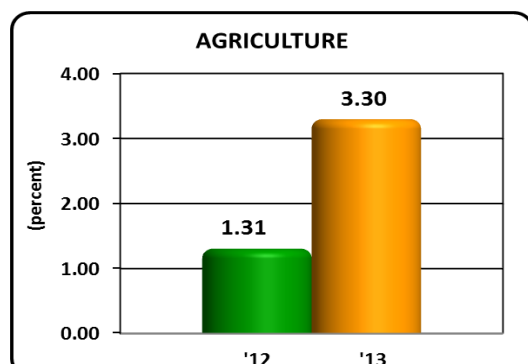
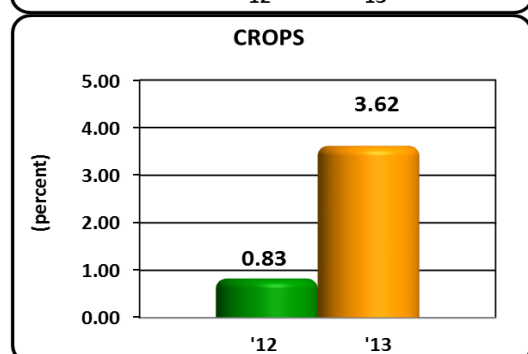


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2013

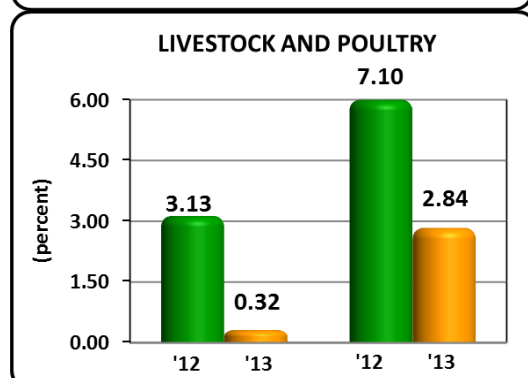
HIGHLIGHTS



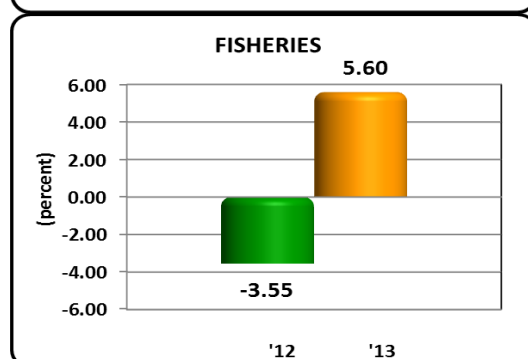
Agriculture registered a 3.30 percent growth in the first quarter of 2013. All subsectors recorded increases in production. An upward trend was noted in the crops subsector. Livestock and poultry production grew, but, at slower rates. The fisheries subsector recovered from last year's negative growth and posted the highest growth rate among the subsectors. Agriculture grossed P352.5 billion at current prices. This represented a 3.33 percent increase from the last year's record.



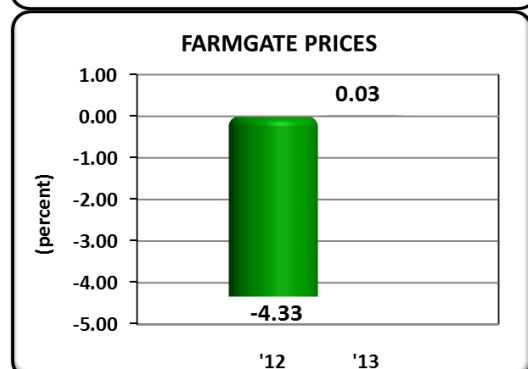
The crops subsector which accounted for 54.10 percent of total agricultural production generated 3.62 percent more output this year. The main contributors were palay and corn which came up with production increments of 4.45 percent and 11.43 percent, respectively. At current prices, the subsector grossed P192.4 billion, lower by 1.42 percent from its year ago level.



The livestock subsector grew by 0.32 percent. It shared 15.33 percent in the total agricultural production. Hog production inched up by 0.36 percent while carabao production declined. The gross value of livestock output amounted to P54.3 billion at current prices. This was 9.07 percent higher than last year's level.



The poultry subsector which contributed 14.30 percent to total agricultural output grew by 2.84 percent. A slowdown in output growth was noted across all commodities. Chicken production increased by 3.28 percent. The subsector grossed P45.8 billion at current prices and registered 10.16 percent more earnings this year.



Fisheries production expanded by 5.60 percent. The subsector shared 16.27 percent in the total agricultural production. Tilapia, milkfish, and roundscad indicated output increases of 2.88 percent to 16.44 percent. At current prices, the subsector grossed P59.9 billion and this was 9.86 percent higher than last year's level.

On the average, farmgate prices were up by 0.03 percent in the first quarter this year. The crops subsector recorded an average price decline of 4.86 percent. Price increments were bigger in the livestock subsector at 8.73 percent and in the poultry subsector at 7.12 percent. Prices in the fisheries subsector increased by an average of 4.04 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first three (3) months of 2013, **agriculture** grossed P352.5 billion at current prices. The sector bounced back from last year's slump and posted a 3.33 percent expansion this year.

Gross value of **crop production** amounted to P192.4 billion at current prices, registering a 1.42 percent reduction from last year's record. Palay recorded a 1.82 percent increase in gross earnings due to higher production. For the same reason, gross receipts from corn went up by 4.52 percent.

Contraction in prices led to the reduction in the gross value of output of coconut by 27.84 percent and sugarcane by 2.83 percent.

Among commodities in the crops subsector, cabbage and onion did not only recover from last year's negative growth but posted the biggest gains during the reference period. Increases in production and prices pushed gross earnings from cabbage and onion up by 126.73 percent and 33.76 percent, respectively. Similarly, banana recovered from the negative growth in 2012 and registered a 9.42 percent increment in gross receipts this year due to higher prices. Better outputs this year brought up the gross values of tomato by 2.28 percent and eggplant by 1.70 percent. Increases in both output and prices contributed to the gains in gross values of production of tobacco by 5.06 percent, cassava by 5.29 percent and camote by 2.62 percent. Pineapple registered a 1.45 percent increment in gross earnings as a result of higher production.

On the other hand, lower prices brought down gross receipts from garlic by 16.04 percent and mango by 5.89 percent. Gross earnings from coffee dropped by 5.12 percent because of output reduction. Lower production and prices pulled down gross receipts from abaca by 19.89 percent, peanut by 3.39 percent and calamansi by 3.30 percent. For similar reason, gross earnings from mongo went down by 1.14 percent and from rubber, by 21.26 percent.

The aggregate gross value of "other crops" production grew by 3.53 percent due to higher volume of production this year.

The gross value of **livestock production** at P54.3 billion at current prices posted a 9.07 percent increase this year. The gross value of carabao production went up by 1.93 percent due to appreciation in prices. Higher production and prices translated to higher gross receipts from cattle by 3.80 percent, hog by 10.31 percent, goat by 4.75 percent and dairy by 4.00 percent.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P45.8 billion at current prices or 10.16 percent higher compared to the previous year's record. Chicken came up with 13.04 percent more gross earnings this first quarter of 2013 due to better output and prices. Meanwhile, the drop in the price of duck triggered the 0.22 percent reduction in its gross receipts. Higher production and prices pushed the gross values of chicken egg and duck egg production up by 1.97 percent and by 6.63 percent, respectively.

In the **fisheries subsector**, the gross value of production was P59.9 billion at current prices. It registered a 9.86 percent increase from last year's record. Improved production and prices led to increases in gross receipts from the major fish species. Skipjack registered the biggest gain in gross earnings during the first quarter of 2013 at 62.68 percent. Tilapia, milkfish, roundscad and yellowfin tuna posted increases in gross receipts ranging from 7.54 percent to 35.83 percent. Meanwhile, gross receipts from tiger prawn contracted by 1.88 percent owing to lower production. Seaweeds recorded a 26.02 percent drop in gross earnings since both volume of production and prices declined.

The aggregate gross value of "other species" production grew by 3.70 percent during the reference period.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Production in the **agriculture sector** increased by 3.30 percent in the first quarter of 2013.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 54.10 percent of the total agricultural production grew by 3.62 percent during the period. Palay production at 4.17 million metric tons increased by 4.45 percent from last year's level. The major sources of growth were Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and SOCCSKSARGEN. Early planting activities were observed, particularly, in Cagayan Valley and this was in anticipation of the El Niño phenomenon this year. There was continuous supply of irrigation water by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) in support of the Five-in-Two Program of the DA-RFU. There were also reports of yield improvements as a result of sustained usage of hybrid seeds and availability of certified seeds through the Community Seed Bank (CSB) of the DA. Significant area expansion was also reported in Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon.

Corn production at 2.25 million metric tons was 11.43 percent higher this year. Increases in area harvested were noted in the provinces of Cagayan, Quirino and Isabela in Cagayan Valley due to early plantings on hilly and broad plain areas. In addition, there was area expansion noted in the utilization of in-fallow areas in Nueva Vizcaya because of sufficiency of rainfall water during land preparation. Increased area harvested in Ilocos Region was explained by the crop shifting to yellow corn from mongo, onion, squash and cassava areas. In CALABARZON and MIMAROPA, the increases in area were results of the financial support by Local Government Units (LGU) through the "plant first, pay later" scheme in Palawan and the provision of start-up capital in Batangas. Yield improvement was also recorded in Ilocos Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas and Caraga because of sustained usage of High Yielding Varieties like Hybrid and GMO seed varieties for yellow corn and "sweet pearl" white corn, controlled incidence of leaf hopper, increased fertilizer application and favorable weather conditions.

Coconut production inched up by 0.27 percent. The devastating effects of Typhoon Pablo on coconut trees in the Mindanao areas were noted. However, there were increases in the number of bearing trees under the Participatory Coconut Planting Program of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) in the provinces of North Cotabato, South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat. The effective control of coconut leaf beetle and the fertilization program of the PCA in Zamboanga Sibugay were also cited. Increased number of fruit bearing trees was reported in Zamboanga del Norte. In Eastern Visayas, higher production was in response to greater demand for local consumption and export. In Bicol Region, the increased production was attributed to favorable weather conditions and high demand for buco juice and buco-based delicacies.

Production of sugarcane went up by 2.49 percent from its year ago level. The growth was traced to new areas reported in the provinces of Kalinga and Negros Oriental. There were reported increases in area harvested in Leyte and Bukidnon. Adequate fertilizer usage of famers was also reported in Bukidnon.

Pineapple growers enjoyed a 5.82 percent output expansion in the first quarter of 2013. Production of corporate farms in Northern Mindanao grew. Planting density in Davao Region increased that resulted in higher production. Bigger fruit sizes and bigger area harvested were cited in SOCCSKSARGEN and Western Visayas. In Bicol Region, pineapple farmers increased fertilizer usage. Crop shifting from coffee was reported in CALABARZON.

Mango recovered from last year's slump and came up with a 4.48 percent output increase this year. This was contributed by the increases in bearing trees and less weather disturbances during the flowering and fruit development stages of the crop in Central Luzon. In addition, advanced harvesting was observed in CALABARZON. More trees bore fruits in SOCCSKSARGEN because of favorable weather conditions. The increased number of bearing trees in Western Visayas was due to flower induction.

Tobacco was another gainer with a 4.00 percent production increment in the first quarter of 2013. This can be attributed to the usage of good planting materials in Abra and the increases in area harvested in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and La Union. Tobacco farmers in Ilocos Sur and La Union were also encouraged to plant because of financial assistance extended during the period by Lancaster Philippines Incorporated (LPI) and Philip Morris Fortune Tobacco Corporation (PMFTC).

Cassava production went up by 0.09 percent. Increase in area harvested was reported in Isabela and this was brought about by sufficiency of rainfall during tuber formation. The greater demand for commercial use encouraged farmers to plant cassava in Bukidnon and Leyte provinces and in ARMM. Camote production was up by 0.90 percent this year. Better farm management by farmers in Leyte and Southern Leyte coupled with good market demand motivated farmers to plant. Area expansion in Guimaras and use of HYVs in Camarines provinces also contributed to the growth in production. The provision of good planting materials was also cited in Northern Mindanao, Bicol Region and Central Luzon.

Tomato production went up by 4.23 percent this year. The seed distribution program of the DA in Pangasinan and the good demand and better market price in Bukidnon encouraged farmers in these provinces to plant and more harvests were realized during the period. Increases in area harvested were reported in Central Luzon, CALABARZON and Western Visayas.

Garlic production grew by 1.73 percent. This was supported by the availability of planting materials distributed by the DA in Ilocos Sur. Area harvested in Ilocos Norte increased due to crop shifting from mungo. In Nueva Vizcaya, the increase in area was the result of the "Plant Now, Pay Later Program" of the DA-RFU 2 which provided seeds and financial assistance to garlic farmers. Onion enjoyed an 8.50 percent production increment in the first quarter of the year. This was mainly contributed by the "Plant Now, Pay Later Program" of the DA-RFU 2 in Nueva Vizcaya.

Cabbage production went up by 3.27 percent. In Benguet, the favorable weather conditions during the plant's head formation sustained its output growth. In addition, the Highland Project of the LGU in Ilocos Region which supported the early control of cabbage worm and aphids led to bigger heads harvested this quarter. Eggplant was another gainer with a 6.66 percent output increment. The DA-LGUs assistance in terms of high quality seed provision and lesser infestation of fruit borer, fruit worm, mites and thrips were the main reasons for the commodity's good performance in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan. The increase in area harvested because of crop shifting from squash was reported in Quezon. In Cebu, production benefitted from favorable weather conditions.

There was a 1.48 percent increase in mungo production. Bigger pods were harvested because of good soil moisture and lesser infestation of beanfly in Pangasinan. There was an increase in area cultivated to mungo after the rainfed palay crop. Sufficient rainfall during the crop's tuber formation was observed in Isabela.

Banana production dropped by 6.27 percent. This was largely due to the damages brought by Typhoon Pablo in Central Visayas, Davao Region and Caraga during the last quarter of 2012. Habagat also adversely affected banana production in Bulacan. In Eastern Visayas, bananas were negatively affected by less photoperiod. Unpredictable weather conditions were cited in Zamboanga Peninsula. Coffee registered a 10.85 percent decline in production. Coffee trees were affected by rains during the flowering stage in Cavite while insufficient water resulted in retarded development of berries/cherries in Batangas. Coffee growers in Misamis Oriental reported that strong winds affected the development of cherries. Coffee production in Davao Region was dampened by Typhoon Pablo.

Abaca output declined by 8.16 percent. This was largely the result of the bunchy top infestation in Leyte, Southern Leyte and Zamboanga Sibugay, in addition to the damages inflicted by Typhoon Pablo in Davao Region and Caraga. Peanut came down with another 2.42 percent drop in production. Lesser pods were developed which resulted in poor or stunted growth of plants in Pangasinan. In Lanao del Norte and Bukidnon, there were farms that shifted to corn.

Calamansi production continued to decline and in the first quarter of 2013, another 2.25 percent cut was posted. Calamansi trees in CALABARZON were adversely affected by sudden change in temperature. In Davao Region, Typhoon Pablo caused the decline in production. There were reports of flower drops in Caraga. Crop shifting to banana, lanzones and rambutan was observed in MIMAROPA. Rubber production declined by 0.25 percent. This was mainly attributed to the adverse effects of Typhoon Pablo in Davao Region.

Collectively, production of “other crops” grew by 4.73 percent. Farmers of habitchuelas, lettuce, pechay, ampalaya, stringbeans, squash and ginger enjoyed seed provision by DA-LGUs. Besides, prevailing weather conditions were favorable to the growth of these vegetables. Production of other fruits was also good. Ample and timely rainfall boosted production of watermelon in Western Visayas, Ilocos Region, Northern Mindanao and Central Visayas while there was early harvesting due to favorable weather conditions in Cagayan Valley. Production of lanzones and durian went up because more trees bore fruits in SOCCSKSARGEN.

The **livestock subsector** contributed 15.33 percent to total agricultural production in the first quarter of 2013 when its output inched up by 0.32 percent. Carabao production slid by 2.32 percent. There were fewer stocks available for slaughter in Cagayan Valley, Ilocos Region and Caraga. These regions were still building up their stocks in preparation for the May festivities and election period. Cattle production went up by 0.97 percent. The high demand and better prices for beef encouraged raisers in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN to dispose live cattle.

Hog production registered a slower growth of 0.36 percent. This increase was attributed to the availability of stocks for slaughter in Ilocos Region, Western Visayas and MIMAROPA. Another contributing factor was the sustained demand for pork for meat processing in Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon. Relatedly, the high demand for “lechon” in Metro Manila encouraged disposal of stocks from Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao.

There was a 0.16 percent gain in goat production this period. The stable demand for chevon intended for highway stalls in Ilocos Region and for the roadside “kambingan” eateries, bars and restaurants in Central Luzon and Caraga resulted in bigger volume of slaughtering during the first quarter of the year.

Dairy production came up with a 2.82 percent increment. The favorable weather conditions during the period translated to having more dairy animals on the milkline. The greater demand for fresh milk and milk products led milk producers to increase their output.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 14.30 percent of total agricultural output grew by 2.84 percent. Chicken production which was the main driver in the subsector’s growth went up by 3.28 percent. This was the result of the additional supply from the expanded tunnel vent type of farms in Ilocos Region during the first quarter of the year. High culling rate was reported in Cagayan Valley and SOCCSKSARGEN. There was high

demand for roasted chicken in the highly urbanized areas in Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Davao Region and Caraga.

Duck production increased by 1.58 percent. The high demand for duck meat encouraged more dressing in Central Luzon, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. Chicken egg production went up by 1.55 percent. There was increased number of laying flocks in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Davao Region and Caraga. This was boosted by the higher egg laying efficiency ratio (ELER) during the period. Duck eggs registered a 2.17 percent increase in production as a result of better performance of laying flocks in Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. There was also high demand for “balut” and good market price which led duck raisers to increase their inventory of birds in the last quarter of 2012.

The **fisheries subsector** shared 16.27 percent in the total agricultural output. It made a turnaround this year with a 5.60 percent increase in production. Milkfish production grew by 9.65 percent as a result of increased stocking rates due to the availability of quality fingerlings. Bigger sizes of harvests were noted in Pangasinan. There were reports of shifting of some fishponds in Bulacan from fry production to grow-out production due to high demand for milkfish. In Pampanga, higher milkfish production was the result of bangus fry dispersal by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) which contributed to increase in stocking density.

Tilapia production was 2.88 percent higher than last year’s record. This was attributed to the increased distribution of tilapia fingerlings by BFAR which encouraged tilapia growers in Central Luzon to increase their stocking density during the period. In addition, there were reports of high survival rate and faster growth of tilapia in CALABARZON which were traced to the regulated stocking rate, good water condition and good management.

Roundscad production was 16.44 percent higher this year. Bigger volumes of unloadings were reported in the National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM. Increased appearances of school of fish in payaos and bigger sizes of fish caught were reported. Additional fishing trips were noted because of favorable weather conditions. Production of skipjack bounced back from its negative record last year and registered a 33.76 percent increase this year. This development was explained by the big volume of unloading of fish for canning by foreign vessels in South Cotabato. More private vessels operated in this province as a result of the lifting of ban for tuna fishing in the Pacific Seas. Yellowfin tuna production increased by 25.39 percent in the first quarter of the year. There were more unloadings of yellowfin tuna for canneries by foreign fishing vessels due to lifting of the tuna ban in the Pacific Seas. In addition, there were bigger volumes of fish unloadings due to lesser occurrence of strong winds which resulted in more fishing trips during the period in Eastern Visayas and ARMM.

The downtrend in Tiger Prawn production continued with a 2.32 percent cut this year. A contributing factor to this was the low yield in Lanao del Norte due to pollution from flooding, which caused stoppage of operation of some farmers. Seaweed production dropped significantly by 13.34 percent. In Quezon, there was lack of planting materials

and low water salinity caused by frequent rains. Incidence of ice-ice disease which was another reason for the output decline was reported in Antique, Zamboanga Sibugay and Tawi-tawi.

Collectively, production of “other” species went up by 2.81 percent. Reports indicated abundant supply of Indian Sardines, fimbriated sardines and frigate tuna, particularly, in Zamboanga Peninsula. Mudcrab and oyster operators in Lanao del Norte recorded increases in area. In Pampanga and Bulacan, the growth in demand encouraged higher production.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

In the first quarter of 2013, farmgate prices hardly moved from last year’s record with an average increase of 0.03 percent.

In the **crops subsector**, prices went down by an average of 4.86 percent. Price of palay decreased by 2.52 percent and this was attributed to bigger supply. Increased supply of yellow corn pulled the price of corn down by 6.21 percent. Meanwhile, price of cabbage made a turnaround and this year recorded the biggest increment at 119.54 percent. This was traced to better product quality. The 23.29 percent price increase for onion was brought by the decrease in production of native variety. Camote price went up by 1.71 percent due to the sustained demand from traders. High demand for industrial processing resulted in the 5.20 percent price gain for cassava. Price of banana moved up by 16.74 percent because of lower production coupled with high demand for processing as well as demand for fresh fruit for immediate consumption. Coffee price went up by 6.42 percent as buying by traders intensified. Competition among traders pushed price of tobacco up by 1.01 percent.

Coconut recorded another price cut this year at 28.04 percent. This was the effect of the decreasing world market price of copra. Sugarcane price continued to decline with a 5.19 percent drop this year. The 4.13 percent drop in pineapple price was due to lower price offered by multi-national companies. With higher supply of mango during the period, price went down by 9.92 percent. Calamansi was priced 1.07 percent lower. Decreasing world market prices caused the 12.78 percent reduction in the price of abaca and that of rubber by 21.06 percent. Increased importation for mango translated to the 0.34 percent drop in prices. The same reason was cited for peanut which recorded a price cut of 0.99 percent. Higher supply lowered the prices of tomato by 1.87 percent, eggplant by 4.65 percent and garlic by 17.47 percent.

The **livestock subsector** recovered from last year’s price cut and registered an average increase of 8.73 percent this year. Hog price was up by 9.92 percent because of high demand. Prices of cattle and carabao increased by 2.81 percent and 4.36 percent, respectively. Sustained demand from “kambingan” stalls resulted in a price increment of 4.59 percent for goat. Dairy price went up by 1.15 percent.

The **poultry subsector** posted an average price increase of 7.12 percent this year. Price of chicken went up by 9.45 percent due to high demand for roasted chicken while

price of duck meat declined by 1.77 percent as a result of higher production from backyard raisers. Price of chicken eggs increased by 0.41 due to the high demand for making bakery products. Duck egg was priced 4.37 percent higher this year because of high demand for “balut”.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** continued to increase and this year an average of 4.04 percent was recorded. Bigger sizes and high demand during the Lenten season resulted in the appreciation of prices of milkfish by 3.45 percent and tilapia by 4.53 percent. There was a 0.46 percent increase in the price of Tiger Prawn this year. Bigger gains in prices were noted for yellowfin tuna at 8.33 percent and skipjack at 21.62 percent due to high demand from canneries in South Cotabao and in the export market. Price of roundscad went up by 6.18 percent due to higher price set by traders. Poor quality of seaweeds affected by ice-ice disease resulted in a price cut of 14.55 percent this year.

Technical Note

Data presentation for fisheries is now highlighting production and prices by species. The Performance of fisheries by subsector will still be available in the Fisheries Situation Report published quarterly.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2011	2012	2013	11-12	12-13
CROPS	102416.80	103264.43	106999.14	0.83	3.62
PALAY	34115.44	33734.09	35235.99	-1.12	4.45
CORN	14264.37	15031.34	16749.76	5.38	11.43
COCONUT	10196.87	10776.16	10805.60	5.68	0.27
SUGARCANE	9560.60	8896.70	9118.67	-6.94	2.49
BANANA	8955.81	9134.91	8562.35	2.00	-6.27
PINEAPPLE	3658.58	3876.22	4101.80	5.95	5.82
COFFEE	1295.24	1411.03	1257.99	8.94	-10.85
MANGO	3432.41	3225.08	3369.50	-6.04	4.48
TOBACCO	473.92	480.92	500.18	1.48	4.00
ABACA	317.23	325.63	299.07	2.65	-8.16
PEANUT	208.87	208.52	203.47	-0.17	-2.42
MONGO	148.14	144.91	147.06	-2.18	1.48
CASSAVA	1648.30	1604.00	1605.39	-2.69	0.09
CAMOTE	501.25	505.59	510.15	0.87	0.90
TOMATO	662.39	669.32	697.62	1.05	4.23
GARLIC	634.92	597.92	608.28	-5.83	1.73
ONION	462.52	448.88	487.02	-2.95	8.50
CABBAGE	239.46	249.13	257.28	4.04	3.27
EGGPLANT	1064.55	1056.70	1127.07	-0.74	6.66
CALAMANSI	262.32	247.38	241.81	-5.69	-2.25
RUBBER	567.46	611.06	609.51	7.68	-0.25
OTHERS	9746.16	10028.93	10503.58	2.90	4.73
LIVESTOCK	29301.14	30218.74	30314.20	3.13	0.32
CARABAO	1049.33	1055.38	1030.85	0.58	-2.32
CATTLE	2514.44	2567.12	2591.94	2.10	0.97
HOG	24808.07	25655.59	25747.59	3.42	0.36
GOAT	875.19	877.50	878.89	0.26	0.16
DAIRY	54.12	63.16	64.94	16.71	2.82
POULTRY	25683.05	27506.43	28286.41	7.10	2.84
CHICKEN	18942.66	20340.00	21006.24	7.38	3.28
DUCK	513.96	522.19	530.43	1.60	1.58
CHICKEN EGGS	5793.05	6194.12	6289.86	6.92	1.55
DUCK EGGS	433.38	450.12	459.89	3.86	2.17
FISHERIES	31587.59	30465.86	32170.47	-3.55	5.60
MILKFISH	4079.11	4104.33	4500.21	0.62	9.65
TILAPIA	4616.19	4619.38	4752.56	0.07	2.88
TIGER PRAWN	2869.45	2827.65	2761.96	-1.46	-2.32
ROUNDSCAD	2295.15	2264.89	2637.26	-1.32	16.44
SKIPJACK	1633.16	1390.50	1859.96	-14.86	33.76
YELLOWFIN TUNA	1239.51	1118.95	1403.02	-9.73	25.39
SEAWEED	1812.86	1744.44	1511.70	-3.77	-13.34
OTHERS	13042.15	12395.73	12743.80	-4.96	2.81
TOTAL	188988.57	191455.46	197770.22	1.31	3.30

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2011	2012	2013	11-12	12-13
CROPS	210829.87	195192.67	192416.51	-7.42	-1.42
PALAY	60317.71	64873.25	66051.85	7.55	1.82
CORN	24622.78	26652.89	27856.31	8.24	4.52
COCONUT	30419.54	24119.79	17404.99	-20.71	-27.84
SUGARCANE	30593.90	18267.90	17751.02	-40.29	-2.83
BANANA	24970.91	24266.61	26553.35	-2.82	9.42
PINEAPPLE	2735.48	3348.81	3397.40	22.42	1.45
COFFEE	2182.39	2231.61	2117.39	2.26	-5.12
MANGO	4770.88	4137.05	3893.46	-13.29	-5.89
TOBACCO	753.98	758.97	797.36	0.66	5.06
ABACA	616.36	722.84	579.05	17.28	-19.89
PEANUT	357.54	410.21	396.30	14.73	-3.39
MONGO	383.57	336.93	340.77	-12.16	1.14
CASSAVA	2409.06	2626.33	2765.32	9.02	5.29
CAMOTE	1183.19	1308.67	1343.00	10.61	2.62
TOMATO	1213.18	869.71	889.57	-28.31	2.28
GARLIC	862.38	741.34	622.42	-14.04	-16.04
ONION	1417.07	726.69	972.03	-48.72	33.76
CABBAGE	348.85	218.57	495.56	-37.35	126.73
EGGPLANT	1453.71	1233.36	1254.33	-15.16	1.70
CALAMANSI	407.36	474.04	458.40	16.37	-3.30
RUBBER	5314.69	3975.25	3130.04	-25.20	-21.26
OTHERS	13495.34	12891.85	13346.59	-4.47	3.53
LIVESTOCK	49598.92	49809.57	54329.33	0.42	9.07
CARABAO	2084.91	2156.30	2197.92	3.42	1.93
CATTLE	4869.48	4932.59	5120.18	1.30	3.80
HOG	40663.78	40678.23	44872.74	0.04	10.31
GOAT	1869.08	1906.13	1996.72	1.98	4.75
DAIRY	111.67	136.32	141.77	22.08	4.00
POULTRY	38956.39	41613.48	45840.62	6.82	10.16
CHICKEN	28825.79	30615.45	34606.60	6.21	13.04
DUCK	665.87	742.54	740.92	11.51	-0.22
CHICKEN EGGS	8748.12	9484.28	9670.74	8.42	1.97
DUCK EGGS	716.61	771.21	822.35	7.62	6.63
FISHERIES	52622.97	54544.27	59920.97	3.65	9.86
MILKFISH	5670.36	6191.64	7022.74	9.19	13.42
TILAPIA	6185.71	6726.30	7233.59	8.74	7.54
TIGER PRAWN	3821.30	3795.22	3724.04	-0.68	-1.88
ROUNDSCAD	3150.80	3588.67	4436.56	13.90	23.63
SKIPJACK	2823.73	3182.82	5177.66	12.72	62.68
YELLOWFIN TUNA	2540.27	2886.95	3921.42	13.65	35.83
SEAWEED	3054.66	2728.83	2018.71	-10.67	-26.02
OTHERS	25376.14	25443.84	26386.25	0.27	3.70
TOTAL	352008.15	341160.00	352507.43	-3.08	3.33

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY- MARCH, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
CROPS	54.19	53.94	54.10	59.89	57.21	54.59
PALAY	18.05	17.62	17.82	17.14	19.02	18.74
CORN	7.55	7.85	8.47	6.99	7.81	7.90
COCONUT	5.40	5.63	5.46	8.64	7.07	4.94
SUGARCANE	5.06	4.65	4.61	8.69	5.35	5.04
BANANA	4.74	4.77	4.33	7.09	7.11	7.53
PINEAPPLE	1.94	2.02	2.07	0.78	0.98	0.96
COFFEE	0.69	0.74	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.60
MANGO	1.82	1.68	1.70	1.36	1.21	1.10
TOBACCO	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.23
ABACA	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.16
PEANUT	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11
MONGO	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.10
CASSAVA	0.87	0.84	0.81	0.68	0.77	0.78
CAMOTE	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.34	0.38	0.38
TOMATO	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.25
GARLIC	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.22	0.18
ONION	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.40	0.21	0.28
CABBAGE	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.14
EGGPLANT	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.41	0.36	0.36
CALAMANSI	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.13
RUBBER	0.30	0.32	0.31	1.51	1.17	0.89
OTHERS	5.16	5.24	5.31	3.83	3.78	3.79
LIVESTOCK	15.50	15.78	15.33	14.09	14.60	15.41
CARABAO	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.59	0.63	0.62
CATTLE	1.33	1.34	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.45
HOG	13.13	13.40	13.02	11.55	11.92	12.73
GOAT	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.53	0.56	0.57
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	13.59	14.37	14.30	11.07	12.20	13.00
CHICKEN	10.02	10.62	10.62	8.19	8.97	9.82
DUCK	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.21
CHICKEN EGGS	3.07	3.24	3.18	2.49	2.78	2.74
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.23
FISHERIES	16.71	15.91	16.27	14.95	15.99	17.00
MILKFISH	2.16	2.14	2.28	1.61	1.81	1.99
TILAPIA	2.44	2.41	2.40	1.76	1.97	2.05
TIGER PRAWN	1.52	1.48	1.40	1.09	1.11	1.06
ROUNDSCAD	1.21	1.18	1.33	0.90	1.05	1.26
SKIPJACK	0.86	0.73	0.94	0.80	0.93	1.47
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.66	0.58	0.71	0.72	0.85	1.11
SEAWEED	0.96	0.91	0.76	0.87	0.80	0.57
OTHERS	6.90	6.47	6.44	7.21	7.46	7.49
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2011	2012	2013	11-12	12-13
CROPS					
PALAY	4037.33	3992.20	4169.94	-1.12	4.45
CORN	1914.68	2017.63	2248.29	5.38	11.43
COCONUT	3421.77	3616.16	3626.04	5.68	0.27
SUGARCANE	12747.46	11862.27	12158.23	-6.94	2.49
BANANA	2107.25	2149.39	2014.67	2.00	-6.27
PINEAPPLE	483.30	512.05	541.85	5.95	5.82
COFFEE	28.86	31.44	28.03	8.94	-10.85
MANGO	164.23	154.31	161.22	-6.04	4.48
TOBACCO	10.83	10.99	11.43	1.48	4.00
ABACA	16.60	17.04	15.65	2.65	-8.16
PEANUT	11.99	11.97	11.68	-0.17	-2.42
MONGO	6.89	6.74	6.84	-2.18	1.48
CASSAVA	452.83	440.66	441.04	-2.69	0.09
CAMOTE	116.57	117.58	118.64	0.87	0.90
TOMATO	80.29	81.13	84.56	1.05	4.23
GARLIC	8.58	8.08	8.22	-5.83	1.73
ONION	38.32	37.19	40.35	-2.95	8.50
CABBAGE	29.97	31.18	32.20	4.04	3.27
EGGPLANT	66.41	65.92	70.31	-0.74	6.66
CALAMANSI	20.72	19.54	19.10	-5.69	-2.25
RUBBER	61.95	66.71	66.54	7.68	-0.25
OTHERS	848.23	872.84	914.15	2.90	4.73
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	31.23	31.41	30.68	0.58	-2.32
CATTLE	57.75	58.96	59.53	2.10	0.97
HOG	458.39	474.05	475.75	3.42	0.36
GOAT	18.96	19.01	19.04	0.26	0.16
DAIRY	3.95	4.61	4.74	16.71	2.82
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	344.60	370.02	382.14	7.38	3.28
DUCK	9.36	9.51	9.66	1.60	1.58
CHICKEN EGGS	99.23	106.10	107.74	6.92	1.55
DUCK EGGS	9.32	9.68	9.89	3.86	2.17
FISHERIES					
MILKFISH	69.55	69.98	76.73	0.62	9.65
TILAPIA	101.21	101.28	104.20	0.07	2.88
TIGER PRAWN	9.61	9.47	9.25	-1.46	-2.32
ROUNDSCAD	59.91	59.12	68.84	-1.32	16.44
SKIPJACK	49.40	42.06	56.26	-14.86	33.76
YELLOWFIN TUNA	28.58	25.80	32.35	-9.73	25.39
SEAWEED	468.44	450.76	390.62	-3.77	-13.34
OTHERS	430.15	408.83	420.31	-4.96	2.81

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -MARCH, 2000, 2011 - 2013

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2011	2012	2013	00-13	11-12	12-13
CROPS						-8.18	-4.86
PALAY	8.45	14.94	16.25	15.84	87.46	8.77	-2.52
CORN	7.45	12.86	13.21	12.39	66.31	2.72	-6.21
COCONUT	2.98	8.89	6.67	4.80	61.07	-24.97	-28.04
SUGARCANE	0.75	2.40	1.54	1.46	94.67	-35.83	-5.19
BANANA	4.25	11.85	11.29	13.18	210.12	-4.73	16.74
PINEAPPLE	7.57	5.66	6.54	6.27	-17.17	15.55	-4.13
COFFEE	44.88	75.62	70.98	75.54	68.32	-6.14	6.42
MANGO	20.90	29.05	26.81	24.15	15.55	-7.71	-9.92
TOBACCO	43.76	69.62	69.06	69.76	59.41	-0.80	1.01
ABACA	19.11	37.13	42.42	37.00	93.62	14.25	-12.78
PEANUT	17.42	29.82	34.27	33.93	94.78	14.92	-0.99
MONGO	21.50	55.67	49.99	49.82	131.72	-10.20	-0.34
CASSAVA	3.64	5.32	5.96	6.27	72.25	12.03	5.20
CAMOTE	4.30	10.15	11.13	11.32	163.26	9.66	1.71
TOMATO	8.25	15.11	10.72	10.52	27.52	-29.05	-1.87
GARLIC	74.00	100.51	91.75	75.72	2.32	-8.72	-17.47
ONION	12.07	36.98	19.54	24.09	99.59	-47.16	23.29
CABBAGE	7.99	11.64	7.01	15.39	92.62	-39.78	119.54
EGGPLANT	16.03	21.89	18.71	17.84	11.29	-14.53	-4.65
CALAMANSI	12.66	19.66	24.26	24.00	89.57	23.40	-1.07
RUBBER	9.16	85.79	59.59	47.04	413.54	-30.54	-21.06
OTHERS	11.49	15.91	14.77	14.60	27.07	-7.17	-1.15
LIVESTOCK						-2.62	8.73
CARABAO	33.60	66.76	68.65	71.64	113.21	2.83	4.36
CATTLE	43.54	84.32	83.66	86.01	97.54	-0.78	2.81
HOG	54.12	88.71	85.81	94.32	74.28	-3.27	9.92
GOAT	46.16	98.58	100.27	104.87	127.19	1.71	4.59
DAIRY	13.70	28.27	29.57	29.91	118.32	4.60	1.15
POULTRY						-0.26	7.12
CHICKEN	54.97	83.65	82.74	90.56	64.74	-1.09	9.45
DUCK	54.91	71.14	78.08	76.70	39.68	9.76	-1.77
CHICKEN EGGS	58.38	88.16	89.39	89.76	53.75	1.40	0.41
DUCK EGGS	46.50	76.89	79.67	83.15	78.82	3.62	4.37
FISHERIES						7.47	4.04
MILKFISH	58.65	81.53	88.48	91.53	56.06	8.52	3.45
TILAPIA	45.61	61.12	66.41	69.42	52.20	8.66	4.53
TIGER PRAWN	298.59	397.64	400.76	402.60	34.83	0.78	0.46
ROUNDSCAD	38.31	52.59	60.70	64.45	68.23	15.42	6.18
SKIPJACK	33.06	57.16	75.67	92.03	178.37	32.38	21.62
YELLOWFIN TUNA	43.37	88.88	111.90	121.22	179.50	25.90	8.33
SEAWEED	3.87	6.52	6.05	5.17	33.59	-7.21	-14.55
OTHERS	30.32	58.99	62.24	62.78	107.06	5.51	0.87
TOTAL						-4.33	0.03