

# SPECIAL RELEASE

**Non-food and Industrial Commercial Crops increased by 1.34 percent in 2017**

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## NFICCs

### Situationer

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Non-Food and  
Industrial  
Commercial Crops



PSA Website: <http://www.psa.gov.ph>

#### HIGHLIGHTS

*The production of Non-food and Industrial Commercial Crops (NFICCs) in Maguindanao, as of 2017, grew up by 1.34 percent compared to its production in 2016. This minimal growth was attributed to the production of chrysanthemum (up by 20 percent), oil palm (up by 1.45 percent), coconut (up by 1.39 percent) and tobacco (down by 28.13 percent).*

*The production grew up to 744,534.84 metric tons from 734,679.81 metric tons, adding over 9,855.03 metric tons to its 2016 production.*

## NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL CROPS IN MAGUINDANAO YEAR 2016 AND 2017

### NFICCs production in Maguindanao increased by 1.34 percent in the year 2017

The province of Maguindanao ranked number one in the production of non-food and industrial commercial crops (NFICCs) among the other provinces in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). This production accounted to 48.30 percent of ARMM's total production in 2017. In the same year, the production grew up to 744,534.84 metric tons from 734,679.81 metric tons, which accounted to 1.34 percent growth rate. This growth was significantly attributed to the productions of chrysanthemum (up by 20 percent), oil palm (up by 1.45 percent), coconut (up by 1.39 percent) and tobacco (down by 28.13 percent).

**Table 1. Production of Top Five Non-Food and Industrial Commercial Crops (in metric tons): Maguindanao, 2016 and 2017**

Name of Crop	Year	
	2016	2017
Coconut	706,927.20	716,753.25
Oil Palm	23,101.00	23,453.18
Coffee	3,401.85	3,145.70
Rubber	1,215.00	1,169.25
Abaca	27.90	25.75

Source: *Philippines Statistics Authority*

**Coconut production is a trend in the NFICCs production in 2017**

In 2017, the production of NFICCs was estimated at 744,534.84 metric tons, with 1.34 percent growth from the 734,679.81 metric tons in 2016.

A review of the top five fruit commodity for 2017 showed a production of 716,753.25 metric tons of coconut from 706,927.20 metric tons in 2016, which posted an increase of 1.39 percent and a production of 23,435.18 metric tons of oil palm from 23,101.00 metric tons in 2016, which was a 1.45 percent increase.

On the contrary, although these following crops belong to the top five crops in terms of production they have decrease in numbers. First one is a production of coffee in 2017 at 3,145.70 metric tons from 3,401.85 metric tons in 2016 with a 7.53 percent decrease. Next one is a production of rubber in 2017 at 1,169.25 metric tons from 1,215.00 metric tons in 2016 with a 3.77 percent decrease and the last one is a production of abaca in 2017 at 25.75 metric tons from 27.90 metric tons with a 7.71 percent decrease.

**Maguindanao is the top producer of NFICCs commodities.**

The province of Maguindanao ranked number one in NFICCs production in ARMM as of 2017. Looking back to its top five non-food and industrial commercial crops, the province ranked number one in coconut production accounting to 54.13 percent of the region's total production. The province was the sole producer of oil palm in the region, making it the top producer. In the coffee production, the province ranked number two, next to the province of Sulu, with a production accounting to 30.85 percent of region's total production. In the rubber production, the province ranked number two, next to the province of Basilan, with a production accounting to only 1.79 percent of the region's total production and the province ranked number three in abaca production, accounting to only 0.55 percent of the region's total production.

**Table 2. Volume of NFICCs Production, by Crop:  
Maguindanao, 2015-2017**

Name of Crop	Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Abaca	31	27.9	25.75
Cacao	2.25	2.12	2.06
Cashew (ripe fruit with nut)	..	..	..
Coconut (with husk)	664,087.53	706,927.2	716,753.25
Coffee (dried berries)	3,431.95	3,401.85	3,145.7
Cotton	..	..	..
Oil Palm (fresh fruit bunch)	22,760	23,101	23,435.18
Pili Nut (with shell)	..	..	..
Rubber (cuplump)	1,285	1,215	1,169.25
Sugarcane	8,260.14	0.8	0.72
Tobacco	5	3.59	2.58
Chrysanthemum	0.35	0.1	0.12
Gladiola	..	..	..
Orchids	0.75	0.25	0.23
Roses	1	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699,864.97</b>	<b>734,679.81</b>	<b>744,534.84</b>

(.. ) means no available data

Source: *Philippines Statistics Authority*

### **Growth of the NFICCs production positively continues through the years**

As shown in the Table 2, the total production of the province for NFICCs had been growing positively from the year 2015 to 2017. The growth achieved by the province comparing the total production in 2015 and 2017 is 6.38 percent, which denotes a significant positive growth rate; adding up to 44,699.87 metric tons in total. Although if we look into the growth of the total productions in the period 2015-2016 compared to 2016-2017, it is quite alarming. The reason is that, the growth of the total productions from one period to another period was not sustained and maintained by the producers in the province because growth achieved by the province in the period 2015-2016 is at 4.97 percent while in the period 2016-2017 it is only at 1.34 percent.

We can also name crops that really deteriorate in terms of their production through the years and support our claim in the latter paragraph about the growth of our production. Naming some, we have sugarcane from thousands of metric tons to nearly zero. We also have the tobaccos, cacaos, orchids and the chrysanthemums.



## 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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