



SPECIAL RELEASE

2019 Palay Performance in the Cordillera

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Production

- In 2019, the Philippines produced 18,814,827 metric tons (MT) of palay, harvested from a total area of 4,651,489.68 hectares (ha). The production decreased by 1.3 percent (251,266.65 MT) compared to previous year's 19,066,094 MT.

Table 1. Palay Production by Region, Philippines: CY 2019

| Region | Production (MT) | % Share |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| PHILIPPINES | 18,814,827 | 100.0 |
| CAR | 418,321 | 2.2 |
| ILOCOS REGION | 1,851,265 | 9.8 |
| CAGAYAN VALLEY | 2,644,702 | 14.1 |
| CENTRAL LUZON | 3,730,180 | 19.8 |
| CALABARZON | 380,782 | 2.0 |
| MIMAROPA | 1,195,197 | 6.4 |
| BICOL REGION | 1,192,904 | 6.3 |
| WESTERN VISAYAS | 2,077,790 | 11.0 |
| CENTRAL VISAYAS | 223,087 | 1.2 |
| EASTERN VISAYAS | 900,246 | 4.8 |
| ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA | 677,437 | 3.6 |
| NORTHERN MINDANAO | 761,139 | 4.0 |
| DAVAO REGION | 450,369 | 2.4 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 1,187,279 | 6.3 |
| CARAGA | 449,370 | 2.4 |
| ARMM | 674,761 | 3.6 |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Central Luzon remained the top producer of palay among the regions, contributing the biggest share with 19.8 percent, followed by Cagayan Valley with 14.1 percent, and Western Visayas with 11.0 percent. On the other hand, Central Visayas produced the least with 1.2 percent, followed by CALABARZON with 2.0 percent, and CAR at 2.2 percent.
- The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) ranked 14th with 2.2 percent or equivalent to 418,321 MT share to the national palay production, harvested from a total area of 110,763 hectares. The average yield was at 3.78 MT/Ha.

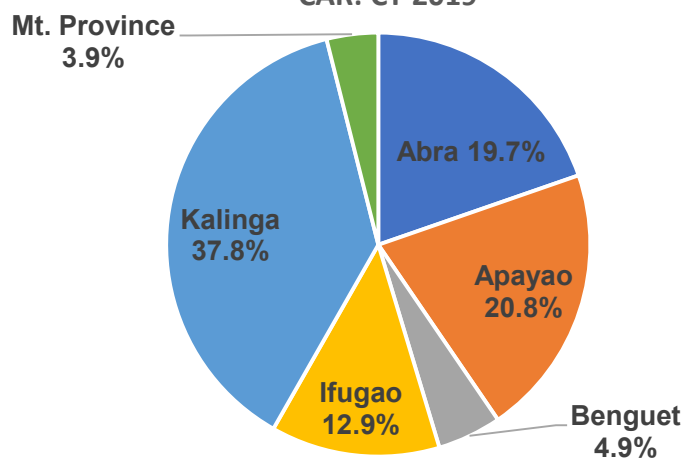
Table 2. Palay Production by Ecosystem, CAR: CY 2018-2019 (in metric tons)

| ITEM | Year | | % share to total production | % change |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| Total Production | 391,105 | 418,321 | 100 | 7 |
| Irrigated | 349,285 | 363,372 | 86.9 | 4.0 |
| Rainfed | 34,380 | 46,647 | 11.2 | 37.7 |
| Upland | 7,440 | 8,301 | 2.0 | 11.6 |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Palay production of the Cordillera increased by 7 percent (27,216 MT) as compared to previous year's production output of 391,105 MT
- All type of palay ecosystem increased, irrigated palay increased by 4 percent (14,087 MT), rainfed palay by 37.7 percent (12,268 MT), and upland palay by 11.6 percent (861 MT).
- As to production by ecosystem, irrigated palay had the highest production with 86.9 percent, followed by rainfed palay with 11.2 percent, and upland palay with 2.0 percent.

Figure 1. Percentage Distribution of Palay Production, CAR: CY 2019



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among provinces, Kalinga produced the highest with 37.8 percent (158,284.81 MT), followed by Apayao with 20.8 percent (86,819 MT), and Abra with 19.7 percent (82,430 MT). On the other hand, Mountain Province produced the least with 3.9 percent (16,400 MT).

Harvested Area

- In 2019, a total of 110,763 Ha harvested area was recorded in the Cordillera, a decrease of 0.6 percent (624 Ha) from 111,387.00 Ha in 2018. The same trend was observed for Irrigated and Upland palay ecosystem, but an increasing trend was observed for Rainfed type of palay ecosystem.

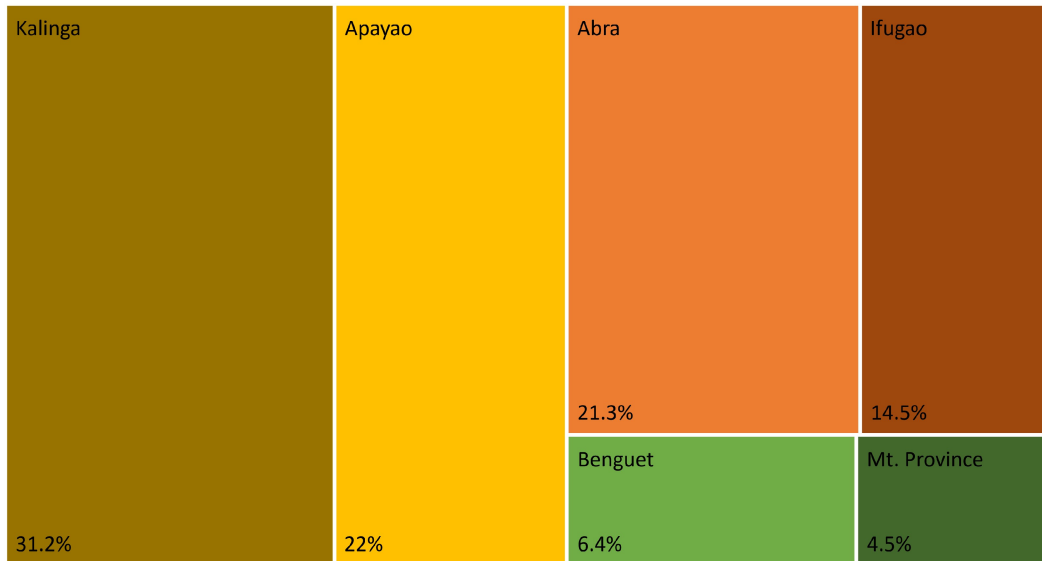
Table 3. Palay Harvested Area by Ecosystem, CAR: CY 2018-2019 (in hectares)

| ITEM | Year | | % share to total area | % change |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| Total harvested area | 111,387.00 | 110,763.00 | 100 | (0.6) |
| Irrigated | 90,420.00 | 90,312.00 | 81.5 | (0.1) |
| Rainfed | 15,256.00 | 15,615.00 | 14.1 | 2.4 |
| Upland | 5,711.00 | 4,836.00 | 4.4 | (15.3) |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Irrigated areas accounted for 81.5 percent of the total harvested area, followed by rainfed areas with 14.1 percent, and upland areas with 4.4 percent.

Figure 2. Map Distribution of Palay Harvested Area by Province, CAR: CY 2017



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Among provinces, Kalinga had the largest harvested area with 31.2 percent (34,579 Ha), followed by Apayao with 22 percent (24,398 Ha), and Abra with 21.3 percent (23,542 Ha). Meanwhile, Mountain Province had the smallest harvested area with 4.5 percent (5,021 Ha).

Yield

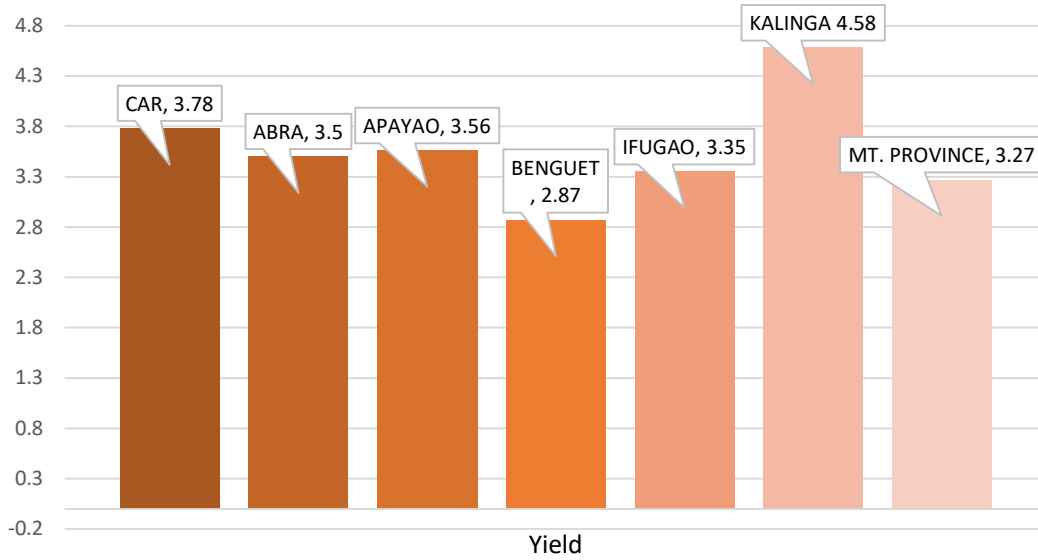
Table 3. Palay Yield (MT/Ha) by Ecosystem, CAR: CY 2016-2017

| ITEM | Year | | % change |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Average yield | 3.51 | 3.78 | 7.6 |
| Irrigated | 3.86 | 4.02 | 4.2 |
| Rainfed | 2.25 | 2.99 | 32.6 |
| Upland | 1.30 | 1.72 | 31.8 |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Compared to 2018, average yield increased by 7.6 percent (270 Kg/Ha). Yield of irrigated palay increased by 4.2 percent (160 Kg/Ha), rainfed palay by 32.6 percent (740 Kg/Ha), and upland palay by 31.8 percent (420 Kg/Ha).
- Among ecosystem, Irrigated palay posted the highest yield with 4.02 MT/Ha while upland palay yielded the lowest with 1.72 MT/Ha.

Figure 3. Palay Yield (MT/Ha) by Province, CAR: CY 2017



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- By province, Kalinga posted the highest palay yield with 4.58 MT/Ha, followed by Apayao with 3.56 MT/Ha, and Ifugao with 3.35 MT/Ha. On the other hand, Benguet posted the lowest yield with 2.87 MT/Ha.

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Regional Director

Technical Notes

Irrigated - area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. Irrigated area become rainfed only, when the irrigation system is no longer operational for the past two (2) years and beyond repair and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.

Rainfed - area holds standing water but solely dependent on rainfall for its water supply. It may have dikes that retain rainwater.

Upland - farm land which has no amenities to hold for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills, hillsides, etc. Though crops planted in this type of ecosystem are drought-resistant and do not require standing water for their normal growth, irrigation by flushing is sometimes practiced to improve the crops' performance especially during the long dry spell.

Yield - is an indicator of productivity derived by dividing total production by the area harvested.

Production - quantity produced and actually harvested during the reference period, includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvester's share, reserved etc.

Area harvested - actual area from which harvests are realized.