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2018-2022

Government Support in Agriculture



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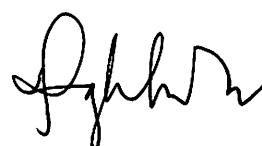
FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). It contains eight modules which are updated and released annually. These modular reports provide measures for assessing socio-economic changes in the agriculture sector, characterizing the agrarian structure of the economy, and situating agriculture in the national economy.

This is the first module entitled Government Support in Agriculture. It presents information on the various services provided by the government to the agriculture and agrarian reform sector. Specifically, this module contains information on irrigation development in the country, accomplishment of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program relative to the hectareage of land distributed and registered including the number of agrarian reform beneficiaries, government expenditure in the agriculture and agrarian reform sector, and government intervention in the procurement of palay and distribution of rice. In addition, this module provides information on credit and extension services to the agriculture and agrarian reform sector. The reference years are 2018 to 2022.

The PSA would like to acknowledge the National Irrigation Administration, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Budget and Management, National Food Authority, Agricultural Training Institute, Agricultural Credit Policy Council, and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas for providing the basic data on this module.

The AIS aims to cover more agricultural development indicators to support the information needs of our data users. We encourage the readers to give their comments and suggestions on the improvement of the AIS, in general and in this report.



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31 May 2023

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TECHNICAL NOTES

1. The report highlights a five-year data on information on the various extension services provided by the government to the agriculture and agrarian reform sector.
2. The data are sourced from the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), National Food Authority (NFA), Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), and Agricultural Training Institute (ATI). The data contains information on irrigation development in the country, accomplishment of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) relative to the hectarage of land distributed and registered including the number of agrarian reform beneficiaries, government expenditure in the agriculture and agrarian reform sector, government procurement of palay and distribution of rice, agriculture and agrarian reform credit, and agricultural extension services.

Concepts and Definitions

Irrigated Area - refers to the area within the operational area of an irrigation system served during the respective cropping seasons: wet season, dry season, and third crop.

Irrigation - the controlled application of water to arable lands to supply water requirement not satisfied by rainfall or the artificial method of conveying water to the plant which the plant needs for its growth in the proper quantity and at the right time.

Types of Systems:

National Irrigation Systems (NIS) – are large and medium schemes constructed by the NIA usually with service area of more than 1,000 hectares. These systems are basically operated and maintained by the NIA, where beneficiaries are charged irrigation service fee for the services rendered in the delivery of water. In the 1980's, joint management of portions of national systems with irrigator's associations (IAs) was affected.

Note: Republic Act 10969 or Free Irrigation Service Act of 2018 lifted the payment of irrigation service fees.

Communal Irrigation Systems (CIS) – are small-scale schemes generally with service area of less than 1,000 hectares. These systems are constructed by NIA with the participation of farmer-beneficiaries through their IAs. The operation and maintenance (O & M) of CIS is turned over to IAs upon project completion subject to a cost recovery arrangement. Farmers amortize the chargeable cost for a period not exceeding 50 years at zero percent interest. The repayment scheme is pre-arranged and accepted to both NIA and the IA.

Private Irrigation Systems (PIS) – are those constructed, operated, and maintained by private individuals or groups with or without technical assistance by NIA or other government agencies.

Other Government Agency Assisted Irrigation Systems (OGA) – are those constructed, operated, and maintained by other government agencies such as Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Agriculture (DA) and others, wherein its service area is excluded from NIA’s service area and is included in the computation of irrigation development of the country.

Irrigation Development - refers to the ratio of the area that was developed altogether by NIA, other government agencies and private sectors as against the potential irrigable area expressed in percentage.

Service Area – the area of an irrigation system after the project completion and turnover for operation that is already provided with irrigation and drainage facilities where irrigation and drainage service could already be rendered.

Potential Irrigable Area – refers to an arable land of the country that can be developed for irrigation, relatively flat from 0-3% slope rate, has an available source of water to sustain irrigation delivery for crop production and other agricultural purposes and has farmers willing to till the land and raise crops thereat.

Growth Rate of Total Service Area – measures the pace of growth or expansion of the total service area provided with irrigation system at the national and regional levels.

$$\text{Growth Rate of Total Service Area} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Service Area in the Current Year}}{\text{Total Service Area in the Previous Year}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Percent Share of Service Area by Type of Irrigation System and by Region – shows the relative contribution of each type of irrigation system in the region’s/country’s total service area developed.

$$\text{Percent Share of Service Area by Type of Irrigation System and by Region} = \left[\frac{\text{Service Area by Type of Irrigation System and by Region}}{\text{Total Service Area by Region}} \right] \times 100$$

Agrarian Reform - means the redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced to farmers and regular farmworkers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement, to include the totality of factors and support services designed to lift the economic status of the beneficiaries and all other arrangements alternative to the physical redistribution of lands, such as production or profit-sharing, labor administration, and the distribution of shares of stocks, which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the lands they work.

Land Distribution and Registration – involves the redistribution and registration of government and private agricultural lands to landless farmers and farm workers transforming them into landowners. It is the systematic transfer to Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries of agricultural lands covered by CARP.

Accomplished Area – is the land area redistributed and registered by the government to qualified CARP farmer-beneficiaries.

Target Area – is the total area of agricultural land covered by CARP to be distributed to farmer beneficiaries for a given period of time.

Agrarian Reform Beneficiary – refers to farmers who were granted lands under Presidential Decree No. 27, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law and Republic Act No. 9700 or the “Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Extension with Reforms” and regular farm workers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement, who benefited from the redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced, to include the totality of factors and support services designed to lift the economic status of the beneficiaries and all other alternative arrangements to the physical distribution of lands, such as production or profit sharing, labor administration, and the distribution of shares of stock which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the land they work.

Percent Accomplishment of Land Distributed and Registered – indicates the accomplishment rate of CARP in a given year relative to the total target area. It is the rate of transfer of arable land to the ownership of qualified farmer-beneficiaries.

$$\text{Percent Accomplishment of Land Distributed and Registered} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Net Area Distributed and Registered in a Given Year}}{\text{Targeted Land Distribution and Registration Scope}} \right] \times 100$$

Percent Distribution of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region – indicates the number of agrarian reform beneficiary in a region relative to the total number of beneficiary nationwide expressed in percentage.

$$\text{Percent Distribution of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries in a Region}}{\text{Total Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries}} \right] \times 100$$

Government Spending/Expenditure - refers to public expenditure on goods and services and is a major component of the Gross Domestic Product. Government spending policies like setting up budget targets, adjusting taxation, increasing public expenditure, and public works are very effective tools in influencing economic growth.

Share of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditures in the National Government Expenditures - provides information on how much is being allocated and spent to support the development needs of the sector and those relying on it such as the farmers and fisherfolks.

$$\frac{\text{Share of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditures in the national Government Expenditures}}{\text{Total National Government Expenditures}} = \left[\frac{\text{Expenditure in Agriculture and Agrarian Reform}}{\text{Total National Government Expenditures}} \right] \times 100$$

Procurement - refers to the volume of government purchases directly from the farmers and farmers' organizations at the government support price. The NFA procurement program aims to ensure rice buffer stock or the optimal level of rice inventory that shall be maintained at any given time to be used for emergency situations and to sustain the disaster relief programs of the government during natural or man-made calamities.

Distribution - The NFA is also mandated to distribute rice to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGU), and other relief agencies in times of emergencies and calamities, and is likewise allowed to dispose its inventory, before the quality of its stocks start to deteriorate through any authorized mode of disposition.

Percent Distribution of Palay Procurement by Region – the distribution shows the extent of palay procurement at the national and regional levels.

$$\frac{\text{Percent Distribution of Palay Procurement by Region}}{\text{Total Palay Procurement}} = \left[\frac{\text{Palay Procurement by Region}}{\text{Total Palay Procurement}} \right] \times 100$$

Percent Distribution of Rice Distribution by Region - the distribution shows the extent of rice distribution at the national and regional levels.

$$\frac{\text{Percent Distribution of Rice Distribution by Region}}{\text{Total Rice Distribution}} = \left[\frac{\text{Rice Distribution by Region}}{\text{Total Rice Distribution}} \right] \times 100$$

Agriculture and agrarian reform (agri-agra) credit - refers to loans granted for the following activities and purposes:

- i. Agricultural production;
- ii. Promotion of agribusiness and exports;
- iii. Acquisition of work animals, farm, and fishery equipment and machinery;
- iv. Acquisition of seeds, fertilizers, poultry, livestock, feeds, and other similar items;
- v. Acquisition of lands authorized under the Agrarian Reform Code of the Philippines and its amendments;
- vi. Construction, acquisition and repair of facilities for production, processing, storage, and marketing and such other facilities in support of agriculture and fisheries;
- vii. Efficient and effective merchandising of agricultural and fishery commodities stored and/or processed by the facilities aforesaid in domestic and foreign commerce; and

- viii. Other activities identified in Section 23 of R.A. No. 8435, otherwise known as the “Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997”, as enumerated below:
- a. Agriculture and fisheries production including processing of fisheries and agri-based products and farm inputs;
 - b. Acquisition of work animals, farm and fishery equipment and machinery;
 - c. Acquisition of seeds, fertilizer, poultry, livestock, feeds and other similar items;
 - d. Procurement of agriculture and fisheries products for storage, trading processing and distribution;
 - e. Acquisition of water pumps and installation of tube wells for irrigation;
 - f. Construction, acquisition and repair of facilities, for production, processing, storage, transportation, communication, marketing and such other facilities in support of agriculture and fisheries;
 - g. Working capital for agriculture and fisheries graduates to enable them to engage in agriculture and fisheries-related economic activities;
 - h. Agribusiness activities which support soil and water conservation and ecology-enhancing activities;
 - i. Privately-funded and LGU-funded irrigation systems that are designed to protect the watershed;
 - j. Working capital for long-gestating projects; and
 - k. Credit guarantees on uncollateralized loans to farmers and fisherfolk.

Percentage Share of Agri-Agra Loans Generated by Purpose/Utilization – indicates the proportion of agri-agra loans by loan purpose/utilization to the total agri-agra loans generated.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{Percentage Share of} \\ \textit{Agri – Agra Loans} \\ \textit{Generated by} \\ \textit{Purpose/Utilization} \end{array} = \left[\frac{\textit{Amount of Loan by Purpose/Utilization}}{\textit{Total Agri – Agra Loans}} \right] \times 100$$

Trainings and Other Related Extension Services – includes trainings, technical briefings, convention consultative activities, educational or farm tour, forum, review and planning workshop, agri-fair and the likes.

e-Learning – a major component of the e-extension which offers online certificate courses to e-Learners on various agri-fishery topics such as crops, livestock and poultry, sustainable agriculture, social technology, among others.

Farmers’ Contact Center (FCC) – serves as the e-farming component of the e-extension. The FCC is the alternative delivery channel for farm and business advisory services which caters to voice calls and text messages, aside from emails and other online communication such as instant messaging and online forum.

Extension Services – technology transfer provided by the government and non-government organizations to the agricultural sector such as training of farmers, credit assistance and the like; it facilitates the access to information, knowledge, technologies and markets of farmers/producers in developing their own technical, organizational, and management skills and practices.

Agricultural Extension Workers – all persons who are engaged in agricultural development activities, and all persons employed in the Department of Agriculture including its bureaus and attached agencies, local government units, state universities, and colleges, and other concerned government institutions, and shall include agriculturists, aquaculturists, veterinarians, agricultural extension workers, agricultural technicians and operators, allied agricultural professionals, administrative and support personnel employed regardless of their employment status.



**GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
IN AGRICULTURE**



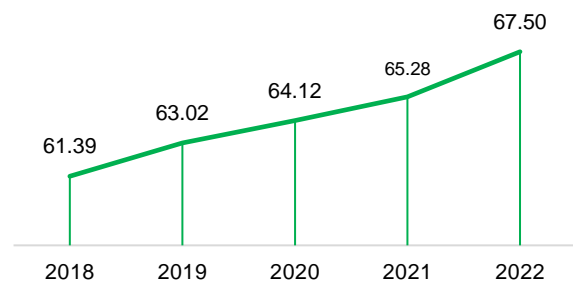
Irrigation Development and Types of Irrigation System

Indicators on irrigation development allow the measurement of the extent of enhancement in the use of agricultural lands in the country. Indicators are shown in terms of growth rate of service areas provided with irrigation system over the years and the types of irrigation system used. Irrigation Development refers to the ratio of the area that was developed altogether by the National Irrigation Administration, other government agencies, and private sectors as against the estimated total irrigable area expressed in percent.

The country’s total service area provided with irrigation system reached 2.11 million hectares in 2022. It expanded annually by an average of 2.4 percent for the period 2018 to 2022. Across regions, the biggest increase in service area with an average growth rate of 12.0 percent was registered in Davao Region. Bigger annual increases in irrigated areas were also reported in Eastern Visayas and Central Visayas with corresponding average expansions of 4.3 percent and 4.0 percent. (Table 1a)

Irrigation development in 2022 was recorded at 67.5 percent of the estimated total irrigable area of 3.13 million hectares. At the regional level, 12 regions had increasing irrigation development with Central Visayas recording the highest proportion of 112.3 percent. CAR and Eastern Visayas came next with higher irrigation development at 102.6 percent and 96.1 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, BARMM had the least proportion of the total irrigated area to estimated total irrigable area at 34.2 percent. (Table 1b and Figure 1)

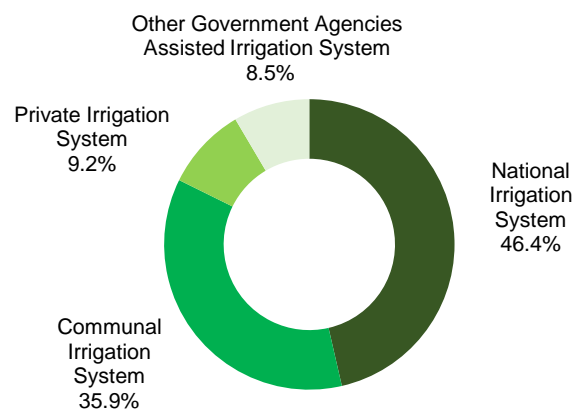
Figure 1. Irrigation Development, Philippines, 2018-2022 (in percent)



Source: National Irrigation Administration

Over the period 2018 to 2022, the National Irrigation System (NIS) continued as the main provider of irrigation covering an average of 46.4 percent of the country’s irrigated lands. An average of 35.9 percent was operated by the Communal Irrigation System (CIS) and 9.2 percent by the Private Irrigation System (PIS). The remaining 8.5 percent of the irrigated areas utilized the irrigation system serviced by the Other Government Agencies (OGA). (Table 1c and Figure 2)

Figure 2. Average Percent Share of Service Area by Type of Irrigation System, Philippines, 2018-2022



Note: Details may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding
Source: National Irrigation Administration

Across the regions, the NIS was the major source of irrigation in Cagayan Valley at 59.8 percent, Central Luzon at 68.6 percent, SOCCSKSARGEN at 56.7 percent, and BARMM at 58.0 percent of irrigated areas. Central Visayas indicated the biggest area serviced by CIS at 59.5 percent. The PIS provided water to 21.1 percent of the irrigated areas in CAR, while in Ilocos Region, 21.4 percent of the agricultural lands covered by irrigation were supplied by OGA. (Table 1c)

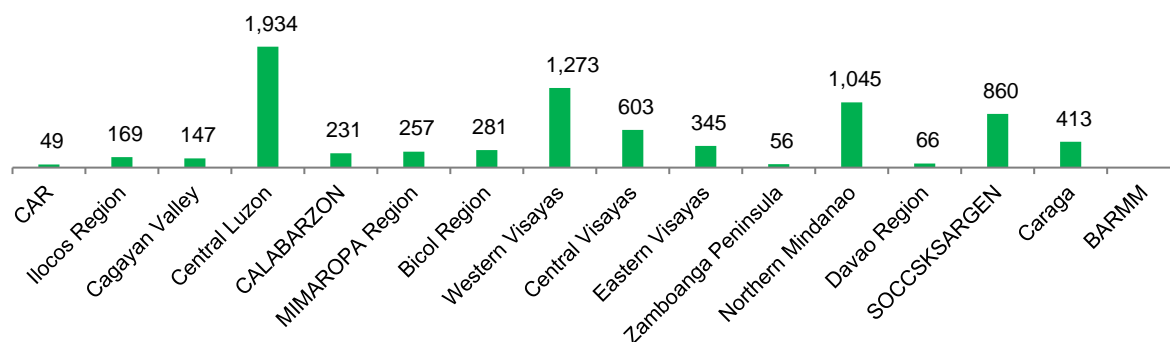
Land Distribution and Registration

The year-on-year rate of accomplishment of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) denotes the rate of transfer of arable land to the ownership of qualified farmer-beneficiaries. This can serve as an indicator of the results of the government’s efforts to improve the quality of life of the farmers and promote agriculture and rural growth and development.

The Department of Agrarian Reform distributed and registered 7,165 hectares of agricultural lands to qualified farmers and farm workers in 2022. This corresponded to an annual accomplishment rate of 0.1 percent of the revised CARP national target scope of 5.46 million hectares. (Tables 2a and 2b)

Among the regions, Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao had the highest accomplishment rate of 0.3 percent each in land distribution and registration which covered 1,253 hectares and 1,031 hectares of agricultural lands, respectively. (Tables 2a and 2b)

Figure 3. Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region, 2022



- Starting 2020, BARMM is not included in the DAR Report
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

The country’s total number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) summed up to 7,729 beneficiaries in 2022. The biggest count of ARBs was in Central Luzon with 1,934 ARBs which accounted for 25.0 percent of the total number of ARBs nationwide. Higher number of ARBs were also registered in Western Visayas at 16.5 percent and Northern Mindanao at 13.5 percent shares to the national count. (Tables 2c, 2d, and Figure 3)

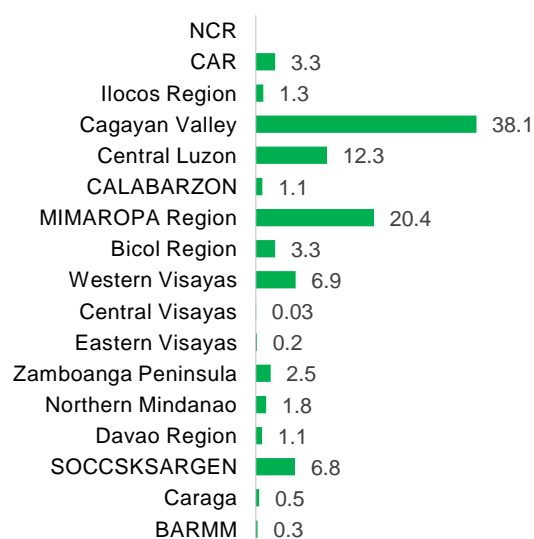
Over the years 1972 to 2022, the cumulative accomplishment of the CARP in land distribution and registration recorded 4.85 million hectares of agricultural lands or an accomplishment rate of 88.8 percent of the national revised target scope of 5.46 million hectares. This benefitted a total of 2,919,249 landless farmers who were eventually transformed into landowners. Across regions, 10 regions recorded cumulative accomplishment rates of more than 90.0 percent of their respective regional target scope. Among these, the highest accomplishment rate in land distribution and registration was achieved in Ilocos Region at 99.4 percent of the region’s target scope. (Tables 2a and 2b)

Government Procurement of Palay and Distribution of Rice

The government plays an important role in palay procurement and rice distribution programs. With the enactment of Republic Act 11203 (RA 11203), “An Act Liberalizing the Importation, Exportation and Trading of Rice, Lifting for the Purpose the Quantitative Import Restriction on Rice, and for other Purposes”, the mandate of the National Food Authority (NFA) was changed starting 2019 from a Trading and Regulatory Agency to a Buffer Stocking Agency. Procurement refers to the volume of government purchases directly from the farmers and farmers’ organizations at the government support price. The NFA procurement program aims to ensure rice buffer stock or the optimal level of rice inventory that shall be maintained at any given time to be used for emergency situations and to sustain the disaster relief programs of the government during natural or man-made calamities.

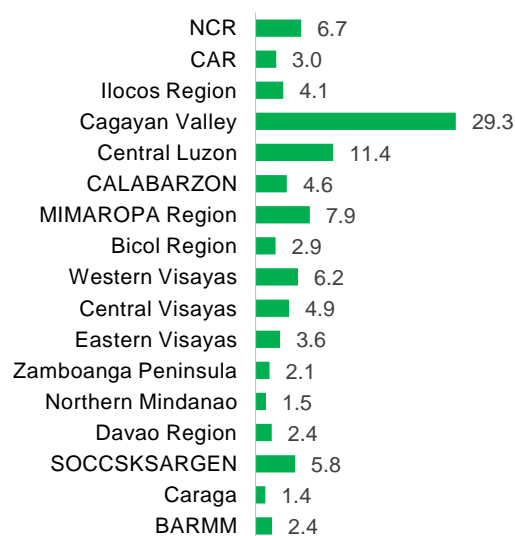
The NFA is also mandated to distribute rice to the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Local Government Units, and other relief agencies in times of emergencies and calamities, and is likewise allowed to dispose its inventory before the quality of its stocks start to deteriorate through any authorized mode of disposition.

Figure 4. Palay Procurement: Percent Distribution by Region, 2022 (in percent)



- no reported palay procurement in NCR in 2022
Source: National Food Authority

Figure 5. Rice Distribution: Percent Distribution by Region, 2022 (in percent)



Source: National Food Authority

The country’s total volume of palay procurement in 2022 reached 299,648 metric tons, a decline of -34.9 percent from the 2021 record. Among the regions, Cagayan Valley reported the biggest volume of palay procurement at 114,265 metric tons which accounted for 38.1 percent of the national palay procurement in 2022. Palay procurements were also bigger in MIMAROPA Region and Central Luzon which contributed 20.4 percent and 12.3 percent to the country’s total procurement, respectively. Meanwhile, four regions indicated shares of less than one percent. Of these regions, Central Visayas continued to register the least proportion of 0.03 percent. (Table 3a and Figure 4)

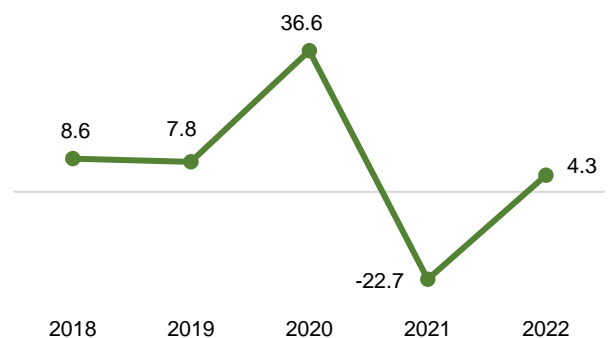
Rice distribution by the national government in 2022 was recorded at 282,843 metric tons. The volume of rice distributed declined by -31.8 percent compared with the 2021 level of 414,673 metric tons. In 2022, Cagayan Valley had the bulk of rice distributed at 82,819 metric tons, which shared 29.3 percent to the total volume of rice distribution. This was followed by Central Luzon at 32,117 metric tons with 11.4 percent and MIMAROPA Region at 22,412 metric tons with 7.9 percent shares to the total rice distribution. On the other hand, the least proportion of 1.4 percent was registered in Caraga at 4,012 metric tons. (Table 3b and Figure 5)

Government Expenditure in the Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Sector

The indicator on the government expenditure in the agriculture and agrarian reform sector provides information on how much is being allocated and spent to support the development needs of the sector and those relying on it, such as the farmers and fisherfolks.

In 2022, expenditure of the national government was PhP 5.02 trillion, which was 9.2 percent higher than the level of spending in the previous year. Of this amount, the government expended PhP 144.80 billion for agriculture and agrarian reform which accounted for 2.9 percent of the total national government expenditures. Year-on-year, government spending for the agriculture and agrarian reform sector increased by 4.3 percent from the PhP 138.88 billion in 2021. (Table 4 and Figure 6)

Figure 6. Growth Rate of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditure, Philippines, 2018-2022 (in percent)



Source: Budget of Expenditure and Sources of Financing Department of Budget and Management

Agricultural Production Loans

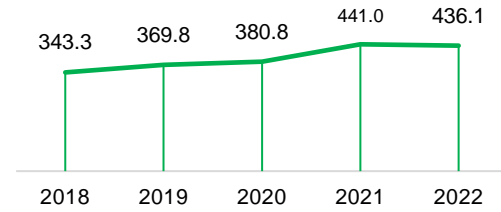
Indicators on agricultural credit provide information on the credit needs of the farmers and fisherfolks in financing their production activities and the extent of loans provided by the different financial institutions. These are important information for planners and policy makers to support the implementation of credit programs and policies geared towards achieving development of the agricultural sector.

Republic Act 10000 known as the Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act of 2009 aims to provide an agriculture, fisheries, and agrarian reform credit and financing system to improve the productivity of the agriculture and fisheries sector. The law mandates banks to set aside at least 25.0 percent of their loanable funds, of which at least 10.0 percent should be for ARBs and 15.0 percent for farmers, fisherfolks, and agriculture in general.

In 2022, the total amount of bank's loan compliance for agriculture and agrarian reform (agri-agra) reached PhP 436.1 billion. Of this total amount, 36.3 percent or PhP 158.4 billion were used to finance agricultural production purposes.

The next highest share of 31.0 percent or PhP135.0 billion agri-agra loans were made available for the funding of any of the activities identified in Section 23 of Republic Act 8435 or the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) such as procurement of agriculture and fisheries products, acquisition of water pumps and installation of tube wells for irrigation, among others.

Figure 7. Amount of Agri-Agra Loans Generated by Purpose/Utilization, Philippines, 2018-2022 (in billion pesos)



Source: Agricultural Credit Policy Council and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

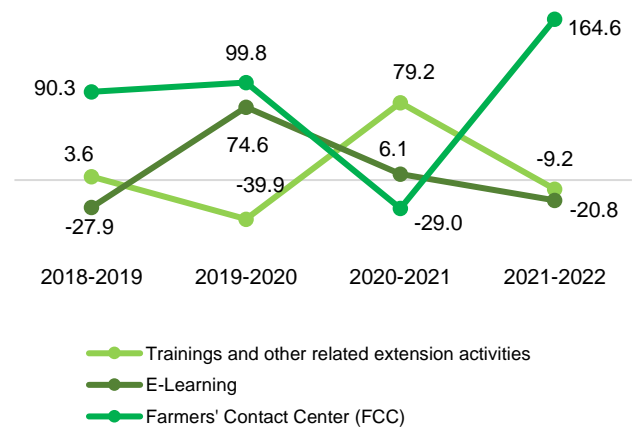
About PhP 43.0 billion of the agri-agra loan or 9.9 percent were granted for the financing of construction, acquisition, and repair of facilities for the production, processing, storage and marketing and such other facilities in support of agriculture and fisheries. Meanwhile, PhP 42.2 billion or 9.7 percent of the agri-agra loan supported credit needs for the acquisition of seeds, fertilizers, poultry, livestock, feeds, and other similar items. (Table 5 and Figure 7)

Agricultural Extension Services

Indicators on agricultural extension services by the government provide information on the technical capacity building support for the agriculture sector. According to the Agricultural Training Institute, extension services are technology transfers provided by the government and non-government organizations to the agriculture sector such as training of farmers, credit assistance and the like. It facilitates the access to information, knowledge, technologies, and markets of farmers/producers in developing their own technical, organizational, and management skills and practices.

In 2022, the number of beneficiaries who benefited from trainings and other related extension activities on agriculture was recorded at 135,650 beneficiaries and indicated a -9.2 percent decrease from previous years' count. Likewise, a reduction in the number of beneficiaries was noted in the E-learning program on various agri-fishery topics at 19,513 learners or by -20.8 percent from the 2021 record. On the other hand, individuals who benefited from the Farmers' Contact Center registered a total of 8,523,892 beneficiaries. This was 164.6 percent higher than the previous year's report. (Tables 6a, 6b, and Figure 8)

Figure 8. Growth Rates of Beneficiaries Provided with Extension Services, Philippines, 2018-2022 (in percent)



Note: Beneficiaries are not unique individuals
Source: Agricultural Training Institute

The country's total number of Agricultural Extension Workers who were involved in agricultural development activities in 2021 reached 13,057 workers.

Statistical Tables

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 1a. Total Service Area by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022
(in hectares)

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average Growth Rate (%) 2018-2022
Philippines	1,920,563	1,971,746	2,006,055	2,042,393	2,111,763	2.4
CAR	98,943	100,324	102,331	104,462	114,187	3.7
Ilocos Region	195,257	204,378	209,486	210,895	187,005	-0.9
Cagayan Valley	297,493	300,422	302,210	304,061	331,446	2.8
Central Luzon	328,815	342,262	347,985	352,597	351,945	1.7
CALABARZON	62,627	63,468	65,012	66,640	72,220	3.7
MIMAROPA Region	100,848	103,330	109,520	111,796	117,162	3.8
Bicol Region	142,514	143,004	143,458	144,512	141,165	-0.2
Western Visayas	125,256	128,329	130,330	135,245	132,969	1.5
Central Visayas	51,477	52,607	54,756	56,599	60,279	4.0
Eastern Visayas	74,758	76,140	78,904	81,302	88,353	4.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	51,329	55,085	52,165	52,514	54,766	1.7
Northern Mindanao	71,286	75,620	77,374	82,110	82,295	3.7
Davao Region	72,504	73,069	73,741	74,688	108,269	12.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	125,544	126,575	127,693	130,303	134,069	1.7
Caraga	71,814	76,514	78,376	80,009	80,814	3.0
BARMM	50,097	50,619	52,714	54,661	54,819	2.3

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: National Irrigation Administration

Table 1b. Irrigation Development by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022
(in percent)

Region	Estimated Total Irrigable Area as of December 31, 2022 ^{a/}	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	3,128,631	61.39	63.02	64.12	65.28	67.50
CAR	111,296	88.90	90.14	91.95	93.86	102.60
Ilocos Region	264,491	73.82	77.27	79.20	79.74	70.70
Cagayan Valley	457,247	65.06	65.70	66.09	66.50	72.49
Central Luzon	483,830	67.96	70.74	71.92	72.88	72.74
CALABARZON	85,929	72.88	73.86	75.66	77.55	84.05
MIMAROPA Region	143,559	70.25	71.98	76.29	77.87	81.61
Bicol Region	239,440	59.52	59.72	59.91	60.35	58.96
Western Visayas	191,253	65.49	67.10	68.15	70.71	69.53
Central Visayas	53,674	95.91	98.01	102.02	105.45	112.31
Eastern Visayas	91,983	81.27	82.78	85.78	88.39	96.05
Zamboanga Peninsula	93,706	54.78	58.78	55.67	56.04	58.44
Northern Mindanao	121,123	58.85	62.43	63.88	67.79	67.94
Davao Region	177,547	40.84	41.15	41.53	42.07	60.98
SOCCSKSARGEN	293,226	42.81	43.17	43.55	44.44	45.72
Caraga	160,177	44.83	47.77	48.93	49.95	50.45
BARMM	160,150	31.28	31.61	32.92	34.13	34.23

Note: a/ Estimated Total Irrigable Area is based on the 3% slope criteria

Source of basic data: National Irrigation Administration

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 1c. Average Percent Share of Service Area by Type of Irrigation System and by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022

Region	National Irrigation System	Communal Irrigation System	Private Irrigation System	Other Government Agencies Assisted Irrigation System
Philippines	46.4	35.9	9.2	8.5
CAR	19.2	55.4	21.1	4.3
Ilocos Region	35.1	33.6	9.9	21.4
Cagayan Valley	59.8	18.5	13.9	7.8
Central Luzon	68.6	23.7	2.5	5.2
CALABARZON	44.8	39.9	10.2	5.0
MIMAROPA Region	31.5	43.8	12.9	11.8
Bicol Region	16.9	54.1	17.5	11.5
Western Visayas	43.7	34.1	11.6	10.6
Central Visayas	30.5	59.5	6.4	3.5
Eastern Visayas	35.5	51.8	7.8	4.9
Zamboanga Peninsula	37.7	51.6	3.7	7.0
Northern Mindanao	43.8	41.3	7.9	6.9
Davao Region	49.6	40.8	6.9	2.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	56.7	33.3	2.1	7.9
Caraga	46.9	41.0	4.0	8.1
BARMM	58.0	41.3	0.2	0.5

Source of basic data: National Irrigation Administration

Table 2a. Scope and Percent Accomplishment of Land Distribution and Registration by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022

Region	Scope (Gross Area) CY 2022 ^{a/} (Ha.)	Percent Accomplishment ^{b/}					
		1972-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	5,463,827	88.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
CAR	104,935	98.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.03
Ilocos Region	144,877	99.4	0.2	0.02	0.01	0.0	0.1
Cagayan Valley	412,598	89.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.05
Central Luzon	459,092	95.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
CALABARZON	221,545	87.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
MIMAROPA Region	192,502	94.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bicol Region	413,380	80.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1
Western Visayas	560,152	76.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1
Central Visayas	202,840	92.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Eastern Visayas	497,784	88.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	235,719	97.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04
Northern Mindanao	365,343	94.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Davao Region	259,009	96.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.04
SOCCSKSARGEN	767,036	92.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
Caraga	303,407	90.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
BARMM	323,606	68.5	0.04	0.02	*	*	*

Notes: a/ DAR's scope is updated annually. It is derived by adding the validated Land Acquisition and Distribution Balance at the start of the year and the cumulative accomplishment as of the end of the previous year

b/ indicates the accomplishment = $\frac{\text{total net area distributed and registered in a given year}}{\text{targeted land distribution and registration scope}} \times 100\%$

*** Starting 2020, BARMM is not included in the DAR Report

Source of basic data: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 2b. Area of Distributed and Registered Lands by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022
(in hectares)

Region	1972-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	4,853,810	28,501	23,534	14,318	10,308	7,165
CAR	103,110	196	139	83	159	36
Ilocos Region	143,972	259	26	17	28	132
Cagayan Valley	370,318	1,171	945	608	482	199
Central Luzon	439,880	2,905	1,678	1,250	1,257	1,253
CALABARZON	193,341	1,517	838	622	196	209
MIMAROPA Region	182,630	629	212	492	558	325
Bicol Region	334,502	2,032	3,033	1,863	1,785	416
Western Visayas	428,432	6,247	4,478	2,387	2,324	754
Central Visayas	186,719	585	959	349	179	298
Eastern Visayas	440,670	2,719	2,323	809	632	440
Zamboanga Peninsula	230,298	737	299	151	150	86
Northern Mindanao	346,069	1,374	1,421	823	109	1,031
Davao Region	250,395	661	229	532	46	99
SOCCSKSARGEN	705,857	5,674	5,820	3,612	2,021	1,241
Caraga	275,837	1,662	1,082	722	383	646
BARMM	221,780	133	53	*	*	*

Note: "*" Starting 2020, BARMM is not included in the DAR Report
Source of basic data: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 2c. Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022

Region	1972-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	2,919,249	25,613	20,621	14,529	9,077	7,729
CAR	82,291	175	178	94	195	49
Ilocos Region	120,037	395	29	19	31	169
Cagayan Valley	214,599	913	644	362	370	147
Central Luzon	294,318	3,402	1,864	1,273	1,214	1,934
CALABARZON	126,916	432	754	591	169	231
MIMAROPA Region	132,574	774	199	419	90	257
Bicol Region	202,785	1,264	2,053	1,334	967	281
Western Visayas	342,566	9,569	5,888	3,167	3,494	1,273
Central Visayas	150,765	728	945	357	242	603
Eastern Visayas	201,660	1,750	1,496	602	423	345
Zamboanga Peninsula	132,235	439	200	111	81	56
Northern Mindanao	223,886	1,127	1,684	1,074	349	1,045
Davao Region	182,318	453	635	558	52	66
SOCCSKSARGEN	302,778	3,285	3,352	4,150	1,176	860
Caraga	138,799	774	672	418	224	413
BARMM	70,722	133	28	*	*	*

Note: "*" Starting 2020, BARMM is not included in the DAR Report
Source of basic data: Department of Agrarian Reform

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 2d. Percent Distribution of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region,
Philippines, 2018-2022

Region	1972-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.6
Ilocos Region	4.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.2
Cagayan Valley	7.4	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.1	1.9
Central Luzon	10.1	13.3	9.0	8.8	13.4	25.0
CALABARZON	4.3	1.7	3.7	4.1	1.9	3.0
MIMAROPA Region	4.5	3.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	3.3
Bicol Region	6.9	4.9	10.0	9.2	10.7	3.6
Western Visayas	11.7	37.4	28.6	21.8	38.5	16.5
Central Visayas	5.2	2.8	4.6	2.5	2.7	7.8
Eastern Visayas	6.9	6.8	7.3	4.1	4.7	4.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
Northern Mindanao	7.7	4.4	8.2	7.4	3.8	13.5
Davao Region	6.2	1.8	3.1	3.8	0.6	0.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	10.4	12.8	16.3	28.6	13.0	11.1
Caraga	4.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.5	5.3
BARMM	2.4	0.5	0.1	*	*	*

Note: "*" Starting 2020, BARMM is not included in the DAR Report

Source of basic data: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 3a. Palay Procurement: Level and Percent Distribution by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022
(Level in metric tons)

Region	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
Philippines	61,783	100.0	732,571	100.0	683,132	100.0	460,482	100.0	299,648	100.0
NCR	-	-	14	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	213	0.3	11,463	1.6	10,341	1.5	7,184	1.6	9,947	3.3
Ilocos Region	1,084	1.8	69,722	9.5	60,576	8.9	29,778	6.5	3,874	1.3
Cagayan Valley	2,664	4.3	91,685	12.5	94,588	13.8	129,272	28.1	114,265	38.1
Central Luzon	1,768	2.9	164,467	22.5	98,793	14.5	88,519	19.2	36,878	12.3
CALABARZON	1,700	2.8	6,206	0.8	5,295	0.8	3,603	0.8	3,430	1.1
MIMAROPA Region	40,884	66.2	131,872	18.0	113,831	16.7	86,624	18.8	61,196	20.4
Bicol Region	1,330	2.2	33,326	4.5	34,564	5.1	18,259	4.0	9,930	3.3
Western Visayas	4,686	7.6	80,564	11.0	113,709	16.6	39,494	8.6	20,550	6.9
Central Visayas	5	0.01	281	0.04	681	0.1	52	0.01	100	0.03
Eastern Visayas	34	0.1	4,236	0.6	4,711	0.7	1,196	0.3	475	0.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,092	1.8	26,847	3.7	17,659	2.6	5,855	1.3	7,638	2.5
Northern Mindanao	1,161	1.9	25,389	3.5	27,006	4.0	10,384	2.3	5,424	1.8
Davao Region	1,326	2.1	14,674	2.0	19,494	2.9	7,364	1.6	3,157	1.1
SOCCSKSARGEN	3,362	5.4	54,429	7.4	66,567	9.7	27,377	5.9	20,295	6.8
Caraga	344	0.6	13,725	1.9	13,308	1.9	4,843	1.1	1,633	0.5
BARMM	129	0.2	3,674	0.5	2,009	0.3	683	0.1	862	0.3

Notes: "-" means 0

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: National Food Authority

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 3b. Rice Distribution: Level and Percent Distribution by Region, Philippines, 2018-2022
(Level in metric tons)

Region	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
Philippines	590,379	100.0	723,125	100.0	590,655	100.0	414,673	100.0	282,843	100.0
NCR	158,790	26.9	108,230	15.0	80,752	13.7	26,798	6.5	18,884	6.7
CAR	10,405	1.8	19,490	2.7	13,259	2.2	7,231	1.7	8,489	3.0
Ilocos Region	26,608	4.5	55,104	7.6	37,214	6.3	26,492	6.4	11,477	4.1
Cagayan Valley	13,256	2.2	35,576	4.9	36,394	6.2	58,439	14.1	82,819	29.3
Central Luzon	44,488	7.5	96,421	13.3	97,345	16.5	68,423	16.5	32,117	11.4
CALABARZON	54,717	9.3	53,186	7.4	38,470	6.5	21,253	5.1	12,940	4.6
MIMAROPA Region	24,078	4.1	29,740	4.1	58,862	10.0	26,188	6.3	22,412	7.9
Bicol Region	52,047	8.8	58,523	8.1	41,448	7.0	24,965	6.0	8,301	2.9
Western Visayas	24,727	4.2	43,746	6.0	54,541	9.2	36,733	8.9	17,564	6.2
Central Visayas	47,451	8.0	48,558	6.7	22,175	3.8	18,948	4.6	13,806	4.9
Eastern Visayas	25,650	4.3	37,550	5.2	27,318	4.6	11,510	2.8	10,179	3.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	13,635	2.3	22,524	3.1	16,769	2.8	12,186	2.9	5,802	2.1
Northern Mindanao	24,790	4.2	34,398	4.8	16,190	2.7	20,138	4.9	4,307	1.5
Davao Region	27,478	4.7	32,650	4.5	14,162	2.4	11,065	2.7	6,666	2.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	15,219	2.6	21,246	2.9	20,135	3.4	26,413	6.4	16,280	5.8
Caraga	12,660	2.1	11,415	1.6	5,514	0.9	6,264	1.5	4,012	1.4
BARMM	14,378	2.4	14,769	2.0	10,108	1.7	11,623	2.8	6,791	2.4

Notes: "-" means 0

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: National Food Authority

Table 4. Growth Rates of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditure and Share in the National Government Expenditures, Philippines, 2018-2022

Item	2018	2019	2020	2021R	2022
National Government Expenditure					
(in million PHP)	3,531,765	3,610,503	4,309,031	4,600,787	5,023,600
Growth Rate (%)	6.5	2.2	19.3	6.8	9.2
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditure					
(in million PHP)	122,083	131,579	179,742	138,882	144,802
Growth Rate (%)	8.6	7.8	36.6	-22.7	4.3
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to National Government					
(Share in percent)	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.9

Note: R- Revised

Source of basic data: Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing
Department of Budget and Management

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 5. Amount and Share of Agri-Agra Loans Generated by Purpose/Utilization, Philippines, 2018-2022
(in Billion PhP)

Loan Purpose	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share
Agricultural production	101.2	29.5	127.3	34.4	152.9	40.2	157.1	35.6	158.4	36.3
Promotion of agribusiness and exports	6.0	1.7	6.8	1.8	5.9	1.6	11.0	2.5	10.3	2.4
Acquisition of work animals, farm, and fishery equipment and machinery	6.8	2.0	5.9	1.6	5.4	1.4	4.5	1.0	7.3	1.7
Acquisition of seeds, fertilizers, poultry, livestock, feeds and other similar items	46.5	13.6	41.8	11.3	44.1	11.6	42.3	9.6	42.2	9.7
Acquisition of lands authorized under the Agrarian Reform Code of the Philippines and its amendments	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.1	0.5
Construction, acquisition, and repair of facilities for production, processing, storage, and marketing and such other facilities in support of agriculture and fisheries	37.7	11.0	47.1	12.7	40.6	10.7	46.5	10.6	43.0	9.9
Efficient and effective merchandising of agricultural and fishery commodities stored and/or processed by the facilities aforesaid in domestic and foreign commerce	28.4	8.3	26.2	7.1	28.4	7.5	33.3	7.6	37.9	8.7
Other activities identified in Section 23 of R.A. No. 8435	114.8	33.4	112.7	30.5	101.5	26.6	144.1	32.7	135.0	31.0
Total	343.3	100.0	369.8	100.0	380.8	100.0	441.0	100.0	436.1	100.0

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Agricultural Credit Policy Council and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

Data as of June 30, 2022

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE

Table 6a. Number of Beneficiaries Provided with Extension Services, Philippines, 2018-2022

Extension Services	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trainings and other related	133,979	138,808	83,396	149,447	135,650
e-Learning	18,437	13,296	23,213	24,633	19,513
Farmers' Contact Center	1,192,859	2,270,518	4,535,978	3,220,925	8,523,892

Note: Beneficiaries are not unique individuals

Source of basic data: Agricultural Training Institute

Table 6b. Growth Rates of Beneficiaries Provided with Extension Services,
Philippines, 2018-2022

Extension Services	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Trainings and other related	3.6	-39.9	79.2	-9.2
e-Learning	-27.9	74.6	6.1	-20.8
Farmers' Contact Center	90.3	99.8	-29.0	164.6

Note: Beneficiaries are not unique individuals

Source of basic data: Agricultural Training Institute

Table 6c. Number of Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs),
Philippines, 2016-2021

Year	Number of Agricultural Extension Workers
2016	9,896
2018	11,282
2021	13,057

Note: Data is updated every other year to give ample time in profiling AEWs from the State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) and the private sector. However, the scheduled profiling for 2020 did not push through due to the pandemic and was rescheduled to 2021. The next updating of the AEW registration is scheduled this year 2023.

Source of basic data: Agricultural Training Institute

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

- 1. Government Support in Agriculture**
2. Economic Growth: Agriculture
3. Output and Productivity
4. Agricultural Resources
5. Agricultural Exports and Imports
6. Food Availability and Sufficiency
7. Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities
8. Employment and Wages in the Agriculture

**AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM
GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AGRICULTURE
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

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