



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

SPECIAL RELEASE

Q1 2019 Palay Production in ARMM

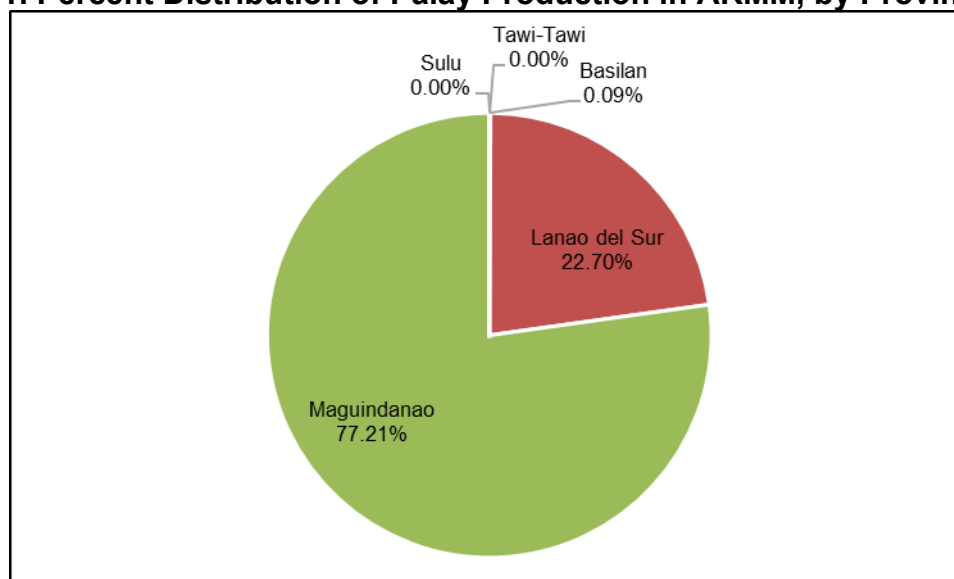
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Palay production in ARMM increased by 4.13 percent in Q1 2019

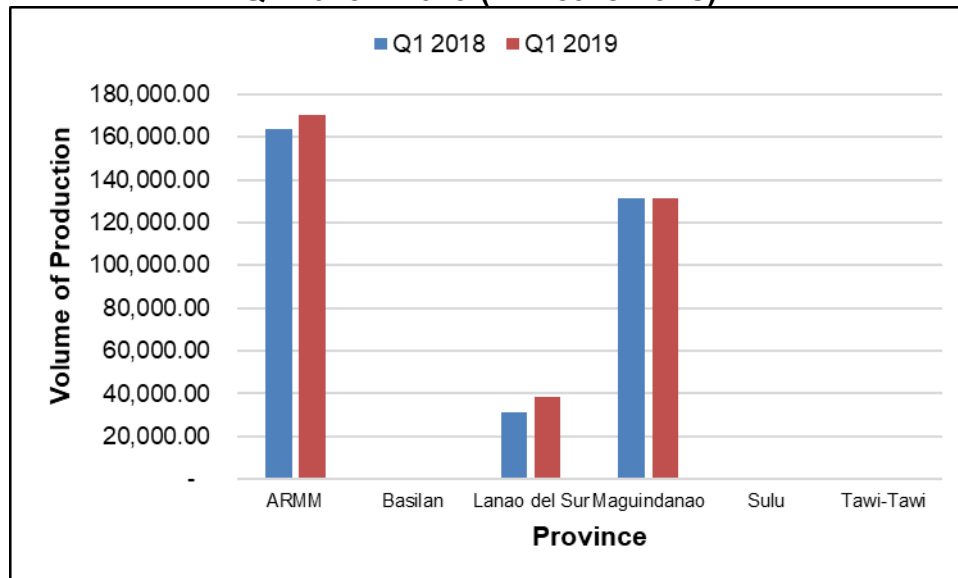
The total palay production in ARMM increased by 4.13 percent in the first quarter of 2019 to 170,387.50 metric tons (MT) from the 163,630.00 MT production in during the same period in the previous year. More than half or 77.21 percent of palay in the region during this period was produced in Maguindanao, while 22.70 percent was produced in Lanao del Sur (Figure 1). The remaining less than one percent was produced by Sulu, while there is no production recorded in Basilan and Tawi-Tawi. Palay production in the producing provinces of ARMM also increased, except in Basilan which recorded 70.88 percent decrease in 2018 (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Palay Production in ARMM, by Province: 2019



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Figure 2. Volume of Palay Production in ARMM, by Province:
Q1 2018 – 2019 (in Metric Tons)**

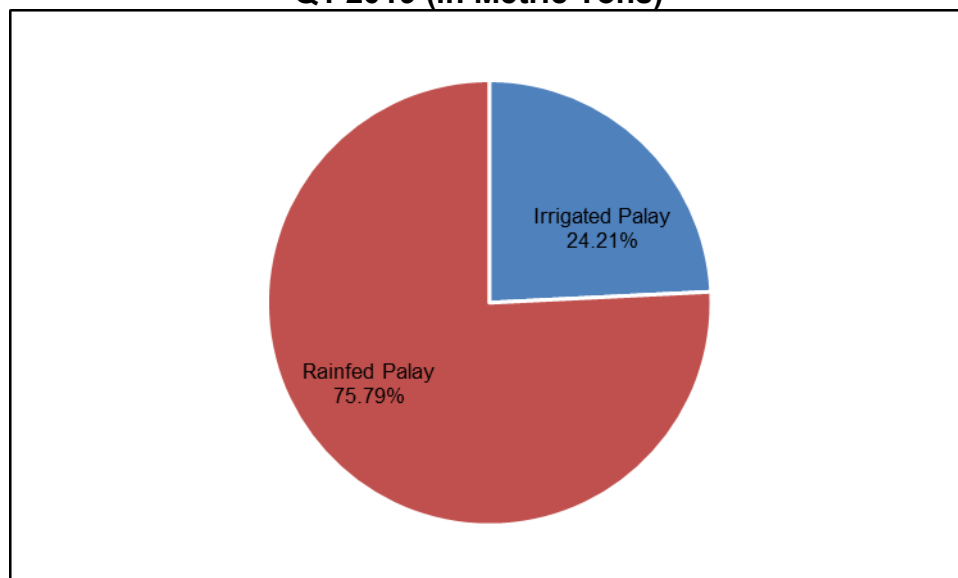


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Most of palay in ARMM was produced in rainfed farms

About 75.79 percent of the total palay production in ARMM in Q1 2019 was produced in rainfed farms, while the remaining 24.21 percent were from irrigated farms (Figure 3). Production in irrigated farms decreased by 32.62 percent; while rainfed palay increased by 5.79 percent.

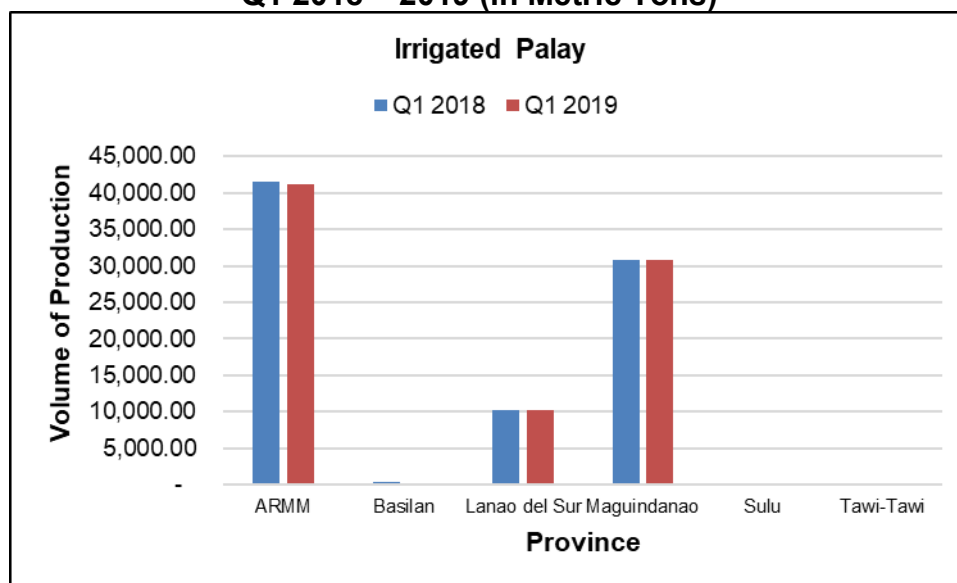
**Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Palay Production in ARMM, by Farmtype:
Q1 2019 (in Metric Tons)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The provincial ranking in terms of level of palay production in both farm types was the same with that of the total palay production. Palay in Basilan and Maguindanao decreased by 67.00 percent and 0.04 percent, respectively (Figure 4). On the other hand, production in Lanao del Sur has no significant change during the period; while there is no production recorded in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi.

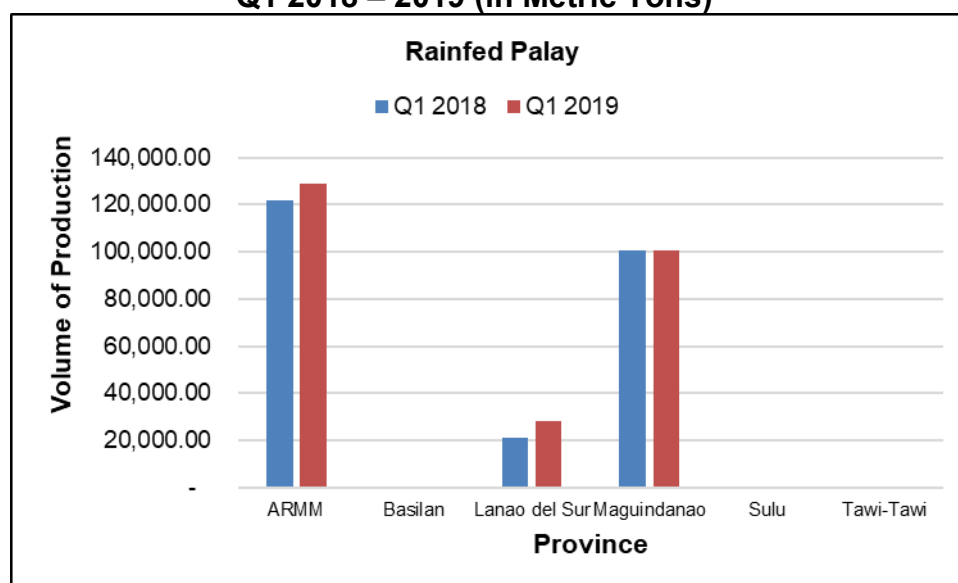
Figure 4. Volume of Irrigated Palay Production in ARMM, by Province: Q1 2018 – 2019 (in Metric Tons)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Production of rainfed palay in Lanao del Sur increased by 34.29 percent; while production in Maguindanao decreased by 0.13 percent (Figure 5). Moreover, there was no production recorded in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi during the period.

**Figure 5. Volume of Rainfed Palay Production in ARMM, by Province:
Q1 2018 – 2019 (in Metric Tons)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Palay and Corn Production Survey

Palay Production Survey and Corn Production Survey (PPS and CPS) are some of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). These generate estimates and forecasts on palay and corn production, area and yield and other production-related data that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay/rice.

Definition of Terms:

Palay Household – the sample household operates an agricultural land, whole or part of which is palay area within the nine-month period, or the land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to palay production. Specifically, any of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- a. Household harvested palay during the reference quarter;
- b. Household has standing palay crop in the farm;
- c. Household intends to plant within the succeeding quarter; and
- d. The land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to palay production.

Non-Palay Household – household operates an agricultural land which is not intended for/devoted to palay production, i.e., zero palay production, no standing palay crop and planting intention.

Corn Household – the sample household operates an agricultural land, whole or part of which is corn area within the nine-month period, or the land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to palay production. Specifically, any of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- a. Household harvested corn during the reference quarter;
- b. Household has standing corn crop in the farm;

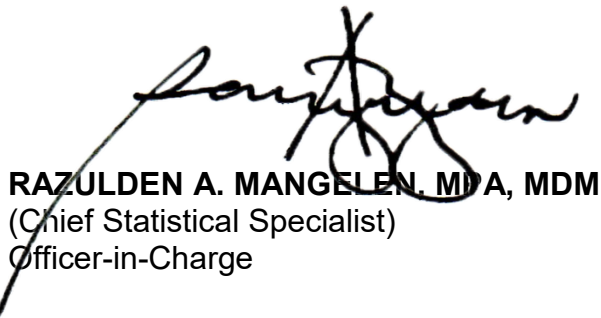
- c. Household intends to plant within the succeeding quarter; and
- d. The land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to corn production.

Non-Corn Household – household operates an agricultural land which is not intended for/devoted to corn production, i.e., zero corn production, no standing corn crop and planting intention.

Technical Notes:

Production refers to the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. For palay and corn, harvest area refers to the actual area harvested/to be harvested during the reference quarter. Estimates and forecasts of production and harvest area of palay and corn are generated from the Quarterly Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) of which there are four survey rounds in a year that is January, April, July and October. The following are the data taken from these surveys:

- a. Production estimates of the previous quarter for each survey round;
- b. Forecast one quarter ahead based on the standing crop; and
- c. Forecast two quarters ahead based on planning intentions.



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