



AGRO-ECONOMICS

BERBA
DAYAO
LADABAN

MARTINEZ
MUNDA
SANTOS

AGRO-ECONOMICS

- Agriculture: production through the cultivation of plants and animals for the use of society
- Economics: study that deals with production, distribution and consumption of goods



**STUDY THAT DEALS WITH THE
MAXIMIZATION OF PROFITABILITY
IN AGRICULTURE**

Agro-economics

A photograph showing a vast, green, hilly landscape. In the foreground, two workers wearing hats are visible, appearing very small against the large, terraced fields that stretch across the hillsides. The fields are a vibrant green, suggesting a healthy crop like rice or corn. The terrain is uneven and shows signs of agricultural activity.

In other Asian countries

THAILAND

- Total of Agriculture Economy up by 4%
- Crop sector growth by 5%
- Major increase in production of numerous products
- Livestock growth by 3.2%
- Agricultural Service sector growth by 2.9%
- Fishery sector dropped by 2.7%

THAILAND

ASEAD

- Improving the quality of agricultural statistics data

Agri-co

- Empowering group leaders in local areas in cooperation with agricultural cooperatives and CPD



ASEAD



AGRI-CO

INDIA

- Primary Producers
- 3.6% growth in GDP
- 55% increase in agriculture and processed foods exports
- Account for 5% of the world's agriculture exports

INDIA

- Information sharing on sustainable agriculture
- Strengthens the exchange of information on LEISA

INDONESIA

- 2/3rds of national production and exports are from Agriculture
- 80% of the population work in Agriculture
- 57% of national income comes from rural/agricultural sector
- Archipelagic
 - Varied soil quality
 - Relatively no ‘dry’ seasons. Only ‘drier’ seasons
 - Few islands 10 degrees or further from the equator

INDONESIA

- Agro-Economic Survey of Indonesia established 1966
 - To identify causes of problems in:
 - Food shortage
 - Land tenure
 - Supply
 - Technological Dispersion
- The University of Queensland, Australia is undertaking research for:
 - Smallholder cattle production, marketing and policy
 - Alternative models for involving smallholders in palm oil production.

MALAYSIA

- 7% - 8% of GDP
- Agricultural Livelihood (1 Million Malaysians)
 - Mostly older and unfit for manual labor
- Agriculture is largely contracted, workers come from neighboring countries
- Urbanization of the youth
- Most estates / plantations no longer employ Malaysians as workers
- Without contracting workers, agriculture would be largely impossible

MALAYSIA

- Chief Agricultural Products: Palm Oil, Rubber
- Heavy focus on research, from government and private organizations
 - Easy for large companies to adopt innovations due to centralized management and access to capital
 - Difficulty for smallholders to acquire new technology

MALAYSIA

In-Situ Development

- intensify production rather than extensify agricultural land.
Malaysia is running out of available land with which to expand, or to leave to agriculture.

Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation

- Several organizations aimed at consolidating fragmented, uneconomic holdings, which are a major contributor to low productivity and income among farmers.
 - 1970: consolidation and rehabilitation extended to Sabah and Sarawak
 - 1985: Total development and rehabilitation at 81.8 thousand hectares

PHILIPPINE CONTEXT



PARTIALLY NEGLECTED

PHILIPPINES

- Most neglected sector for investments and development for the last 30 years
- Lowest contribution to the GDP (11%) as of 2012
- Agricultural lands are decreasing due to commercial buildings

PHILIPPINES

- Agriculture is still the main generator for employment
 - 1.15 million Filipinos were employed in agriculture in January of 2013
 - Agricultural workers are being considered one of the poorest citizens of the country (NSCB)

PHILIPPINES

- Philippine Stock Exchange has set 27 record highs on the benchmark PSEi
- Recorded performances in the stock market, an investment grade credit rating, and a robust GDP growth.

PHILIPPINES

SIBAT

- Believes that sustainable agriculture can be more fully realized where farmers could freely make decisions on the fate of their agriculture
- Promotes community-based development as one strategy in confronting poverty and food insecurity in rural places
- Village-level Sustainable Development (VLSD) implemented in Visayas
- Attempts to make a community attain a level of self-sufficiency



SIBAT

Agro-economic

Solutions

VERTICAL FARMING



CULTIVATION WITHIN OR ON TOP OF A SKYSCRAPER GREENHOUSE OR ON VERTICALLY INCLINED SURFACES.

VERTICAL FARMING

- Not enough farmland
- Utilize untapped area in the sky
- Controlled weather indoors = crops can be produced year-round
- Countries with less surface Area can produce their own crops
- Less spoilage

VERTICAL FARMING

- Farmlands become healthy
- Lessens deforestation
- Less chance of extinction of animals as less land is used
- Less need for pesticide because the weather is controlled
- Requires its own power source
- Expensive

LESSEN RICE PRODUCTION

- Ride the changing trend if consumption
- Veer from rice-centric production
- Concentrate on processed foods and vegetables
- Serves as an opportunity for farmers

PROPAGATION OF GMO

- Potentially increases national yield
- Increased food production
- Consumables can be catered to public's needs: more nutritious, etc.
- No harm to environment: food can be made pest- resistant
- Poses health concerns, mutations

CENTRALIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PROCESSES

- Provides fair wages to farmers
- Increase in employment
- Quality improvement of goods
- Possible price increases

IMPROVEMENT IN GOVERNANCE

- Poorly operated institutions and ineffective infrastructure
- Corruption of officials
- Causes high costs in businesses
- Optimize resources and increase profit

SOURCES

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