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NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Ambisyon Natin 2040 and the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

*Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture,
Fisheries, and Forestry*

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Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

- Anchored on the long-term vision for the country (AmBisyon Natin 2040), and a long-term development agenda (Agenda 2030)
- Directive is taken from MC 12
- Consistent with the priorities of the Duterte administration (0 to 10-pt socio-economic agenda)
- Addresses the concerns of multi-stakeholders (Social Development Initiative Summit)



Rationale and Legal Basis

- Executive Order No. 5 issued on 11 Oct 2016
- Memo Circular No. 12 issued on 24 Oct 2016



0-10 POINT SOCIOECONOMIC AGENDA



15 Years 17 Goals 169 Targets 232 Indicators



AMBISYON NATIN 2040

The Life We Want



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What is this Ambisyon Natin 2040

It is a Vision, not a Plan

- what Filipinos want to be
- what Filipinos want to have
- what Filipinos want to do

Over the next 25 years for themselves and for their country



Vision of the Filipinos for themselves

“In 2040, we will all enjoy a stable and comfortable lifestyle, secure in the knowledge that we have enough for our daily needs and unexpected expenses, that we can plan and prepare for our own and our children’s future. Our family lives together in a place of our own, and we have the freedom to go where we desire, protected and enabled by a clean, efficient, and fair government.”

Vision of the Filipinos for their country

“The Philippines shall be a country where all citizens are free from hunger and poverty, have equal opportunities, enabled by fair and just society that is governed with order and unity. A nation where families live together, thriving in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities.”



The Life We Want: *Prosperous, predominantly middle class society where no one is poor, and where peoples live long and healthy lives in a society that is trustworthy, smart , and innovative.*

Matatag

- ✓ Family is together
- ✓ Time with friends
- ✓ Work-life balance
- ✓ Strong sense of community

Maginhawa

- ✓ Free from hunger and poverty
- ✓ Secure home ownership
- ✓ Good transport
- ✓ Travel and vacation

Panatag

- ✓ Enough Resources for day-to-day needs and unexpected expenses
- ✓ Peace and security
- ✓ Long and healthy life
- ✓ Comfortable retirement



...matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay

Own at least one car



Have enough money for day-to-day needs + contingencies



Own a medium-sized home



Decent work



All children can finish college



Relax with family and friends



Business owner



Able to take occasional trips around the country



What is a “matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay”?

P 120,000
Gross Monthly Income



5,000
Own one car



25,000
Income Tax



10,000
All children are
college-educated

4,000
Relax with family
and friends



40,000
Have enough money
for day-to-day needs



30,000
Own a medium-
sized home



6,000
Able to take occasional
trips around the country



Comprehensive and Enabling Economic and Social Policy

P 70,000

Gross Monthly Income



~~3,000~~

~~5,000~~

Own one car



~~30,000~~

~~40,000~~

Have enough money for day-to-day needs



~~12,000~~

~~30,000~~

Own a medium-sized home



~~5,000~~
~~10,000~~
All children are college-educated



~~16,000~~

~~25,000~~

Income Tax

~~1,000~~

~~4,000~~

Relax with family and friends



~~3,000~~

~~6,000~~

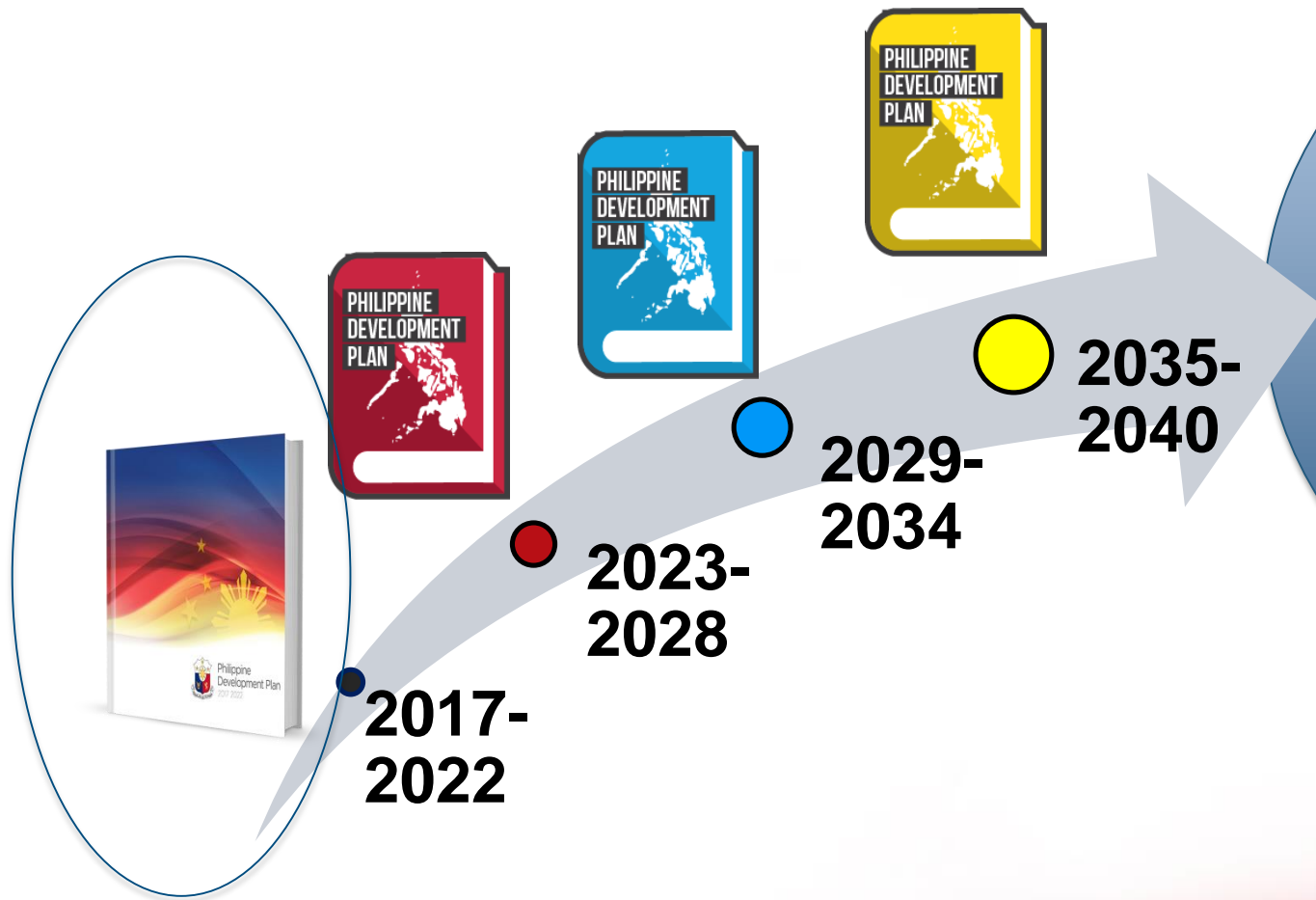
Able to take occasional trips around the country



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From vision to action

Long-term Developmental Goals

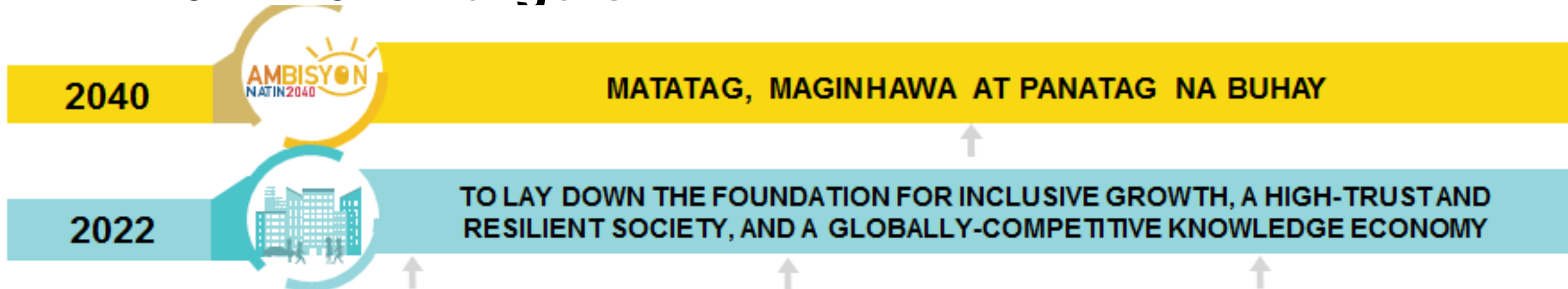


By 2040, Philippines will be:

- A prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor;
- A healthy and resilient society;
- A smart and innovative society, and
- A high trust society.



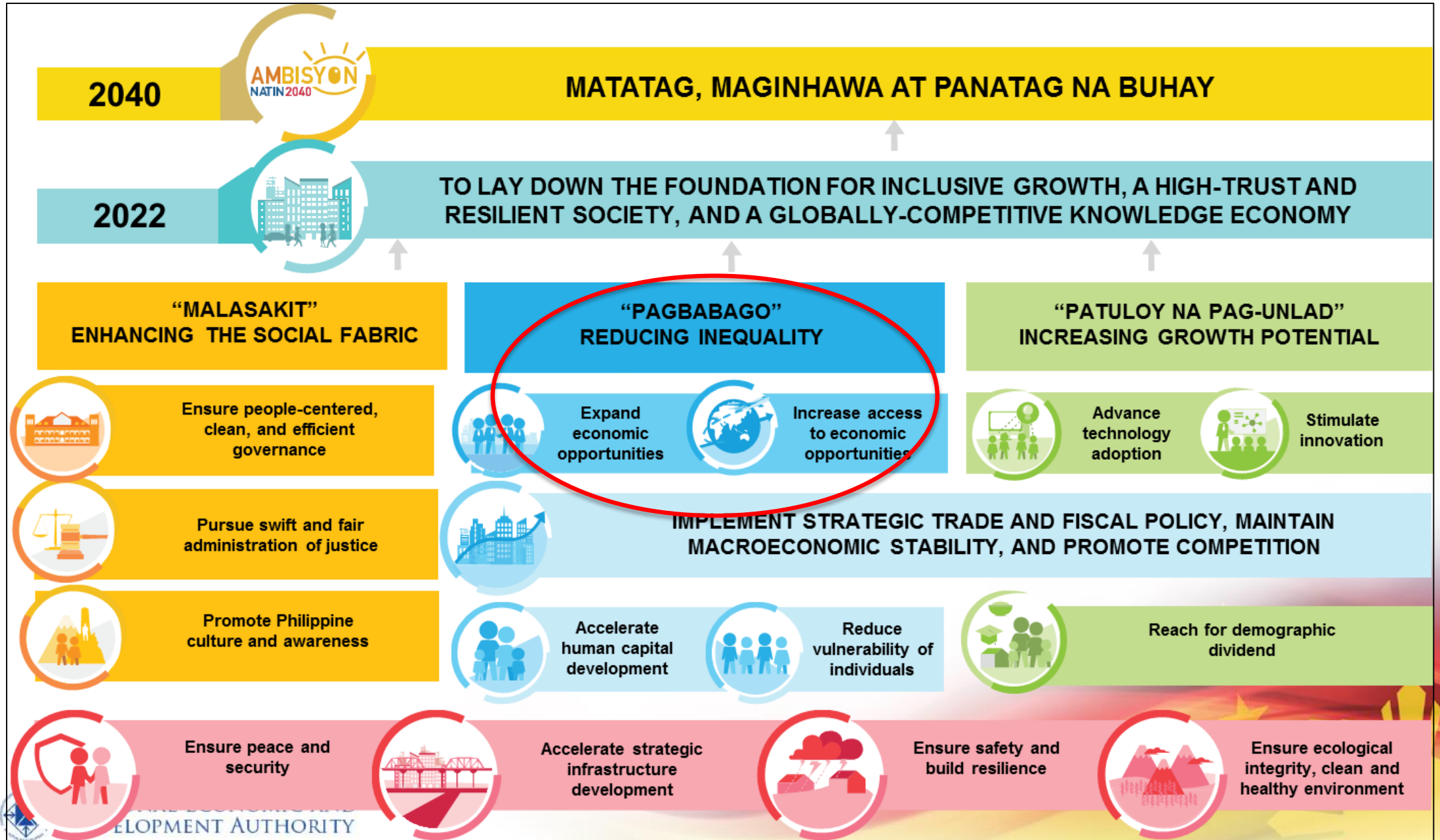
PDP 2017-2022 Targets



Indicator	Baseline	Target by 2022
<i>Inclusive growth</i>		
Per capita income <i>(US\$ PPP, Atlas Method)</i>	3,550 (2015)	5,000
Poverty incidence in rural areas (%)	30 (2015)	20
Poverty incidence overall (%)	21.6 (2015)	13-15
Subsistence incidence (%)	8.1 (2015)	5

Indicator	Baseline	Target by 2022
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5 (2016)	3-5
Underemployment rate in AONCR (%)	19.7 (2016)	16-18
Youth unemployment rate (%)	11 (2016)	8
High trust society	Indicators to be developed; then measured at baseline and at post	
Resilient communities		
<i>Globally competitive knowledge economy</i>		
Rank in Global Innovation Index	74 out of 128 countries in 2016	Top one-third
Adults not in employment, education nor training	Indicators to be developed; then measured at baseline and at post	

Overall Strategic Framework



Strategic Framework of Chapter 8

Overall Goal

TO LAY DOWN THE FOUNDATION FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, A HIGH-TRUST AND RESILIENT SOCIETY AND A GLOBALLY-COMPETITIVE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

Pillar

“PAGBABAGO”
REDUCING INEQUALITY

Intermediate Goal

Inequality in Economic Opportunities Reduced

Sector Outcomes

Economic opportunities in AFF expanded

Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased

Subsector Outcomes

AFF productivity improved within ecological limit

AFF-based enterprises increased

Access to value-chains increased

Access to innovative financing increased

Access to technology increased

Access of small farmers and fisherfolk to land and water resources increased and protected

Plan Targets

INDICATORS	BASELINE		END OF PLAN TARGET
	YEAR	VALUE	2022
Sector Outcome A: Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Expanded			
Growth of GVA in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)	2015	0.1%	2.5%-3.5%
a. Crops	2015	-1.8%	2.0%-3.0%
b. Livestock	2015	3.8%	3.0%-4.0%
c. Poultry	2015	5.7%	3.0%-4.0%
d. Forestry	2015	-26.7%	2.0%-3.0%
Growth in Value of Production of Fisheries Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)			
a. Commercial	2015	-3.3%	2.5%
b. Municipal	2015	-2.2%	1.0%
c. Aquaculture	2015	0.8%	5.0%
Growth in the Value of Agriculture and Fishery Exports Increased (year-on-year, FOB value, in percent)	2015	-21.6%	9.0%
Sector Outcome B: Access to Economic Opportunities by Small Farmers and Fisherfolk Increased			
Growth in Labor Productivity of Farmers and Fisherfolk Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)	2015	4.6%	5.0-6.0%



Strategies

Sector Outcome 1: Economic opportunities in AFF expanded

Subsector Outcome 1: AFF productivity improved within ecological limit

1. Develop an integrated color-coded agricultural map
2. Accelerate construction of climate-resilient small-scale irrigation systems and retrofit existing systems
3. Facilitate the use of appropriate farm and fishery machinery and equipment
4. Strengthen the AFF extension system
5. Pursue ecosystems approach to fisheries management

Subsector Outcome 2: AFF-based enterprises increased

1. Diversify into commodities with high value-adding and market potential
2. Expand AFF-based enterprises through new and innovative production and marketing schemes
3. Strengthen community-based enterprises in upland areas.

Strategies

Sector Outcome 2: Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased

Subsector Outcome 1: Access to value-chains increased

1. Physically link production areas to markets through road and rail-based transport, inter-island water transport and logistics system
2. Organize small farmers and fisherfolk into formal groups and farms into clusters to create economies of scale.
3. Provide capacity building for small farmers and fisherfolk on value-adding activities
4. Provide non-farm livelihood options to seasonal farm and fishery workers whose incomes are irregular and who are vulnerable to shocks

Subsector Outcome 2: Access to innovative financing increased

1. Increase the number of small farmers and fisherfolk that are provided with agricultural insurance
2. Provide small farmers and fisherfolk easy access to affordable formal credit

Subsector Outcome 3: Access to technology increased

1. Raise investments in R&D for production and post-harvest technologies
2. Enhance capacity of small farmers and fisherfolk to adopt better and new technologies

Subsector Outcome 4: Access of small farmers and fisherfolk to land and water resources increased and protected

1. Ensure and protect the land tenure security of ARBs by completing the LAD and immediately install ARBs in awarded lands upon the issuance of emancipation patent or CLOAs
2. Fast track the resolution of agrarian-related cases involving large numbers of affected farmers
3. Revisit Section 20 of the Local Government Code (RA 7160), which authorizes LGUs to reclassify agricultural lands for other uses
4. Complete the delineation of municipal waters.

Cross-Cutting Strategies

Complement strategic efforts with environmental and governance strategies

To strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the strategies, the government will:

1. Expand the existing human resource base by increasing scholarship opportunities in AFF-related courses (see also Chapter 10);
2. Continue to pursue the national convergence initiative using the ridge-to-reef approach;
3. Strengthen resilience to climate and disaster risks;
4. Regularly update the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture and Fisheries Registration, especially the information used in targeting for credit and agricultural insurance;
5. Conduct a comprehensive market scoping to analyze competition issues in priority sectors, which may include land market (see also Chapter 16);
6. Ensure the meaningful participation of all stakeholders (i.e., through organized groups) in planning, monitoring and implementation;
7. Strengthen coordination and convergence of the efforts of national government agencies, LGUs, civil society organizations, and SUCs on AFF concerns and cross-cutting issues such as food security and nutrition; and
8. Intensify public-private partnership especially in rural infrastructure and logistics facilities to support value-chain development.

Legislative Agenda

PROPOSED LEGISLATION	RATIONALE
Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in AFF expanded	
Subsector Outcome: AFF productivity improved within ecological limit	
Abolish the Irrigation Service Fees (ISF) for small farmers	Waive the irrigation service fees to small farmers as many of them cannot afford to pay the fee imposed by the National Irrigation Administration on its national irrigation system. A minimal fee may be imposed on pump-driven irrigation systems as they have higher operating expenses. Wholesale condonation of past-due irrigation service fees of farmers and corporations with large landholdings (e.g., those owning 5 ha) may have to be restructured under mutually agreed terms and conditions so as not to additionally burden them, but at the same time to be fair to those who religiously paid the required fees.
Comprehensive Forestry Law, and Delineation of the Specific Forest Limits	Institutionalize the development of an effective and sustainable forest management strategy based on the allocation of forestland uses (i.e. production and protection zones). This will also enhance private sector participation and develop systems on Forest Certification and Forest Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting. See Chapter 20
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased	
Subsector Outcome: Access to innovative financing Increased	
Amend the Revised Charter of the PCIC Act of 1995 or RA 8175 as well as other relevant laws	Reorganize the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) and increase its authorized Pts2 billion capital stock to cater more effectively to the demands of small farmers and fisherfolk.

Legislative Agenda

PROPOSED LEGISLATION	RATIONALE
Cross-cutting	
Amend or Repeal Presidential Decree No. 4 of 1972 as well as other relevant laws	Decouple the regulatory and proprietary function of the National Food Authority (NFA). The NFA will continue to exist but its role will focus on rice buffer stocking for food security.
Amend the Agricultural Tariffication Act of 1996 or RA 8178	Replace quantitative restrictions on rice with tariffs. The tariff proceeds from rice imports will be ploughed back to the rice sector.
Provide guidelines for the utilization of the Coco Levy Fund.	Consolidate all assets and benefits emanating from the coconut levy. Create a Coconut Farmers and Industry Trust Fund to exclusively benefit coconut farmers and farm workers.
Pass the National Land Use Act (NALUA)	Protect prime agricultural lands thereby ensuring the viability and sustainability of on-farm employment and overall rural development. The definition of prime agricultural lands in the NALUA should represent a socially acceptable minimum agricultural land requirement that would maintain a certain level of agricultural industry in a given economic or spatial context at a given point in time.
Land Administration Reform Act	Streamline standards, processes and regulations for property rights, valuation and taxation.
Genuine and Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.	Distribute for free or without amortization agricultural lands to landless farmers and agricultural workers. Its coverage will include: all public and private agricultural lands exceeding five hectares; lands that have been declared and/or reserved for non-agricultural uses but remain unutilized and undeveloped; and lands that have been reclassified or converted for commercial, industrial or residential uses but have remained undeveloped and being used for agricultural purposes.



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