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PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
 AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

SPECIAL RELEASE

Other crops Production in ARMM increased by 2.95 percent in the year 2017

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OTHER CROPS

Situationer



HIGHLIGHTS

The production of Fruits, Vegetables, and Non-Food and Industrial Crops (NFICs) in ARMM increased by 2.95 percent in 2017 compared with that of the previous year. This growth was significantly attributed to the production of sugarcane (+204.7 percent), rubber (+9.90 percent), banana (+6.75 percent) and cassava (+2.94 percent).

The production increased to 3,206,113.89 metric tons in 2016 from 3,114,135.02 metric tons 2016.

OTHER CROPS SITUATIONER IN ARMM YEAR 2016 AND 2017

Production of Other Crops in ARMM increased by 2.95 percent in the year 2017

ARMM ranked number 4 in the production of fruits, vegetables and non-food and industrial crops (NFICs) among the six regions in Mindanao. This accounted to 11.35 percent of Mindanao's production in 2017. In the same year, the production grew up to 3,206,113.89 metric tons from 3,114,135.02 metric tons, which accounted to 2.95 percent growth rate. This growth was significantly attributed to the productions of sugarcane (up by 204.7%), rubber (cuplump, up by 9.90%), cassava (up by 2.94%) and banana (Cavendish, Lakatan and Saba, up by 6.75%).

Fruits production in ARMM grew by 6.17 percent in 2017

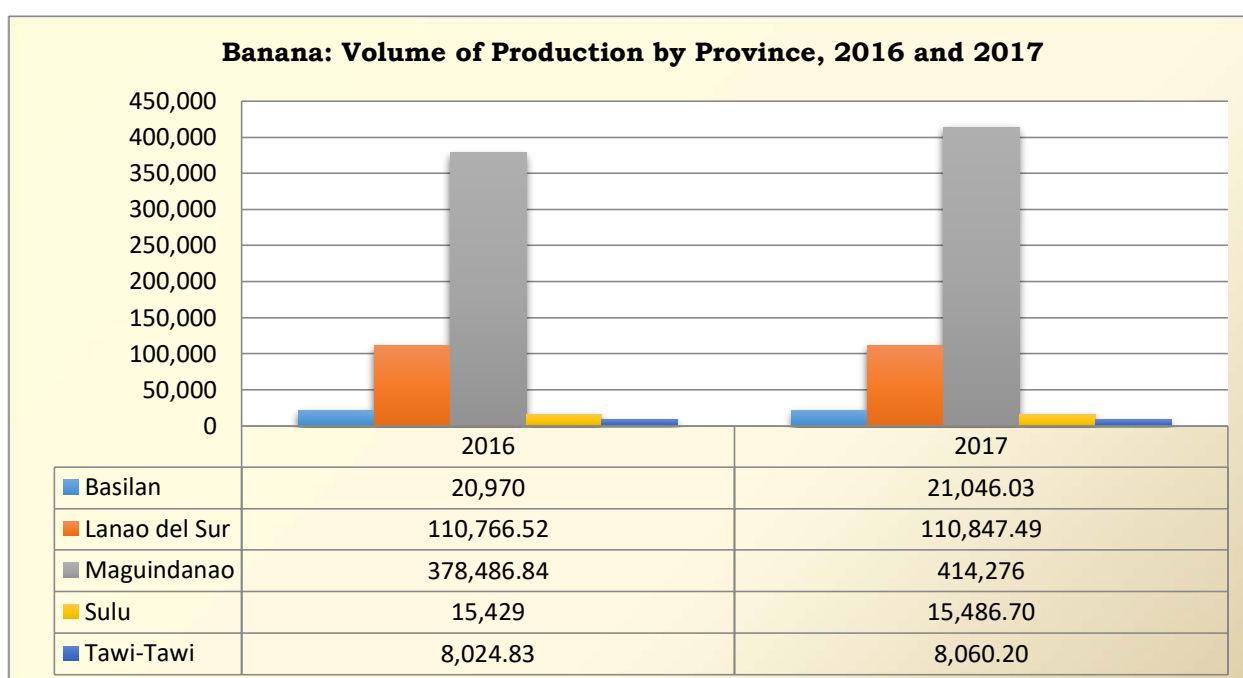
In 2017, the production of fruits was estimated at 596,337.68 metric tons, which resulted from the 6.17 percent growth from the 561,682.49 metric tons in 2016.

A review of the top five fruit commodities for 2017 showed a 6.75 percent production increase to a total of 569,716.42 metric tons of banana from the 533,677.2 metric tons of production in the previous year. Moreover, production of mango and papaya also increased by 2.68 percent and 1.79 percent in 2017 to a total of 12,198.08 metric tons and 2,591.2 metric tons, respectively.

However, there was a drastic 15.91 percent decrease in the production of durian from 6,916.9 metric tons in 2016 to 5,816.38 metric tons in 2017. Also, there was a more drastic decrease of 29.0 percent in lanzones production, from 3,035.34 metric tons in 2016 to 2,154.97 metric tons in 2017.

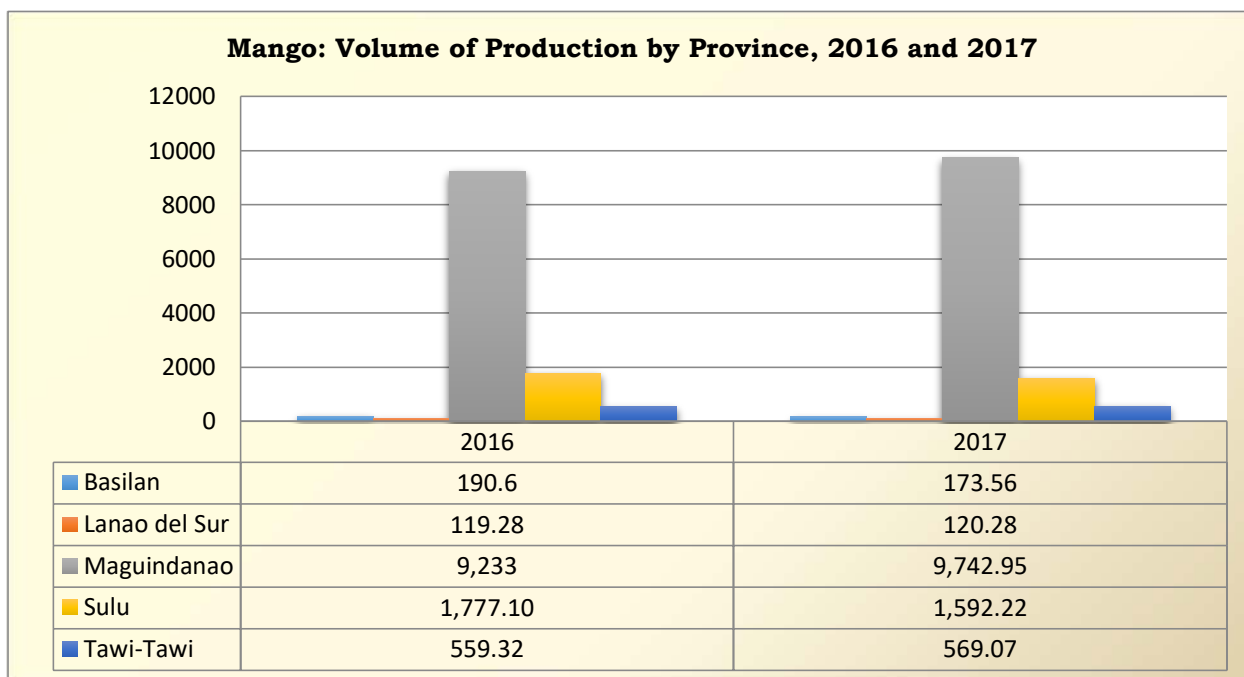
In 2017, ARMM ranked 2nd in durian and lanzones production, 4th in banana production, 12th in papaya production, and 13th in mango production in the Philippines.

TOP FIVE FRUITS PRODUCED IN ARMM (2016 to 2017)



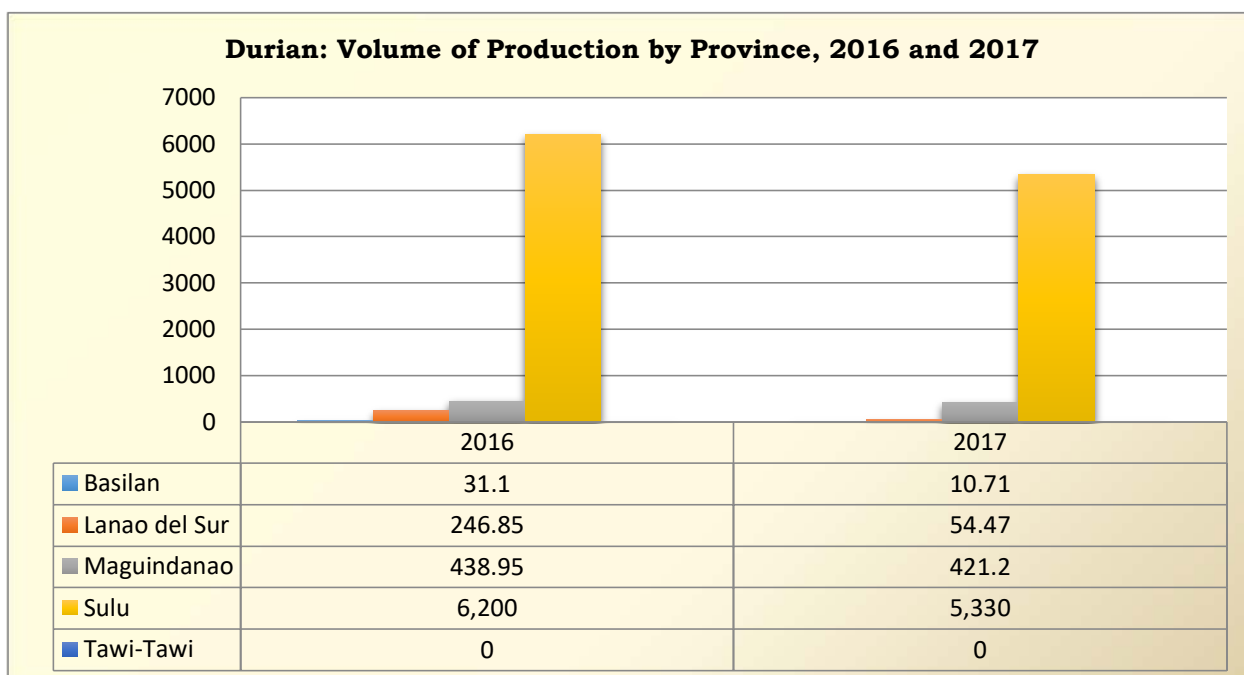
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The province of Maguindanao produced 414,276 metric tons of banana in 2017, making it the top producer of the fruit (**Cavendish, Lakatan, Saba and other varieties**) in the region.



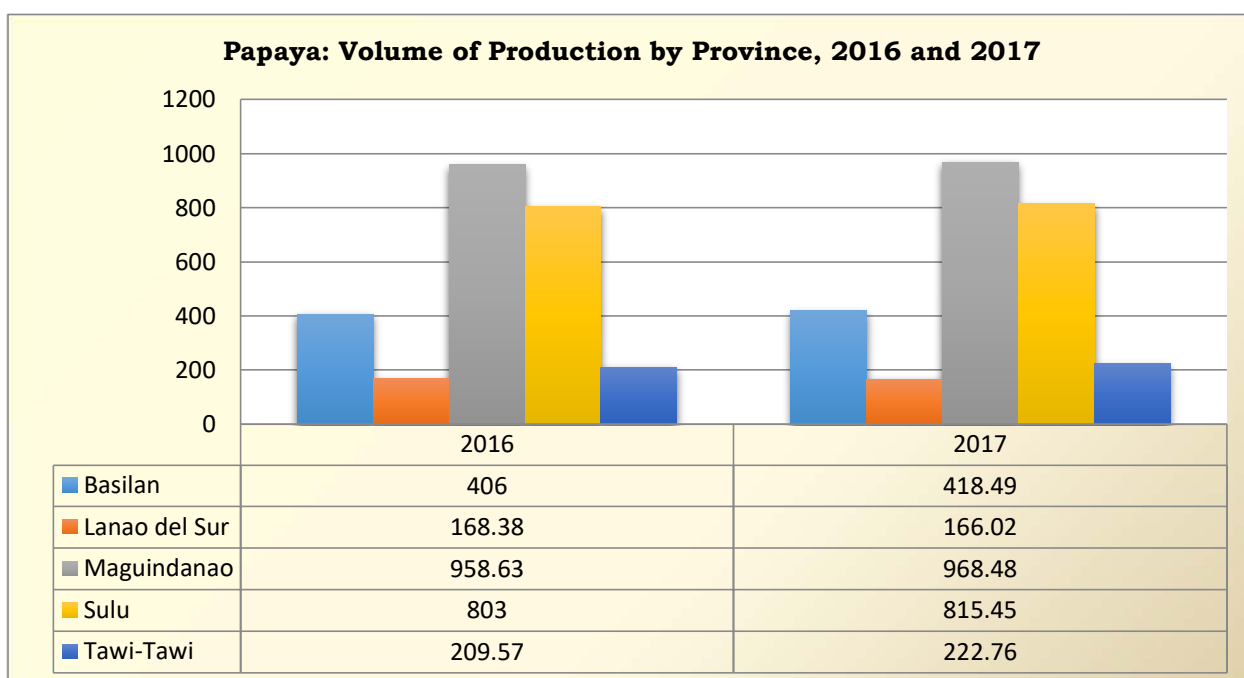
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

For mango production, the province of Maguindanao was still the top producer for 2017 in ARMM. It recorded a 9,742.95 metric tons of production, which accounted 79.87 percent of the region's production.



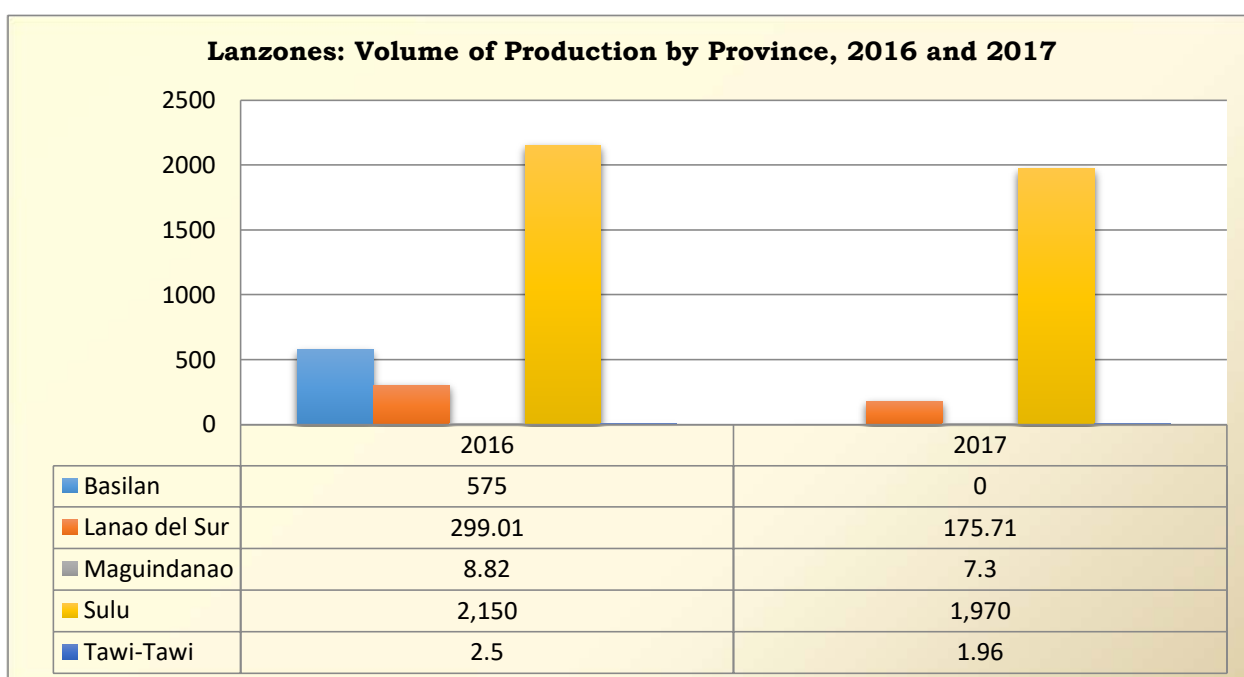
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Durian production of Sulu in 2017 was very remarkable. The province produced 5,330 metric tons which made all the other provinces seven times behind in production.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In the papaya production, the province of Maguindanao prevailed in the region in 2017. Maguindanao produced 968.48 metric tons of papayas which represents 37.38 percent of the region's production.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Sulu made it to the number one spot in lanzones production for 2017 with 1,970 metric tons, despite the 9.30 percent decrease in the production.

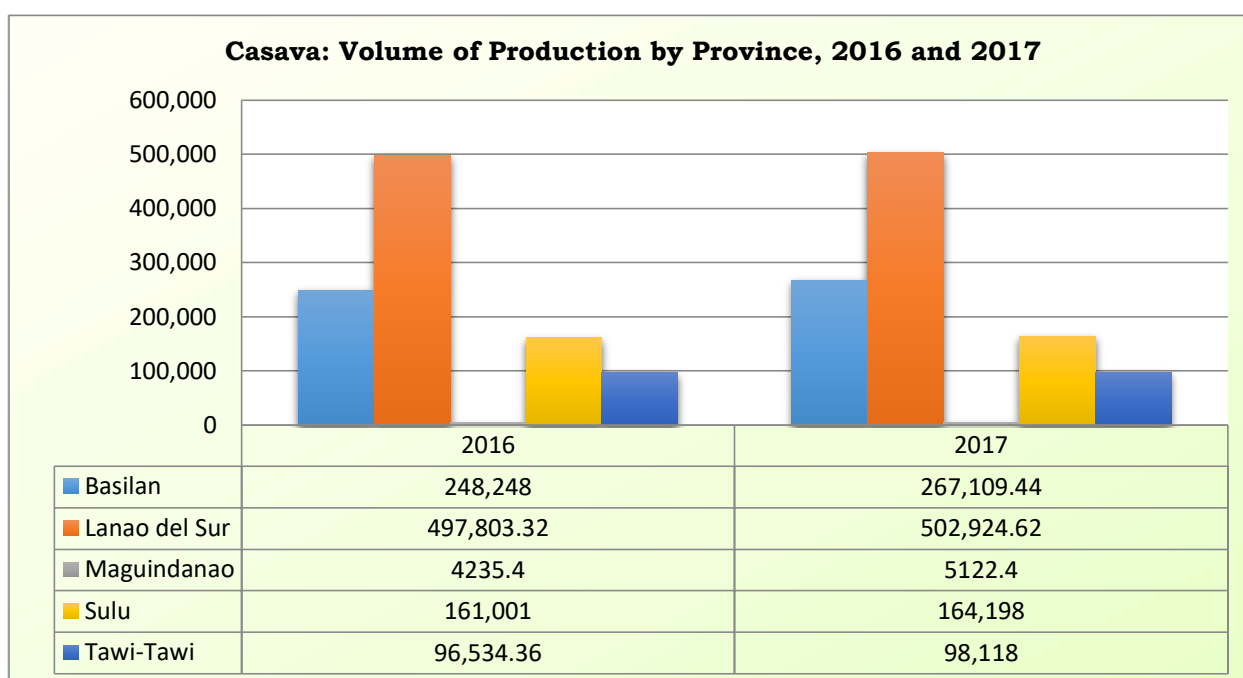
ARMM vegetable production increased by 2.88 percent in 2015

In 2017, the vegetable production of ARMM was estimated at 1,072,130.23 metric tons, with an increase of 2.88 percent from the 1,042,091.76 metric tons of production in 2016. The region is recorded as the top producer vegetables in Mindanao in 2017 and Northern Mindanao was the number 2 at 890,876.09 metric tons. On the other hand, Caraga is the least producing region in Mindanao with 92,497.13 metric tons of vegetables.

TOP FIVE VEGETABLE PRODUCED IN ARMM (2016 to 2017)

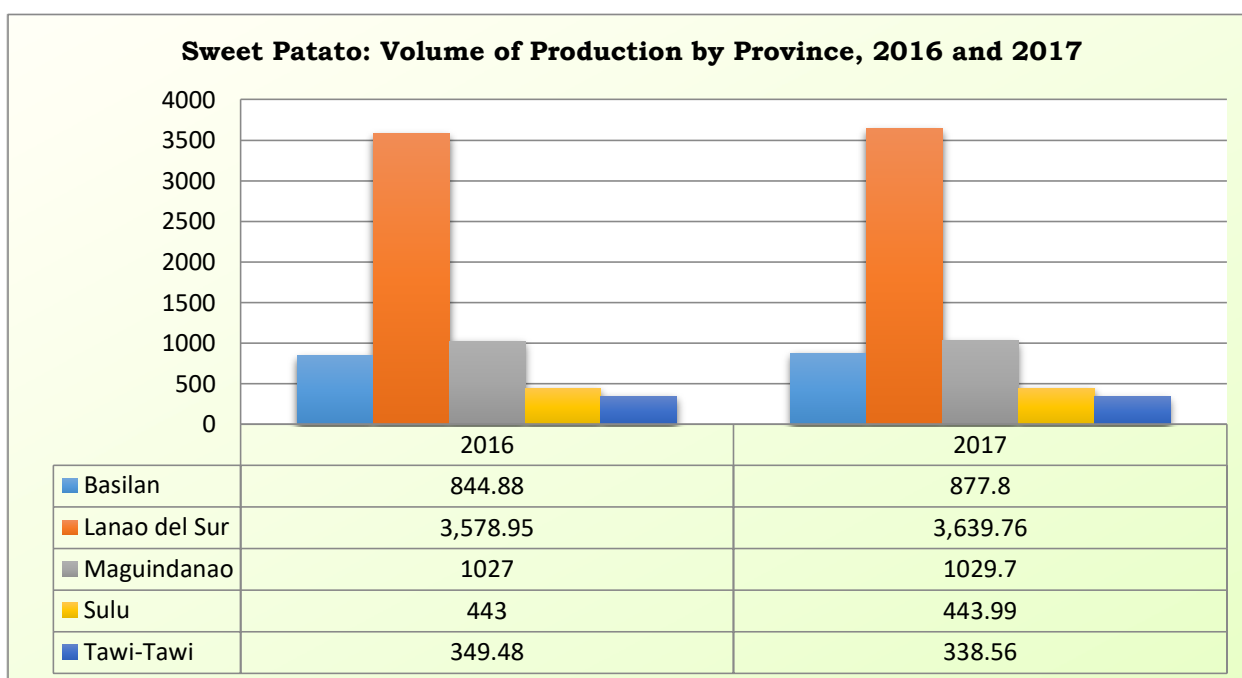
A review of the top five vegetables produced in ARMM in 2017 recorded a production of 1,037,472.46 metric tons of cassava, which posted a 2.94 percent increase from 2016. There was a production of 6,329.81 metric tons of sweet potato posting a 1.39 percent increase, a production of 2,630.43 metric tons of mungo beans posting a 0.04 percent increase, a production of 1,552.19 metric tons of squash fruits posting a 2.09 percent increase and a production of 1,014.14 metric tons of taro or gabi with an increase of 1.03 percent.

ARMM was the top producing region for cassava and 5th in mungo production in the Philippines in 2017. On the other hand, the region was at the bottom in terms of potato, squash fruits, and taro or gabi production in the same period.



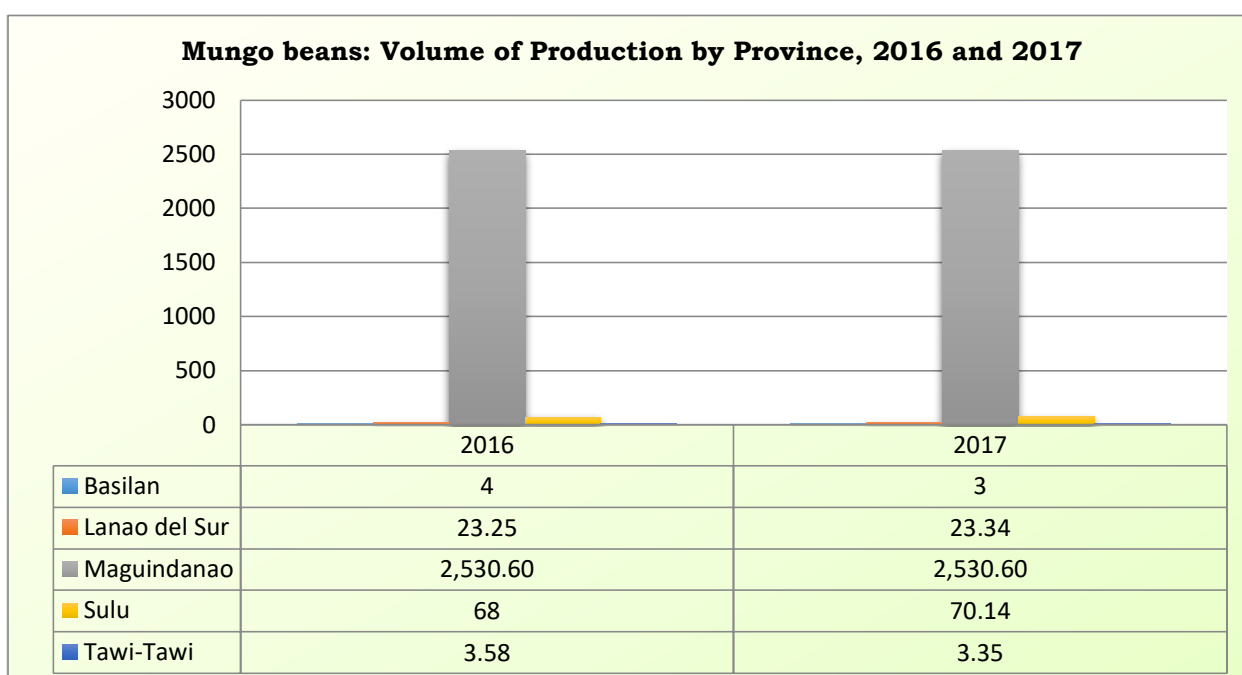
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Lanao del Sur had produced 502,924.62 metric tons of cassava in 2017 which was almost half of the region's production.



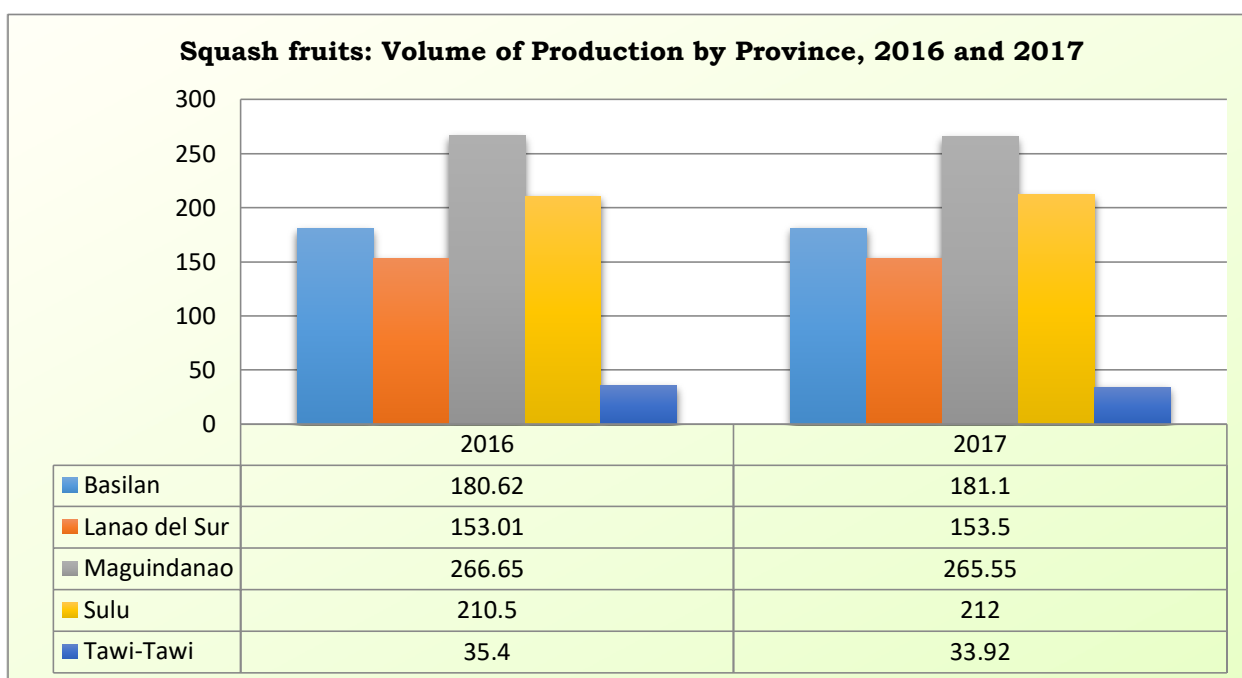
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The province of Lanao del Sur was also the top producer of sweet potatoes. It was estimated at 3,639.76 metric tons production in 2017. It produced more than half of the region's production, accounted to 57.50 percent.



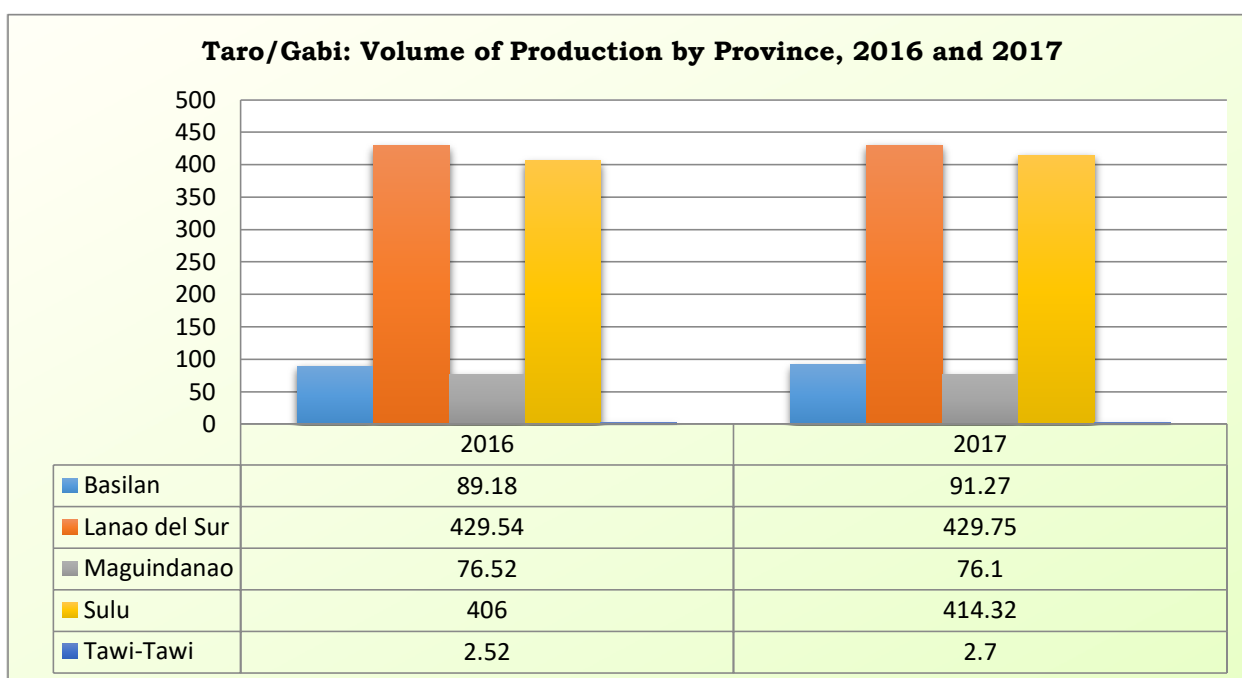
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Maguindanao is the top producer mungo beans for 2016 and 2017 in the region. The province produced 2,530.6 metric tons in 2017, which was 96.20 percent of the region's production.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Maguindanao also made it to the number one spot in squash fruits production in 2017, with 265.55 metric tons comprising almost one-third of the region's production.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

For taro or gabi production, the province of Lanao del Sur also occupied the top spot among the other provinces in 2017, with 429.75 metric tons, which was 42.38 percent of the region's production.

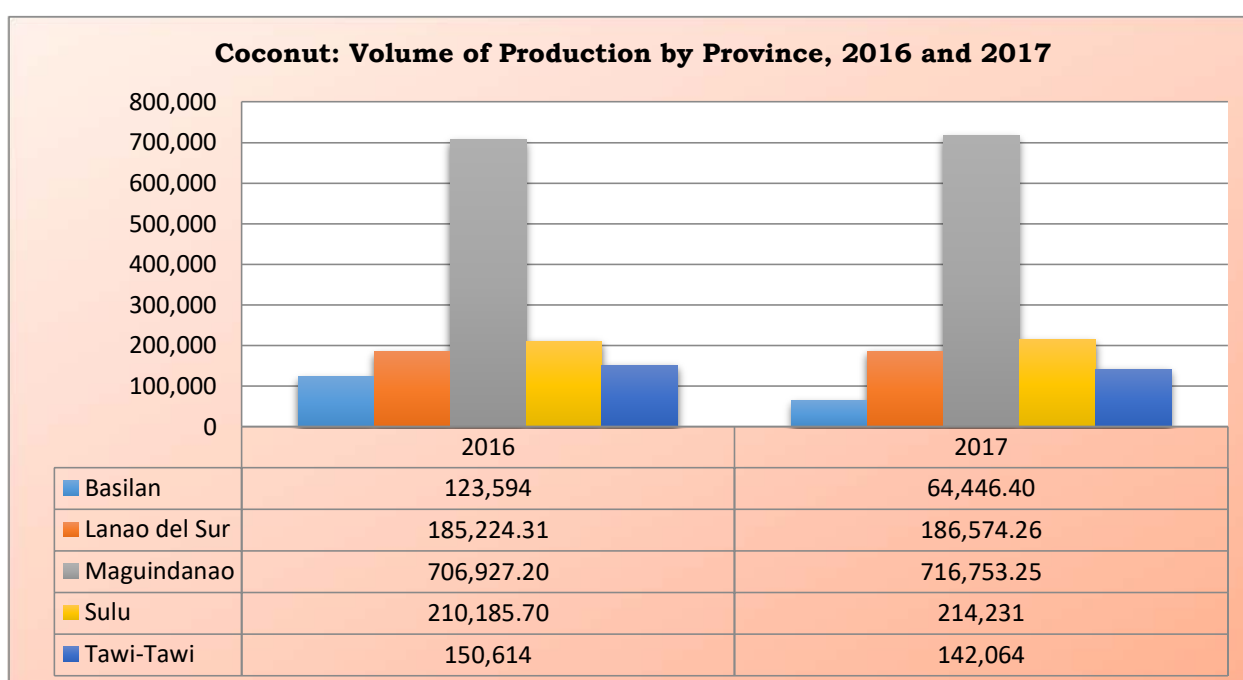
TOP FIVE NFICs PRODUCED IN ARMM (2016 to 2017)

NFICs production increased by 1.81 percent in 2017

From 1,510,360.77 metric tons in 2016, the production of non-food and industrial crops (NFICs) of ARMM increased by 1.81 percent to a total of 1,537,645.98 metric tons in 2017.

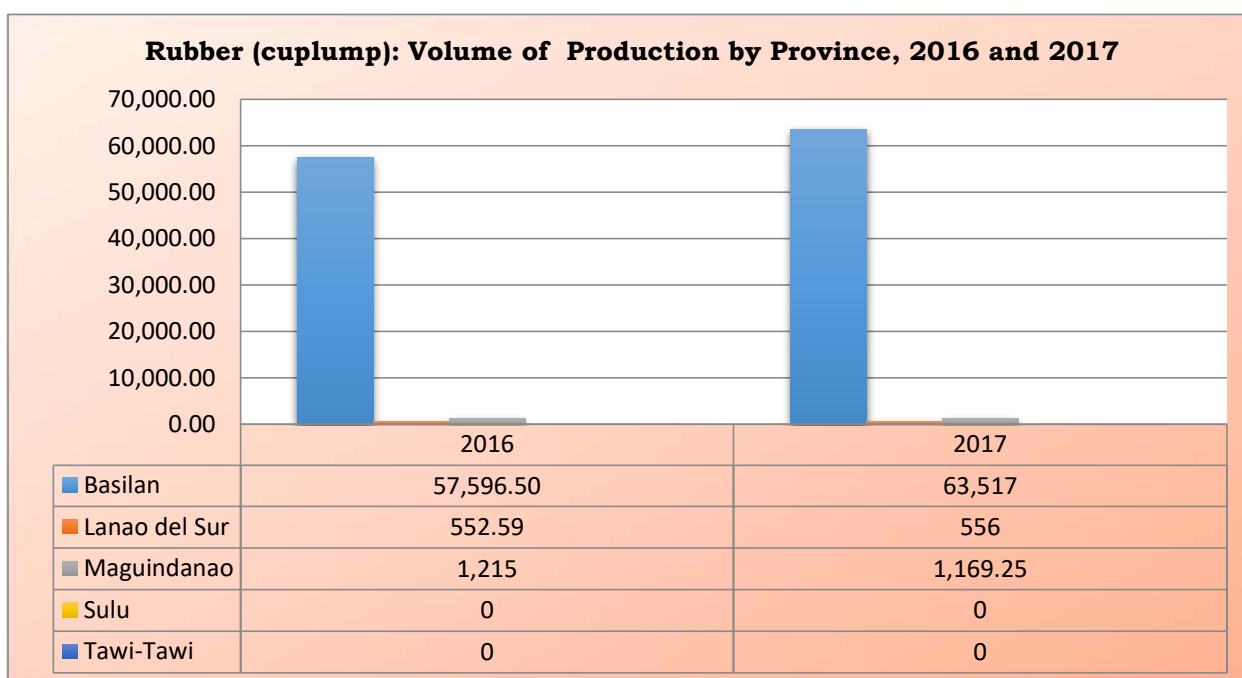
In 2017, the top five NFICs produced in ARMM were coconut, rubber (cuplump), sugarcane, coffee and oil palm. The production of coconut decreased by 3.81 percent to a total production of 1,324,068.91 metric tons. Moreover, rubber (cuplump) production was estimated at 65,242.25 metric tons, posting 9.90 percent increase. The production of sugarcane was estimated at 109,894.28 metric tons, with a massive increase of 204.70 percent, while the production of oil palm was estimated at 23,435.18 metric tons with an increase of 1.45 percent. On the other hand, the production of coffee had 1.39 percent decrease, estimated at 10,197.53 metric tons.

ARMM ranked 3rd in coconut and coffee production, 4th in palm production, 5th in coconut production, and 11th in sugarcane production in the Philippines in 2017.



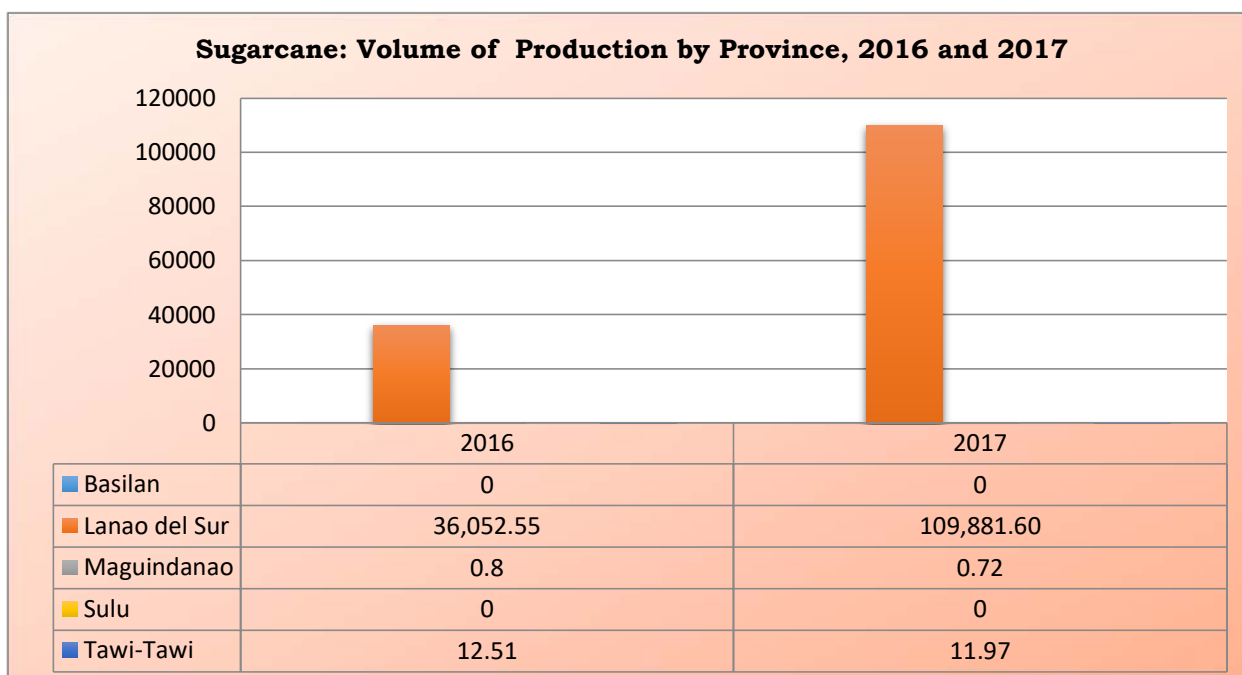
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Maguindanao produced an impressive coconut production in 2017 estimated at 716,753.25 metric tons with an increase of 1.39, which accounted to 54.13 percent of the region's production.



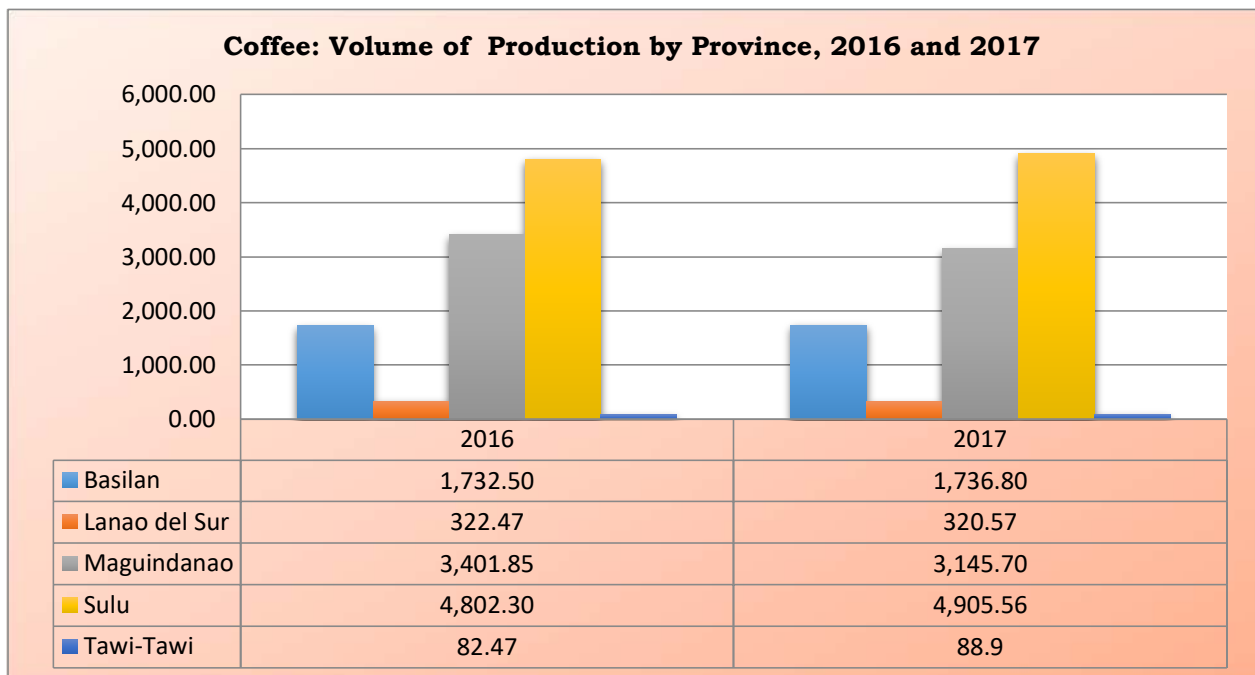
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Basilan was the top rubber-producing province in ARMM, with 63,517 metric tons in 2017, posting a 10.28 percent increase in its production.



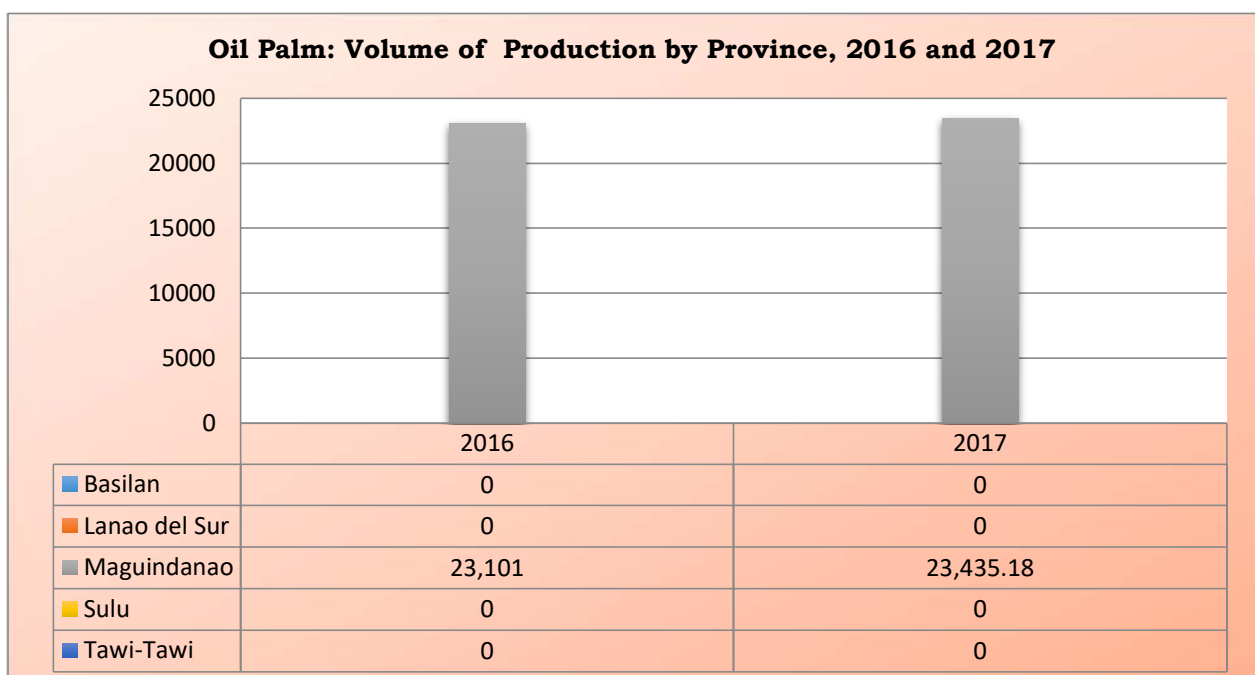
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The province of Lanao del Sur was the number one in sugarcane production in 2017. It produced 109,881.60 metric tons, that is three times higher than the production of all other four provinces in total.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Sulu was the top in ARMM for coffee production with 4,905.56 metric tons in 2017. Sulu's production of coffee in 2017 contributed to 48.11 percent to the region's total production.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The province of Maguindanao was the only producer of oil palm in the region in 2017. It produced 23,435.18 metric tons, posting a 1.45 percent increase.

Technical Notes on Concepts and Definitions

Crop Production is the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved etc. Excluded are those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand and force majeure or fortuitous events, etc.

Industrial Crops are crops that are used as inputs to other industries.

Major Crops refers to the top 19 crops in the Philippines, other than palay and corn which collectively account for more than 60 percent of the total volume of crop production. These include coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mungo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi and rubber

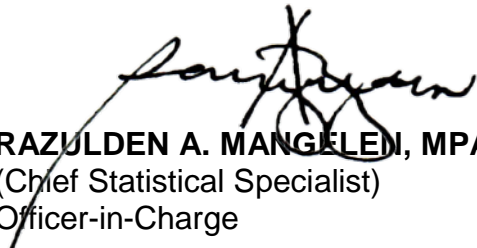
Minor Crops are all the remaining crops other than the major crops. This group accounts for about 40 percent of the total crop production.

Non-Food Crops are crops other than those used for food consumption. These are crops grown for their aesthetic values such as ornamental plants and cut-flowers. These also include agriculture-derived products such as rice hay and coconut leaves.

Priority Crops is the identified national banner crops and various regional priority crops of the then Key Commercial Crops Development Program (KCCDP), now High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP) and crops under the Key Commodity Road Maps of the Department of Agriculture, which are being developed because of their industrial and commercial potentials.

Root Crops are crops with well-developed underground edible roots. They are classified into roots and tubers. Roots, which are more starchy and rich in carbohydrates, include gabi, ubi and white potato. Tubers include beets, radish, carrots and turnips.

Vegetable Crops are mostly temporary crops which are either classified agronomically as such or based on purpose for which they are used, like jackfruit which on its young stage, is classified as vegetable.



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