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2017-2021

Government Support in the Agriculture Sector



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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 the Agriculture Sector. 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 (CARP) 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 2017 to 2021.

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

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Undersecretary

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Quezon City, Philippines
31 May 2022

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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 3rd crop.

Irrigation - the controlled application of water to arable lands to supply water requirement not satisfied by rainfall or it is 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 National Irrigation Administration (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.

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 participation of farmer-beneficiaries through their irrigator's associations (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 0 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

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

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.

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

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 ARBs 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.

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

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.

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

Government Spending/Expenditure - refers to public expenditure on goods and services and is a major component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). 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.

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

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 starts 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.

$$\frac{\text{Percent Distribution of Palay Procurement by Region}}{\text{Palay Procurement by Region}} = \frac{\text{Palay Procurement by Region}}{\text{Total Palay Procurement}} \times 100\%$$

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

$$\frac{\text{Percent Distribution of Rice Distribution by Region}}{\text{Rice Distribution by Region}} = \frac{\text{Rice Distribution by Region}}{\text{Total Rice Distribution}} \times 100\%$$

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 and 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.

$$\frac{\text{Percentage Share of Agri – Agra Loans Generated by Purpose/Utilization}}{\text{Generated by Purpose/Utilization}} = \frac{\text{Amount of Loan by Purpose/Utilization}}{\text{Total Agri – Agra Loans}} \times 100\%$$

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 THE AGRICULTURE
SECTOR**



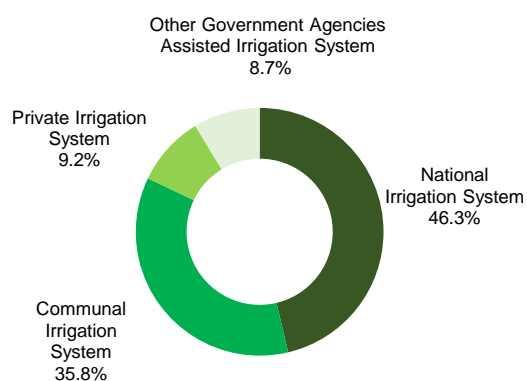
Irrigation Development and Types of Irrigation System

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 the rate of growth 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 (NIA), other government agencies, and private sectors as against the estimated irrigable area expressed in percent.

In 2021, the country’s total service area provided with irrigation system summed up to 2.04 million hectares. This area increased yearly by an average of 2.0 percent for the period 2017 to 2021.

At the regional level, MIMAROPA Region reported the biggest expansion in service area with an average growth rate of 3.9 percent. Expansions in irrigated lands were also observed in Northern Mindanao, Central Visayas, and Caraga with averages of 3.7 percent, 3.5 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively. (Table 1a)

Figure 1. Average Percent Share of Service Area by Type of Irrigation System, Philippines, 2017-2021



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

The total service area developed in 2021 at 2.04 million hectares was 65.28 percent of the estimated total irrigable area of 3.13 million hectares.

All regions posted increasing irrigation development in 2021. Central Visayas registered the biggest proportion in irrigation development at 105.45 percent. This was followed by CAR and Eastern Visayas with respective proportions of 93.86 percent and 88.39 percent of irrigated lands to their estimated total irrigable areas. In contrast, BARMM remained to record the least proportion of 34.13 percent. (Table 1b)

For the period 2017 to 2021, the National Irrigation System (NIS) was the major provider of irrigation with an average of 46.3 percent of the country’s irrigated lands. The Communal Irrigation System (CIS) came next, supplying 35.8 percent of irrigated areas while 9.2 percent was operated by the Private Irrigation System (PIS). The remaining 8.7 percent of irrigated lands was served by the Other Government Agencies (OGA). (Table 1c and Figure 1)

Across the regions, the NIS was the major source of irrigation water in Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, BARMM, and SOCCSKSARGEN. On the other hand, the CIS was primarily utilized for irrigation in Central Visayas and CAR. (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.

In 2021, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) had distributed and registered a total of 10,308 hectares of agricultural lands to Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs), indicating an accomplishment rate of 0.2 percent of the revised CARP national target scope of 5.45 million hectares. (Tables 2a and 2b)

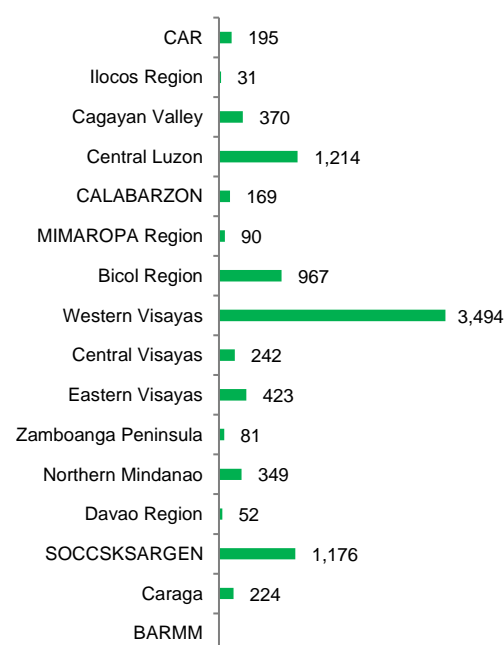
By region, the highest accomplishment rates in land distribution and registration were reported in Bicol Region and Western Visayas at 0.4 percent each. (Table 2a)

A total of 9,077 ARBs benefitted from the CARP in 2021. The most number of beneficiaries were recorded in Western Visayas with 3,494 ARBs and in Central Luzon with 1,214 ARBs. (Table 2c and Figure 2)

From 1972 to 2021, the cumulative accomplishment of the program in land distribution and registration reached 4.85 million hectares of agricultural lands. This corresponds to an accomplishment rate of 88.9 percent of the national target scope area of 5.45 million hectares. Among the regions, ten had cumulative accomplishment rates of more than 90.0 percent of their respective regional target scope. Ilocos Region had the highest accomplishment rate of 99.3 percent. (Tables 2a and 2b)

Throughout the country, the total number of ARBs registered from 1972 to 2021 summed up to 2,911,520. (Table 2c)

Figure 2. Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region, 2021



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

Government Procurement and Distribution of Palay/Rice

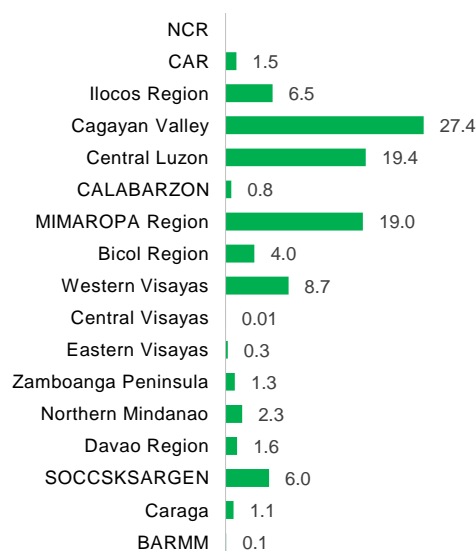
The government plays an important role in palay procurement and rice distribution programs. With the enactment of Republic Act 11203 (RA 11203), “An Act Liberalizing the Importation, Exportation and Trading of Rice, Lifting for the Purpose the Quantitative Import Restriction on Rice, and for other Purposes”, 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.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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 starts to deteriorate through any authorized mode of disposition.

In 2021, the country's total palay procurement registered a volume of 456,492 metric tons and was -33.2 percent lower as compared with the 2020 level. Cagayan Valley recorded the bulk of the total procured volume with 27.4 percent share in the national palay procurement. Bigger volume of palay procurements were also reported in Central Luzon and MIMAROPA Region with corresponding shares of 19.4 percent and 19.0 percent in the total palay procurement. The least proportion of 0.01 percent was still observed in Central Visayas. Meanwhile, no procurement of palay was reported in NCR. (Table 3a and Figure 3)

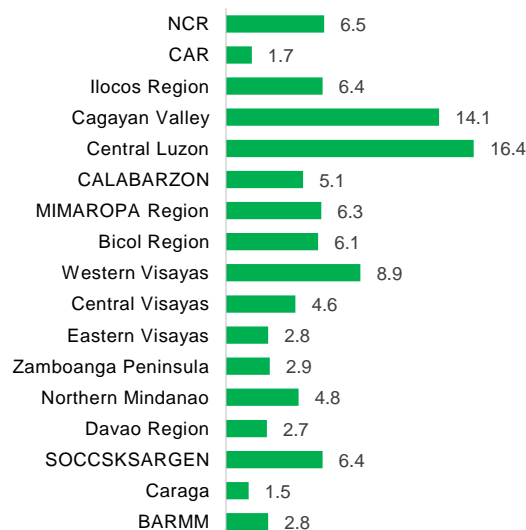
Figure 3. Palay Procurement: Percent Distribution by Region, 2021 (in percent)



- no reported palay procurement in NCR in 2021
Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

The government's rice distribution in 2021 was recorded at 414,260 metric tons. This was a reduction of -29.9 percent from the previous year's record. Among the regions, the biggest volume of rice were distributed in Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley which accounted for 16.4 percent and 14.1 percent in the total rice distribution, respectively. On the other hand, the least proportion was still noted in Caraga with 1.5 percent share in the total rice distribution. (Table 3b and Figure 4)

Figure 4. Rice Distribution: Percent Distribution by Region, 2021 (in percent)



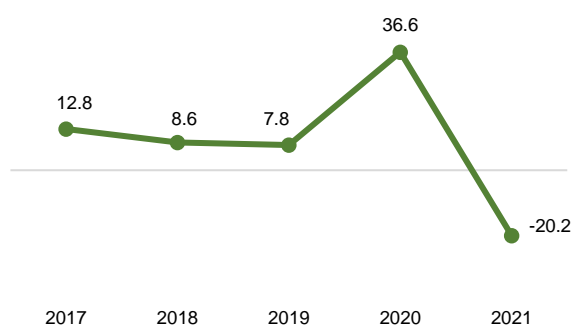
Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

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.

The total expenditure of the national government in 2021 reached PhP 4.51 trillion, representing a 4.6 percent increment compared to the 2020 level. Of this amount, PhP 143.36 billion was spent for the agriculture and agrarian reform sector which was -20.2 percent lower than the previous year's spending. This expenditure of the government in the agriculture and agrarian reform sector accounted for 3.2 percent in the total national government expenditures. (Table 4 and Figure 5)

Figure 5. Growth Rate of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditure, Philippines, 2017-2021 (in percent)



Source: Budget of Expenditure and Sources of Financing (BESF) Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

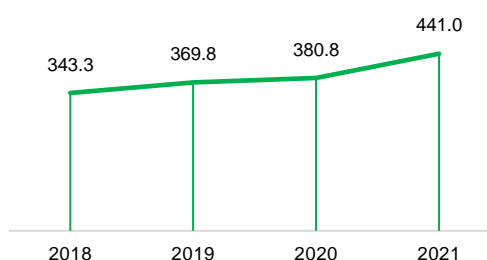
Agricultural Production Loans

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 percent of their loanable funds, of which at least 10 percent should be for agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) and 15 percent for farmers, fisherfolks, and agriculture in general.

In 2021, 35.6 percent of the bank's loan for the agriculture and agrarian (agri-agra) reform sector amounting to PhP 441.0 billion were allocated for agricultural production purposes. The succeeding largest share of 32.7 percent or PhP144.1 billion agri-agra loans were allotted for the financing 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 6. Amount of Agri-Agra Loans Generated by Purpose/Utilization, Philippines, 2018-2021 (in billion pesos)



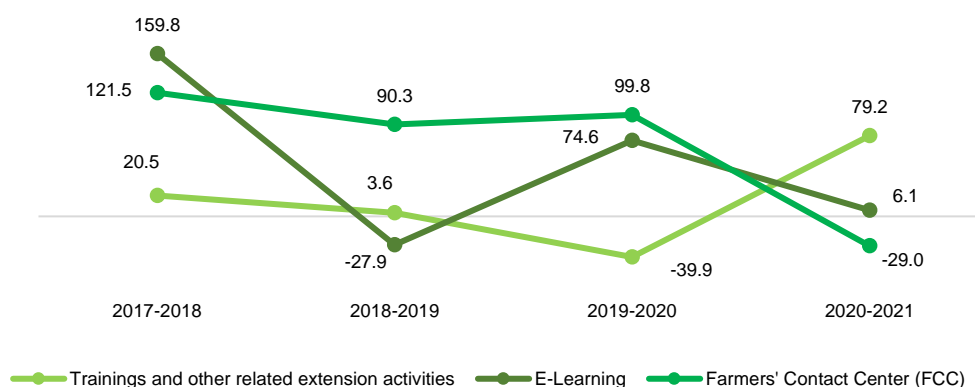
Source: Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)

About 10.6 percent of the agri-agra loan compliance of banks were directed towards construction, acquisition, and repair of facilities for the production, processing, storage and marketing and such other facilities in support of agriculture and fisheries. (Table 5 and Figure 6)

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 transfer 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 in their own technical, organizational, and management skills and practices.

Figure 7. Growth Rates of Beneficiaries Provided with Extension Services, Philippines, 2017-2021 (in percent)



Note: Beneficiaries are not unique individuals
Source: Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)

The number of beneficiaries from trainings and other related extension activities on agriculture reached 149,447 in 2021. This was 79.2 percent higher compared with the record in the previous year. Similarly, individuals who benefitted from e-Learning programs on various agri-fishery topics were registered at 24,633, a 6.1 percent increase from 2020. Meanwhile, the Farmers’ Contact Center catered to a total of 3,220,925 beneficiaries. (Tables 6a and 6b, and Figure 7)

In 2021, the number of Agricultural Extension Workers who were involved in agricultural development activities were registered at 13,057, translating to a 15.7 percent increase from the record in 2018. (Table 6c)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 1a. Total Service Area by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021
(in hectares)

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average Growth Rate (%) 2017-2021
Philippines	1,887,986	1,920,563	1,971,746	2,006,055	2,042,393	2.0
CAR	98,214	98,943	100,324	102,331	104,462	1.6
Ilocos Region	190,383	195,257	204,378	209,486	210,895	2.6
Cagayan Valley	296,530	297,493	300,422	302,210	304,061	0.6
Central Luzon	323,955	328,815	342,262	347,985	352,597	2.1
CALABARZON	61,653	62,627	63,468	65,012	66,640	2.0
MIMAROPA Region	96,073	100,848	103,330	109,520	111,796	3.9
Bicol Region	139,654	142,514	143,004	143,458	144,512	0.9
Western Visayas	123,292	125,256	128,329	130,330	135,245	2.3
Central Visayas	49,285	51,477	52,607	54,756	56,599	3.5
Eastern Visayas	73,132	74,758	76,140	78,904	81,302	2.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	50,314	51,329	55,085	52,165	52,514	1.2
Northern Mindanao	70,952	71,286	75,620	77,374	82,110	3.7
Davao Region	70,802	72,504	73,069	73,741	74,688	1.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	124,152	125,544	126,575	127,693	130,303	1.2
Caraga	70,257	71,814	76,514	78,376	80,009	3.3
BARMM	49,340	50,097	50,619	52,714	54,661	2.6

Notes: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

Table 1b. Irrigation Development by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021
(in percent)

Region	Estimated Total Irrigable Area as of December 31, 2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Philippines	3,128,631	60.35	61.39	63.02	64.12	65.28
CAR	111,296	88.25	88.90	90.14	91.95	93.86
Ilocos Region	264,491	71.98	73.82	77.27	79.20	79.74
Cagayan Valley	457,247	64.85	65.06	65.70	66.09	66.50
Central Luzon	483,830	66.96	67.96	70.74	71.92	72.88
CALABARZON	85,929	71.75	72.88	73.86	75.66	77.55
MIMAROPA Region	143,559	66.92	70.25	71.98	76.29	77.87
Bicol Region	239,440	58.33	59.52	59.72	59.91	60.35
Western Visayas	191,253	64.47	65.49	67.10	68.15	70.71
Central Visayas	53,674	91.82	95.91	98.01	102.02	105.45
Eastern Visayas	91,983	79.51	81.27	82.78	85.78	88.39
Zamboanga Peninsula	93,706	53.69	54.78	58.78	55.67	56.04
Northern Mindanao	121,123	58.58	58.85	62.43	63.88	67.79
Davao Region	177,547	39.88	40.84	41.15	41.53	42.07
SOCCSKSARGEN	293,226	42.34	42.81	43.17	43.55	44.44
Caraga	160,177	43.86	44.83	47.77	48.93	49.95
BARMM	160,150	30.81	31.28	31.61	32.92	34.13

Notes: a/ Estimated Total Irrigable Area (ETIA) is based on the 3% slope criteria

Source: National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 1c. Average Percent Share of Service Area by Type of Irrigation System
and by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021

Region	National Irrigation System	Communal Irrigation System	Private Irrigation System	Other Government Agencies Assisted Irrigation System
Philippines	46.3	35.8	9.2	8.7
CAR	18.2	56.2	22.1	3.5
Ilocos Region	33.3	32.0	10.0	24.6
Cagayan Valley	60.0	18.6	14.5	6.9
Central Luzon	68.3	23.6	2.6	5.5
CALABARZON	45.9	39.4	10.8	3.9
MIMAROPA Region	31.0	43.2	13.7	12.1
Bicol Region	16.9	53.6	17.5	12.0
Western Visayas	43.4	33.3	11.8	11.4
Central Visayas	28.8	61.5	7.0	2.8
Eastern Visayas	35.8	52.6	8.0	3.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	37.8	51.8	3.8	6.7
Northern Mindanao	44.0	41.8	7.3	6.9
Davao Region	53.2	43.0	1.6	2.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	56.7	32.9	2.2	8.1
Caraga	45.8	41.7	4.1	8.4
BARMM	57.1	42.1	0.2	0.6

Source: National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 2a. Scope and Percent Accomplishment of Land Distribution and Registration
by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021

Region	Scope (Gross Area) CY 2021 ^{a/} (Ha.)	Percent Accomplishment ^{b/}					
		1972-2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Philippines	5,450,422	88.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
CAR	105,361	97.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ilocos Region	144,873	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.02	0.01	0.02
Cagayan Valley	423,092	87.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Central Luzon	456,549	96.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
CALABARZON	220,357	87.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
MIMAROPA Region	192,440	94.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Bicol Region	409,776	81.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Western Visayas	565,297	75.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4
Central Visayas	203,413	91.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Eastern Visayas	496,910	88.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	237,265	97.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northern Mindanao	366,177	94.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.03
Davao Region	261,482	95.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.02
SOCCKSARGEN	742,421	94.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3
Caraga	295,395	93.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
BARMM	329,612	67.3	0.0002	0.04	0.02	*	*

Notes: a/ DAR's scope is updated annually. It is derived by adding the validated Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD) 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: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 2b. Area of Distributed and Registered Lands by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021
(in hectares)

Region	1972-2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Philippines	4,846,645	28,461	28,501	23,534	14,318	10,308
CAR	103,074	490	196	139	83	159
Ilocos Region	143,840	480	259	26	17	28
Cagayan Valley	370,119	1,723	1,171	945	608	482
Central Luzon	438,627	874	2,905	1,678	1,250	1,257
CALABARZON	193,131	859	1,517	838	622	196
MIMAROPA Region	182,305	548	629	212	492	558
Bicol Region	334,086	2,183	2,032	3,033	1,863	1,785
Western Visayas	427,678	5,070	6,247	4,478	2,387	2,324
Central Visayas	186,422	695	585	959	349	179
Eastern Visayas	440,229	1,430	2,719	2,323	809	632
Zamboanga Peninsula	230,212	572	737	299	151	150
Northern Mindanao	345,039	2,422	1,374	1,421	823	109
Davao Region	250,296	793	661	229	532	46
SOCCSKSARGEN	704,615	9,640	5,674	5,820	3,612	2,021
Caraga	275,191	680	1,662	1,082	722	383
BARMM	221,780	1	133	53	*	*

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

Table 2c. Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021

Region	1972-2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Philippines	2,911,520	34,572	25,613	20,621	14,529	9,077
CAR	82,242	282	175	178	94	195
Ilocos Region	119,868	450	395	29	19	31
Cagayan Valley	214,452	771	913	644	362	370
Central Luzon	292,384	3,506	3,402	1,864	1,273	1,214
CALABARZON	126,685	1,252	432	754	591	169
MIMAROPA Region	132,317	562	774	199	419	90
Bicol Region	202,504	2,303	1,264	2,053	1,334	967
Western Visayas	341,293	12,550	9,569	5,888	3,167	3,494
Central Visayas	150,162	1,196	728	945	357	242
Eastern Visayas	201,315	1,699	1,750	1,496	602	423
Zamboanga Peninsula	132,179	552	439	200	111	81
Northern Mindanao	222,841	993	1,127	1,684	1,074	349
Davao Region	182,252	1,059	453	635	558	52
SOCCSKSARGEN	301,918	6,568	3,285	3,352	4,150	1,176
Caraga	138,386	827	774	672	418	224
BARMM	70,722	2	133	28	*	*

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

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 2d. Percent Distribution of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries by Region,
Philippines, 2017-2021

Region	1972-2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.1
Ilocos Region	4.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Cagayan Valley	7.4	2.2	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.1
Central Luzon	10.0	10.1	13.3	9.0	8.8	13.4
CALABARZON	4.4	3.6	1.7	3.7	4.1	1.9
MIMAROPA Region	4.5	1.6	3.0	1.0	2.9	1.0
Bicol Region	7.0	6.7	4.9	10.0	9.2	10.7
Western Visayas	11.7	36.3	37.4	28.6	21.8	38.5
Central Visayas	5.2	3.5	2.8	4.6	2.5	2.7
Eastern Visayas	6.9	4.9	6.8	7.3	4.1	4.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
Northern Mindanao	7.7	2.9	4.4	8.2	7.4	3.8
Davao Region	6.3	3.1	1.8	3.1	3.8	0.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	10.4	19.0	12.8	16.3	28.6	13.0
Caraga	4.8	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.5
BARMM	2.4	0.01	0.5	0.1	*	*

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

Table 3a. Palay Procurement: Level and Percent Distribution by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021
(Level in metric tons)

Region	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
Philippines	29,441	100.0	61,783	100.0	732,571	100.0	683,132	100.0	456,492	100.0
NCR	-	-	-	-	14	0.0	-	-	-	-
CAR	169	0.6	213	0.3	11,463	1.6	10,341	1.5	6,888	1.5
Ilocos Region	902	3.1	1,084	1.8	69,722	9.5	60,576	8.9	29,778	6.5
Cagayan Valley	1,776	6.0	2,664	4.3	91,685	12.5	94,588	13.8	125,224	27.4
Central Luzon	3,414	11.6	1,768	2.9	164,467	22.5	98,793	14.5	88,550	19.4
CALABARZON	504	1.7	1,700	2.8	6,206	0.8	5,295	0.8	3,681	0.8
MIMAROPA Region	10,250	34.8	40,884	66.2	131,872	18.0	113,831	16.7	86,868	19.0
Bicol Region	2,651	9.0	1,330	2.2	33,326	4.5	34,564	5.1	18,259	4.0
Western Visayas	7,976	27.1	4,686	7.6	80,564	11.0	113,709	16.6	39,494	8.7
Central Visayas	31	0.1	5	0.01	281	0.04	681	0.1	52	0.01
Eastern Visayas	125	0.4	34	0.1	4,236	0.6	4,711	0.7	1,196	0.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	707	2.4	1,092	1.8	26,847	3.7	17,659	2.6	5,855	1.3
Northern Mindanao	325	1.1	1,161	1.9	25,389	3.5	27,006	4.0	10,384	2.3
Davao Region	184	0.6	1,326	2.1	14,674	2.0	19,494	2.9	7,363	1.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	370	1.3	3,362	5.4	54,429	7.4	66,567	9.7	27,377	6.0
Caraga	57	0.2	344	0.6	13,725	1.9	13,308	1.9	4,843	1.1
BARMM	-	-	129	0.2	3,674	0.5	2,009	0.3	683	0.1

Notes: "-" means 0

Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 3b. Rice Distribution: Level and Percent Distribution by Region, Philippines, 2017-2021
(Level in metric tons)

Region	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
Philippines	692,822	100.0	590,379	100.0	723,125	100.0	590,656	100.0	414,260	100.0
NCR	145,265	21.0	158,790	26.9	108,230	15.0	80,752	13.7	26,798	6.5
CAR	12,076	1.7	10,405	1.8	19,490	2.7	13,259	2.2	7,224	1.7
Ilocos Region	38,311	5.5	26,608	4.5	55,104	7.6	37,214	6.3	26,492	6.4
Cagayan Valley	14,701	2.1	13,256	2.2	35,576	4.9	36,394	6.2	58,346	14.1
Central Luzon	52,323	7.6	44,488	7.5	96,421	13.3	97,345	16.5	68,099	16.4
CALABARZON	60,866	8.8	54,717	9.3	53,186	7.4	38,470	6.5	21,215	5.1
MIMAROPA Region	32,705	4.7	24,078	4.1	29,740	4.1	58,862	10.0	26,225	6.3
Bicol Region	51,955	7.5	52,047	8.8	58,523	8.1	41,448	7.0	25,135	6.1
Western Visayas	30,109	4.3	24,727	4.2	43,746	6.0	54,541	9.2	36,669	8.9
Central Visayas	51,492	7.4	47,451	8.0	48,558	6.7	22,175	3.8	18,949	4.6
Eastern Visayas	37,232	5.4	25,650	4.3	37,550	5.2	27,318	4.6	11,510	2.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	28,006	4.0	13,635	2.3	22,524	3.1	16,769	2.8	12,186	2.9
Northern Mindanao	32,369	4.7	24,790	4.2	34,398	4.8	16,190	2.7	20,049	4.8
Davao Region	43,318	6.3	27,478	4.7	32,650	4.5	14,162	2.4	11,065	2.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	27,252	3.9	15,219	2.6	21,246	2.9	20,135	3.4	26,407	6.4
Caraga	11,095	1.6	12,660	2.1	11,415	1.6	5,514	0.9	6,264	1.5
BARMM	23,748	3.4	14,378	2.4	14,769	2.0	10,108	1.7	11,623	2.8

Notes: "-" means 0

Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

Table 4. Growth Rates of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditure and Share in the National Government Expenditures, Philippines, 2017-2021

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020R	2021
National Government Expenditure					
(in million PhP)	3,315,325	3,531,765	3,610,503	4,309,031	4,506,000
Growth Rate (%)	23.6	6.5	2.2	19.3	4.6
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Expenditure					
(in million PhP)	112,420	122,083	131,579	179,742	143,362
Growth Rate (%)	12.8	8.6	7.8	36.6	-20.2
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to National Government					
(Share in percent)	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.2

Note: R- Revised

Source: Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF)
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 5. Amount and Share of Agri-Agra Loans Generated by Purpose/Utilization, Philippines, 2018-2021
(in Billion PhP)

Loan Purpose	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	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
Promotion of agribusiness and exports	6.0	1.7	6.8	1.8	5.9	1.6	11.0	2.5
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
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
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
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
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
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
Total	343.3	100.0	369.8	100.0	380.8	100.0	441.0	100.0

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

Source: Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Table 6a. Number of Beneficiaries Provided with Extension Services, Philippines, 2017-2021

Extension Services	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trainings and other related extension activities	111,152	133,979	138,808	83,396	149,447
e-Learning	7,096	18,437	13,296	23,213	24,633
Farmers' Contact Center	538,646	1,192,859	2,270,518	4,535,978	3,220,925

Note: Beneficiaries are not unique individuals

Source: Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)

Table 6b. Growth Rates of Beneficiaries Provided with Extension Services, Philippines, 2017-2021

Extension Services	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Trainings and other related extension activities	20.5	3.6	-39.9	79.2
e-Learning	159.8	-27.9	74.6	6.1
Farmers' Contact Center	121.5	90.3	99.8	-29.0

Note: Beneficiaries are not unique individuals

Source: Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)

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.

Source: Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

- 1. Government Support in Agriculture Sector**
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 Sector

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

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Undersecretary
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