

# SPECIAL RELEASE

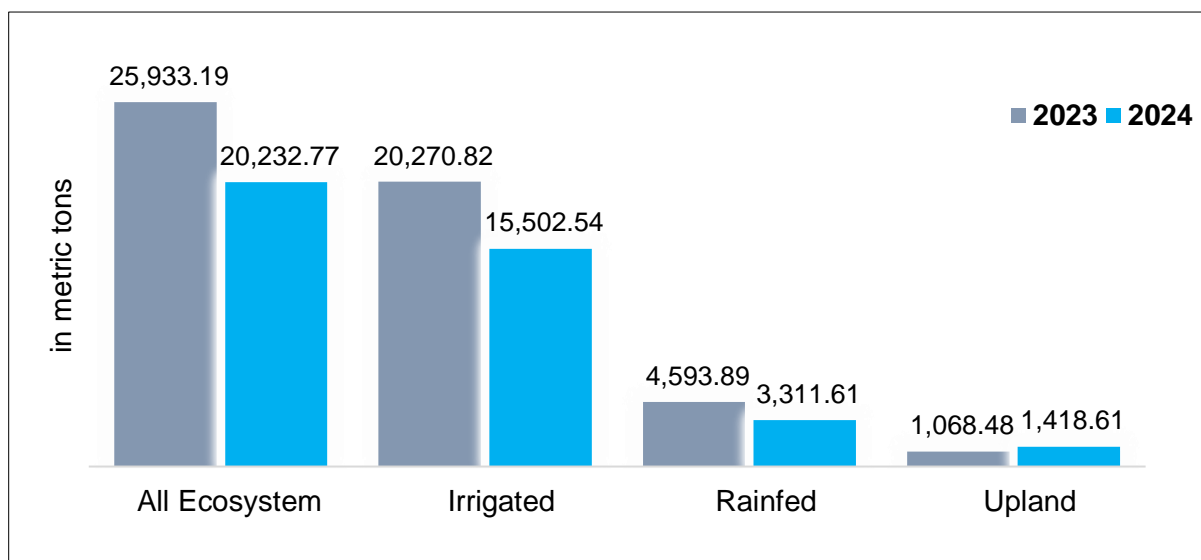
## Palay Situation Report Apayao Province Cordillera Administrative Region October - December: 2023 – 2024

Date of Release: 25 February 2025  
Reference No. 2025-CARAP-SR04

### Palay volume of production declines by 22.0 percent

The province's volume of palay production from October to December 2024 was estimated at 20,232.77 metric tons, which reflects a decrease of 22.0 percent from the same period of the previous year's output of 25,933.19 metric tons. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

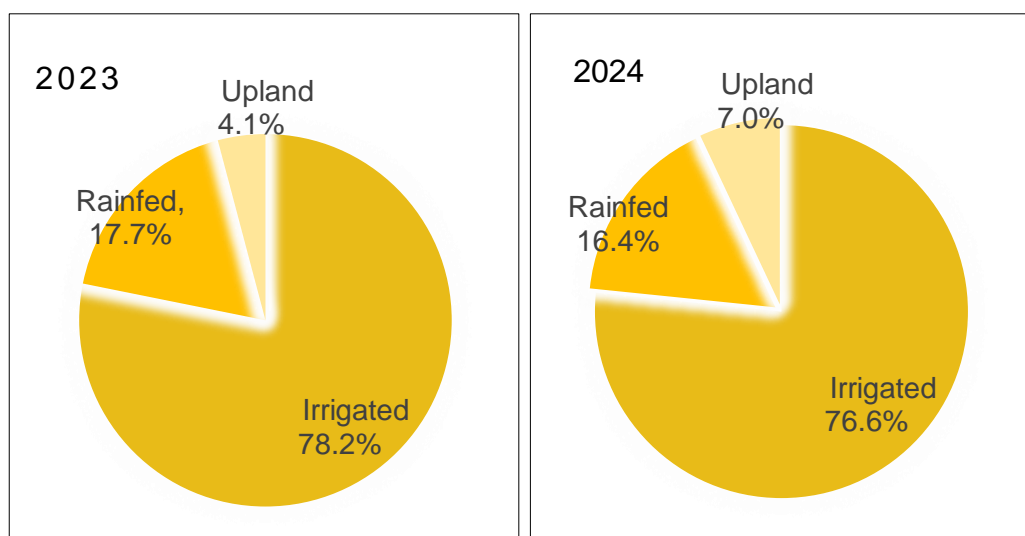
Figure 1. Volume of Palay Production  
Apayao Province, Cordillera Administrative Region  
October - December: 2023 – 2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay Production Survey (PPS)

Note: Details may not add up due to rounding

Figure 2. Percent Share by Ecosystem to Total Palay Production  
Apayao Province, Cordillera Administrative Region  
October - December: 2023 – 2024

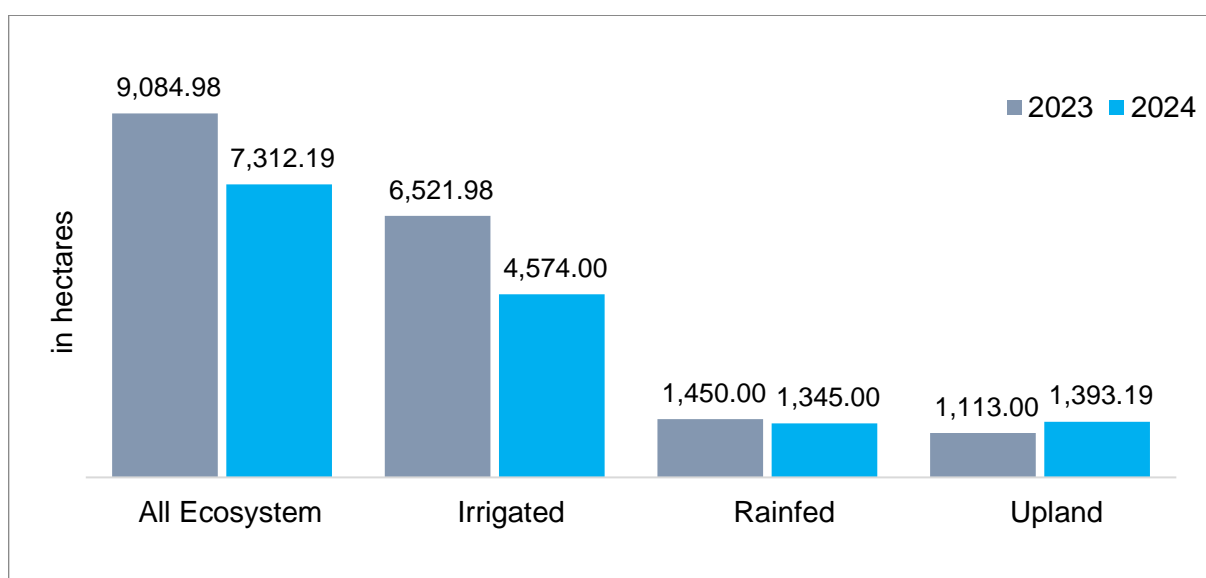


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay Production Survey (PPS)

More than three-fourth of the palay production was consistently produced from irrigated areas during the reference quarter in 2023 and 2024. (Figure 2 and Table 1)

Harvest area from October to December 2024 was recorded at 7,312.19 hectares, lower by 19.5 percent compared with the harvest area of 9,084.98 in the same quarter of 2023. (Figure 3 and Table 1)

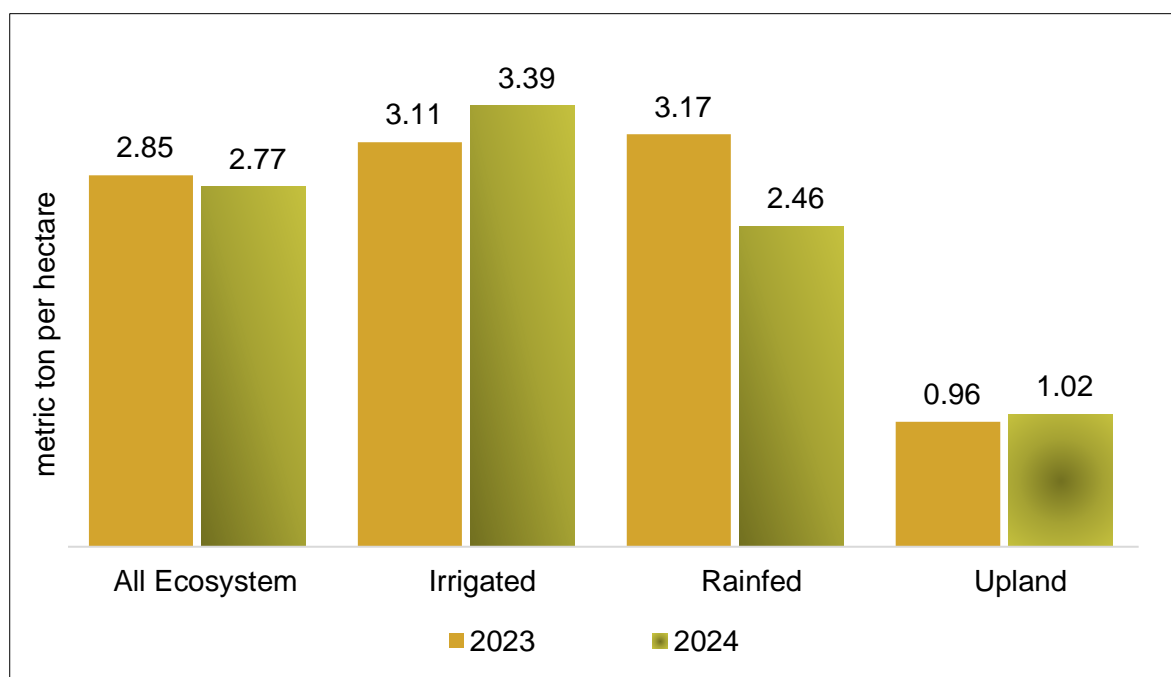
Figure 3. Palay Harvest Area, Apayao Province  
Cordillera Administrative Region, October - December: 2023 – 2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay Production Survey (PPS)

The province' average yield per hectare for the combined ecosystems slightly decreased to 2.77 metric tons or by 3.1 percent from the 2.85 metric tons in the same period of 2023. By ecosystem, yield performance of irrigated and upland were registered at 3.39 metric tons and 1.02 metric tons, respectively. These were higher by 9.0 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively, from their 2023 respective levels of 3.11 metric tons and 0.96 metric tons. On the other hand, rainfed yield declined to 2.46 metric tons during the current period or by 22.3 percent from the 3.17 metric tons that was recorded same period of the previous year. (Figure 4 and Table 1)

Figure 4. Palay Yield per Hectare, Apayao Province, Cordillera Administrative Region  
October -December: 2023 – 2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay Production Survey (PPS)

Table 1. Palay Volume of Production, Harvest Area, Yield per Hectare, and Percent Share by Ecosystem, Apayao Province, Cordillera Administrative Region  
October - December: 2023 – 2024  
(in metric tons and hectares)

ITEM	October-December		Year-on-Year Change		Percent Share	
	2023	2024	2024/2023		2023	2024.00
			Level	Percent		
PRODUCTION (MT)	25,933.19	20,232.77	-5,700.42	-22.0	100.0	100.0
Irrigated	20,270.82	15,502.54	-4,768.27	-23.5	78.2	76.6
Rainfed	4,593.89	3,311.61	-1,282.28	-27.9	17.7	16.4
Upland	1,068.48	1,418.61	350.14	32.8	4.1	7.0
AREA HRVSTD (Ha)	9,084.98	7,312.19	-1,772.79	-19.5		
Irrigated	6,521.98	4,574.00	-1,947.98	-29.9		
Rainfed	1,450.00	1,345.00	-105.00	-7.2		
Upland	1,113.00	1,393.19	280.19	25.2		
YIELD/HECTARE (MT)	2.85	2.77	-0.09	-3.1		
Irrigated	3.11	3.39	0.28	9.0		
Rainfed	3.17	2.46	-0.71	-22.3		
Upland	0.96	1.02	0.06	6.1		

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay Production Survey (PPS)

Note: Details may not add up due to rounding

## TECHNICAL NOTES

The Palay Production Survey is one of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. This generates estimates on palay production, area, yield, and other production-related data that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay/rice. Specifically, the production data generated from the survey are direct inputs to the Value of Production in Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries and to the computation of Gross Domestic Product, accordingly. The data collection covering October to December was conducted during the first 10 days of December.

**Crop Production-** refers to the quantity produced and actually harvested during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away consumed, given as harvester's and thresher's shares, reserved, etc. However, it excludes those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand and force majeure or fortuitous events, etc.

**Harvest Area -** refers to the actual area from which harvests were realized. This excludes crop area that was totally damaged. It may be smaller than the area planted.

**Types of Ecosystems -** refers to the type of environment where the palay was planted.

- **Irrigated-** area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. Irrigated area becomes rainfed only when 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-** palay grown on this ecosystem has dikes that retain water and is solely dependent upon rainfall for its water supply. Rainfed can be converted to irrigated only if area is laid with permanent irrigation facility.
- **Upland-** palay grown on this ecosystem do not have amenities for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills, but also to low areas having no facilities for standing water. 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 improving the crops' performance especially during the long dry spell.

**Yield –** an indicator of productivity calculated by dividing the production data by the corresponding harvest area.

**Metric ton -** refers to a unit that is being used which is equal to 1,000 kilograms.

Approved by:



**GEOFFREY B. CALIMUHAYAN**

Chief Statistical Specialist