inorganic fertilizers through balanced fertilization strategy that combines commercial inorganic with organic fertilizers; (iii) encouraging local government units (LGUs) to establish their own composting facility; and (iv) continuing bilateral negotiations to secure fertilizer supply or assistance in finding alternate fertilizer sources² 		

¹ RA No. 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law mandated that a portion of the excess to the PhP10billion tariff collection from rice importation shall be used for direct financial assistance to farmers, who are farming two hectares and below. The General Appropriations Act of 2021 specifically allocated the excess tariff collection in 2019 and 2020 to Rice Farmer Financial Assistance.

² Among the countries that the DA had bilateral talks with include Indonesia, China, Malaysia, and Canada.

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen the buffer stocking of rice by (i) ensuring the maintenance of the 300,000 metric tons (MT) national buffer stock at any given time, and (ii) encouraging LGUs to maintain their own rice buffer stock sourced solely from local farmers in order to facilitate prepositioning of stocks to make them more accessible to areas that may be hit by calamities and disasters. ● Accelerate the implementation of the repopulation program and biosecurity measures towards the full recovery of the hog industry, to wit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated National Swine Production Initiatives for Recovery and Expansion (INSPIRE) Program;³ and - Bantay African Swine Fever sa Barangay (BaBay ASF)⁴ ● Fast-track the testing and approval of ASF vaccines for onward roll-out nationwide ● Complement the lower tariff rates under EO No. 171, s. 2022 through the issuance of an EO increasing the MAV of pork and corn imports ● Facilitate the timely release of imported stocks (e.g., pork, chicken) in cold storages and fast-track the procurement and distribution of chest freezers for wet markets ● Streamline trade regulatory measures (e.g., full adoption of a risk-based management approach), and remove the CNI requirement for imported fish through the amendment of 		

³ The INSPIRE program is a calibrated repopulation program that includes the establishment of breeder multiplier farms, provision of insurance coverage, and access to lending programs to clustered swine raisers.

⁴ BaBay ASF is undertaken to institute biosecurity and disease control measures by establishing effective monitoring, surveillance, and reporting system.

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<p>RA 8850 or the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance the productivity of the AFF sector through adoption of location-specific, climate-smart, sustainable farming technologies/ practices, and operationalization of fisheries management areas. <i>(cross-refer to Chapter 7 on Modernizing Agriculture and Agri-business)</i> ● Implement measures to reduce and prevent food losses/waste <i>(cross-refer to Chapter 17 on Accelerating Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience)</i> 		
<p>Access of consumers to affordable food improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen price monitoring of major A&F commodities to facilitate greater access of consumers to affordable food by (i) expanding the use of mobile- and web-based price monitoring applications (e.g., Price Watch), and (ii) issuance of DILG memorandum circular to reactivate the Local Price Coordinating Councils ● Leverage local government and private sector resources to bring safe and nutritious food closer to consumers through investing in postharvest facilities, transport, and logistics systems (e.g., cold chain, food terminals/outlets and digital marketing channels, Community Fish Landing Centers) ● Promote and expand mobile- and web-based platforms/ channels for transactions and delivery services (e.g., e-KADIWA, Deliver-E³), 		

³ DA's E-Kadiwa is an online market portal or platform where buyers and sellers can order fresh fruits, vegetables, and fish and have them delivered straight to their homes, while DTI's Deliver-E is an e-commerce platform that allows consumers to buy products online directly from farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<p>including capacity building for farmers and fisherfolk to use digital payment.</p>		
<p>Access to safe and nutritious food ensured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intensify the promotion of urban and peri-urban agriculture, backyard farming, and community and school gardening ● Expand implementation of the small-scale planting/community gardening ● Link small farmers and fisherfolk groups to government nutrition programs (e.g., supplemental feeding programs, provision of in-kind rice allowance for government employees), hospitals, and other facilities, as suppliers ● Develop processing and packaging technologies to prolong shelf-life and improve nutritional content of A&F products, including fortification initiatives ● Prioritize and fast-track the establishment of the Cold Examination Facility for Agriculture (CEFA) to facilitate the full and thorough inspection of A&F products arriving from other countries. Replicating it in major ports will subsequently strengthen the country's food safety regulatory system to ensure the quality of imported A&F products and protect consumer health ● Implement mandatory food fortification and explore advanced and emerging technologies (e.g., biotechnology) that increase nutritional value of food (<i>cross-refer to Chapter 4.1 on Boosting Health and Nutrition</i>) ● Whole-of-system approach in promoting healthy lifestyle (e.g., dietary diversity guided 		

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<p>by <i>Pinggang Pinoy</i>^a) and a culture of active health seeking behavior among Filipinos (<i>cross-refer to Chapter 4.1</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop affordable nutritious and energy-dense food products (e.g., enhanced nutribun and rice-monggo based complementary foods developed by DOST-FNRI) to help achieve nutrient needs of vulnerable groups, especially pregnant and lactating mothers, and young children (<i>cross-refer to Chapter 4.1</i>) • Establish soup kitchen for the homeless people (<i>cross-refer to Chapter 4.1</i>) 		
Chapter 7: Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness		
Framework		
<p>Chapter Outcome: Modern, innovative and sustainable food systems attained</p>		
<p>Sub-Chapter Outcome 1: Efficiency of AFF production enhanced</p>		
<p>Sub-Chapter Outcome 2: Access to markets and AFF-based enterprises expanded</p>		
<p>Sub-Chapter Outcome 3: Resilience of AFF value chains improved</p>		
<p>Crosscutting Sub-Chapter Outcome: Agricultural institutions strengthened</p>		
Strategies		
<p>Efficiency of AFF Production Enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up value chain analyses to guide and ensure strategic A&F interventions • Promote the adoption of various integrated farming systems, as well as extensive cultivation of high-value crops 		

^a *Pinggang Pinoy* is a food guide that shows the recommended proportion by food group (Go, Grow and Glow) on a per meal basis.

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<p>handling and packaging, and ensuring food safety and quality standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop high-value by-products of export commodities to maximize their export potential and help manage the impact of shocks brought about by volatility in domestic and world prices • Rationalize investments in rural infrastructure through the use of planning tools (e.g., value chain analysis) and information systems (e.g., ABEMIS, GEOAGRI portal) • Leverage local government and private sector resources to invest in postharvest facilities, transport, and logistics systems (e.g., cold chain, food terminals/outlets and digital marketing channels, Community Fish Landing Centers) • Ensure unhampered and efficient movement of food across the country by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Streamlining regulatory procedures; - Automating inspection, reporting, and monitoring processes; - Establishing unified guidelines on the transportation of commodities at the national and sub-national levels; and - Stimulating public-private investments on maritime infrastructure to strengthen inter-island connectivity • Promote and expand mobile- and web-based platforms/ channels for transactions and delivery services (e.g., e-KADIWA), including capacity building for farmers and fisherfolk to use digital payment; 		
<p>Resilience of AFF Value Chains Improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate and disaster risks in the design of AFF plans, programs, and projects 		

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify development and commercialization of more climate- and disaster- resilient technologies • Ramp-up AFF extension services that will increase the adoption of shock-resilient technologies, animal breeds, and best practices • Develop and mainstream early warning systems/anticipatory mechanisms that can help reduce and manage disruptions in AFF operations, including site-specific, timely and simplified climate outlook • Strengthen biosecurity measures to avoid the entry and properly manage diseases • Expand the provision of innovative agricultural insurance and guarantee products and services 		
<p>Agricultural Institutions Strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve agricultural governance by instituting the following initiatives to strengthen the DA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure appropriate ISO certification of DA's internal processes at the Central and Regional Offices to improve DA's operations, regulations, and policy formulation towards fulfilling its mandate, and strengthen transparency and accountability; and - Develop a Restructuring Plan to (i) address fragmented and overlapping functions and (ii) separate the developmental from regulatory functions of bureaus/offices/agencies that are endowed with both powers. The restructuring should take into account the following factors: climate change, new normal due to COVID-19 		

Initial Chapter and Sub-Chapter Outcomes/Strategies	Proposed Revision/Addition	Remarks/Justification
<p>pandemic, and the implementation of the Mandanas-Garcia Ruling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rationalize support services and land administration functions• Strengthen coordination and convergence of government agencies in undertaking joint planning, monitoring and budgeting for priority programs and projects		