

Challenges and Perspectives of Agricultural Social Enterprises among Farmers in the Philippines

KIVHILONDWA KULE Serge^{1*}; Francis Michael P. YAMBAO, Ph.D.²; MATSORO SAFI Chouchou³

¹High institute of management | ^{1,2}Centro Escolar University/Manila, Graduate School

³Our Lady of Fatima University, Graduate School | Ministry of health Democratic Republic of Congo | College of Nursing-Loyola

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*Corresponding Author: KIVHILONDWA KULE Serge

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Introduction: Since the 1950s, agriculture has continued to increase its production capacity and improve yields. Encouraged by the growth of the population in the Philippines for the year 2025 is about 116.79 million inhabitants, according to World meter, with a mid-year estimate of 116,786,962 people and the spread or even adoption of American consumption patterns/habits in the Philippine context, agriculture has become what is now called: “intensive agriculture” despite this intense agriculture the Philippines continues to import food meaning there is an issue this is why the study investigated the challenges and perspectives of social agricultural entrepreneurship.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted within the Philippines, our focus in this paper was social entrepreneurship in the context of challenges and perspective in agricultural entrepreneurship. The electronic collection of data was done using the KOBODK Collect software. then the data was converted to Excel and finally analyzed, the data have been summarized in frequencies, and percentages.

Results: 70% of our respondents are men, almost all respondents (95%) had an farm size ranging from 1 to 5 hectares and more than half of the respondents (55%) had the production of less than 500 kg. challenges identified by the study are, main mean funding farming activities was personnel saving (75%), limited skills and training in accounting and marketing, and 30% of respondents had difficulties in getting permits at the same time experienced high taxes levels. Regarding the perspectives, the study demonstrated that majority of respondent (95%) reported the use of organic fertilizers and composting techniques, 55% of respondents were expecting to implement circular models.

Conclusion: The findings of the study revealed the various challenges in relation to the farming business; our recommendation includes the implementation of predictive agriculture - productive and proactive which is the modern and sustainable response to the dual challenge. The main features of perspective farming interventions that can be put in to service include, strategies planned to increase productivity.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurs, Agriculture, challenges, perspectives.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the 1950s, agriculture has continued to increase its production capacity and improve yields. Encouraged by the growth of the population in the Philippines for the year 2025 is about 116.79

million inhabitants, according to Worldometer, with a mid-year estimate of 116,786,962 people and the spread or even adoption of American consumption patterns/habits in the Philippine context, agriculture has become what is now called: “intensive



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agriculture".¹ By definition, this intensive agriculture, also called "productivism agriculture", is an agricultural production system that seeks to maximize yields by using a large amount of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, as well as techniques like mechanization.

It is a system of agricultural production characterized by the significant use of inputs, and seeking to maximize production in relation to the factors of production, whether they are labor, soil or other means of production (equipment, various inputs). Also called productivist agriculture, intensive farming is based on the optimal use of chemical fertilizers, herbicide treatments, fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, pesticides... This mode of production weakens (or even endangers) the environment. Many problems related to the massive use of fertilizers are starting to emerge: water and soil pollution.

Around the world, yields are different depending on agricultural practices, crops, whether or not the climate is suitable for crops, etc. Examples of average quantity of fertilizers used per year: France: 240 kg per hectare of wheat; Russia (1995): 25 kg per hectare of wheat; USA: 257 kg per hectare of corn; Tanzania: 12 kg per hectare of maize; South Korea: 320 kg per hectare of rice; Cambodia: 4 kg per hectare of rice; Tajikistan: 461 kg per hectare of cotton; and Benin: 45 kg per hectare of cotton.

Thus, the yields of one hectare of wheat in France have not stopped growing over the past few centuries: until 1850: 10 quintals / 1850 - 1950: 16 quintals / 1950 - 1973: 25 quintals / 1973 - 1980: 48.5 quintals / 1980 - 1995: 66 quintals / 1995: 70 quintals².

However, intensive agriculture has certain limitations, particularly in terms of natural resource management and respect for the environment. Thus, 1/3 of arable land has been degraded, with a loss of

75% of the genetic diversity of crops, and 22% of animal breeds are endangered. Hence, the need for sustainable agriculture which aims to "promote healthy ecosystems and sustainable management of land, water and natural resources, while ensuring global food security". What involves "significant improvements in resource efficiency, environmental protection and system resilience."

However, intensive agriculture has certain limitations, particularly in terms of natural resource management and respect for the environment. Thus, 1/3 of arable land has been degraded, with a loss of 75% of the genetic diversity of crops, and 22% of animal breeds are endangered. Thus, agriculture has been given a new system of production by embracing advanced techniques and appropriate mechanisms, and employing the four Ms (Men, Materiel, Machine and Marketing) to generate profits by accepting integrated, approaches production to supplies to end customers. Hence, the need for sustainable agriculture which aims to "promote healthy ecosystems and sustainable management of land, water and natural resources, while ensuring global food security". What involves "significant improvements in resource efficiency, environmental protection and system resilience."

Regarding social entrepreneurship, someone with the will to succeed must be ready to assume un risk, obtain funding from various sources, and assume all the risks of generating prospects in order to respond to the demands of the social enterprise.

Objective of the study

To Determine the challenges and perspectives of the agricultural social entrepreneurship in order to contribute to the reduction of food insecurity in the Philippines.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

From the outset, the notion of food security covers four elements: availability of food (function of domestic production, import capacity, storage and food aid); access to food (transport and infrastructure...); stability (climate, politics...); quality and safety (traceability...). This article

¹ <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/allocations-population/>

² https://www.actu-environnement.com/ae/dictionnaire_environnemental/definition/agriculture_intensive.php4#:~:text=Agriculture%20intensive%20is%20un%20kg%20by%20hectare%20of%20cotton

focuses on agricultural production, inputs, outputs and feedback that includes availability, access to food, use and stability of food in the markets of the Philippines. Before addressing the specificities of agriculture, it is essential both to know the agricultural assets in the Philippines and to understand what sustainability issues mean.

A. The assets of agricultural sectors in the Philippines

As for the first point, the Philippines has several agricultural assets, notably the tropical climate conducive to cultivation and 'the diversified agricultural land which occupies a total surface area of 12.4 Mha, or 41% of the national territory and which offers an environment favorable to many crops. The said country produces a wide range of crops, including rice (two crop cycles per year are carried out on most of the land, with a harvested area of 4.6 Mha and a production of 17.6 Mt of rice [paddy] in 2016, equivalent to 11.7 Mt of milled rice accounted for by the USDA), corn (other cereal grown with 2.5 Mha and 7.2 Mt harvested in 2016), coconut (the Philippines is the 2nd world producer of coconut [after Indonesia] with 13.8 Mt in 2016 and the 1st world producer of coconut oil with 1.1 Mt in 2014: source FAO), sugar cane (22.4 Mt of sugar cane were produced per year – a figure stable for many years, on an area of 0.41 Mha), bananas (the country is also the third world producer of bananas after India and China, with 8.9 Mt out of 0.4 Mha), cassava (with 0.23 Mha in 2016). The Philippine Statistics Authority reported that in the fourth quarter of last year alone, the value of agricultural and fisheries production fell to PHP 483.58 billion from PHP 494.25 billion in the same period of the previous year. In 2019, production decreased by 0.25%, in 2020 by 1.2%, in 2021 by 1.7%, and then by 0.1% in 2022. The production of the agricultural sector in the Philippines decreased by 2.2% in 2024. MANILA, Philippines — El Niño, the typhoon wave and animal disease prevalence combined to drop the country's agricultural sector output by 2.2% in 2024³.

³ <https://business.inquirer.net/503574/ph-agri-sector-output-2-2-in-2024>

The country is also the world's leading producer of coconut products and an important player in the production of fish, shrimp and cephalopods, with a strong contribution from aquaculture. With 36,289 km of coastline, the country offers conditions conducive to fishing and aquaculture. The production of fisheries and aquaculture products has almost tripled in 30 years, to about 4.4 Mt in 2016. Fishing represents 49% of production in volume in 2016 with 2.2 Mt. Pigs and poultry play an important role in the Philippine agricultural sector, contributing significantly to value added. The number of farms amounts to nearly 5.6 million. The agricultural sector accounted for 9.3% of GDP in 2018 and employs 25.5% of the workforce.⁴

B. The challenges of sustainability in agriculture

In the second part specific to agriculture, it is essential to understand what sustainability issues mean. In fact, the challenges of sustainability in agricultural production include the need to reconcile food production with the preservation of natural resources, environmental protection, and social well-being, while ensuring the economic viability of farms. In simple terms, it is about meeting current food needs without compromising those of future generations.

The challenges of sustainability in agricultural production in the Philippines are numerous and complex, affecting both environmental, economic and social aspects. The main challenges that at the same time constitute deficits of the Philippine state in the agricultural sector, include limited access to resources (land - first factor of agricultural production) for small farmers; the poverty of farmers which is due to the low income from their work - the second factor of agricultural production; the lack of infrastructure, which can be classified as the third factor of agricultural production - capital; the vulnerability to natural disasters including entrepreneurship (fourth

⁴ AGRICULTURAL POLICIES AROUND THE WORLD, Philippines 2019 [One line]
<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/politiques-agricoles-fiches-pays>

factor of agricultural production) is the bearer of innovative solutions to these challenges and can avoid entrenched consequences (international competition, loss of viable land, post-harvest losses, forced evictions in the fields, food waste) through the adoption and adaptation of certain specific strategies.

1. The unfinished application of the agrarian reform policy

Agriculture's primary role remains the production of food and other commodities, and its contribution to food security. Achieving food security is a complex task that requires an enabling environment and policies that ensure social, cultural, political and economic stability and equity. The important point is that the main challenge for the Philippines is land reform policy, which has not yet been completed. The small size of farms and the absence of property titles make mechanization and more generally productivity increase very difficult. And yet its effective implementation is a necessary condition for the modernization of agriculture and rural industrialization, as well as a fundamental anchor to global competition.

Its results would constitute a response to the three challenges of agriculture, namely: producing more, developing new crops and, above all, producing differently to meet the expectations of an audience increasingly aware of their health and environmental risks. According to specialists in the field, "farmers will inevitably have to adapt to constraints that are already on the horizon: rising energy prices, the opening of international markets, the withdrawal from the market of several broad-spectrum fungicides, climate change and the emergence of new diseases»⁵

However, healthy agricultural production, of quality and responsible, whether the products are intended for food or not, remains a major challenge for all actors in the agri-food sector and rural areas

face multiple other challenges.

Here are some details on the challenges in the agri-food sector:

Agriculture plays an important role in the Philippine economy. It employs about 40% of Filipino workers and contributes on average 20% to the gross domestic product. This production comes mainly from agribusiness, which accounts for about 70% of total agricultural production (CIDA-GSP, 2003). The main agricultural activity is cultivation. Other activities concern the breeding of broilers, in particular hatchery operations (20.4%), agricultural services (19.8%) and pig farming (18.4%) (NSO, 2002). Overall trends over the past two decades paint a bleak picture for the primary sectors – agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry. A significant decline in productivity, high production costs and low government support (partial support) to the sector, among others, led to a crisis in Philippine agriculture (CIDA-LGSP, 2003)⁶.

While these same sectors can contribute both to solving some of these problems and to reversing these risks by adapting specific strategies, these deficits in the agricultural sector continue to negatively affect the well-being of the population. Here are some challenges and risks in order of priority:

1° Limited access to land which is the first factor of production

Land security is low, with many farmers not owning official land titles. Thus, the lack of land title exposes them to land conflicts and forced evictions with the risk of losing their crops under the legal principle that "the accessory follows the main." Then, the procedures for land registration are often long, costly and complex. Just to estimate the value of the field, it is necessary to take into account different criteria such as climate, nature and soil composition with a commission of experts to be

⁵ Nicole BENHAMOU and Patrice REY, Stimulators of natural plant defenses: a new phytosanitary strategy in the context of sustainable eco-production, Phyto protection – vol. 92, No 1, 2012, p.1-23. (ISSN 0031 – 9511, DOI 10 – 7202/1012399ar).

⁶ FAO [One line]
<https://www.fao.org/4/ae946e/ae946e03.htm#:~:text=Major%20agricultural%20systems%20include%20lowland,with%20coconut%2C%20corn%20and%20cassava.>

paid. And the main problems and/or risks faced by the farmer are generally related to land: loss of viable land, severe erosion and other factors reduce the ability of farmers to exploit the land.

2° Farmer poverty

Filipino farmers, particularly those working in staple food crops like rice, experience high poverty rates. Farmers and fishermen were the two poorest groups of workers in the Philippines in 2021: nearly one in three lived below the poverty line, compared to a national average of about one in five, according to the report of a survey by the Statistical Authority of the Philippines published this year.⁷ High costs of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, combined with rising food prices based on their scarcity in markets, erode farmers' incomes and threaten their food security (hunger, famine, undernourishment and malnutrition). Thus, there is an openness to dependence on food imports (fragility - opening of international markets), combined with volatile agricultural prices, aggravates the situation of Philippine farmers.

3° Lack of infrastructure

Transport and storage infrastructures are often inadequate, which leads to post-harvest losses and difficulties in transporting agricultural products to markets. In addition, the lack of irrigation and other essential infrastructure limits agricultural productivity.

Farmers, particularly in remote areas, may face difficulties in accessing markets without infrastructure, negotiating fair prices and building relationships with buyers. For example, one of our respondents says that he sells a kilo of rice at 15 pesos (\$0.27), while consumers end up paying about 58 pesos (\$1.06) per kilo. In view of such an excess margin for the benefit of the seller, farmers have for several years been engaged in open conflict

with distributors over the question of the purchase price of their agricultural production. Believing that selling below the acceptable minimum to be able to enjoy a decent standard of living, farmers regularly call on the State to intervene in discussions. This call is unfeasible in this private field. These are the weaknesses of farmers.

Despite the help of his wife and four daughters working in the fields, their two-hectare farm has not generated any profit for more than a year. This respondent compares it to the time they have been through: he could save up to 20,000 Philippine pesos (about 367 dollars) per month. Today, however, his family feeds on dried fish and vegetables, and he cannot afford to pay school fees for his children. This farmer is in debt after borrowing about 2,000 pesos (37 dollars) at a monthly interest rate of 10% from usurers to cover the cost of fertilizer, whose prices almost tripled last year. Transportation costs are also increasing, with gasoline prices about 20% higher than in 2022.

4° Vulnerability to natural disasters

In the Philippines, natural disasters and climate hazards take a heavy toll on agricultural productivity, which has borne 63% of extreme disaster damage over the past decade. Rising temperatures can lead to lower agricultural yields; while extreme weather events such as typhoons, floods and storms cause crop losses. These natural disasters have devastating consequences on the agricultural economy and food security. Typhoons reduce regional agricultural productivity by 2.5% per shock, while cumulative losses threaten the food security of a population of which approximately 44.7% suffers from moderate to severe food insecurity. published this year.⁸

According to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural damage brought on by typhoons in 2019 and 2020 were PHP 8.1 billion and PHP 14.25 billion respectively. The Philippines are still

⁷ <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/analysis/2023/07/27/Filipino-farmers-profits-hunger-looms#:~:text=High%20agricultural%20costs%2C%20rising%20food,people%20hungry%20in%20the%20Philippines>

⁸ IMF eLibrary, Unpacking Macroeconomic Impacts of Climate Events [Online] <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/018/2026/004/article-A001-en.xml>

struggling to recover from the recent powerful typhoon Rai, which inflicted losses to agricultural products of PHP 11.1 billion. Storm floods have destroyed more than 420,000 hectares of farming land and in certain areas, important staples like rice, coconuts, and sugarcane have been completely eradicated. According to the International Monetary Fund, a category 5 typhoon reduces immediate regional GDP by 0.4% and raises food price inflation by about 0.7%. Between 2000 and 2010, the combined destruction of crops by typhoons, floods and droughts in the Philippines was estimated at a value equivalent to \$219 billion (Macroeconomic impact).⁹

One of the primary programs dedicated to the well-being of Filipino farmers and Philippine crops, the **Philippine Crop Insurance Commission (PCIC)**, has long been underfunded and understaffed. One of the suggested financial solutions to solve these issues was Senate Bill 35, also known as the proposed Crop Insurance Extension Strategy Act of 2019. It made an effort to alter the law, which had previously restricted access to crop insurance to farmers who took out production loans. These laws need to be improved in order to provide local farmers with the risk-management support and recognition they deserve

5^o Insufficient support from the Government

The Filipinos are frequently affected by typhoons, floods and other natural disasters that destroy crops and farmers' means of substance. Although the Government has put in place agricultural support programs, their nature (overall or partial support), scope and effectiveness are often limited. Export subsidies and credits, as well as tax exemptions, are sometimes concentrated on high value-added cash crops at the expense of staple food crops.

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agricultural support programs, their nature, scope (overall or partial support) and effectiveness are often limited. Export subsidies and credits, as well as tax exemptions, are sometimes concentrated on high value-added cash crops at the expense of staple food crops. According to climate assessment reports compiled by the Climate Change Commission, rice growth capacity in key areas of Luzon could fall by 40-60 percent by 2050 without major interventions.

C. Perspectives

To address these challenges, the vision proposes:

- ✓ To establish new partnership dialogues in the field of agrarian reform policy;
- ✓ To reduce the administrative burden on farmers and businesses in the agricultural sector;
- ✓ Develop a plan to address protein supply challenges;
- ✓ To strengthen the harmonization of production standards applied to imported products;
- ✓ To review the legislation on animal welfare;
- ✓ To develop an ambitious common safety net for the agri-food sector in the Philippines;
- ✓ To promote the adoption of a Philippine approach to risk and crisis management;
- ✓ To adopt a climate change adaptation plan.

2. METHODOLOGY

This descriptive study was conducted within the Philippines, our focus in this paper was social entrepreneurship in the context of challenges and perspective in agricultural entrepreneurship.

This research paper synthesizes findings collected from farmers involved in different culture of manioc, cacao, vegetables between June 30 to July 7 2025. The sampling method was by convenience, 20 farmers were involved in this study.

⁹ **RUBY CANDANO**, Adapting to unpredictable weather changes, a major concern for the Philippine Agricultural Sector, Mar 16, 2025, [Online] <https://ispweb.pcaarrd.dost.gov.ph/adapting-to-unpredictable-weather-changes-a-major-concern-for-the-philippine-agricultural-sector/>

The instrument used for data collection was pre-tested made of closed and open questions that allowed obtaining relevant information. The questionnaire covered three groups of variables related to sociodemographic characteristics, challenges, and perspectives of farmers regarding agricultural entrepreneurship. The electronic collection of data was done using the KOBOODK Collect software. Then the data was converted to Excel and finally analyzed and summarized into frequencies and percentages.

This research paper was also based on secondary data, and data was collected from journals, articles Newspaper.

All respondents consented to participate in the study.

3. RESULTS

A. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of 20 respondents, included in the descriptive study on the challenges and prospects of agricultural social entrepreneurship. The table categorizes selected respondents based on various characteristics. In view of this table 1, 70% of our respondents are men. Half of the participants (50%) were aged 20-29 years, followed by 30% of those who were between 30 and 39 years old. Regarding the level of education, all respondents had a minimum level of education with a significant proportion of bachelor's degree holders (30%).

In addition, when looking at the size of the farm, almost all respondents (95%) had an area ranging from 1 to 5 hectares and production (55%) was less than 500 kg.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Variables		Staff	Frequency (%)
Sex	Female	6	30
	Male	14	70
Total		20	20
Age	20-29 years old	10	50
	30-39 years old	6	30
	40-49 years old	2	10
	50-59 years old	2	10
Total		20	20
Educational attainment	A level	5	25
	Bachelor degree	6	30
	Masters' degree	3	15
	Primary	2	10
	Secondary	4	20

Total		20	20
Size of the farm in hectar	1 – 5	19	95
	6 – 10	1	5
Total		20	100
Quantity of your production in Kg			
	Under 500	11	55
	501-1000	3	15
	1001-2500	3	15
	3501-4000	2	10
	More than 4000	1	5
Total		20	100

B. Challenges in the farming business

The Table addresses the various challenges in relation to the farming business, the study revealed that the main mean of funding farming activities was personnel saving (75%) followed by other means like family support, lending from friends, joining pitching competition (30%) hence the study demonstrated that majority of respondents (70%) have limited funds for farming activities.

Other key findings were limited skills and training in accounting and marketing, Concerning Cultural

resistance experienced in the community the study found a widespread lack of awareness about different farming methods (65%) and long held tradition (55%) as challenge in the farming.

Looking at the regulatory obstacles when dealing with government rules the study shows that majority of respondents (40%) had no obstacles however 30% of respondents had difficulties in getting permits at the same time experienced high taxes levels.

Table 2: Challenges in the farming business

Variables	Staff	Frequency (%)
Means of funding farming activities		
Personnel	15	75
Loan from the bank	3	15
Government support	4	20
Non-governmental Organizations grants	3	15
Others (Family support, Lending from friends, Joining pitching competition)	6	30
State of funds for farming activities		

Lack of funds	1	5
Limited funds	14	70
Sufficient funds	5	25
Total	20	100
State of Business skills and training regarding Accounting and Marketing		
Competent skills and training	6	30
Lack of skills and training	1	5
Limited skills and training	13	65
Total	20	100
Regulatory obstacles when dealing with government rules		
Getting permits	1	5
Getting permits and Taxes are high	6	30
No obstacles	8	40
Other obstacles (Fixed vegetable prices)	2	10
Taxes are high	3	15
Total	20	100
Cultural resistances experienced in the community		
Long-held tradition	11	55
Habit	8	40
Lack of awareness about different methods	12	60

C. Perspectives of the farming business

This Table 3 presents a detailed summary of different perspectives intervention to improve the agricultural social entrepreneurship. The main features of perspective farming interventions that can be put in to service include, strategies planned to increase productivity where the study demonstrated that majority of respondent (95%) reported the use of organic fertilizers and

composting techniques, and only 5% would plan expansion of land.

This study also found that, 55% of respondents were expecting to implement circular models such as rotation of crops and accessibility to good seeds to improve the quality of harvest. Regarding planning to sustain human resources a good proportion of respondents (65%) opted for a fair salary that satisfies staffs.

Table 3 Perspectives of the farming business

Variables	Frequency	%
Strategies are you planning to use to increase your productivity		
Use of organic fertilizers and composting techniques	19	95
Enhancing agricultural education and training	11	55
Improving infrastructures such as water resources	11	55
Use of biopesticides	4	20
à Accessibility to protective equipment	6	30
Expansion of land	1	5
Circular models are you expecting to implement in order to improve the quality of harvest		
Rotation approach of crops	11	55
Accessibility to good seeds	11	55
Reinforce partnership and collaboration with stakeholders to increase on funding	9	45
Reduce the need of chemical fertilizers	10	50
Plantation of different crop suitable to season or weather	1	5
Planning to sustain human resources		
Permanent contract	8	40
Fair salary that satisfies staff	13	65
Provide personal protective equipment	9	45

4. DISCUSSION

In view of this table 1, 70% of our respondents are men against only 30% women. Half of the participants (50%) were aged 20-29, followed by 30% of those aged 30-39. Regarding the level of education, all respondents had a minimum level of education with a significant proportion of licensees (30%).

In addition, considering the size of the farm, almost all respondents (95%) had an area ranging from 1 to 5 hectares and production (55%) was less than 500 kg.

This result shows that there is still a lot of effort to be made both for participatory research and training in order to bring farmers to master the principles and practices of organic farming, with a particular interest in the soil health status to maximize healthy and safe agricultural products. Moreover, only one respondent out of 20 who still has 9 hectares alone, this size of his plantation is contrary to the legal limit of a maximum of 7 hectares each according to the prescribed by the Law on agrarian reform. It is essential to proceed with legal reform to address such challenges or shortcomings in the implementation of agrarian

reform.

The Table 2 addresses the various challenges in relation to the farming business, the study revealed that the main mean of funding farming activities was personnel saving (75%) followed by other means like family support, lending from friends, joining pitching competition (30%) hence the study demonstrated that majority of respondents (70%) have limited funds for farming activities.

Other key findings were limited skills and training in accounting and marketing, Concerning Cultural resistance experienced in the community the study found a widespread lack of awareness about different farming methods (65%) and long held tradition (55%) as challenge in the farming.

By examining the regulatory obstacles when it comes to the implementation of the Integral Agrarian Reform Law - also known as Law No. 6657, enacted in 1988, this study shows that the majority of respondents (40%) had no obstacles regarding their right of access to land; however, 30% of the respondents had difficulty obtaining property certificates and are subject to high tax charges. This is in line with the study done in Philippines in 2024 that demonstrate that despite the positive trends, social entrepreneurs in agriculture still face some serious challenges like, Access to Funding explained by Getting enough money, especially when just starting out, is a big problem. Traditional investors often care more about financial returns than social impact, and there aren't enough social impact investors around. This lack of sufficient finance is a continuous issue for social entrepreneurs. Lack of Business Skills and Training evidenced by Many social entrepreneurs are passionate about social change, but they might not have the business skills they need, covering areas like accounting, marketing, and managing operations. Some organizations are providing this support but more is always welcome. Regulatory Obstacles shows by Dealing with government rules, getting permits, and following legal requirements can be complicated and take up a lot of time for small social enterprises. The bureaucracy can be a headache. Scaling and Sustainability hence It's hard to both grow the impact of social enterprises and

make sure they're financially stable in the long run. Spreading successful models to new places requires careful planning and enough resources. Social enterprises need guidance to develop a clear plan for the future combined with a good network. For instance, moving from a local marketplace to a regional store requires scaling the marketing and operation. And Cultural Resistance meaning It can be challenging to involve communities because of long-held traditions, habits, or a lack of awareness about different methods. Some people are set in their ways and slow to adopt new ideas, and awareness must be grown before projects can be undertaken. This implies that challenges in agriculture social companies hinder the productivities, selling and the whole economic growth, there is to invest in measures that will assist in overcoming these challenges.¹⁰

At same time, the results of Table 3 demonstrated a detailed summary of different perspectives intervention to improve the agricultural social entrepreneurship. The main features of perspective farming interventions that can be put in to service include, strategies planned to increase productivity where the study demonstrated that majority of respondent (95%) reported the use of organic fertilizers and composting techniques, and only 5% would plan expansion of land.

This study also found that, 55% of respondents were expecting to implement circular models such as rotation of crops and accessibility to good seeds to improve the quality of harvest. Regarding planning to sustain human resources a good proportion of respondents (65%) opted for a fair salary that satisfies staffs.

Forward planning and the proactive and strategic management of our agricultural option involve anticipating the needs of the farm (land – work – capital and entrepreneurship are the factors of production), to manage resources efficiently and make informed decisions to optimize agricultural production – its inputs – its outputs or even feedback, and minimize risks through specific strategies in agricultural sectors. This is reflected in

¹⁰ [Skip to content](https://richestph.com/the-rise-of-social-entrepreneurship-in-the-philippines) [One line] <https://richestph.com/the-rise-of-social-entrepreneurship-in-the-philippines>

the Philippines through the use of a combination of traditional and modern agricultural methods to meet the needs of their population and exports. Modern agricultural practices include the use of technologies such as irrigation, water resource management, postharvest facilities, seeds and crop protection solutions, cold chain, big data analysis, digital and precision agriculture, seeds and crop protection solutions, automated post-harvest facilities, accurate weather forecasts and drones.¹¹

To our knowledge, our study is the among the studies that objectively criticizes the implementation of the agrarian reform policy in terms of what is the legal limit of 7 ha of field to any Filipino citizen. Indeed, the rapporteur of the evaluation report published at the end of 2017 by the "Philippine Institute for Development Studies", who allegedly recommended not to continue with the agrarian reform policy, misunderstands the significant influence of the democratization process already started. On this, we reaffirm that this agrarian reform remains a necessary condition for the modernization of agriculture and rural industrialization, as well as a fundamental anchor to global competition in case the gaps in its implementation are avoided. Rather, its evaluation should have measured the impact of the solutions implemented on the objectives set; identified the reasons for any discrepancies between the expected results and the results obtained and, finally, proceeded by adjusting the strategies based on the results of the evaluation - while the law provided that no one should own more than 7 ha, it is necessary to make the adjustment to this legal limit of one of our respondents, the one that holds alone 9 ha. We also recommend to the Philippine Government a legal reform around the law on agrarian reform. The main features of the rule of law relating to it, which must be mandatory (I), general (II), permanent (III) and have a social purpose (IV), should be observed and observed by everyone. And that its general and permanent scope be recognized as sufficient to avoid arbitrariness and individual discrimination during any change in the executive power and the implementation of this law.

The risks to which we consider specific strategies (Table 2 above) are the possibilities for unfavorable results or losses. They are more immediate and often related to unpredictable or uncertain events that can lead to financial losses or damage. By way of illustration, unsustainable farming practices in all four sectors (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry), coupled with the growth of the national population in the Philippines, have caused environmental damage. This damage includes soil degradation due to the intensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, as well as excessive tillage practices that lead to erosion, compaction and loss of soil nutrients, thus reducing its fertility. These pollutions of the soil, water and also air cause biodiversity losses that disrupt natural environments for decades, as was the case with Chlordecone; water and air pollution by virtue of runoff waters loaded with agricultural chemicals that contaminate rivers, lakes and oceans. These chemicals contribute to the degradation of water quality. The excessive use of chemicals and the release of unconsumed food contribute to water and sediment pollution, affecting the health of aquatic ecosystems; biodiversity loss that originates from the conversion of natural forests into tree monocultures (for example, oil palm plantations) reduces biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, forests - in tropical regions of the Philippines - are cut down for plantations or pastures and finally climate change. "The annual cost of this deterioration of soil biodiversity and its services is estimated at 10% of global GDP."¹²The annual cost of the deterioration of soil biodiversity and its services is estimated at 10.1% of GDP in the Philippines, according to a study cited by the Commission on Climate Change in the Philippines which estimated it as such. Which highlights the importance of protecting biodiversity and

¹² IPBES : Office Français de la Biodiversité, La biodiversité, malade de certains modes de production [One line] <https://www.ofb.gouv.fr/la-biodiversite-source-de-nourriture/la-biodiversite-malade-de-certains-modes-de-production#:~:text=Le%20changement%20d'usage%20des%20terres&text=Cette%20transformation%20entra%C3%A9ne%20la%20disparition,la%20qualit%C3%A9%20de%20la%20vie>

¹¹ [One line] <https://www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd64540.pdf>

ecosystem services. This loss is mainly due to soil degradation, illegal logging, land conversion reported above and pollution.

Food production contributes to climate change at different stages: agriculture, storage, processing, transport. It is responsible for about 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions. On a global scale, agriculture releases 40% of the total methane gas emitted, via ruminant digestion and also, rice cultivation in rice fields. The application of livestock manure to the soil, and synthetic nitrogenous, leached, and volatilized fertilizers emit 80% of nitrous oxide. Pig and chicken farms emit less methane; but they consume plants, in direct competition with human food, whose intensive cultivation is highly emitting nitrous oxide, and they pose other environmental problems in industrial farming when they are carried out intensively: occupation of land to produce their food, local water pollution.

And yet these sectors could, paradoxically, contribute constructively to the restoration of the natural balance of the terrestrial ecosystem and guarantee regional food security if sustainable management policies and production systems were adopted. These include, for example, the moderate use of fertilizers and composting techniques, the improvement of appropriate education and agricultural training, the improvement of infrastructures – such as water resources, the real-time use of biopesticides, accessibility to agricultural production equipment and land expansion are the strategies chosen by our respondents according to order of consideration to increase their productivity. Moreover, bad weather conditions can be remedied with the implementation of the crop insurance strategy; crop diseases by the most appropriate strategy which is that of crop diversification, and price fluctuations including strategies around the elimination of barriers to trade in inputs, the more efficient use of fertilizers and the reorientation of agrarian reform policy and public expenditure in overall support for farmers will best play to avoid its damage.

CONCLUSION

En conclusion, l'objet de cet article était de démêler certaines complexités de la satisfaction au travail dans un Centre d'appels aux Philippines/Manilla en proposant des stratégies exploitables et les meilleures pratiques pour optimiser l'exploitation du domaine de Centre d'appels d'une part et, d'autre part, stimuler une croissance durable, pour finalement le transformer en un atout stratégique qui accroît la satisfaction au travail et renforce le résultat net d'un Centre d'appels. La revue a constaté que plusieurs études ont montré que la rémunération est un facteur important pour la satisfaction au travail. Cependant, la recherche a également révélé que la relation entre la rémunération et le maintien en poste des employés est complexe, et d'autres facteurs tels que l'équilibre travail-vie personnelle, les opportunités de développement professionnel, l'engagement des employés, la reconnaissance, et la communication jouent également un rôle important dans la rétention des employés. De plus, la culture d'entreprise, le leadership et d'autres avantages peuvent également affecter la satisfaction professionnelle.

D'après cette recherche, il est clair que bien que la rémunération soit un facteur important dans le maintien en poste des employés, ce n'est pas le seul facteur. Il y a lieu de confirmer les hypothèses autour du sentiment de contrôle et d'influence au travail qui impactent fortement le niveau de satisfaction au travail : si un employé ressent un sentiment d'impuissance face à une ou plusieurs situations auxquelles il doit faire face, alors son niveau de satisfaction au travail baisse, ce qui pourrait également entraîner une chute de la motivation. Si le sentiment de bien-être au travail impactera fortement la performance ou travail ; car s'il y a bien-être, il y aura satisfaction au travail, motivation, implication et engagement ; donc performance, ce qui amènera à un niveau le sentiment de satisfaction et motivation, qui se poursuivra par un sentiment de bien-être, et ainsi de suite.

Les organisations qui cherchent à améliorer leurs taux de maintien en poste des employés devraient adopter une approche globale qui inclut une rémunération compétitive ainsi que la prise en

compte d'autres facteurs importants pour les employés. Grâce aux outils proposés dans un Centre d'appels, il est possible maintenant de s'engager dans un processus de changement qui va permettre d'installer un niveau de confort probant au sein du milieu du travail.

The policy of agrarian reform which, in its conception, could be considered a necessary condition for the modernization of agriculture and rural industrialization, as well as a fundamental anchor to global competition in the Philippines, contributes in a paradox to this day to the vicious circle of poverty, prevents individuals - families and community development corporations from exercising their rights and realizing their potential for development. The related challenges are systemic and structural problems that have required long-term changes and tailored solutions. In terms of satellite solutions for productive and proactive agriculture, we believe that the democratization of access to both land by small landless farmers, and satellite data, AI consulting (Jeevn AI) and blockchain for the traceability of agricultural products are the keys to making predictive - productive and proactive agriculture accessible to all Farmers, social enterprises, and the Philippine government.

Farmers are the backbone of the country because they work in agriculture within the country's borders. Here, agriculture has been given a new production system by embracing cutting-edge techniques and mechanisms and employing all four Ms (Men, Material, Machine, and Marketing) to generate profits through accepting integrated approaches from production to the services provided to end customers. A significant part of agricultural development is the allocation of credit for agricultural production. The variations in agricultural technologies increased the demand for credit. A major factor in the mindset shift of agricultural businesses from traditional to modern agriculture is credit. Considering these facts, this study investigated the challenges and perspectives faced by farmers regarding agriculture as social entrepreneurship.

The findings of the study revealed the various challenges in relation to the farming

business, the study revealed that the main mean of funding farming activities was personnel saving (75%) followed by other means like family support, lending from friends, joining pitching competition (30%) hence the study demonstrated that majority of respondents (70%) have limited funds for farming activities. This implies reduction in the production of a good quantity of crops. Other key findings were limited skills and training in accounting and marketing. Concerning Cultural resistance experienced in the community the study found a widespread lack of awareness about different farming methods (65%) and long held tradition (55%) as challenge in the farming business hence greatly influence on the sell and demonstrate the need for training in order to improve farmers 'yield. Looking at the regulatory obstacles when dealing with government rules the study shows that majority of respondents (40%) had no obstacles however 30% of respondents had difficulties in getting permits at the same time experienced high taxes levels affect les business in all points of views.

The main features of perspective farming interventions that can be put in to service include, strategies planned to increase productivity where the study demonstrated that majority of respondent (95%) reported the use of organic fertilizers and composting techniques, and only 5% would plan expansion of land. This study also found that, 55% of respondents were expecting to implement circular models such as rotation of crops and accessibility to good seeds to improve the quality of harvest. Regarding planning to sustain human resources a good proportion of respondents (65%) opted for a fair salary that satisfies staffs.

Despite its comprehensive scope, the study has limitations being descriptive with a small sample size which restricts generalization of results. The results of a descriptive study are often specific to a particular context and may not be generalizable to other agricultural situations. By limiting itself to description, a descriptive study does not always provide the information necessary to make decisions regarding agricultural management or public policy. Thus, this article does not suggest solutions to seasonal price variations taking into

account global market tendencies, as they are: Prices for agricultural products often vary seasonally, leading to fluctuations in income for Social Entrepreneurs depending on the timing of their harvests. Producers are also affected by global market trends and fluctuations in prices, which can be influenced by factors such as international trade agreements, currency exchange rates, and global supply and demand dynamics.

On his part, sustainable food hardly lacks importance. It takes into account the environmental impact of agricultural production and food consumption that are healthy, nutritious and sustainable, focusing on a balance of energy and nutritional intake, food security for all, and the reduction of the our recommendation includes the implementation of predictive agriculture - productive and proactive which is the modern and sustainable response to the dual challenge: population growth vs natural resource sustainability environmental footprint of our food. Thus, agricultural entrepreneurs must assume what is their responsibility to control the means of substance for humanity. To achieve this, our recommendations propose a series of means associated with the strategies and expected results. Strategies are grafted to the means of limiting the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers for the purpose of maintaining soil fertility based on crop diversification; from the management of agricultural waste to the point of converting it into organic waste and reducing greenhouse gas emissions where an integrated strategy including source separation – surface composting or windrow composting or even the composting in bins – optimized management of inputs to agricultural soil as organic amendment and, finally, of the preservation of biodiversity under the effective strategy of creating vegetated buffer zones along watercourses and natural habitats. Results: land composition and soil fertility improved; the presence of favored wild species and genetic diversity of crops maintained; water pollution reduced and water quality improved by natural filters of pollutants (nitrates, pesticides).

In addition, our recommendation includes the implementation of predictive agriculture -

productive and proactive which is the modern and sustainable response to the dual challenge: population growth vs natural resource sustainability. This paradigm, based on technology, data intelligence, climate proactivity and environmental responsibility, revolutionizes every step of the agri-food chain: more yield, less dependence on chemical inputs, less food waste; anticipate rather than repair (proactive resilience in the face of climate shocks/diseases/pests); alignment between economic objectives and environmental protection and large-scale technological appropriation through accessibility, training and integration of know-do local/indigenous to adapt the models to each territory. It represents the best chance to address the challenges of food, sustainability and prosperity for future generations.

Legal and policy reforms are crucial to give equitable access to resources to social entrepreneurs. And it will be necessary that anyone who has the desire to succeed in farming be able to assume the risks from participatory research and training, to obtain funding from various sources, and assume all the risks of generating prospects in order to meet the increased demands of the social enterprise.

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