

PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

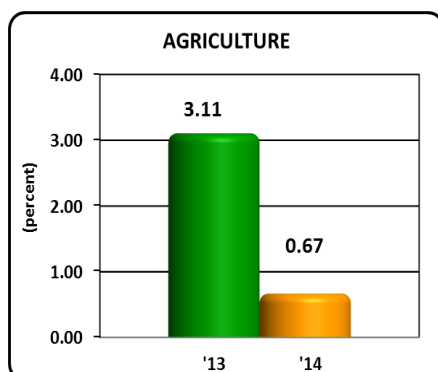
JANUARY – MARCH 2014



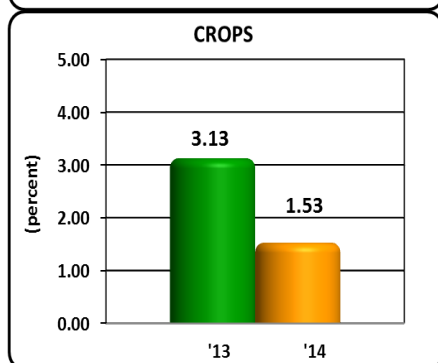
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY – MARCH 2014

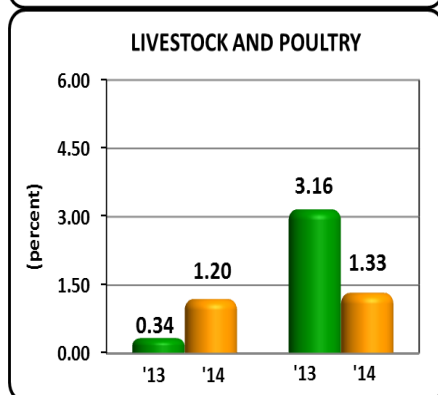
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture posted a 0.67 percent output increment in the first three (3) months of 2014. The slowdown in the sector's growth could be traced to the devastating effects of typhoons that hit the country last year. The output increases noted in the crops, livestock and poultry subsectors were negated by the contraction in the fisheries subsector. Gross earnings amounted to P386.7 billion at current prices. This represented a 10.75 percent increase from last year's gross receipts.

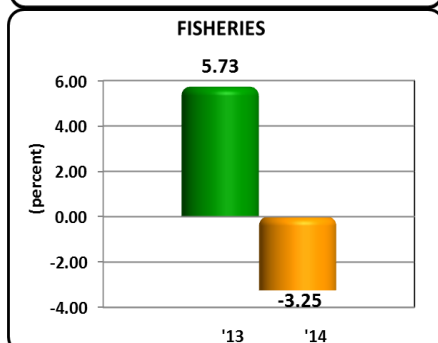


The crops subsector grew by 1.53 percent. It contributed 54.40 percent to the total agricultural production. Production of palay went up by 3.28 percent while that of corn increased by 1.33 percent during the reference period. Significant increases were noted in the production of sugarcane, pineapple, cassava and onion. At current prices, the subsector grossed P225.8 billion or 17.58 percent higher than last year's record.

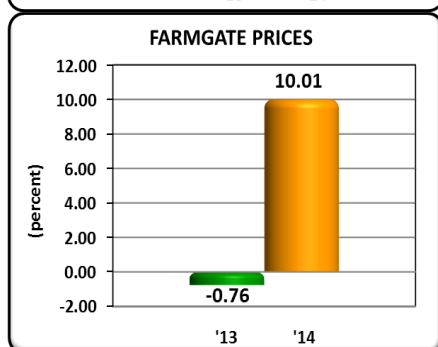


Production in the livestock subsector went up by 1.20 percent. The subsector shared 15.44 percent in the total agricultural output. The major source of growth was the hog industry which expanded by 1.25 percent. All other livestock components recorded increases in production. The subsector grossed P57.4 billion at current prices or 5.59 percent more than last year's level.

The poultry subsector with its 14.46 percent contribution to total agriculture grew by 1.33 percent. Production gains in chicken at 2.50 percent and duck at 0.10 percent helped in sustaining the subsector's growth. At current prices, the subsector's gross value of production amounted to P45.7 billion. This indicated a 5.29 percent improvement from last year's record.



The fisheries subsector contracted by 3.25 percent. The subsector accounted for 15.70 percent of total agricultural production. Reduced production was noted among all species except skipjack which registered a 4.62 percent output increase. The subsector grossed P57.8 billion, down by 2.64 percent from last year's record.



On the average, prices received by farmers increased by 10.01 percent from last year's quotations. In the crops subsector, prices expanded by an average of 15.81 percent from the 2013 levels. The livestock and poultry subsectors posted average price gains of 4.34 percent and 3.90 percent, respectively. Prices in the fisheries subsector went up by an average of 0.62 percent this year.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first quarter of 2014, **agriculture** grossed P386.7 billion at current prices. This was 10.75 percent higher than the gross earnings recorded last year.

In the **crops subsector**, gross receipts amounted to P225.8 billion at current prices and posted a notable increase of 17.58 percent from the year-ago level. There were gains in farmgate prices of most commodities during the reference period. Increased production and higher prices pushed up gross earnings from palay by 25.91 percent. For the same reason, gross revenues from corn increased by 2.15 percent. Production increments and higher prices contributed to the increases in gross receipts from pineapple at 28.69 percent, banana at 14.69 percent, eggplant at 13.56 percent and mongo at 6.83 percent. With production gains during the reference period, gross value of tobacco output went up by 0.88 percent and that of cassava by 2.41 percent. Because of increase in price, gross earnings from camote expanded by 4.83 percent.

Due to higher prices received this year, coconut, abaca, calamansi, and mango registered turnarounds from last year's performances and posted increases in their gross earnings by 46.22 percent, 10.70 percent, 5.70 percent and 4.86 percent, respectively. Sugarcane came up with a 1.37 percent increment in gross receipts because of increased production. From a negative growth last year, peanut bounced back in 2014 with a 4.84 percent increase in gross receipts because of higher production and prices.

The biggest gainer in the crops subsector was garlic which not only recovered from last year's slump but posted a remarkable 209.09 percent increase in gross receipts this year. This was attributed to significant price gain during the reference period. It was followed by onion with a 151.52 percent increment in gross earnings because of higher production and prices.

Coffee grossed 0.57 percent lower this year due to production cuts. Cabbage was another loser as it grossed 22.32 percent less this year because of lower production and prices. Price cuts this year brought down gross values of tomato by 8.79 percent and rubber by 28.88 percent.

Collectively, the gross value of production of “other” crops expanded by 10.40 percent.

The gross value of **livestock production** at P57.4 billion at current prices was 5.59 percent higher this year. All components in the subsector posted increases in gross earnings. Because of higher production as well as prices during the year, gross earnings were up by 1.96 percent for carabao, 3.92 percent for cattle, 5.89 percent for hog and 6.94 percent for goat. Uptrend in production and prices contributed to the 8.15 percent increment in gross earnings from dairy during the reference period.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P45.7 billion at current prices. Higher prices led to the 5.29 percent increment in gross receipts of the subsector. Chicken grossed 5.44 percent more this year due to increments in both production and prices. Duck recorded a turnaround when it registered a 9.25 percent increase in gross earnings because of higher output and prices. Gross earnings from chicken egg went up by 4.47 percent and from duck egg, by 5.31 percent as a result of better prices.

The gross value of **fisheries production** at P57.8 billion at current prices was 2.64 percent lower than last year’s level. Lower prices brought down gross receipts from skipjack by 6.94 percent. Gross earnings from milkfish declined by 3.33 percent, from roundscad by 10.82 percent and from yellowfin tuna, by 11.72 percent due to declines in both production and prices.

Higher gross earnings because of higher prices were recorded by tilapia at 3.32 percent and tiger prawn at 3.13 percent. Seaweed recovered from last year’s negative growth and posted a notable 32.73 percent expansion in gross earnings in 2014 due to a remarkable increase in prices.

The aggregate gross value of “other” species production dropped by 4.13 percent this year.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agricultural production went up by 0.67 percent in the first three (3) months of 2014.

The **crops subsector** which contributed 54.40 percent to total agricultural production recorded a 1.53 percent output increment. The damages caused by Typhoons “Santi”, “Vinta” and “Yolanda” that visited the country in the last quarter of last year translated to a decelerated growth in crop production. Palay farms produced 4.3 million metric tons in the first quarter of the year and this was 3.28 percent higher than last year’s performance. Both production and area harvested increased due to movement of harvests from the second quarter to the first quarter of 2014. Availability of irrigation water and early planting coupled with usage of high yielding varieties contributed to the enhanced palay production during the period. In Central Luzon, there were reports of higher utilization of hybrid and certified seeds for palay production during the reference period.

Corn production grew by 1.33 percent. Corn farmers produced a total of 2.3 million metric tons in the first three (3) months of the year. Harvest area and production went up, particularly, in ARMM, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and Davao Region. In ARMM, cropping movement from the second quarter boosted the first quarter output. In Northern Mindanao, more farmers were encouraged to plant yellow corn due to presence of private financial seed support. There was advance harvesting in SOCCSKSARGEN due to hot weather conditions. In Davao Region, there was early harvesting of white corn. Yield improvements in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN were explained by the sustained use of high yielding varieties (HYVs) like hybrid and GMO seeds. Likewise, sufficiency of water during the growing stage of the crop and increased fertilizer usage were observed.

Sugarcane production went up by 5.54 percent. Area harvested grew because of favorable weather conditions in Capiz, Negros Occidental, Bukidnon and Iloilo. In addition, increased fertilizer usage by sugarcane farmers was reported in Negros Oriental.

Coconut production declined by 6.10 percent. Coconut farms were adversely affected by Typhoon “Yolanda” in Eastern Visayas, Western Visayas, Quezon, Masbate, Romblon and Surigao del Norte. Moreover, lesser fruits were developed because of extreme heat during fruit development in Zamboanga del Norte. There were also decreases in the number of bearing trees and yield due to scale insects in Batangas, Cavite and Laguna. Damages caused by Typhoons “Labuyo” and “Santi” in the second half of 2013 brought down coconut production in Aurora.

Banana production was up by 1.86 percent. Bigger volume of harvests was reported in Davao Region. Expansion of plantation farms was noted in Bukidnon. Additional bearing trees were reported in SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. Prevailing weather conditions were favorable to fruit development in ARMM. Pineapple production expanded by 5.75 percent. This was the result of expansion in corporate farms in Northern Mindanao and increases in area harvested in SOCCSKSARGEN, Central Luzon and Zamboanga Peninsula. Favorable weather conditions during the period also boosted pineapple production in Bicol Region. Tobacco growers were able to sustain their last year’s good performance with a 4.46 percent growth in output this year. Early harvesting of Virginia variety was reported in Ilocos Sur while availability of good planting materials and higher fertilizer usage was cited in Abra.

Mongo production went up by 2.61 percent. In Iloilo, there was crop shifting from palay to mongo production. The seed distribution program by the DA-LGU which resulted in bigger pods and the lower incidence of pests and diseases led to improved mongo production in Pangasinan. Cassava output significantly increased by 11.29 percent from its year-ago performance. Greater demand for cassava for industrial purposes was noted. There were reports of technical and financial assistance, provision of planting materials and expansion of contract farms by San Miguel Corporation (SMC) in Isabela and by PhilAgro in Bukidnon. The high demand for industrial use also encouraged farmers in South Cotabato to increase their cassava areas. Another gainer was tomato with another production increase of 3.51 percent during the period. There was sustained use of high yielding varieties (HYVs) as well as increases in areas planted in Ilocos Sur. Distribution of quality seeds from DA-LGUs in addition to the sufficiency of water supply led to higher yield of tomato in

Pangasinan. Crop shifting from watermelon and “patola” farms resulted in additional areas cultivated and these were sustained by favorable weather conditions that prevailed in Quezon during the plant’s fruit development stage. More area devoted to tomato production was also cited in Nueva Ecija and Iloilo.

Onion outdid its year-ago performance with a 91.80 percent output gain in the first three (3) months of the year. The high percentage of seed germination coupled with favorable weather conditions during the period brought marked improvement in production in Nueva Ecija. Also contributing to the increase was the availability of good quality seeds and financial assistance from Plant Now Pay Later scheme of the DA-RFO 2 in Nueva Vizcaya. Also, new areas were developed for onion growing in Ilocos Sur and La Union. Peanut production inched up by 0.60 percent this period. The prevailing good market price last year encouraged tobacco farmers to shift to peanut in Pangasinan. The early control of pests and diseases like leaf spot and rust in Ilocos Norte and pod rot in Ilocos Sur contributed to the output increase. Also cited as contributing factor was the increase in area harvested from rainfed palay areas in Western Visayas. Eggplant was another gainer as production notched a 0.74 percent increase. Lesser infestation of fruit rot and stink bugs was reported in Ilocos Norte, as good quality seeds were distributed by DA-LGUs in the province. In addition, better yields were recorded in Pangasinan and Ilocos Sur because of good seeds provided by East-West Seed Company for production during the reference period. There were reports of additional areas due to crop shifting from ampalaya farms and lower incidence of fruit borers in Quezon province. Rubber production grew by 0.14 percent. This was the result of increased number of tapped trees in ARMM, Caraga, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao and recovery of rubber trees from stress caused by Typhoon “Pablo” that struck Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte last year.

Coffee posted another 4.43 percent production cut in the first three (3) months of the year. This was due to the decrease in yield from old unproductive trees and crop shifting to pineapple in Cavite. Moreover, the coffee trees were affected by long dry season during their flowering stage. Some farms in Batangas were infested by scale insects. Coffee production in Kalinga was reduced as Typhoon “Labuyo” hit the farms during the flowering stage. There were

reports of shifting from coffee to banana señorita and cavendish in Compostela Valley and to lakatan and cavendish in Davao City. Mango suffered a 0.18 percent decline in production during the period. Mango trees were heavily damaged by Typhoon “Yolanda” in Western Visayas. Another reason was lower production in Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga due to frequent rains during the trees’ flowering stage. Camote production dropped by 2.97 percent. In Nueva Vizcaya, camote farms suffered from fungal disease called “fusarium wilt” and in Pangasinan, the presence of beetle larvae was reported. In addition, lesser plantings were reported in areas affected by Typhoon “Yolanda” in Eastern Visayas and Typhoons “Agaton” and “Basyang” in Surigao del Norte. In Batanes, camote plants were damaged by Typhoon “Odette” during their vegetative stage. Production of cabbage contracted by 1.12 percent. In Benguet, cabbage was affected by frost.

Abaca came down with another drop in production this period by 3.45 percent. This was mainly attributed to the damages caused by Typhoon “Yolanda” in Leyte, Samar and Eastern Samar. Bunchy top infestation was observed in Southern Leyte. Lower volume of harvests due to frequent rains brought by Typhoon “Agaton” was reported in Misamis Oriental. The positive performance in garlic production in Ilocos Region was not enough to offset production losses in other areas and a 1.31 percent drop in garlic production was reported in the first three (3) months of the year. Typhoon “Yolanda” caused a notable change in the planting schedule for garlic in Mindoro Occidental and CALABARZON. Warm weather conditions adversely affected bulb formation of garlic in Quezon. Crop shifting to tomato, gourd and other vegetables in Nueva Ecija resulted in lower garlic production. Calamansi growers suffered another 8.69 percent cutback in production. Calamansi trees in MIMAROPA, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas were badly hit by Typhoon “Yolanda”. Late flowering due to prolonged hot weather conditions was observed in CALABARZON.

Collectively, “other” crops production went down by 5.28 percent. In particular, ampalaya production was affected by strong winds during the flowering stage and by infection of fungus called “*Taphrina deformans*” in Quezon. In the case of stringbeans, area harvested decreased due to excessive soil moisture during the planting season in Cagayan. In Isabela, insufficient rainfall and cold weather

condition were noted. Production of white potato was damaged by frost in Benguet and Mt. Province. Among the other fruits, lanzones production declined as farms recorded lesser fruits harvested in ARMM. Meanwhile, off-season harvests and low yield reduced durian production in ARMM, Cagayan Valley and MIMAROPA. There was a drop in area devoted to watermelon because of crop shifting to corn in Cagayan Valley. Late planting was cited in Western Visayas.

The **livestock subsector** grew by 1.20 percent in the first three months of the year. It shared 15.44 percent in the total agricultural output. Carabao recorded a 0.10 percent increase in output. There were increases in the number of animals slaughtered in accredited slaughterhouses as more local stocks were disposed of in Ilocos Region and CALABARZON. Because of limited grazing areas in Western Visayas, raisers preferred to dispose of draft animals which resulted in increased slaughtering during the period. Cattle production went up by 0.82 percent. The increase in extraction rates both in abattoirs and farms was due to the sustained demand for beef to fill in the deficit of carabeef in Cagayan Valley. Increased slaughtering in Misamis Oriental was noted as a result of the operationalization of new abattoir in the province.

The hog industry as the main source of subsector's growth recorded a 1.25 percent output expansion this period. There was a significant increase in demand for hog meat from industrial areas in Bataan and Metro Manila. In addition, the sustained demand for pork encouraged more trading of live animals for slaughter within and outside Bicol Region. Increase in the number of slaughtered animal was cited in all provinces in Davao Region. Goat production posted a 1.58 percent hike in output. This was the result of increase in demand from "kambingan" eateries in Central Luzon. In addition, Central Visayas reported increased demand from the locality and neighboring regions. In Northern Mindanao, the establishment of new "kambingan" eateries pushed up demand for chevon. Dairy production was up by 6.24 percent this period. This was due to improved efficiency of milk production of dairy animals such as carabao and cattle.

The **poultry subsector** with its 14.46 percent contribution to total agricultural production grew by 1.33 percent. Chicken as the main growth catalyst in the subsector came up with a 2.50 percent

increase in output. Production of native and broiler types of chicken went up as manifested by bigger volume of dressing in Davao Region. The increase in stocking in commercial broiler farms in South Cotabato and Sarangani was the result of sustained high demand for chicken. Duck meat production inched up by 0.10 percent. The increase in duck inventory resulted in more stocks for dressing in Central Luzon. The high demand for duck meat was noted in Bukidnon.

Chicken egg production was down by 2.36 percent in the first three months of the year. This was evidenced by the decrease in inventory of adult female and laying flocks in Ilocos Region. The laying efficiency in Bicol Region dropped during the period. Typhoon "Yolanda" adversely affected the operations of commercial laying farms in Cebu and Eastern Visayas. Duck egg production dropped by 0.20 percent. A decrease in the laying flock in backyard farms, lower egg-laying efficiency ratio due to scarcity of water and lack of feeds from the rice fields in Western Visayas resulted in lower duck egg production. Moreover, there was a decline of adult female stocks with potentials for egg production in Eastern Visayas and Ilocos Region.

The **fisheries subsector** contracted by 3.25 percent. It shared 15.70 percent in the total agricultural output. Milkfish production declined by 2.11 percent. The heavily silted areas in Davao del Sur led to the stoppage of operation of marine pen operators during the period. Some fishpond operators in Iloilo have not yet recovered from the effects of Typhoon "Yolanda". Insufficient capital and lack of material inputs negatively affected operations of aquaculture farms in Samar. Tilapia production went down by 0.14 percent. In Pangasinan, smaller sizes of tilapia were harvested and low supply of fingerlings were reported. There was high mortality rate of tilapia due to sulphur upwelling in Taal Lake and poor quality of fingerlings which resulted in slower growth during the period. Meanwhile, the stunted growth of tilapia in CAR was the result of cold weather conditions. There was also movement of harvests from the 1st quarter to the 2nd quarter of the year in Cagayan. In Zamboanga Peninsula, production decline was the result of insufficient volume of fingerlings and lesser area utilized.

Tiger prawn registered an output contraction of 0.43 percent. The contributing factors to the decrease were the high water temperature which resulted in smaller sizes of harvests, low stocking rate and high operating costs in MIMAROPA. The tiger prawn produced in Zamboanga City and Zamboanga del Norte had white spot syndrome. Limited supply and low quality of post larvae were the result of warm weather conditions in Central Visayas.

Roundscad production declined by 6.90 percent. In Central Visayas, there was a reduction in the number of operators engaged in fishing because their boats were damaged by Typhoon "Yolanda". In Zamboanga Peninsula, the decline in fishing days and trips was due to frequent rough seas during the period. Moreover, the extreme cold weather conditions in Quezon during the quarter caused the fishes to go to deeper parts of the ocean which cannot be reached by fishing nets.

Skipjack production expanded by 4.62 percent. In SOCCSKSARGEN, increased appearances of skipjack in the fishing grounds were reported as a result of the closure of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) in the high seas in the region. In Ilocos Region, abundant catch of skipjack was due to additional boats and more units of gill nets used during the period. Skipjack appearance in bigger volumes and more fishing trips in the fishing grounds were cited in Cagayan Valley and Ilocos Sur. Production of yellowfin tuna dropped by 2.69 percent. Fishing days and trips were limited in CALABARZON due to extreme cold weather conditions and gale warnings in coastal municipalities. There were limited appearances of yellowfin tuna in some fishing grounds in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao during the period. Seaweed production went down by 3.86 percent. The limited supply of seedlings and damages caused by Typhoon "Yolanda" were reasons for the decline of seaweed output in Palawan. The decrease in area harvested in addition to the washing-out of seaweed due to strong winds caused by Typhoon "Agaton" translated to the drop in seaweed output in Bohol. Meanwhile, in Camarines Norte and Davao del Norte, seaweed production was affected by ice-ice disease and occurrence of epiphytes.

The production of "other" species declined by 5.70 percent during the reference period due to occurrence of Low Pressure Area (LPA) in

most regions. The fishing ban on sardines also caused the production downtrend in Zamboanga Peninsula.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices went up by an average of 10.01 percent in the first quarter of 2014.

Prices in the **crops subsector** recovered from last year's slump and registered an average increase of 15.81 percent this year. Palay recorded a high price gain of 21.91 percent as traders offered high buying prices. Sustained demand for yellow corn from feed millers pushed up the price of corn by 0.81 percent.

Lower production coupled with high buying price of copra led to the 55.72 percent increment in the price of coconut. This was also influenced by the increase in the price of coconut oil and copra in the world market. High buying price and decrease in production caused the price of abaca to grow by 14.65 percent. A 4.04 percent increase in the price of coffee was influenced by the rising price in the world market. Price of pineapple went up by 21.69 percent and that of banana by 12.59 percent because of sustained demand from traders. Increased prices were noted for mango at 5.05 percent and calamansi at 15.75 percent because of declining production levels.

Price of garlic increased significantly by 213.18 percent due to lower supply of imported garlic and higher demand from traders. For the same reasons, onion had a 31.13 percent price increase this year. With sustained demand, prices of eggplant, peanut and mungo went up by 12.72 percent, 4.21 percent and 4.11 percent, respectively. An 8.04 percent price gain was recorded for camote because of the decrease in production and sustained demand.

Sugarcane had a 3.95 percent price cut this year because of the low buying price of centrifugal sugar from traders. More stocks and low buying price from traders contributed to the 3.43 percent drop in the price of tobacco. Rubber price continued its downtrend with a 28.98 percent reduction this year. This was attributed to the low price in the world market. Low quality and smaller size of heads resulted in

the 21.44 percent decline in the price of cabbage. Price contractions were recorded for tomato at 11.88 percent and cassava at 7.98 percent and these were brought by the increase in production.

In the **livestock subsector**, prices continued to increase and this year, an average of 4.34 percent was recorded. Price of hog went up by 4.58 percent due to sustained demand. Consumer preference for beef pushed up the price of cattle by 3.08 percent. Price of carabao was up by 1.86 percent due to increase in demand. Similarly, increased demand from “kambingan” eateries resulted in the 5.28 percent gain in the price of goat. Dairy price went up by 1.80 percent.

The **poultry subsector** recorded an average price increment of 3.90 percent. All poultry commodities reported price increases. Price of chicken was 2.87 percent more than last year’s level due to high demand. Duck meat recovered from last year’s price cut with a 9.14 percent increase this period. The decline in egg production resulted in the price increases of chicken egg at 7.00 percent and duck egg at 5.52 percent.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** grew by an average of 0.62 percent. High demand pushed up the prices of tilapia by 3.47 percent and tiger prawn by 3.58 percent. Seaweed bounced back from its price decline last year as it recorded a notable increment of 37.91 percent this year. There was high demand for seaweed but supply was limited because farmers were still recovering from the effects of Typhoon “Yolanda” in Palawan and Bohol. Price of milkfish dropped by 1.25 percent because of smaller and inferior quality of harvests. Roundscad and yellowfin tuna recorded 4.20 percent and 9.27 percent price cuts, respectively, due to smaller sizes of fish catch. Increase in production and smaller size of fish catch led to the 11.05 percent cut in the price of skipjack.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - MARCH, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	103,289.51	106,519.22	108,145.98	3.13	1.53
PALAY	33,734.09	35,235.99	36,393.22	4.45	3.28
CORN	15,031.34	16,749.91	16,972.52	11.43	1.33
COCONUT	10,777.02	10,669.71	10,018.67	-1.00	-6.10
SUGARCANE	8,896.70	8,760.44	9,245.54	-1.53	5.54
BANANA	9,135.46	8,562.94	8,721.94	-6.27	1.86
PINEAPPLE	3,876.37	4,101.96	4,337.91	5.82	5.75
COFFEE	1,411.03	1,236.89	1,182.14	-12.34	-4.43
MANGO	3,225.08	3,369.71	3,363.65	4.48	-0.18
TOBACCO	480.92	500.18	522.49	4.00	4.46
ABACA	325.63	299.26	288.94	-8.10	-3.45
PEANUT	208.52	203.47	204.69	-2.42	0.60
MONGO	144.91	148.35	152.22	2.37	2.61
CASSAVA	1,604.04	1,618.56	1,801.29	0.91	11.29
CAMOTE	506.54	511.31	496.13	0.94	-2.97
TOMATO	669.41	697.70	722.21	4.23	3.51
GARLIC	611.98	623.08	614.94	1.81	-1.31
ONION	449.37	487.51	935.06	8.49	91.80
CABBAGE	249.21	257.44	254.56	3.30	-1.12
EGGPLANT	1,056.70	1,127.23	1,135.57	6.67	0.74
CALAMANSI	247.50	241.93	220.92	-2.25	-8.69
RUBBER	611.06	609.41	610.24	-0.27	0.14
OTHERS	10,036.63	10,506.23	9,951.14	4.68	-5.28
LIVESTOCK	30,218.74	30,321.18	30,683.90	0.34	1.20
CARABAO	1,055.38	1,024.80	1,025.81	-2.90	0.10
CATTLE	2,567.12	2,608.05	2,629.38	1.59	0.82
HOG	25,655.59	25,747.59	26,070.15	0.36	1.25
GOAT	877.50	877.04	890.89	-0.05	1.58
DAIRY	63.16	63.71	67.68	0.87	6.24
POULTRY	27,506.43	28,376.99	28,754.93	3.16	1.33
CHICKEN	20,340.00	21,093.09	21,619.70	3.70	2.50
DUCK	522.19	530.43	530.98	1.58	0.10
CHICKEN EGGS	6,194.12	6,289.86	6,141.58	1.55	-2.36
DUCK EGGS	450.12	463.61	462.68	3.00	-0.20
FISHERIES	30,505.26	32,253.12	31,206.11	5.73	-3.25
MILKFISH	4,104.33	4,500.21	4,405.20	9.65	-2.11
TILAPIA	4,619.38	4,752.56	4,745.72	2.88	-0.14
TIGER PRAWN	2,827.65	2,761.96	2,750.01	-2.32	-0.43
ROUNDSCAD	2,264.89	2,936.08	2,733.42	29.63	-6.90
SKIPJACK	1,391.83	1,823.26	1,907.56	31.00	4.62
YELLOWFIN TUNA	1,124.58	1,321.48	1,285.92	17.51	-2.69
SEAWEED	1,744.44	1,511.70	1,453.42	-13.34	-3.86
OTHERS	12,428.17	12,645.87	11,924.86	1.75	-5.70
TOTAL	191,519.94	197,470.50	198,790.92	3.11	0.67

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - MARCH, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	195,226.87	192,017.02	225,778.17	-1.64	17.58
PALAY	64,873.25	66,051.85	83,166.05	1.82	25.91
CORN	26,652.89	27,856.56	28,454.59	4.52	2.15
COCONUT	24,121.72	17,221.92	25,181.16	-28.60	46.22
SUGARCANE	18,267.90	17,754.50	17,997.97	-2.81	1.37
BANANA	24,268.08	26,555.20	30,454.94	9.42	14.69
PINEAPPLE	3,348.94	3,397.52	4,372.30	1.45	28.69
COFFEE	2,231.61	2,081.88	2,070.06	-6.71	-0.57
MANGO	4,137.05	3,893.70	4,083.05	-5.88	4.86
TOBACCO	758.97	797.36	804.40	5.06	0.88
ABACA	722.84	579.26	641.24	-19.86	10.70
PEANUT	410.21	396.30	415.48	-3.39	4.84
MONGO	336.93	343.76	367.24	2.03	6.83
CASSAVA	2,626.39	2,841.38	2,909.78	8.19	2.41
CAMOTE	1,311.11	1,346.06	1,411.10	2.67	4.83
TOMATO	869.82	889.68	811.50	2.28	-8.79
GARLIC	758.77	275.42	851.28	-63.70	209.09
ONION	727.10	973.00	2,447.28	33.82	151.52
CABBAGE	218.64	495.87	385.19	126.79	-22.32
EGGPLANT	1,233.36	1,254.51	1,424.59	1.71	13.56
CALAMANSI	474.28	458.64	484.76	-3.30	5.70
RUBBER	3,975.25	3,129.57	2,225.77	-21.27	-28.88
OTHERS	12,901.74	13,423.10	14,818.46	4.04	10.40
LIVESTOCK	49,809.57	54,346.72	57,384.62	9.11	5.59
CARABAO	2,156.30	2,181.36	2,224.11	1.16	1.96
CATTLE	4,932.59	5,159.79	5,362.03	4.61	3.92
HOG	40,678.23	44,872.74	47,515.87	10.31	5.89
GOAT	1,906.13	1,993.10	2,131.49	4.56	6.94
DAIRY	136.32	139.73	151.11	2.51	8.15
POULTRY	41,613.48	43,411.34	45,705.82	4.32	5.29
CHICKEN	30,615.45	32,186.43	33,937.86	5.13	5.44
DUCK	742.54	707.21	772.63	-4.76	9.25
CHICKEN EGGS	9,484.28	9,670.74	10,103.41	1.97	4.47
DUCK EGGS	771.21	846.95	891.92	9.82	5.31
FISHERIES	54,544.27	59,351.29	57,783.10	8.81	-2.64
MILKFISH	6,191.64	7,022.74	6,788.82	13.42	-3.33
TILAPIA	6,726.30	7,233.66	7,473.93	7.54	3.32
TIGER PRAWN	3,795.22	3,724.04	3,840.71	-1.88	3.13
ROUNDSCAD	3,588.67	4,630.65	4,129.68	29.04	-10.82
SKIPJACK	3,182.82	4,897.08	4,557.44	53.86	-6.94
YELLOWFIN TUNA	2,886.95	3,684.28	3,252.46	27.62	-11.72
SEAWEED	2,728.83	2,018.71	2,679.36	-26.02	32.73
OTHERS	25,443.84	26,140.13	25,060.70	2.74	-4.13
TOTAL	341,194.19	349,126.37	386,651.71	2.32	10.75

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - MARCH, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
CROPS	53.93	53.94	54.40	57.22	55.00	58.39
PALAY	17.61	17.84	18.31	19.01	18.92	21.51
CORN	7.85	8.48	8.54	7.81	7.98	7.36
COCONUT	5.63	5.40	5.04	7.07	4.93	6.51
SUGARCANE	4.65	4.44	4.65	5.35	5.09	4.65
BANANA	4.77	4.34	4.39	7.11	7.61	7.88
PINEAPPLE	2.02	2.08	2.18	0.98	0.97	1.13
COFFEE	0.74	0.63	0.59	0.65	0.60	0.54
MANGO	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.21	1.12	1.06
TOBACCO	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.21
ABACA	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.17
PEANUT	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11
MONGO	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09
CASSAVA	0.84	0.82	0.91	0.77	0.81	0.75
CAMOTE	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.38	0.39	0.36
TOMATO	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.25	0.25	0.21
GARLIC	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.22	0.08	0.22
ONION	0.23	0.25	0.47	0.21	0.28	0.63
CABBAGE	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.10
EGGPLANT	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.36	0.36	0.37
CALAMANSI	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13
RUBBER	0.32	0.31	0.31	1.17	0.90	0.58
OTHERS	5.24	5.32	5.01	3.78	3.84	3.83
LIVESTOCK	15.78	15.35	15.44	14.60	15.57	14.84
CARABAO	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.63	0.62	0.58
CATTLE	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.45	1.48	1.39
HOG	13.40	13.04	13.11	11.92	12.85	12.29
GOAT	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.56	0.57	0.55
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.36	14.37	14.46	12.20	12.43	11.82
CHICKEN	10.62	10.68	10.88	8.97	9.22	8.78
DUCK	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.20
CHICKEN EGGS	3.23	3.19	3.09	2.78	2.77	2.61
DUCK EGGS	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23
FISHERIES	15.93	16.33	15.70	15.99	17.00	14.94
MILKFISH	2.14	2.28	2.22	1.81	2.01	1.76
TILAPIA	2.41	2.41	2.39	1.97	2.07	1.93
TIGER PRAWN	1.48	1.40	1.38	1.11	1.07	0.99
ROUNDSCAD	1.18	1.49	1.38	1.05	1.33	1.07
SKIPJACK	0.73	0.92	0.96	0.93	1.40	1.18
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.59	0.67	0.65	0.85	1.06	0.84
SEAWEED	0.91	0.77	0.73	0.80	0.58	0.69
OTHERS	6.49	6.40	6.00	7.46	7.49	6.48
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS					
PALAY	3,992.20	4,169.94	4,306.89	4.45	3.28
CORN	2,017.63	2,248.31	2,278.19	11.43	1.33
COCONUT	3,616.45	3,580.44	3,361.97	-1.00	-6.10
SUGARCANE	11,862.27	11,680.59	12,327.38	-1.53	5.54
BANANA	2,149.52	2,014.81	2,052.22	-6.27	1.86
PINEAPPLE	512.07	541.87	573.04	5.82	5.75
COFFEE	31.44	27.56	26.34	-12.34	-4.43
MANGO	154.31	161.23	160.94	4.48	-0.18
TOBACCO	10.99	11.43	11.94	4.00	4.46
ABACA	17.04	15.66	15.12	-8.10	-3.45
PEANUT	11.97	11.68	11.75	-2.42	0.60
MONGO	6.74	6.90	7.08	2.37	2.61
CASSAVA	440.67	444.66	494.86	0.91	11.29
CAMOTE	117.80	118.91	115.38	0.94	-2.97
TOMATO	81.14	84.57	87.54	4.23	3.51
GARLIC	8.27	8.42	8.31	1.81	-1.31
ONION	37.23	40.39	77.47	8.49	91.80
CABBAGE	31.19	32.22	31.86	3.30	-1.12
EGGPLANT	65.92	70.32	70.84	6.67	0.74
CALAMANSI	19.55	19.11	17.45	-2.25	-8.69
RUBBER	66.71	66.53	66.62	-0.27	0.14
OTHERS	873.51	914.38	866.07	4.68	-5.28
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	31.41	30.50	30.53	-2.90	0.10
CATTLE	58.96	59.90	60.39	1.59	0.82
HOG	474.05	475.75	481.71	0.36	1.25
GOAT	19.01	19.00	19.30	-0.05	1.58
DAIRY	4.61	4.65	4.94	0.87	6.24
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	370.02	383.72	393.30	3.70	2.50
DUCK	9.51	9.66	9.67	1.58	0.10
CHICKEN EGGS	106.10	107.74	105.20	1.55	-2.36
DUCK EGGS	9.68	9.97	9.95	3.00	-0.20
FISHERIES					
MILKFISH	69.98	76.73	75.11	9.65	-2.11
TILAPIA	101.28	104.20	104.05	2.88	-0.14
TIGER PRAWN	9.47	9.25	9.21	-2.32	-0.43
ROUNDSCAD	59.12	76.64	71.35	29.63	-6.90
SKIPJACK	42.10	55.15	57.70	31.00	4.62
YELLOWFIN TUNA	25.93	30.47	29.65	17.51	-2.69
SEAWEED	450.76	390.62	375.56	-13.34	-3.86
OTHERS	409.90	417.08	393.30	1.75	-5.70

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2000, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2012	2013	2014	00-14	12-13	13-14
CROPS						-4.63	15.81
PALAY	8.45	16.25	15.84	19.31	128.52	-2.52	21.91
CORN	7.45	13.21	12.39	12.49	67.65	-6.21	0.81
COCONUT	2.98	6.67	4.81	7.49	151.34	-27.89	55.72
SUGARCANE	0.75	1.54	1.52	1.46	94.67	-1.30	-3.95
BANANA	4.25	11.29	13.18	14.84	249.18	16.74	12.59
PINEAPPLE	7.57	6.54	6.27	7.63	0.79	-4.13	21.69
COFFEE	44.88	70.98	75.54	78.59	75.11	6.42	4.04
MANGO	20.90	26.81	24.15	25.37	21.39	-9.92	5.05
TOBACCO	43.76	69.06	69.76	67.37	53.95	1.01	-3.43
ABACA	19.11	42.42	36.99	42.41	121.93	-12.80	14.65
PEANUT	17.42	34.27	33.93	35.36	102.99	-0.99	4.21
MONGO	21.50	49.99	49.82	51.87	141.26	-0.34	4.11
CASSAVA	3.64	5.96	6.39	5.88	61.54	7.21	-7.98
CAMOTE	4.30	11.13	11.32	12.23	184.42	1.71	8.04
TOMATO	8.25	10.72	10.52	9.27	12.36	-1.87	-11.88
GARLIC	74.00	91.75	32.71	102.44	38.43	-64.35	213.18
ONION	12.07	19.53	24.09	31.59	161.72	23.35	31.13
CABBAGE	7.99	7.01	15.39	12.09	51.31	119.54	-21.44
EGGPLANT	16.03	18.71	17.84	20.11	25.45	-4.65	12.72
CALAMANSI	12.66	24.26	24.00	27.78	119.43	-1.07	15.75
RUBBER	9.16	59.59	47.04	33.41	264.74	-21.06	-28.98
OTHERS	11.49	14.77	14.68	17.11	48.91	-0.61	16.55
LIVESTOCK						8.74	4.34
CARABAO	33.60	68.65	71.52	72.85	116.82	4.18	1.86
CATTLE	43.54	83.66	86.14	88.79	103.93	2.96	3.08
HOG	54.12	85.81	94.32	98.64	82.26	9.92	4.58
GOAT	46.16	100.27	104.90	110.44	139.25	4.62	5.28
DAIRY	13.70	29.57	30.05	30.59	123.28	1.62	1.80
POULTRY						1.12	3.90
CHICKEN	54.97	82.74	83.88	86.29	56.98	1.38	2.87
DUCK	54.91	78.08	73.21	79.90	45.51	-6.24	9.14
CHICKEN EGGS	58.38	89.39	89.76	96.04	64.51	0.41	7.00
DUCK EGGS	46.50	79.67	84.95	89.64	92.77	6.63	5.52
FISHERIES						2.92	0.62
MILKFISH	58.65	88.48	91.53	90.39	54.12	3.45	-1.25
TILAPIA	45.61	66.41	69.42	71.83	57.49	4.53	3.47
TIGER PRAWN	298.59	400.76	402.60	417.02	39.66	0.46	3.58
ROUNDSCAD	38.31	60.70	60.42	57.88	51.08	-0.46	-4.20
SKIPJACK	33.06	75.60	88.80	78.99	138.93	17.46	-11.05
YELLOWFIN TUNA	43.37	111.34	120.91	109.70	152.94	8.60	-9.27
SEAWEED	3.87	6.05	5.17	7.13	84.24	-14.55	37.91
OTHERS	30.32	62.07	62.67	63.72	110.16	0.97	1.68
TOTAL						-0.76	10.01