

SPECIAL RELEASE

Other Crops production increased by 4.12 percent in 2017

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Other Crops

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HIGHLIGHTS

The production of Other crops in Maguindanao, as of 2017, grew up by 4.12 percent compared to its production in 2016. This minimal growth was attributed to the production of calamansi (up by 22.67 percent), cassava (up by 20.94 percent), banana (up by 9.46 percent), mango (up by 5.52 percent) and rambutan (down by 30.59 percent).

The production grew up to 1,199,858.23 metric tons from 1,152,325.41 metric tons, adding over 47,532.82 metric tons to its 2016 production.

OTHER CROPS IN MAGUINDANAO YEAR 2016 AND 2017

Other crops group production in Maguindanao increased by 4.12 percent in 2017

The province of Maguindanao ranked number one in the production of other crops commodities among the other provinces in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). This production accounted to 37.42 percent of ARMM's total production in 2017. In the same year, the production grew up to 1,199,858.23 metric tons from 1152325.41 metric tons, which accounted to 4.12 percent growth rate. This growth was significantly attributed to the productions of calamansi (up by 22.67 percent), cassava (up by 20.94 percent), banana (up by 9.46 percent), mango (up by 5.52 percent) and rambutan (down by 30.59 percent).

**Table 1. Production of Top Five Other Crops (in metric tons):
Maguindanao, 2016 and 2017**

Name of Crop	Year	
	2016	2017
Coconut	706,927.20	716,753.25
Banana	378,486.84	414,276.00
Oil Palm	23,101.00	23,435.18
Mango	9,233.00	9,742.95
Cassava	4,235.40	5,122.40

Source: *Philippines Statistics Authority*

Coconut production is the trend in the other crops production in 2017

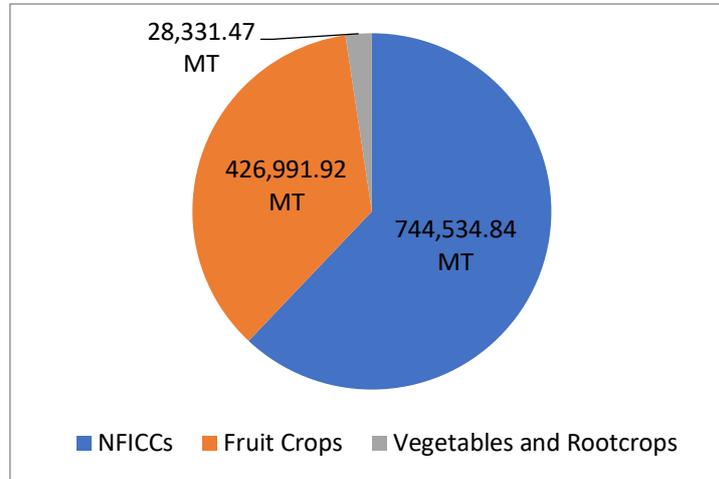
In 2017, the production of other crops commodities was estimated at 1,199,858.23 metric tons, with 4.12 percent growth from the 1,152,325.41 metric tons in 2016.

A review of the top five other crops commodities 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 414,276.00 metric tons of banana from 378,486.84 metric tons in 2016, which was a 9.46 percent increase. Another increase, oil palm production, is up by 1.45 percent, from 23,101.00 metric tons in 2016 to 23,435.18 metric tons in 2017. Mango production also increased, up by 5.52 percent, from 9,233.00 metric tons in 2016 to 9,742.95 metric tons in 2017 and cassava production also increased, up by 20.94 percent, from 4,235.40 metric tons in 2016 to 5,122.40 metric tons in 2017.

Maguindanao is the top producer of NFICCs commodities.

The province of Maguindanao ranked number one in other crops production in ARMM as of 2017. Looking back to its top five other crops commodities, 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 banana production, the province ranked number one accounting to 72.72 percent of the region's total production. The province was also the number one producer of mango in the region, producing to over 79.87 percent that of the region and the province ranked number five in cassava production accounting to only 0.49 percent of the region's total production.

Figure 1. Distribution of Other Crops Production, by sector: Maguindanao, 2017



At the end of the year 2017, other crops production was estimated to 1,199,858.23 metric tons. Looking at the distribution of its production by sector, we can say that the NFICCs cover 62.05 percent of the total production. Fruit crops are accounted to 35.59 percent and vegetables and rootcrops are accounted to the remaining 2.36 percent.

Table 2. Volume of Other Crops Production, by sector: Maguindanao, 2017

Sector	Year		
	2015	2016	2017
NFICCs	699,864.97	734,679.81	744,534.84
Fruit Crops	385,086.49	390,428.65	426,991.92
Vegetables and Rootcrops	26,870.34	27,216.95	28,331.47
TOTAL	1,111,821.00	1,152,325.41	1,199,858.23

Source: *Philippines Statistics Authority*

Growth of the Other Crops group production positively continues through the years

As shown in the Table 2, the total production of the province for other crops commodities 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 7.92 percent, which denotes a significant positive growth rate; adding up to 88,037.23 metric tons in total. Looking in to the growth of the total productions in the periods 2015-2016 compared to 2016-2017, it is also growing along a positive trend because the growth achieved by the province in the periods 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 is 3.64 percent and 4.12 percent respectively. If we also look at the growth of each sector of the other crops commodities, we can say that they are also growing along a positive trend and it means that the producers in the province had sustain their production performances.



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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