



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Q1 2020 Palay Production in BARMM

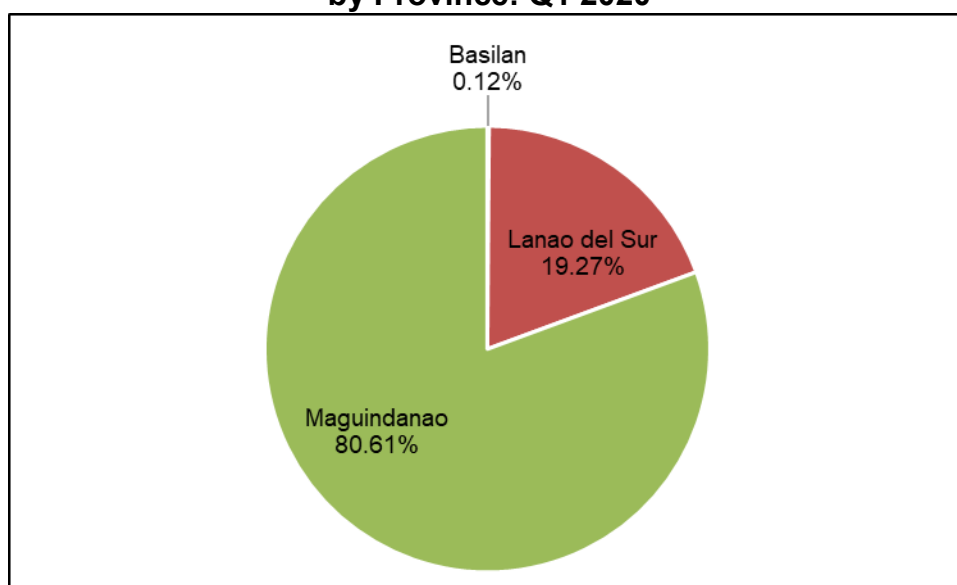
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### Palay production in BARMM increased by 15.61 percent in Q1 2020

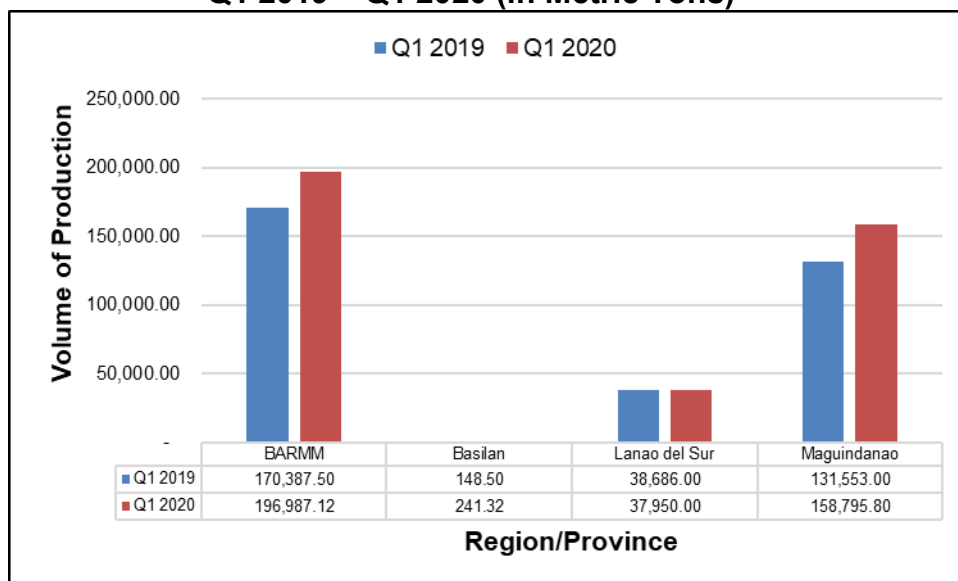
The total palay production in BARMM increased by 15.61 percent in Q1 2020, from 170,387.50 metric tons (MT) in Q1 2019 to 196,987.12 MT in Q1 2020. More than half or 80.61 percent of palay in the region during this period was produced in Maguindanao, while 19.27 percent was produced in Lanao del Sur (Figure 1). The remaining less than one percent was produced by Basilan, while there is no production recorded in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Cotabato during the said period. Palay production Basilan and Maguindanao increased by corresponding rates of 62.51 percent and 20.71 percent. On the other hand, production in Lanao del Sur decreased by 1.90 percent (Figure 2).

**Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Palay Production in BARMM, by Province: Q1 2020**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Figure 2. Volume of Palay Production in BARMM, by Province: Q1 2019 – Q1 2020 (in Metric Tons)**

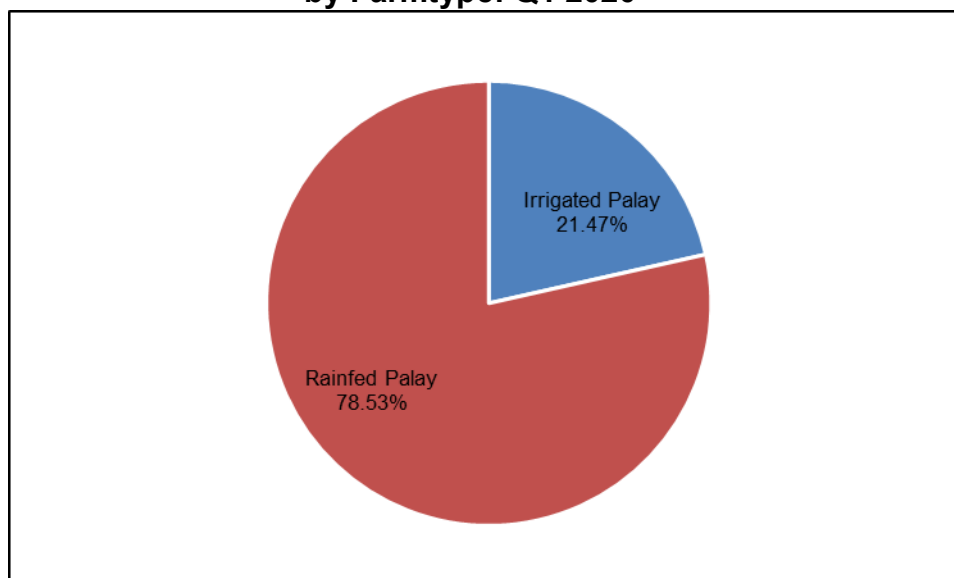


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Most of palay in BARMM was produced in rainfed farms**

About 78.53 percent of the total palay production in BARMM in Q1 2020 was produced in rainfed farms, while the remaining 21.47 percent was from irrigated farms (Figure 3). Production in rainfed farms increased by 19.79 percent; while production of irrigated palay also increased by 2.54 percent.

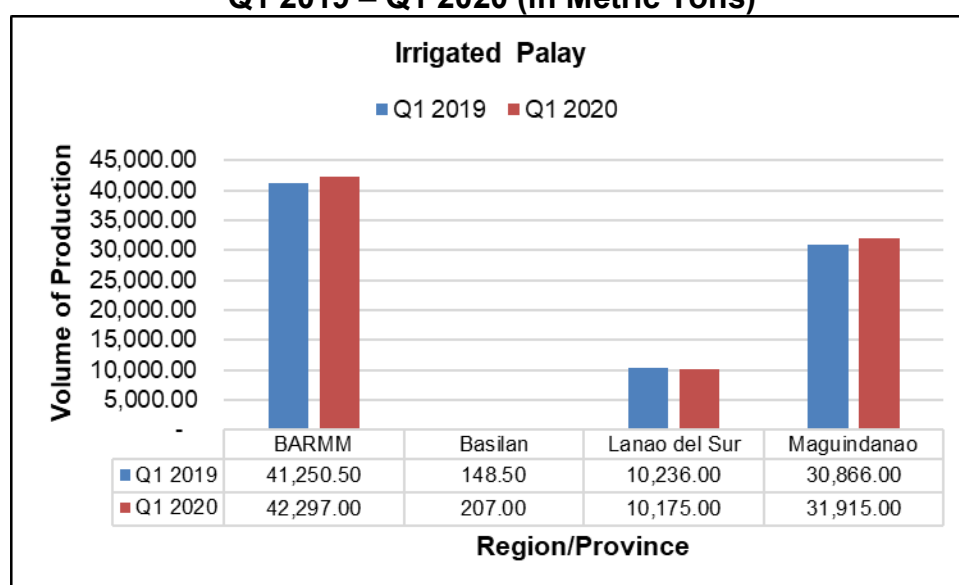
**Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Palay Production in BARMM, by Farmtype: Q1 2020**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Irrigated palay in Basilan and Maguindanao increased by 39.39 percent and 3.40 percent, respectively (Figure 4). On the other hand, production in Lanao del Sur decreased by 0.60 percent, while there was no production in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Cotabato during this period.

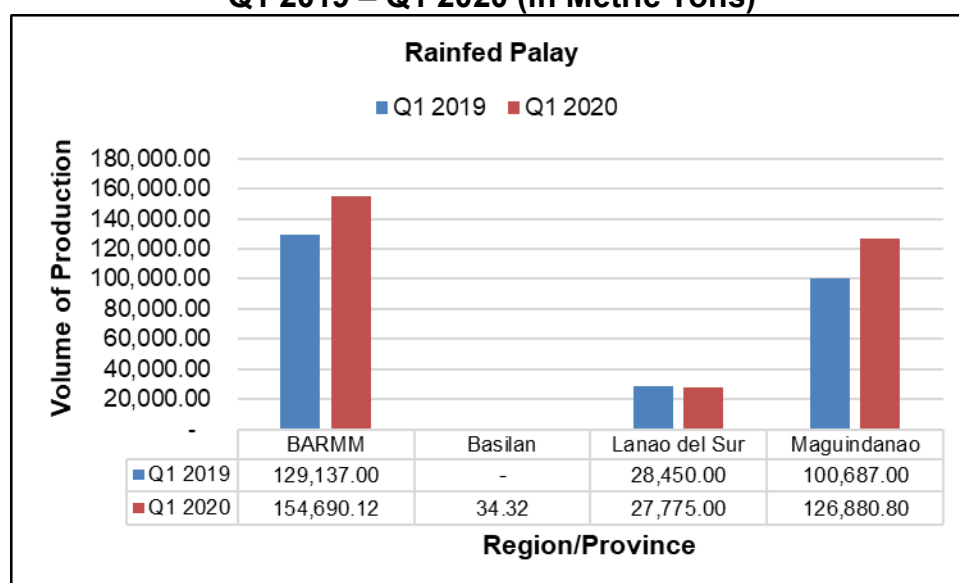
**Figure 4. Volume of Irrigated Palay Production in BARMM, by Province: Q1 2019 – Q1 2020 (in Metric Tons)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Production of rainfed palay in BARMM increased by 19.79 percent. The same trend was recorded in the production in Maguindanao which increased by 26.02 percent. Basilan recorded a 34.32 MT production in Q1 2020, but no production in the previous year of the same period. Moreover, there is also no production in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Cotabato during this period (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Volume of Rainfed Palay Production in BARMM, by Province: Q1 2019 – Q1 2020 (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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