Republic of the Philippines

**JH CERILLES STATE COLLEGE**

Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur

**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

**Name**: Decierdo, Jessiel Jane T. **Course, Year & Major**: BSA 4 CROPSCI

**Instructor**: Engr. Jecar T. Dadole **Schedule**: MW 4:30-5:30PM

**Assign #2 TTH**: 10:30-12:00nn

**Impact of Agriculture to the Philippine Economy**

Agriculture plays a significant role in the Philippine economy. Involving about 40 percent of Filipino workers, it contributes an average of 20 percent to the Gross Domestic Product. This output comes mainly from agribusiness, which in turn accounts for about 70 percent of the total agricultural output (CIDA-LGSP, 2003).

The main agricultural enterprise is crop cultivation. Others are chicken broiler production, including operation of chicken hatcheries (20.4 percent), agricultural services (19.8 percent), and hog farming (18.4 percent) (NSO, 2002).

The general trends in the last two decades present a dim picture of the agriculture sector. Significant decrease in productivity, high production costs, and low government support to the sector, among other things, have led to a crisis in Philippine agriculture (CIDA-LGSP, 2003).

The neglect of the agriculture sector and the uneven distribution of resources worsened the poverty situation in rural areas. Only the remittances of migrant workers to their families have enabled the latter to survive crippling poverty brought about by stagnant agricultural productivity, stiff competition from cheaper food imports, and periodic droughts and floods that devastated crops and livelihoods.

Rural women undertake a variety of production and caring activities. Though not counted in official statistics, women are active economic actors such as landless workers, traders of agricultural and fishery products, and engaged in micro-manufacturing enterprises. Of the total rural work force, women comprised 27.3 percent of the 10.4 million workers employed in the agricultural, hunting and forestry sector in 2004 (NSO, 2004).

Women's actual contribution to food production and rural economy remains undervalued if not invisible. As a result, women have less access to productive resources than men do. Access to land, technology, extension services, capital, and infrastructure support tend to favor rural men (WAGI, 2003).

Ownership of land remains elusive for many rural women. As per an assessment from January to September 2001, women comprised only 34.8 percent of total agrarian reform beneficiaries (Philippine NGO BPA+10 Report, 2005).

**Are you in favor of Rice Tariffication law?**

No, by reducing paddy price, it would impoverish small rice growers who are already close to the poverty line and vulnerable to market and other shocks. Other stakeholders have pointed out the risk for the national food security of increasing the import dependence, becoming more exposed and vulnerable to shocks in the international rice market. Some farmers groups and cooperatives are particularly vocal regarding the reduced role of the NFA due to the RTL.

Proponents of the RTL argue that the losses to rice farmers are small compared to the gains to consumers and the country as a whole. They point out that poor urban households would gain from lower rice prices. Furthermore, they note that the tariff revenue can be used to support farmers with rural investments defends the RTL but advocates for using the tariff revenue to provide cash assistance to rice farmers.

**Challenges in Agriculture that directly affects Philippine Economy**

The Philippines dealt with the perfect storm the COVID 19 pandemic , African Swine fever (ASF) and the ongoing Ukraine- Russia war, agriculture is among the sectors to receive the hardest blow , feeling every inch of strain , horrifying the entire food system altogether.

https://­news.abs-cbn.com/­business/11/18/19/­rice-tariffication-la­w-worse-than-yolanda­-says-rice-farmers-a­lliance Google schoolar