

REPORT ON
**REGIONAL
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENTS**
IN THE
PHILIPPINES
2021



The first Report on Regional Economic Developments in the Philippines (RREDP) was approved by the Monetary Board and released in June 2005. The RREDP is prepared by the Department of Economic Research, in coordination with the Regional Operations, the Department of Economic Statistics, and the Department of Supervisory Analytics.

A copy of the report is available online at <http://www.bsp.gov.ph>.

Contents

Foreword **iii**

Introduction **iv**

Technical Notes **vii**

List of Acronyms **ix**

BSP Regional Offices and Branches **x**

Philippines: Regional Composition **xi**

Key Regional Developments **1**

Real Sector: Gross Regional Domestic Product **1**
Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery **4**
Construction **11**
Labor and Employment **14**

Fiscal Sector: Receipts and Expenditures of Local Government Units
(LGUs) **15**

Monetary Sector: Inflation **17**

External Sector: Approved Foreign Investments **18**

Financial Sector: Banking and Microfinance **21**

BSP Regional Offices and Branches' Operations **24**

Opportunities and Challenges **27**

Conclusion **43**

Statistical Annexes

Foreword

The BSP's Report on Regional Economic Developments in the Philippines (RREDP) tracks key developments in the regions, focusing on demand and supply conditions, price developments, as well as emerging risks and outlook. The Report widens the scope of the BSP's market surveillance, adding a geographic dimension to the economic indicators that it monitors regularly. In line with the BSP's commitment to a data-driven analysis in policy decision-making, the assessment of regional trends and developments provides a snapshot of economic conditions at a more grassroots level and serves as valuable inputs into monetary policy formulation and financial supervision.

The Report benefits from quantitative and qualitative information collected from sub-national agencies and private sector partners, reflecting the extensive stakeholder engagement of the BSP's Department of Economic Research (DER) and the Regional Economic Affairs Staff (REAS) of the BSP Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs). The maiden issue of this annual publication was approved for release by the Monetary Board in June 2005.

The Report summarizes the developments in real, fiscal, monetary, external, and financial sectors of the regions, as well as the key activities and operations of the BSP ROBs. Regional performance is primarily gauged using developments in output, prices, and employment, while selected key indicators in each of the major sectors of the economy provide details. The section on Agriculture covers rice and corn, livestock, fishery, and poultry production, while the Industry section discusses construction activity based on the number of building permits and housing starts. Developments in the banking system are used in the analysis of the Services sector. Also included in the Report are trends in labor and employment, local governments' receipts and expenditures, inflation, approved investments, banking, and microfinance activities. These developments provide more granular information and help confirm the results of the business and consumer expectations surveys conducted by the BSP. The section on the Opportunities and Challenges highlights updates on projects and policies specific to the regions and other critical near-term issues which serve as inputs to risk assessment and their probable impact on the inflation outlook. It helps enhance further the BSP's forward-looking and proactive approach to monetary policy.

Finally, the publication of the RREDP is in line with the BSP's strategy for 2020-2023 of "Bringing the BSP Closer to the People" by fostering understanding of the regional economic situation and how BSP policies potentially impact the economic environment in the regions. This will enable the BSP to formulate strategies on how it can further provide support to help ensure that economic development benefits every Filipino. ■

Introduction

The country's economic performance in 2021 showed promise as real GDP grew 5.7 percent, a turnaround from a slump of 9.5 percent in the previous year. This positive development was attributed to the ramped-up vaccination program and the shift to an alert level system with granular lockdowns which allowed more sectors to re-open. Industry and services rebounded while agriculture slightly declined due to the impact of typhoons and the African Swine Fever (ASF). On the expenditure side, private consumption reversed to a positive performance, indicating the resurgence of consumer confidence.

Economic output in all seventeen regions of the country reverted to positive outturns in 2021, led by CALABARZON which grew by 7.6 percent, followed by CAR and BARMM at 7.5 percent, and Central Luzon at 7.4 percent. Nine regions surpassed their pre-pandemic (i.e., 2019) growth rates, led by CAR (+3.2 ppts) and CALABARZON (+3.0 ppts). The strong rebound is attributed mainly to the de-escalation of alert levels which allowed resumption of economic activities, including the continuation of major infrastructure projects. However, eight other regions still performed less than they did prior to the pandemic, led by Bicol Region (-3.9 ppts), NCR (-2.7 ppts), and Ilocos (-2.7 ppts). The country's economic and political center, NCR, grew by 4.4 percent in 2021 from -10.0 percent in 2020, but still remained below its growth of 7.0 percent in 2019.

Economic growth was accompanied by job gains, as employment rose to 92.2 percent in 2021 from 89.7 percent in 2020, albeit still lower than 94.9 percent in 2019. All regions registered increased employment rates, led by Zamboanga Peninsula (+5.9 ppts), Central Luzon (+5.6 ppts), and Ilocos (+5.2 ppts). This was due mainly to the eased community restrictions and the resumption of hiring and reporting of workers particularly in the accommodation and food services. Other national labor indicators showed improvements from the previous year: unemployment fell to 7.8 percent from 10.3 percent, but still elevated compared to 5.1 percent in 2019; underemployment likewise improved to 15.9 percent from 16.2 percent, but still higher than 13.8 percent in 2019. Unemployment declined in all regions, except in MIMAROPA (+0.6 ppts) and BARMM (+0.2 ppts), which was mainly attributed to the enforcement of community quarantine measures in some provinces in the latter part of the year as well as the weather disturbances which hit the region.

The agriculture sector slightly declined due to weak production of several agricultural products. In particular, swine production contracted further by 20.8 percent in 2021 from the 6.7 percent decline in 2020, due to the continuing ASF outbreak which led farmers to shift to cattle or poultry raising. This was very apparent in Central Luzon where production fell by 67.5 percent, as well as in CALABARZON (-46.1 percent) and Cagayan Valley (-42.4 percent). Chicken and fish production likewise continued to fall. Meanwhile, palay production improved further as top producers such as Central Luzon (18.7 percent share to total),

Cagayan Valley (14.6 percent), and Western Visayas (11.8 percent) registered growths due to expansion in production area, improved irrigation facilities, favorable weather conditions, and sustained government support through the Department of Agriculture.

Construction activities across most regions improved, as evidenced by significant increases in approved building permits and new residential building construction. Most regions saw spikes in building permits led by Bicol Region (97.2 percent) as work resumed after quarantine measures were eased.

Inflation (2012 base) rose to 4.5 percent in 2021 from 2.6 percent in 2020 as inflation in NCR went up by 1.3 ppt to 3.5 percent and in areas outside NCR by 2.0 ppts to 4.7 percent, driven by both food and non-food inflation. All regions registered increases, with notable hikes in Cagayan Valley (+3.2 ppts) and Davao Region (+2.9 ppts). The huge increase in Cagayan Valley was due to higher prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages as well as transport commodity groups, brought about by the lingering effects of ASF and massive flooding from Typhoon Ulysses. While inflation varied across regions, from a low of 2.5 percent (Central Visayas) to a high of 6.6 percent (Bicol), most (11 out of 17 regions) breached the government's target range of 2.0-4.0 percent.

Over the course of the year, there had been several developments across the regions which could translate to more opportunities for growth. Among these were the completion of infrastructure projects, including roads, bridges, seaports, as well as power facilities; roll-out of aggressive support programs in the agriculture sector, such as the construction of irrigation and post-harvest facilities; promotion of tourism activities; and improvement in information technology connectivity. It bears noting, however, that the list of challenges faced by some regions included similar categories – inadequate transportation infrastructure, low power supply, intermittent connectivity, and absence of agri-support facilities. Other challenges included the adverse impact of extreme weather conditions, increased agricultural input costs, and continued effects of the ASF. This only reveals the gap across regions in terms of access to infrastructure and technology. Thus, there remains an urgent need to promote socio-economic development across regions, especially for those which are less connected – in terms of efficient transport system, adequate internet connectivity, reliable power supply, and appropriate interventions in the agriculture sector.

There are also several headwinds which could impede the promise of continued recovery, such as geopolitical conflicts which could lead to further escalation in crude oil and food prices. The BSP supports non-monetary intervention measures by the NG to address the continued rise in fuel and food prices. The BSP likewise supports the government's efforts in pursuing further structural reforms which will enhance resilience against future crises and solidify economic recovery.

The BSP remains committed to its primary objective of pursuing monetary policy actions consistent with its mandate of promoting price stability conducive to sustainable growth and employment. The BSP is likewise committed to the promotion of financial inclusion programs to reach the unbanked. The adoption of the acquirer-based fee is in line with this effort as it would encourage banks to put up more ATM terminals even in rural and remote areas. This will lead to a wider reach in terms of banking and financial services, fostering financial inclusion. This is consistent with the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2022-2028, which aims to reduce disparities in financial inclusion based on sector and geographical location, among others. Recognizing the welfare-enhancing potential of digital innovations, the BSP will also promote a conducive regulatory environment which will enable market players to deliver innovative financial services to MSMEs in particular and the broader population in general. ■

Technical Notes

The Report primarily uses data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) gathered by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)-Department of Economic Statistics (DES) as well as banking statistics generated by the BSP-Department of Supervisory Analytics (DSA). Discussions and analysis of the data were provided by the Department of Economic Research based on inputs provided by the BSP Economic and Financial Learning Offices of the BSP Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs). These inputs are based on discussions with the Regional Development Council offices as well as representatives from regional offices of relevant departments (e.g., Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior and Local Government, and Department of Environment and Natural Resources, among others).

All data used in this Report are on an annual basis, covering 2018-2020, except for certain banking indicators which are as of September 2020.

Concepts and Definitions

Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production. *Source: PSA*

Approved Foreign Investments provides an analysis on investments of foreign and Filipino nationals approved by the seven investment promotion agencies (IPAs), namely: Board of Investments (BOI), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BOI-BARMM), and Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA). *Source: PSA*

Banking and Microfinance analyzes various regional banking data, namely: deposit liabilities, loans-to-deposits ratio, bank density, number of microfinance-oriented banks and branch-lite units, outstanding microfinance loans, and number of microfinance borrowers. *Source: BSP-DSA*

BSP Regional Offices and Branches Operations (ROBs) presents the cash distribution, currency withdrawals, currency deposits, and currency retirement to/from BSP ROBs. *Source: BSP RO*

Construction presents the total number of approved building permits and new residential building constructions in the regions. *Source: PSA*

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the aggregate of gross value added (GVA) of all resident producer units in the region. *Source: PSA*

Inflation presents the average annual inflation rates in the regions (2012=100). *Source: PSA*

Labor and Employment discusses the employment indicators (employment, unemployment, and underemployment) in the regions. *Source: PSA*

Receipts and Expenditures of Local Government Units (LGUs) presents the beginning balance, receipts, expenditures, and beginning balance for the fiscal year per region. *Source: DBM*

Opportunities and Challenges presents region-specific developments that are expected to have a positive effect on the economic growth of the region (opportunities) and factors that could have an adverse effect on the region or impediments that need to be hurdled to achieve growth (challenges). *Source: BSP RO, with inputs from various regional agencies*

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABPM	Automated Banknote Processing Machine
ACPC	Agricultural Credit Policy Council
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AFF	Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry
ASF	African Swine Fever
BLU	Branch-lite Unit
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
CEZA	Cagayan Economic Zone Authority
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CFV	Commercial Fishing Vessel
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBCC	Development Budget Coordination Committee
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECQ	Enhanced Community Quarantine
FI	Foreign Investments
FMR	Farm-to-Market road
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
IATF-EID	Inter-Agency Task Force for Emerging Infectious Diseases
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IPAs	Investment Promotion Agencies
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LDR	Loans-to-deposits ratio
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPA	Low-pressure area
KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
MOB	Microfinance-oriented bank
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NG	National Government
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RCEF	Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund
RDC	Regional Development Council
RFO	Regional Field Office
RT-PCR	Reverse Transmission Polymerase Chain Reaction
RTL	Rice Tariffication Law
ROBs	Regional Offices and Branches
SAP	Social Amelioration Program
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

BSP Regional Offices and Branches

North Luzon

- BSP La Union Branch (4)
- BSP Batac Branch (1)
- BSP Cabanatuan Branch (6)
- BSP Dagupan Branch (5)
- BSP San Fernando Branch (7)
- BSP Tuguegarao Branch (2)

South Luzon

- BSP Naga Branch (11)
- BSP Legazpi Branch (12)
- BSP Lucena Branch (10)

Visayas

- BSP Bacolod Branch (15)
- BSP Dumaguete Branch (16)
- BSP Iloilo Branch (14)
- BSP Roxas Branch (13)
- BSP Tacloban Branch (18)

Mindanao

- BSP Butuan Branch (22)
- BSP Cagayan de Oro Branch (21)
- BSP Cotabato Branch (23)
- BSP General Santos Branch (24)
- BSP Ozamis Branch (20)
- BSP Zamboanga Branch (19)

Regional Offices:

- BSP NORTH LUZON REGIONAL OFFICE (Baguio)* (3)
- BSP SOUTH LUZON REGIONAL OFFICE (9)
- SECURITY PLANT COMPLEX & BSP GREATER MANILA REGIONAL OFFICE (formerly Cash Department) (8)
- VISAYAS REGIONAL OFFICE (formerly Cebu Regional Office) (17)
- MINDANAO REGIONAL OFFICE (formerly Davao Regional Office) (25)

BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS
Regional Offices and Branches

**Regional Office still in La Union as of 7 July 2021*

Philippines: Regional Composition

As of 31 March 2021

Region	Provinces
National Capital Region (NCR)	Cities of Caloocan, Las Piñas, Makati, Malabon, Mandaluyong, Manila, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Navotas, Parañaque, Pasay, Pasig, Quezon, San Juan, Taguig and Valenzuela, and the Municipality of Pateros
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Mountain Province
Region I – Ilocos Region	Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, and Pangasinan
Region II – Cagayan Valley	Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino
Region III – Central Luzon	Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Zambales,
Region IV A – CALABARZON (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon)	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon
Region IV-B MIMAROPA (Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan)	Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Palawan, and Romblon
Region V – Bicol Region	Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Masbate, Sorsogon, and Catanduanes
Region VI – Western Visayas	Iloilo, Antique, Guimaras, Aklan, Negros Occidental and Capiz
Region VII – Central Visayas	Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental and Siquijor
Region VIII – Eastern Visayas	Leyte, Southern Leyte, Biliran, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, and Samar (Western Samar)

Region	Provinces
Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Norte, and Zamboanga del Sur
Region X – Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon, Camiguin, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, and Lanao del Norte
Region XI – Davao Region	Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao de Oro (Compostela Valley), and Davao Occidental
Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN (South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani and General Santos City)	North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Sarangani
Region XIII – Caraga	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte, and Surigao del Sur, Dinagat Islands
BARMM (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao) ²	Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, and Maguindanao

² Following the Bangsamoro plebiscite of January 2019 and its subsequent ratification, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) will be named Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM, Region 16). While there has been no change in the name of ARMM to BARMM in the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) as of 31 March 2021, some data series used in this report already use the BARMM classification.

Key Regional Developments

Real Sector

Gross Regional Domestic Product

The Philippines registered a positive performance of 5.7 percent in 2021 from a decline of 9.5 percent in 2020. This expansion in national GDP reflected the ability of the overall economy to strongly bounce back from the adverse effects of the pandemic in 2020.

All 17 regions posted positive performances in 2021. Region IV-A (CALABARZON) had the highest growth rate of 7.6 percent, followed by the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), both growing by 7.5 percent. Meanwhile, Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) registered the slowest growth at 3.3 percent; followed by Region V (Bicol Region) and the National Capital Region (NCR) at 4.3 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. The government's espoused policy of transitioning from a pandemic to an endemic paradigm catalyzed the expansion across the regions. The shift toward the alert level system with granular lockdowns allowed low-risk areas to resume economic activities.

TABLE 1. GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GRDP)
At constant 2018 prices

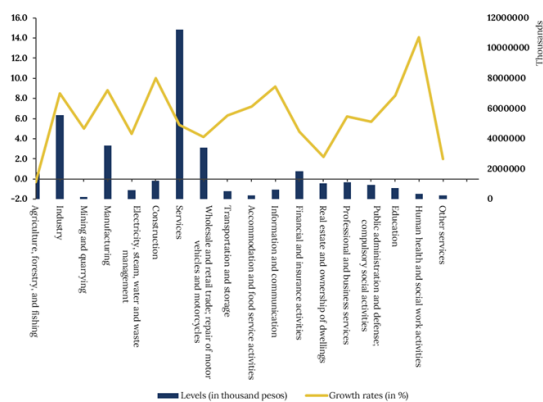
REGION	Levels (In Thousand Pesos)			Growth rate		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	19,382,750,611	17,537,843,279	18,538,053,835	6.1	-9.5	5.7
1 NCR	6,224,134,457	5,599,931,197	5,845,285,166	7.0	-10.0	4.4
2 CAR	321,722,276	288,876,582	310,587,541	4.4	-10.2	7.5
3 Ilocos Region (I)	630,362,667	581,877,977	608,596,586	7.3	-7.7	4.6
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	411,513,567	371,102,979	389,903,924	6.9	-9.8	5.1
5 Central Luzon (III)	2,183,779,631	1,881,277,315	2,020,780,298	5.9	-13.9	7.4
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	2,831,599,919	2,534,444,265	2,728,307,401	4.6	-10.5	7.6
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	386,783,632	357,780,630	369,712,025	4.3	-7.5	3.3
8 Bicol Region (V)	564,941,774	517,770,299	540,141,707	8.2	-8.3	4.3
9 Western Visayas (VI)	913,909,365	825,369,599	874,079,838	6.3	-9.7	5.9
10 Central Visayas (VII)	1,254,113,393	1,134,912,345	1,195,834,479	6.2	-9.5	5.4
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	469,292,504	434,767,718	460,977,813	5.6	-7.4	6.0
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	396,878,798	376,299,326	397,863,853	4.6	-5.2	5.7
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	867,432,424	821,433,093	872,937,569	5.6	-5.3	6.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	900,885,668	833,225,496	882,035,530	7.1	-7.5	5.9
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	469,982,193	449,247,792	472,531,682	3.5	-4.4	5.2
16 Caraga	306,260,878	285,001,928	305,561,020	5.4	-6.9	7.2
17 BARMM	249,157,465	244,524,738	262,917,404	5.8	-1.9	7.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

All seventeen regions posted positive performances with CALABARZON having the highest growth rate

The positive economic performance of CALABARZON in 2021 was mainly driven by the expansions in its industry and service sectors at 11.2 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. This can be attributed to the double-digit growth rates in mining and quarrying (20.9 percent), construction (21.4 percent), accommodation and food service activities (17.5 percent), and human health and social work activities (14.1 percent). On the other hand, MIMAROPA's poor performance was associated with its recording of the lowest growth turnouts in both its industry (2.2 percent) and service sectors (3.5 percent), due chiefly to a double-digit decline in mining and quarrying (-10.6 percent) and contraction in transportation and storage (-6.3 percent).

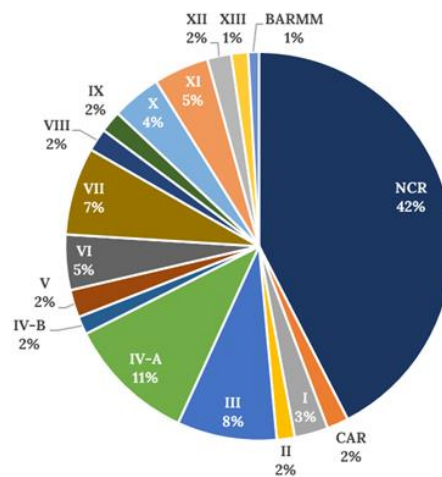
CHART 1. GRDP BY INDUSTRY
Growth rates, at constant 2018 prices



At the national level, 15 out of 16 major industries recorded expansions, except for agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Human health and social work activities,

construction, and information and communication recorded the highest growth rates of 14.1 percent, 10.0 percent, and 9.2 percent, respectively. These were mainly attributed to the de-escalation to Alert Level 2 in all areas in the country in Q4 2021 which allowed businesses to increase their operational capacities. The relaxation of age-based restrictions and easing of travel requirements coincided with the high demand during the holiday season thus supporting the growth of the domestic economy. Complementing the government's strategy to revive the economy was the early resumption of big infrastructure plans and projects.

CHART 2. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN SERVICES BY REGION
Percent share

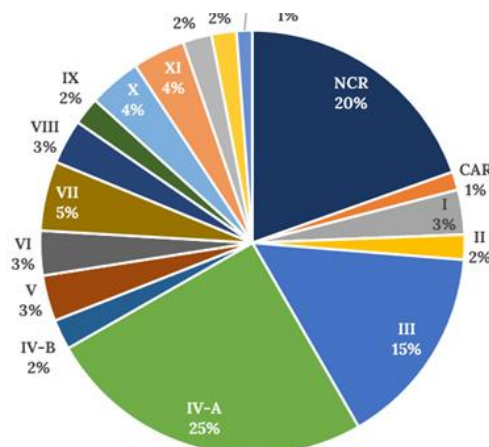


In terms of the regional performance in the service sector in 2021, the NCR remained the top provider of services-related activities as it registered the biggest share at 42.4 percent, next were CALABARZON and Central Luzon with shares of 10.7 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. According to the PSA, there

were a total of 201,080¹ establishments in NCR which comprise 18.8 percent of the total number of establishments, generating more than a third or 33.6 percent of the total employment. CALABARZON had 160,056 (14.8 percent) establishments while Central Luzon had 137,528 (12.7 percent) establishments generating the next highest employment levels. Almost half (49.9 percent) of the total number of operating establishments were engaged in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

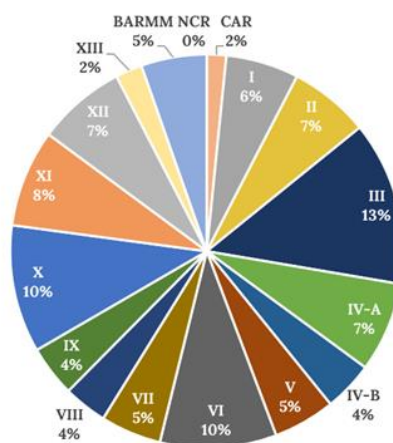
Meanwhile, in terms of regional performance in the industry sector, the CALABARZON region maintained its position as the central hub for industrial activities, constituting the largest share at 25.1 percent, followed by the NCR at 19.6 percent and Central Luzon at 15.4 percent. As of 2021, there were a total of 20,543 establishments under the industry sector (of which 95 percent were manufacturing establishments and 3 percent were construction establishments) operating in the CALABARZON area. Meanwhile, in the NCR there were 20,032 establishments under the industry sector (of which 91 percent are manufacturing establishments and 7 percent are construction establishments). For Central Luzon, out of the 19,149 industry-related establishments located in the region, 18,258 were manufacturing establishments (95 percent) and 406 were into construction (2 percent).²

CHART 3. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN INDUSTRY BY REGION
Percent share



For the agriculture, forestry, and fishing (AFF) sector, Central Luzon had the largest share at 13.5 percent, followed by Northern Mindanao with a share at 10.5 percent, and Western Visayas at 9.6 percent.

CHART 4. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING BY REGION
Percent share



¹ PSA, 2021 Updating of the List of Establishments (ULE) Preliminary Results, <https://psa.gov.ph/press-releases/id/165613>

² *Ibid*

Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery

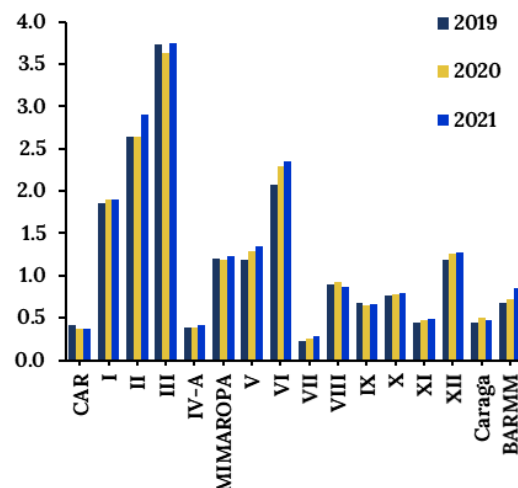
Palay. *Palay* production nationwide improved further by 3.4 percent in 2021 from its 2.6 percent increase in 2020. The top producers of *palay* contributed mainly to the gains: Central Luzon (with a share of 18.7 percent to total production) recorded a growth of 2.9 percent due to the expansion in production area; Cagayan Valley (14.6 percent to total) registered a 10.0 percent rise attributed to favorable weather conditions and improved irrigation facilities, specifically in the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan;; and Western Visayas (11.8 percent to total) with an increase of 2.7 percent due to the sustained support from the Department of Agriculture (DA) from its provision of hybrid seeds and fertilizers, and distribution of financial assistance to farmers.

Palay production nationwide improves further

Majority of the regions registered expansions in *palay* production with double-digit growth rates seen as well in BARMM (16.5 percent) and Central Visayas (11.1 percent) due to the following factors:

- Continued technical assistance and various interventions implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) in BARMM, and provision of hybrid and inbred *palay* seeds to farmers through the DA's Ahon Lahat Pagkaing Sapat (ALPAS) Program; and
- Absence of pest outbreak, favorable weather conditions and continued government assistance to farmers.

CHART 5. PALAY PRODUCTION
In million metric tons



Source: PSA

Other regions that likewise posted year-on-year *palay* output improvement were the following: CALABARZON, with a growth of 5.9 percent, Bicol at 4.0 percent, Davao at 3.8 percent, MIMAROPA at 3.6 percent, Zamboanga Peninsula at 3.4 percent, Northern Mindanao at 1.5 percent, SOCCSKSARGEN at 1.1 percent, and CAR at 0.2 percent. Partly offsetting these gains, however, were the 7.1 percent and 6.8 percent declines in *palay* production in the regions of Caraga and Eastern Visayas, respectively, due mainly to the onslaught of Tropical Storms *Auring*, *Dante* and *Jolina*, and Typhoons *Bising* and *Odette* that hit both regions. There has likewise been a decrease in the total area harvested following the shift to alternative crops in Caraga, and occurrence of dry spell in Eastern Visayas leaving several fields waterless during the third quarter of 2021.

TABLE 2. PALAY PRODUCTION
Growth rate and share to total production, in percent

REGION	Growth Rate			Share to total production		
	2019	2020	2021 ^p	2019	2020	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	-1.3	2.6	3.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 CAR	7.0	-10.0	0.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
2 Ilocos Region (I)	7.6	2.8	0.0	9.8	9.9	9.5
3 Cagayan Valley (II)	11.1	0.0	10.0	14.1	13.7	14.6
4 Central Luzon (III)	3.2	-2.5	2.9	19.8	18.8	18.7
5 CALABARZON (IV-A)	-9.4	1.6	5.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
6 MIMAROPA	-2.9	-1.0	3.6	6.4	6.1	6.1
7 Bicol Region (V)	-11.7	8.6	4.0	6.3	6.7	6.7
8 Western Visayas (VI)	-6.9	10.5	2.7	11.0	11.9	11.8
9 Central Visayas (VII)	-27.9	16.8	11.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
10 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	-4.9	3.0	-6.8	4.8	4.8	4.3
11 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	-7.0	-4.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3
12 Northern Mindanao (X)	0.0	2.7	1.5	4.0	4.1	4.0
13 Davao Region (XI)	-7.7	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
14 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	-11.6	6.5	1.1	6.3	6.6	6.4
15 Caraga	-11.9	12.0	-7.1	2.4	2.6	2.3
16 BARMM	5.7	7.5	16.5	3.6	3.8	4.2

^p Preliminary
Source: PSA

Corn production further improves

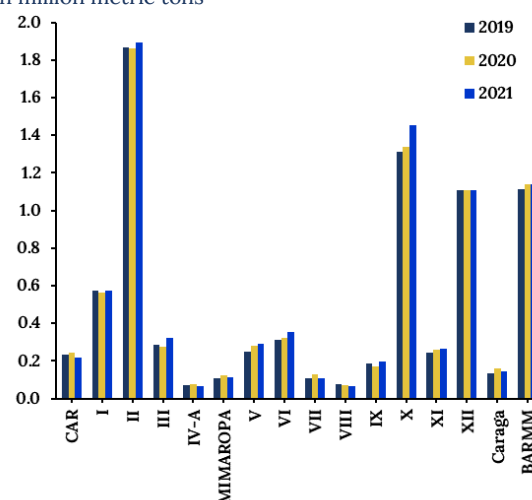
Corn. Aggregate corn production increased by 2.2 percent in 2021, an acceleration from its 1.8 percent increase in 2020 as the government sustained its support.

Cagayan Valley which remained as the country's top corn producer with a 22.8 percent share to total, exhibited recovery in corn production with a 1.6 percent increase due to improvements in average yield. Other top producers showed mixed results: Northern Mindanao (with a share of 17.5 percent to total production) posted a growth of 8.7 percent due to favorable weather conditions resulting in increased production, specifically in the

³ The F2C2 Program is the first formal, comprehensive, and holistic government initiative to be implemented at the national level. It seeks to advance the interest and condition of Filipino small farmers and fishers by encouraging them to adopt the strategy of clustering and consolidation of their production, processing, and marketing activities as

provinces of Lanao del Norte, Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental; while BARMM (13.7 percent to total) and SOCCSKSARGEN (13.3 percent to total) recorded marginal increases of 0.1 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, both attributed to the decrease in yellow corn production.

CHART 6. CORN PRODUCTION
In million metric tons



Source: PSA

Other regions that posted increases in corn production were Central Luzon (17.8 percent), Zamboanga Peninsula (15.8 percent), Western Visayas (9.7 percent), Bicol (3.8 percent), Davao (1.9 percent), and Ilocos (1.4 percent). The gains in these regions were due mainly to the following:

- Implementation of various programs such as Farm and Fisheries Clustering and Consolidation (F2C2) Program³ in Bicol and Corn Banner Program⁴ in Ilocos; and continued government support through provision of seeds, fertilizers,

community business enterprises, including pooling of assets, labor and other resources.

⁴ Increase production of quality corn and cassava for human consumption, feeds and industrial uses, as well as empower the farmers and increase their income, thereby improving their quality of life.

Key Regional Developments

- machineries and equipment in Zamboanga Peninsula, Western Visayas, Bicol, and Ilocos;
- Favorable weather conditions in Western Visayas;
- Lesser pest outbreaks, particularly “army worms”, in Zamboanga Peninsula;
- Expansion in harvested areas in Central Luzon, Bicol and Davao; and
- High demand for corn in Davao.

TABLE 3. CORN PRODUCTION
Growth rate and share to total production, in percent

REGION	Growth Rate			Share to total production		
	2019	2020	2021 ^p	2019	2020	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	2.7	1.8	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 CAR	12.0	5.3	-11.6	2.9	3.0	2.6
2 Ilocos Region (I)	2.5	-2.0	1.4	7.2	6.9	6.9
3 Cagayan Valley (II)	14.9	-0.3	1.6	23.4	22.9	22.8
4 Central Luzon (III)	4.7	-3.7	17.8	3.6	3.4	3.9
5 CALABARZON (IV-A)	-23.7	8.6	-11.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
6 MIMAROPA	-17.8	13.3	-4.9	1.3	1.5	1.4
7 Bicol Region (V)	-11.3	13.6	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.5
8 Western Visayas (VI)	1.0	2.0	9.7	3.9	3.9	4.2
9 Central Visayas (VII)	-17.3	20.8	-15.9	1.3	1.6	1.3
10 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	0.0	-1.5	-13.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
11 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	-28.7	-8.5	15.8	2.3	2.1	2.4
12 Northern Mindanao (X)	1.8	1.9	8.7	16.5	16.5	17.5
13 Davao Region (XI)	-10.9	7.0	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
14 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	-10.0	0.1	-0.3	13.9	13.7	13.3
15 Caraga	0.1	16.1	-10.1	1.7	1.9	1.7
16 BARMM	23.5	2.1	-0.1	14.0	14.0	13.7

^p Preliminary
Source: PSA

Meanwhile, double-digit contractions in corn output were recorded in Central Visayas (-15.9 percent), Eastern Visayas (-13.6 percent), CAR (-11.6 percent), CALABARZON (-11.4 percent), and Caraga (-10.1 percent) due to the following:

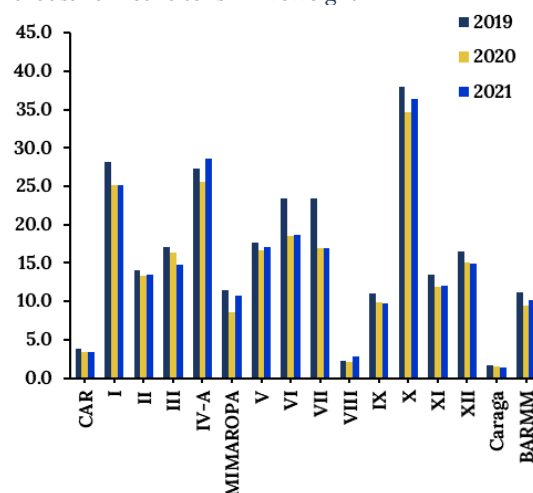
- Less- to non-usage of corn fertilizers in Eastern Visayas and CALABARZON due to elevated costs;
- Lack of capital for farmers in Eastern Visayas;

- Damages and losses brought about by bad weather conditions in CALABARZON and Eastern Visayas, and onslaught of Tropical Storms *Auring* and *Dante*, and Typhoons *Bising* and *Odette* in Central Visayas, CAR and Caraga; and
- Corn plant hopper infestation in CAR.

Cattle production. The country’s total cattle production recovered strongly with a 3.0 percent growth in 2021 after a slump of 12.1 percent in 2020. Major cattle producers namely, Northern Mindanao (with a share of 15.4 percent to total production) and CALABARZON (12.1 percent to total) registered expansions of 5.0 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively, as more stocks for slaughter were distributed and demand improved due to the easing of mobility restrictions. Meanwhile, cattle production in Ilocos region (10.6 percent to total) slightly decelerated by 0.1 percent due to Severe Tropical Storm *Maring*.

Cattle production recovers

CHART 7. CATTLE PRODUCTION
In thousand metric tons in liveweight



Source: PSA

Following the recovery in 2021, 11 regions posted positive performance, with the largest y-o-y growth of 32.3 percent registered in Eastern Visayas, followed by MIMAROPA at 23.5 percent and BARMM at 7.2 percent. The significant increase in these regions could be traced to the following:

- Interventions of various government agencies, which aided in animal infusion, such as the DA's Unified Artificial Insemination Program⁵ (UNAIP), National Dairy Authority (NDA) and Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) in Eastern Visayas;
- Increased demand for beef following the downgrading of COVID-19 alert levels and rising market price of pork in MIMAROPA and BARMM; and
- Farmers' shift to cattle-raising in MIMAROPA.

TABLE 4. CATTLE PRODUCTION
Growth rate and share to total production, in percent

REGION	Growth rate			Share to total production		
	2019	2020	2021 ^p	2019	2020	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	-1.0	-12.1	3.0	100	100	100
1 CAR	-3.1	-13.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
2 Ilocos Region (I)	3.5	-11.0	-0.1	10.8	11.0	10.6
3 Cagayan Valley (II)	2.3	-4.9	0.8	5.4	5.8	5.7
4 Central Luzon (III)	-1.7	-4.0	-10.0	6.6	7.2	6.3
5 CALABARZON (IV-A)	-0.8	-6.5	12.1	10.5	11.1	12.1
6 MIMAROPA	-6.0	-24.4	23.5	4.4	3.8	4.5
7 Bicol Region (V)	2.4	-5.6	2.1	6.8	7.3	7.2
8 Western Visayas (VI)	-6.4	-20.6	0.7	9.0	8.1	7.9
9 Central Visayas (VII)	-6.0	-27.9	0.6	9.0	7.4	7.2
10 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	8.0	-8.4	32.3	0.9	0.9	1.2
11 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	-3.0	-10.7	-1.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
12 Northern Mindanao (X)	-0.6	-8.8	5.0	14.6	15.1	15.4
13 Davao Region (XI)	2.5	-11.6	0.8	5.2	5.2	5.1
14 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	-4.4	-8.7	-0.9	6.3	6.6	6.3
15 Caraga	13.9	-8.6	-11.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
16 BARMM	7.1	-15.4	7.2	4.3	4.1	4.3

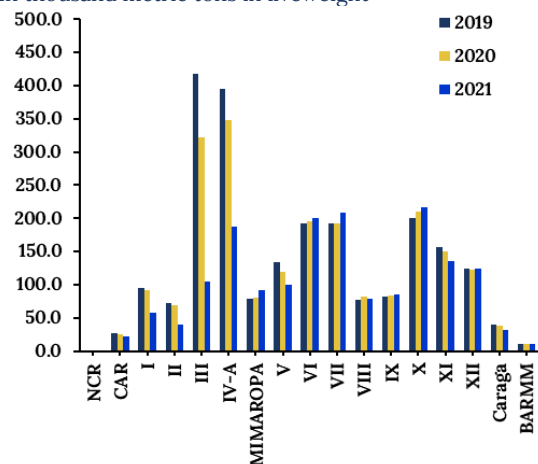
^p Preliminary
Source: PSA

⁵ UNAIP is a program of the DA that aims to increase and upgrade the cattle/carabao herd as well as the dairy industry in the country.

Some regions, however, showed lower cattle output, led by Caraga and Central Luzon which declined by 11.2 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively, due mainly to weaker demand and limited mobility in both regions.

Swine production. Overall swine production declined by a double-digit rate of 20.8 percent in 2021 from 6.7 percent contraction in 2020. The fall in production was particularly huge in Central Luzon at 67.5 percent or more than half of its production in the previous year, as import restrictions on corn and feed wheat were imposed during the first quarter and as the African Swine Fever (ASF) continued to proliferate. Regions that likewise showed contractions were CALABARZON (-46.1 percent), Cagayan Valley (-42.4 percent), Ilocos (-37.5 percent), Caraga (-18.7 percent), Bicol (-17.2 percent), CAR (-15.1 percent), Davao (-9.2 percent), and Eastern Visayas (-4.7 percent), due still to the ASF outbreak which reduced the demand for pork and led the farmers to shift to cattle- or poultry-raising.

CHART 8. SWINE PRODUCTION
In thousand metric tons in liveweight



Source: PSA

Swine production declines amidst import restrictions on corn and feed wheat and presence of ASF

Top swine producers, on the other hand, managed to register positive performance. Northern Mindanao's swine output (with a share of 12.8 percent to total production) grew by 3.5 percent due to the implementation of mitigating measures in controlling the spread of ASF, such as banning of hog farming and hog depopulation; Central Visayas (12.3 percent to total), with an increase of 8.2 percent as demand for pork increased, which resulted from the resumption of business operations and expansion of production; and Western Visayas (11.8 percent to total), where production increased by 2.6 percent as hog raisers in the region supplied the deficit in the NCR.

Expansions were likewise posted in the regions of MIMAROPA (14.9 percent), BARMM (4.6 percent), Zamboanga Peninsula (2.6 percent), and SOCCSKSARGEN (1.5 percent). This development may be attributed to these regions' strict implementation of ASF mitigating measures such as monitoring of hog movements, heightened quarantine and entry restrictions in the transport of hogs and pork-related products which resulted in minimal occurrence of ASF in the regions. In addition, hog-raisers in the said regions were also encouraged to increase their production as demand and price of pork were high in NCR.

TABLE 5. SWINE PRODUCTION

Growth rate and share to total production, in percent

REGION	Growth rate			Share to total production		
	2019	2020	2021 ^p	2019	2020	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	-1.0	-6.7	-20.8	100	100	100
1 NCR	-	-	...	-	-	0.0
2 CAR	0.0	-3.2	-15.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
3 Ilocos Region (I)	-0.1	-2.5	-37.5	4.1	4.3	3.4
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	1.0	-4.9	-42.4	3.2	3.2	2.3
5 Central Luzon (III)	-11.6	-22.8	-67.5	18.2	15.0	6.2
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	3.7	-11.9	-46.1	17.2	16.3	11.1
7 MIMAROPA	-1.8	0.5	14.9	3.5	3.7	5.4
8 Bicol Region (V)	2.4	-10.0	-17.2	5.8	5.6	5.8
9 Western Visayas (VI)	2.6	1.8	2.6	8.4	9.1	11.8
10 Central Visayas (VII)	-0.9	0.1	8.2	8.4	9.0	12.3
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	-0.6	5.7	-4.7	3.4	3.8	4.6
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	0.1	1.0	2.6	3.6	3.9	5.0
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	2.2	4.5	3.5	8.8	9.8	12.8
14 Davao Region (XI)	0.7	-3.7	-9.2	6.8	7.0	8.0
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	6.2	-1.4	1.5	5.4	5.7	7.4
16 Caraga	-0.5	-4.9	-18.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
17 BARMM	2.0	-2.2	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

p Preliminary

- Data not available

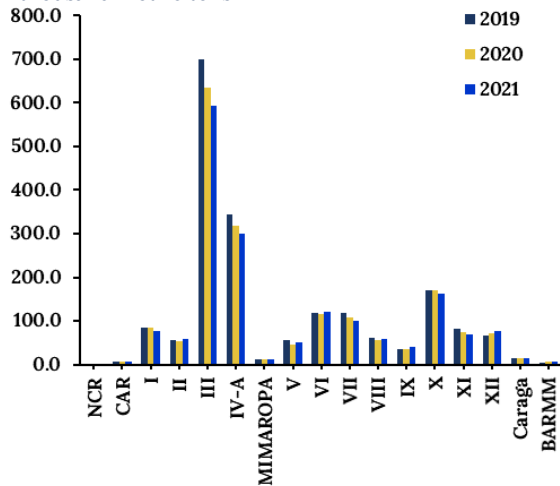
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Source: PSA

Chicken production. Chicken production nationwide registered a negative performance with a decline of 3.6 percent, year-on-year, but nonetheless an improvement from the 6.1 percent decline in 2020. Central Luzon and CALABARZON, which makes up half of the country's total poultry production, both slipped by 6.5 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. This was due mainly to the H5N6 avian influenza outbreak, known as bird flu, in some provinces which negatively affected production, and decreased number of stocks due to low farm gate price and high cost of raw materials such as corn and soya. In addition, and specific to CALABARZON, one province was not granted a permit to operate due to environmental concerns.

Other regions showed lower output led by Ilocos (-9.8 percent) which was generally due to unfavorable weather conditions that resulted in lesser stocks available for slaughter; Central Visayas (-8.6 percent) as demand for chicken decreased due to closure of hotels and restaurants and mobility restrictions; and Central Luzon (-6.5 percent) which was brought about by the bird flu outbreak in some provinces.

CHART 9. CHICKEN PRODUCTION
In thousand metric tons



Source: PSA

The weak turnout in these regions was somehow offset by the favorable growth performance in the regions of Cagayan Valley and Zamboanga Peninsula (both of which recorded a 10.7 percent expansion), Bicol (9.5 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (6.8 percent), MIMAROPA (5.2 percent), Western Visayas (2.8 percent), and Eastern Visayas (2.0 percent), mainly due to the continued occurrence of ASF which brought farmers to shift to poultry-raising. Poultry infusion programs by the government and increased demand from the hotel and restaurant industry likewise contributed to the increase in production in these areas.

TABLE 6. CHICKEN PRODUCTION
Growth rate and share to total production, in percent

REGION	Growth rate			Share to total production		
	2019	2020	2021 ^p	2019	2020	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	4.9	-6.1	-3.6	100	100	100
1 NCR	-	-	...	-	-	0.0
2 CAR	-9.0	-7.3	-3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
3 Ilocos Region (I)	-0.8	0.4	-9.8	4.4	4.7	4.4
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	-4.4	-3.0	10.7	2.9	3.0	3.4
5 Central Luzon (III)	6.2	-9.2	-6.5	36.3	35.1	34.0
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	3.7	-7.6	-5.4	17.8	17.5	17.2
7 MIMAROPA	2.8	-2.4	5.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
8 Bicol Region (V)	16.3	-15.7	9.5	2.8	2.6	2.9
9 Western Visayas (VI)	6.8	-0.4	2.8	6.1	6.5	6.9
10 Central Visayas (VII)	3.1	-8.4	-8.6	6.2	6.0	5.7
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	13.3	-9.2	2.0	3.2	3.1	3.3
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	6.5	-1.7	10.7	1.9	2.0	2.3
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	3.2	0.5	-4.6	8.8	9.4	9.4
14 Davao Region (XI)	6.2	-8.3	-5.6	4.2	4.1	4.0
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	5.9	8.6	6.8	3.4	3.9	4.4
16 Caraga	-4.7	-0.7	-5.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
17 BARMM	1.3	9.2	-3.5	0.3	0.3	0.3

^p Preliminary
- Data not available
...Not computed
Source: PSA

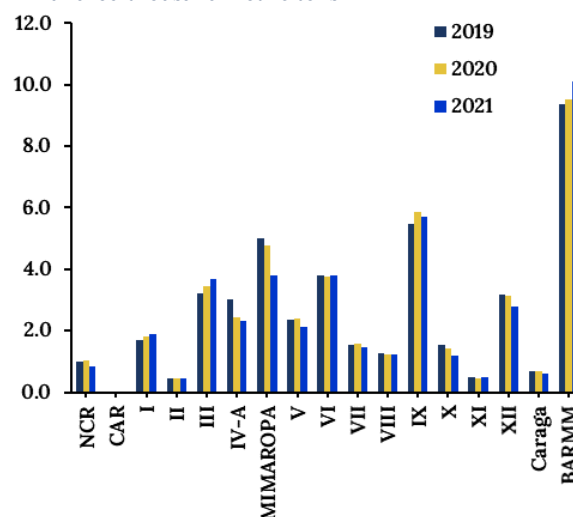
Fish Production. National fish production contracted by 3.4 percent in 2021, declining further from the 0.3 percent contraction in 2020. The performance of the top four fish-producing regions, namely, BARMM, Zamboanga Peninsula, MIMAROPA and Western Visayas, which together accounted for more than half of the country's total production, was mixed:

- BARMM, which makes up 23.8 percent of total production, registered a growth of 5.9 percent. The increase in production was due to favorable weather and water conditions, and continued support from the government;
- Zamboanga Peninsula (13.4 percent to total) recorded a 2.4 percent contraction, due to the high cost of production inputs and damages brought about by weather disturbances such as Typhoons *Maring* and *Odette*, and

- Low-Pressure Areas (LPAs) during the fourth quarter of the year;
- MIMAROPA (8.9 percent to total) posted a double-digit drop of 20.7 percent due to rising sea temperatures that threatened seaweed farming (particularly in Palawan) and affected the survival, growth, and reproduction of fish produce. The occurrence of Typhoon *Odette* in the last quarter of the year likewise affected production; and
- Western Visayas (with a share of 8.9 percent to total production) exhibited a slight decrease of 0.8 percent, which may be attributed to unfavorable weather conditions.

- Poor quality and low temperature of lake water, and limited fishing activities in Taal Lake, located in CALABARZON.

CHART 10. FISH PRODUCTION
In hundred thousand metric tons



Source: PSA

Fish production contracts further

Other regions that likewise registered declines in fish production were the NCR (-20.9 percent), Northern Mindanao (-16.3 percent), Bicol (-11.7 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (-10.8 percent), Caraga (-7.6 percent), Central Visayas (-6.5 percent), and CALABARZON (-4.9 percent) due to the following factors:

- Fewer fishing trips due to unfavorable weather conditions, high cost of fuel, mobility and border restrictions, unrepaired fishing vessels and expired licenses of fishing boat operators in Northern Mindanao, Bicol, Caraga, Central Visayas and CALABARZON;
- Lesser unloading of Bali Sardinella in Sorsogon;
- Occurrence of Paralytic Shellfish Poison or red tide in some parts of Caraga;
- Lower yield of seaweeds in Central Visayas; and

On the contrary, six (6) out of 17 regions posted expansions in fish production, with the fastest acceleration in 2021 seen in CAR (9.5 percent) mainly due to abundant water supply and distribution of quality input products to fishermen from the government and registered breeders; Davao (6.7 percent) brought about by the additional localized landing of fishing vessels, intensification of fisheries livelihood, re-operationalization of aquaculture farms, and sustained distribution of input products through the Fisheries Development Program; and Central Luzon (6.4 percent) due to the various programs and interventions by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and LGUs.

TABLE 7. FISH PRODUCTION
Growth rate and share to total production, in percent

REGION	Growth rate			Share to total production		
	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	1.3	-0.3	-3.4	100	100	100
1 NCR	-5.3	6.3	-20.9	2.2	2.4	1.9
2 CAR	-5.5	-11.4	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
3 Ilocos Region (I)	9.3	5.9	5.3	3.8	4.1	4.5
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	-4.6	-3.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
5 Central Luzon (III)	4.1	7.6	6.4	7.3	7.9	8.7
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	2.5	-19.1	-4.9	6.8	5.5	5.4
7 MIMAROPA	-0.7	-4.9	-20.7	11.4	10.8	8.9
8 Bicol Region (V)	-7.4	0.6	-11.7	5.4	5.4	5.0
9 Western Visayas (VI)	0.5	-1.2	0.8	8.6	8.6	8.9
10 Central Visayas (VII)	2.8	1.0	-6.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	11.2	-3.5	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	3.3	6.6	-2.4	12.4	13.3	13.4
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	0.5	-7.9	-16.3	3.5	3.2	2.8
14 Davao Region (XI)	-7.2	-5.6	6.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	-3.2	-0.9	-10.8	7.2	7.1	6.6
16 Caraga	-7.3	-3.5	-7.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
17 BARMM	4.0	2.0	5.9	21.2	21.7	23.8

^r Revised
^p Preliminary
Source: PSA

Construction

Construction. Construction-related activities in the regions posted significant increases in 2021 as approved building permits and new residential construction registered year-on-year expansions. The increase in construction activities can be attributed to the easing of mobility restrictions against the COVID-19 pandemic. After a slump in 2020 due to strict containment measures enforced at the height of the pandemic, the number of approved building permits in the country increased by 22.0 percent to reach 151,040 in 2021. Similarly, the number of new residential building construction in the country recovered from a 29.7 percent contraction in 2020 as it grew by 23.3 percent in 2021.

Construction-related activities increase in 2021

Most regions registered double-digit year-on-year increases in the number of approved building permits, among which were the following: Bicol Region (by 97.2 percent), CALABARZON (47.4 percent), NCR (43.6 percent), Eastern Visayas (36.4 percent), Central Luzon (35.8 percent), Zamboanga Peninsula (28.9 percent), Ilocos Region (21.7 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (15.4 percent), and Davao Region (12.0 percent). Other regions that likewise contributed to the increase were CAR (9.2 percent), Central Visayas (7.5 percent), MIMAROPA (6.0 percent), Caraga (5.2 percent) and Western Visayas (3.7 percent). Meanwhile, the regions that registered declines were as follows: Cagayan Valley (-14.8 percent), Northern Mindanao (-19.2 percent) and BARMM (-28.1 percent).

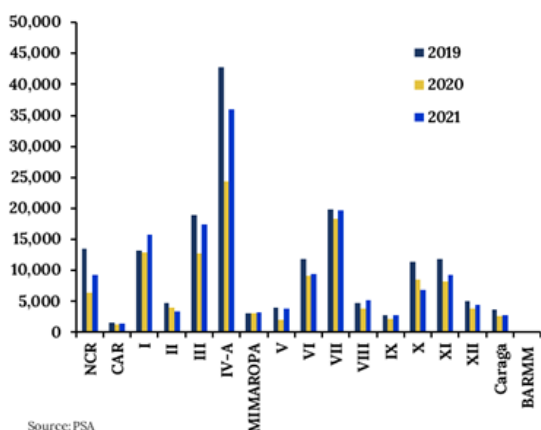
TABLE 8. APPROVED BUILDING PERMITS
Levels and growth rates

REGION	Levels			Growth Rates		
	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	173,162	123,783	151,040	0.0	-28.5	22.0
1 NCR	13,465	6,462	9,282	-4.5	-52.0	43.6
2 CAR	1,526	1,283	1,401	9.9	-15.9	9.2
3 Ilocos Region (I)	13,130	12,932	15,744	17.7	-1.5	21.7
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	4,747	3,977	3,390	-4.1	-16.2	-14.8
5 Central Luzon (III)	18,965	12,822	17,416	1.0	-32.4	35.8
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	42,762	24,411	35,986	-2.7	-42.9	47.4
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	3,158	3,109	3,294	0.9	-1.6	6.0
8 Bicol Region (V)	4,011	1,979	3,902	-3.8	-50.7	97.2
9 Western Visayas (VI)	11,906	9,105	9,445	-8.5	-23.5	3.7
10 Central Visayas (VII)	19,828	18,328	19,708	-2.8	-7.6	7.5
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	4,771	3,818	5,209	0.3	-20.0	36.4
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2,795	2,174	2,802	-29.6	-22.2	28.9
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	11,455	8,489	6,855	16.5	-25.9	-19.2
14 Davao Region (XI)	11,784	8,258	9,249	8.8	-29.9	12.0
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	5,003	3,892	4,490	3.4	-22.2	15.4
16 Caraga	3,703	2,687	2,826	-0.1	-27.4	5.2
17 BARMM	153	57	41	-39.3	-62.7	-28.1

^p Preliminary
^r Revised
Source: PSA

In terms of new residential building construction, most regions registered positive performances in 2021. Among the regions that exhibited significant expansions were the following: Bicol Region (by 105.5 percent), NCR (61.8 percent), CALABARZON (55.7 percent), Zamboanga Peninsula (47.9 percent) and Eastern Visayas (41.0 percent). Other regions which also posted increased residential building construction were: Central Luzon (37.9 percent), Ilocos Region (20.1 percent), Davao Region (15.6 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (12.5 percent), Central Visayas (6.3 percent), Western Visayas (3.1 percent) and CAR (2.5 percent). Meanwhile, the regions which posted declines in 2021 were: BARMM (-32.6 percent), Cagayan Valley (-23.8 percent), Northern Mindanao (-19.4 percent) and Caraga (-2.8 percent). The MIMAROPA region posted a neutral performance.

CHART 11. APPROVED BUILDING PERMITS Levels



Various regions surpass pre-pandemic level of activities

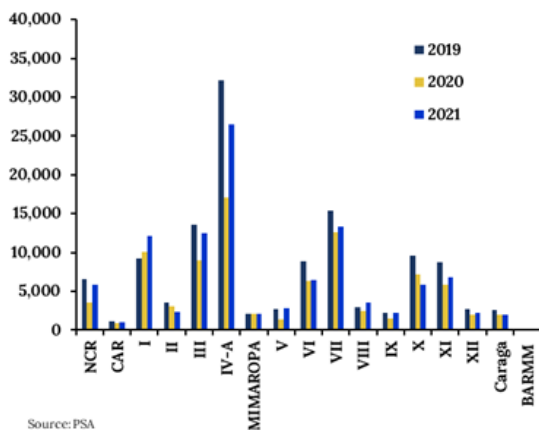
TABLE 9. NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Levels and growth rates

REGION	Levels			Growth Rates		
	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
PHILIPPINES	124,275	87,419	107,786	-1.7	-29.7	23.3
1 NCR	6,546	3,598	5,820	-5.4	-45.0	61.8
2 CAR	1,110	959	983	11.2	-13.6	2.5
3 Ilocos Region (I)	9,200	10,111	12,148	14.4	9.9	20.1
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	3,582	3,063	2,334	-2.8	-14.5	-23.8
5 Central Luzon (III)	13,631	9,033	12,456	1.6	-33.7	37.9
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	32,163	17,046	26,540	-6.2	-47.0	55.7
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	2,135	2,113	2,113	-8.9	-1.0	0.0
8 Bicol Region (V)	2,688	1,356	2,786	-7.6	-49.6	105.5
9 Western Visayas (VI)	8,926	6,303	6,498	-11.0	-29.4	3.1
10 Central Visayas (VII)	15,351	12,592	13,391	-8.8	-18.0	6.3
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2,990	2,527	3,562	-2.1	-15.5	41.0
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2,282	1,535	2,270	-9.6	-32.7	47.9
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	9,556	7,214	5,817	17.5	-24.5	-19.4
14 Davao Region (XI)	8,724	5,890	6,811	11.5	-32.5	15.6
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	2,718	1,998	2,247	5.9	-26.5	12.5
16 Caraga	2,560	2,035	1,979	-4.0	-20.5	-2.8
17 BARMM	113	46	31	-46.7	-59.3	-32.6

^r Revised
^p Preliminary
 Source: PSA

A comparison between the rate of growth in construction activities prior to the pandemic, i.e., 2017-2019, vis-à-vis 2021 shows that for the most part, the country’s construction industry managed to recover and even surpass its 3-year pre-pandemic performance, although partly a result of base effects from the significant contraction registered in 2020 across the regions. In terms of approved building permits at the national level, the 2021 growth rate is markedly higher at 22.0 percent as against the pre-pandemic average annual growth of 5.5 percent. The same is true for new residential building construction which expanded by 23.2 percent in 2021, surpassing the pre-pandemic 3-year average growth of 3.5 percent.

CHART 12. NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Levels



Source: PSA

On a regional basis, the best performing regions for both construction-activity indicators were the Bicol Region, CALABARZON and NCR. In terms of approved building permits, the Bicol Region posted an increase of 97.2 percent in 2021 versus its 3-year pre-pandemic growth average of 6.0 percent, followed by CALABARZON (47.4 percent in 2021 vs. 7.5 percent in 2017-2019), and NCR (43.6 percent in 2021 vs. 1.0 percent in 2017-2019). In the aspect of new residential building construction, the Bicol Region still topped the list as it managed to bounce back with a 105.5 percent growth in 2021 from its 3-year pre-pandemic average growth rate of 2.4 percent. This was followed by NCR (61.8 percent in 2021 vs. -0.1 percent in 2017-2019) and CALABARZON (55.7 percent in 2021 vs. 5.4 percent in 2017-2019).

The increase in the level of activities in terms of approved building permits and total number of new residential building construction nationwide in 2021 was attributed mainly to the relaxation of quarantine restrictions. For the Bicol Region, some of the construction projects that were scheduled to start in 2020 were deferred and implemented instead

in 2021. In Pili, Camarines Sur, there were two subdivisions that were developed, with residential units constructed, during the review period. The repair and construction of new residential buildings in 2021 were also part of the rehabilitation of damages caused by the strong typhoons that struck the region in the last quarter of 2020 (Typhoons Quinta, Rolly and Ulysses). Meanwhile, the construction sub-sector in CALABARZON posted the highest growth in the region's industry sector in 2021. The region was able to restart economic activities and restore business operations to full capacity following the downtrend in COVID-19 cases which allowed the easing of mobility restrictions. In the NCR, the resumption of infrastructure projects under the Build-Build-Build program contributed to the recovery in construction in 2021 from its negative performance in the previous year.

In terms of cost, it was noted that in 2021, the average cost per square meter (sq.m.) of residential construction increased by 5.7 percent to ₱11,176/sq.m. from the average cost of ₱10,570/sq.m. in 2020. Similarly, the average cost of non-residential construction recorded an increment of 8.0 percent to ₱10,981/sq.m. in 2021 from the average cost of ₱10,172/sq.m. in 2020.

Under the 2021 national budget, the allocation of the DPWH increased by 56.0 percent to reach ₱710.2 billion, accounting for 15.8 percent of the ₱4.506-trillion national budget. The DOTr's budget also rose by 5.5 percent to ₱87.4 billion. The actual government expenditure releases linked to these departments reached ₱671.3 billion and ₱81.3 billion, respectively in 2021. The broad-based increase in the construction of residential units/houses and private

Key Regional Developments

structures occurred alongside the massive public infrastructure development undertaken under the “Build, Build, Build” program of the government, contributing to the overall recovery of the construction sector in the country.

Labor and Employment

Labor conditions improved in most regions reflecting the acceleration in the national employment rate in 2021 by 2.5 percentage points (ppts) to 92.2 percent from 89.7 percent in 2020. The highest employment rates were recorded in Zamboanga Peninsula at 96.0 percent, Davao Region at 95.2 percent, and Northern Mindanao at 95.1 percent. The employment situation improved in 15 out of 17 regions with faster year-on-year growth registered in Zamboanga Peninsula where employment increased by 5.9 ppts to 96.0 percent, followed by

Central Luzon by 5.6 ppts to 92.5 percent, Ilocos Region by 5.2 ppts to 91.8 percent, CAR by 4.6 ppts to 94.2 percent, and Davao Region by 4.5 ppts to 95.2 percent. These improvements were due mainly to the easing of community quarantine restrictions, resumption of hiring and reporting of workers, return of workers who were earlier affected by business closures, expanded business operations, particularly in accommodation and food services, and aggressive anti-COVID-19 vaccination drives by both the private and public sectors.

Labor conditions improved in most regions

Following the safe reopening of the economy and facilitation of hiring and rehiring, the unemployment rate eased from the double-digit rate of 10.3 percent in 2020 to 7.8 percent in 2021. Zamboanga Peninsula had the lowest

TABLE 10. EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS
Averages in percent

REGION	2019 ^r			2020 ^p			2021 ^p		
	Employment	Unemployment	Underemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Underemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Underemployment
PHILIPPINES	94.9	5.1	13.8	89.7	10.3	16.2	92.2	7.8	15.9
1 NCR	94.0	6.0	5.3	88.3	11.7	9.2	89.4	10.6	10.2
2 CAR	96.5	3.5	12.2	89.6	10.4	14.5	94.2	5.8	17.8
3 Ilocos Region (I)	94.7	5.3	16.8	86.6	13.4	17.2	91.8	8.2	15.9
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	96.4	3.6	16.1	91.3	8.7	16.8	94.0	6.0	21.8
5 Central Luzon (III)	94.9	5.1	10.1	86.9	13.1	12.1	92.5	7.5	7.3
6 Calabarzon (IV-A)	93.8	6.2	11.7	88.4	11.6	17.2	89.4	10.6	17.2
7 MIMAROPA	95.7	4.3	19.5	92.7	7.3	23.9	92.1	7.9	27.7
8 Bicol Region (V)	94.9	5.1	27.4	90.5	9.5	27.5	91.8	8.2	26.7
9 Western Visayas (VI)	95.3	4.7	11.2	92.2	7.8	11.7	93.4	6.6	20.4
10 Central Visayas (VII)	94.8	5.2	14.7	89.7	10.3	15.8	92.8	7.2	14.5
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	95.6	4.4	20.3	92.0	8.0	20.1	93.4	6.6	20.9
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	96.3	3.7	16.4	90.1	9.9	17.0	96.0	4.0	14.8
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	95.6	4.4	21.8	93.6	6.4	23.6	95.1	4.9	14.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	96.2	3.8	11.1	90.8	9.2	13.0	95.2	4.8	9.7
15 Soccsksargen (XII)	95.6	4.4	19.7	90.9	9.1	22.2	94.7	5.3	19.6
16 Caraga (XIII)	95.2	4.8	18.2	92.4	7.6	23.0	94.3	5.7	25.9
17 BARMM	93.7	6.3	8.3	91.0	9.0	10.1	90.8	9.2	12.0

^r Revised

^p Preliminary

Source: PSA

unemployment rate at 4.0 percent, followed by Davao Region at 4.8 percent, Northern Mindanao at 4.9 percent, SOCCSKSARGEN at 5.3 percent, and Caraga at 5.7 percent. Meanwhile, three (3) regions exceeded the 2021 unemployment target range of 7.0 percent to 9.0 percent,⁶ namely, the NCR and CALABARZON both at 10.6 percent and BARMM at 9.2 percent.

In 2021, the underemployment rate likewise eased by 0.3 ppts to 15.9 percent from 16.2 percent in 2020. Relatively low underemployment rates were recorded in Central Luzon at 7.3 percent and in Davao Region at 9.7 percent. However, some areas significantly exceeded the 16.0 percent to 18.0 percent 2021 underemployment target range under the updated PDP 2017-2022, namely: MIMAROPA (27.7 percent); Bicol (26.7 percent); Caraga (25.9 percent); Cagayan Valley (21.8 percent); Eastern Visayas (20.9 percent); Western Visayas (20.4 percent); and SOCCSKSARGEN (19.6 percent). This may be attributed to employees working less than the regular number of working hours as businesses were still on rotational and reduced hours of business operations, and reduced workforce capacities as mandated by local government units (LGUs). The retrenchment and closure of businesses and establishments also prompted affected workers to settle for readily available low-paying and low-skilled jobs while searching for better jobs.

To help bolster economic recovery and facilitate further improvements in the labor market, the National Government (NG) contemplates on shifting the entire

country to Alert Level 1, increase the vaccination rate and booster administration, and reopen face-to-face classes.

Fiscal Sector

Receipts and Expenditures of LGUs

The total ending cash balance of local government units (LGUs) for the fiscal year (FY) ending 2021 reached ₱60.6 billion, lower by 79.6 percent from the previous year's level of ₱296.8 billion.⁷

NCR, CALABARZON, and Central Luzon post the largest receipts from tax revenues

Total LGU receipts amounted to ₱789.4 billion in FY 2021, of which 74.0 percent or ₱583.9 billion were from external sources, 19.3 percent or ₱152.5 billion were from local sources, and 6.7 percent or ₱53.0 billion came from non-income receipts. In particular, the biggest sources of these receipts were shares from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) amounting to ₱555.8 billion, and comprising 95.2 percent of total external sources, as well as tax revenues which

⁶ Updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022

⁷ Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing FY 2021, Summary and Receipts and Expenditures of Regional Level of LGUs, FY 2021

Key Regional Developments

TABLE 11. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

In billion Pesos

REGION	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	CARAGA	BARM	GRAND TOTAL
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	73.0	8.7	26.7	13.8	27.4	52.5	13.8	17.1	27.5	38.4	16.2	12.2	15.5	13.3	12.4	11.0	1.6	381.1
RECEIPTS	96.3	22.4	45.9	35.7	76.6	93.4	30.8	42.0	56.4	59.6	36.3	27.2	38.9	38.8	30.8	26.9	31.2	789.4
Local Sources	60.0	1.8	5.2	3.0	14.0	23.3	2.3	3.5	7.7	10.5	2.5	2.0	5.3	6.2	2.6	2.2	0.4	152.5
Tax Revenues	51.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	9.4	17.5	1.1	1.7	4.2	6.0	1.0	0.8	2.7	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.2	106.6
Non-Tax Revenues	9.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	4.6	5.7	1.2	1.8	3.5	4.6	1.5	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	45.9
External Sources	32.7	20.2	36.9	30.9	55.4	65.9	27.0	33.3	45.4	41.1	33.3	22.9	31.7	28.7	25.3	23.8	29.4	583.9
Share from IRA	30.1	18.1	29.0	29.4	53.1	62.7	25.8	33.0	43.8	38.8	33.0	22.8	30.8	28.3	25.1	23.1	29.0	555.8
Share from GOCCs (PAGCOR and	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Share from National Tax	2.2	2.0	7.7	0.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	20.1
Inter-Local Transfer	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4
Extraordinary Receipts/Grants/Donations/Aids	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.8
Non-Income Receipts	3.7	0.4	3.8	1.8	7.2	4.2	1.5	5.2	3.3	8.0	0.5	2.3	1.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	1.4	53.0
Capital Investment Receipts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.2
Receipts from Loans and Borrowings	3.6	0.4	3.8	1.8	7.2	3.6	1.4	5.2	3.3	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.9	1.3	44.8
EXPENDITURES	241.5	29.0	55.1	38.6	106.9	131.0	33.6	49.7	74.2	70.8	44.8	29.4	48.5	49.1	37.1	35.1	35.5	1,109.9
General Services	38.9	8.5	14.5	15.8	31.9	38.9	11.3	15.5	23.4	21.2	14.8	10.7	16.8	17.7	11.5	11.4	14.5	317.1
Economic Services	10.2	2.7	5.4	3.0	8.5	9.2	2.6	4.4	7.2	5.5	3.1	2.4	6.6	4.4	3.6	2.9	5.4	87.2
Social Services	189.9	17.5	34.1	19.4	64.5	80.5	18.8	28.4	42.5	43.0	26.2	15.2	24.2	25.4	21.0	20.0	14.7	685.4
Debt Services	2.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	20.2
ENDING CASH BALANCE	-72.2	2.1	17.6	10.8	-2.9	14.9	11.0	9.3	9.7	27.3	7.7	10.0	5.9	3.0	6.2	2.8	-2.7	60.6

Source: Department of Budget and Management, Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing FY 2021

Table F.6 Summary of Receipts and Expenditures of Regional Level of LGUs, FY 2021

amounted to ₱106.6 billion or 7.0 percent of total local sources. Meanwhile, non-income receipts were comprised mainly of receipts from loans and borrowings of ₱44.8 billion. The combined beginning cash balances of the LGUs amounted to ₱381.1 billion in FY 2021.

Out of the total LGU receipts, the largest shares came from the NCR at 12.2 percent amounting to ₱96.3 billion; CALABARZON at 11.8 percent equivalent to ₱93.4 billion; and Central Luzon at 9.7 percent amounting to ₱76.6 billion. The said regions also topped the list of regions with the largest receipts from tax revenues. Of the ₱555.8 billion total IRA, CALABARZON, Central Luzon and Western Visayas received the highest shares of 11.3 percent, 9.6 percent, and 7.9 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, Central Visayas registered the highest non-income receipts at ₱8.0 billion, due mainly to its large capital investment receipts. On the other hand, the regions which registered the least amount of receipts were CAR at 2.8 percent as well

as Zamboanga Peninsula and Caraga, both at 3.4 percent.

Meanwhile, total LGU expenditures amounted to ₱1,109.9 billion, of which 61.8 percent or ₱685.4 billion were spent for social services, 28.6 percent or ₱317.1 billion for general services, 7.9 percent or ₱87.2 billion for economic services, and 1.8 percent or ₱20.2 billion for debt services.

In FY 2021, the regions with the largest number of disbursements were the NCR at ₱241.5 billion, CALABARZON at ₱131.0 billion, and Central Luzon at ₱106.9 billion. The said amounts comprised 21.8 percent, 11.8 percent, and 9.6 percent of the total nationwide LGU expenditures, respectively. Most of the expenditures from these regions were devoted to social services. In contrast, CALABARZON, Zamboanga Peninsula and CAR had the lowest expenditures for the review period with shares to total expenditures of 3.0 percent, 2.6 percent, and 2.6 percent, respectively.

Monetary Sector

Inflation

Average annual inflation rates in most of the regions rose in 2021 compared to a year ago. Of the seventeen (17) regions, eleven (11) breached the upper bound of the 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent inflation target range of the national government for the year, led by the Bicol (6.6 percent), Cagayan Valley (6.4 percent), and CALABARZON (5.3 percent) regions.

Inflation rates in all regions rose year-on-year in 2021

The national average inflation in 2021, using the 2012-based consumer price index (CPI) series, accelerated to 4.5 percent from 2.6 percent the previous year, driven by increases in both food and non-food inflation.⁸ Food inflation remained elevated for most of the year, fuelled mainly by price increases in meat and fish. Meat inflation climbed to double-digit rates in 2021 as the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak reduced local hog production. At the same time, adverse weather conditions hampered fish production. Similarly, non-food inflation increased, propelled mainly by rising energy prices. Transport inflation likewise went up as domestic fuel prices rose reflecting the uptrend in global crude oil prices. Inflation for housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels also increased as electricity rates were adjusted upwards due to higher generation costs.

⁸ The PSA released the rebased CPI series using the 2018 base year on 4 February 2022. The new series updates the market basket, which better reflects the

TABLE 12. INFLATION RATE
In percent
2012=100

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
ALL ITEMS				
	PHILIPPINES	2.5	2.6	4.5
1	Metro Manila	2.6	2.2	3.5
	Areas Outside Metro Manila	2.5	2.7	4.7
2	CAR	2.2	2.5	4.5
3	Ilocos Region (I)	2.4	2.8	4.3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	2.1	3.2	6.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	2.9	3.0	4.8
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	2.6	2.8	5.3
7	MIMAROPA	3.9	3.3	4.6
8	Bicol Region (V)	2.8	4.2	6.6
9	Western Visayas (VI)	2.4	3.1	4.5
10	Central Visayas (VII)	1.6	1.9	2.5
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	1.5	1.8	3.2
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	1.0	2.4	3.7
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	2.9	2.1	3.8
14	Davao Region (XI)	2.5	1.7	4.6
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	2.8	3.1	5.1
16	Caraga	1.8	2.8	4.1
17	BARMM	2.6	2.4	2.7

Source: PSA

The average 2021 inflation rates recorded across the regions ranged from a low of 2.5 percent (Central Visayas region) to a high of 6.6 percent (Bicol region). The 2021 inflation rate in Central Visayas represented a 0.6 percentage point (ppt) increase from its 2020 rate of 1.9 percent, which was driven largely by higher prices of domestic and household services in furnishings, household equipment and routine house maintenance and higher prices in alcoholic beverages and tobacco. Food inflation in the region also went up

spending patterns of consumers. Using the 2018-based series, the annual headline inflation settled at 3.9 percent in 2021.

as most food commodities, particularly meat, corn, vegetables, and fish, posted higher inflation rates due to supply disruptions, particularly following the onslaught of Typhoon Odette in the region in December 2021.

Meanwhile, the average inflation rate recorded in the Bicol region during the review period was higher by 2.4 ppts from the 4.2 percent posted in 2020. Faster average inflation rates were recorded in food and non-alcoholic beverages from 2.4 percent in 2020 to 6.4 percent in 2021; restaurant and miscellaneous goods and services (3.7 percent to 7.3 percent); and transport (19.2 percent to 21.0 percent). This was partly attributed to consumers' high demand for speedy food services, either as dine-in or through food delivery services.⁹

The region that posted the highest year-on-year increase in inflation was Cagayan Valley, at 3.2 percentage points, exactly twice the rate of the 3.2 percent inflation in 2020 to reach 6.4 percent in 2021. The elevated inflation in the region during the year was attributed to the notable increase in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages and transport commodities at 6.9 percent and 17.2 percent, respectively. Contributing largely to these developments were the combined effects of the ASF and the massive flooding brought about by Typhoon Ulysses which pushed food prices up beginning in the early part of 2021. Likewise, transport prices during

the year shoot up due to social distancing protocols and quarantine guidelines.

External Sector

Approved Foreign Investments

As reported by investment promotion agencies (IPAs), approved foreign investments (FIs) in the country rebounded by 71.5 percent in 2021, reversing the 71.3 percent slump in 2020. The gradual recovery from the global pandemic may have resulted in the overall inflows of investment pledges in 2021. Ten (10) regions (out of 17) managed to register increases in approved FIs.¹⁰

Approved foreign investments recovered amid the pandemic

The regions which posted notable growth in FIs in 2021 were Ilocos Region (645.9 percent), BARMM (564.8 percent), MIMAROPA (562.7 percent), Davao Region (43.3 percent) and Central Visayas (41.2 percent). Meanwhile, CAR, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Caraga, and "several locations" (i.e., those with unspecified location in the report submitted to PSA) posted new pledges during the review period from a pause (i.e., zero approved FIs) in 2020.

On the other hand, big declines in approved FIs were observed in Cagayan Valley (-94.4 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN

⁹ National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Region V. (2022). "Bicol Development Updates", *2021 Annual Regional Economic Situationer*, March 2022.

¹⁰ Approved foreign investments (FIs) represent investment commitments and pledges by foreigners regardless of the percentage of ownership of the ordinary shares, which may be realized in the near

future, while foreign direct investments (FDI) refer to actual foreign investments generated, with the foreign investors owning 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares. [Source: PSA. (2018). Foreign investments: fourth quarter 2017, In the Foreign Investments in the Philippines, 22 February 2018, Quezon City, Philippines.]

TABLE 13. TOTAL APPROVED FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

In million Pesos

REGION	2019	2020	2021	Growth Rate			Share to total		
				2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	390,110.1	112,122.9	192,341.5	112.8	-71.3	71.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	23,831.5	40,380.3	6,051.1	-36.4	69.4	-85.0	6.1	36.0	3.1
2 CAR	39.0	0.0	77.9	-90.1	-100.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Ilocos Region (I)	0.0	455.6	3,398.6	-100.0	--	645.9	0.0	0.4	1.8
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	677.7	1,323.6	74.1	-48.8	95.3	-94.4	0.2	1.2	0.0
5 Central Luzon (III)	28,754.4	14,471.7	7,900.6	12.0	-49.7	-45.4	7.4	12.9	4.1
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	108,532.3	35,001.5	20,006.5	156.4	-67.8	-42.8	27.8	31.2	10.4
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	116.6	53.0	351.2	-88.3	-54.6	562.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
8 Bicol Region (V)	281.2	0.0	.	-68.0	-100.0	--	0.1	0.0	0.0
9 Western Visayas (VI)	1,585.7	2,530.1	719.1	81.5	59.6	-71.6	0.4	2.3	0.4
10 Central Visayas (VII)	2,868.6	3,813.1	5,382.9	-23.1	32.9	41.2	0.7	3.4	2.8
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	24.2	0.0	302.7	--	-100.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.2
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	2,606.3	0.0	392.9	-96.0	-100.0	--	0.7	0.0	0.2
14 Davao Region (XI)	1,823.1	946.6	1,356.6	43.0	-48.1	43.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	280.1	13,144.2	818.0	163.5	4,593.5	-93.8	0.1	11.7	0.4
16 Caraga	0.0	0.0	1,133.9	-100.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.6
17 BARMM	306.9	3.0	20.0	30.5	-99.0	564.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Several Locations ¹	218,382.4	0.0	144,355.3	10,815.8	-100.0	--	56.0	0.0	75.1
No Site Yet ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0

Coverage of reports: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), Board of Investments (BOI), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BOI-ARMM), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), and Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA).

¹ Locations not indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

² As indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

-- infinite growth rate

Source: PSA

(-93.8 percent), NCR (-85 percent), Western Visayas (-71.6 percent), Central Luzon (-45.4 percent) and CALABARZON (-42.8 percent).

In terms of share to total approved FIs, top location regions in 2021 (sans "several locations") were CALABARZON (10.4 percent), Central Luzon (4.1 percent), NCR (3.1 percent), Central Visayas (2.8 percent) and Ilocos Region (1.8 percent).

Approved Investments of Foreign and Filipino Nationals

The combined approved foreign and Filipino nationals' investments in the country declined by 33.6 percent in 2021, continuing the fall in 2020 of 13.0 percent. Nonetheless, five (5) regions (out of 17) managed to post increases in aggregated approved investments despite the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the domestic economy. Year-on-year positive performances were led by BARMM and Caraga (with growth of >1,000 percent); CAR (836.9 percent); Davao Region (22.6

Key Regional Developments

TABLE 14. TOTAL APPROVED INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN AND FILIPINO NATIONALS
In million Pesos

REGION	2019	2020	2021	Growth rate			Share to total		
				2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	1,309,099.4	1,139,369.8	756,627.4	20.7	-13.0	-33.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	66,095.6	164,999.8	94,845.1	-64.9	149.6	-42.5	5.0	14.5	12.5
2 CAR	33,479.0	3,998.4	37,460.4	3,280.9	-88.1	836.9	2.6	0.4	5.0
3 Ilocos Region (I)	14,674.7	14,414.8	6,316.8	7.9	-1.8	-56.2	1.1	1.3	0.8
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	15,970.1	11,243.6	6,108.4	56.8	-29.6	-45.7	1.2	1.0	0.8
5 Central Luzon (III)	120,668.4	615,487.7	152,599.7	-44.1	410.1	-75.2	9.2	54.0	20.2
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	437,167.2	211,235.2	131,481.8	91.4	-51.7	-37.8	33.4	18.5	17.4
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	5,527.2	4,206.3	1,869.9	55.6	-23.9	-55.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
8 Bicol Region (V)	8,905.6	11,854.7	12,526.0	111.3	33.1	5.7	0.7	1.0	1.7
9 Western Visayas (VI)	7,942.7	10,794.8	7,613.3	-46.1	35.9	-29.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
10 Central Visayas (VII)	28,268.6	19,964.1	14,532.8	-57.8	-29.4	-27.2	2.2	1.8	1.9
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	13,993.9	3,615.4	1,508.8	119.3	-74.2	-58.3	1.1	0.3	0.2
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	315.7	6,627.8	919.4	-81.3	1,999.1	-86.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	15,859.3	33,377.1	5,556.7	-93.1	110.5	-83.4	1.2	2.9	0.7
14 Davao Region (XI)	7,468.9	11,628.4	14,254.3	-63.3	55.7	22.6	0.6	1.0	1.9
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	6,818.5	15,854.5	5,528.4	54.5	132.5	-65.1	0.5	1.4	0.7
16 Caraga	3,130.2	52.9	1,688.2	-94.6	-98.3	3,089.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
17 BARMM	4,154.6	14.3	3,080.6	84.3	-99.7	21,439.8	0.3	0.0	0.4
Several Locations ¹	518,659.4	-	258,736.9	4,243.7	-100.0	--	39.6	0.0	34.2
No Site Yet ²	-	-	-	-100.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0

Coverage of reports: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), Board of Investments (BOI), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BOI-ARMM), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), and Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA).

¹ Locations not indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

² As indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

-- infinite growth rate

Source: PSA

percent); and Bicol Region (5.7 percent) likewise posted expansions while "several locations" posted new pledges during the review period from zero approved FIs in 2020.

Combined approved foreign and Filipino investments slumped

Meanwhile, notable double-digit declines were observed in the Zamboanga Peninsula (-86.1 percent), Northern Mindanao (-83.4 percent), Central Luzon (-75.2 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (-65.1 percent), Eastern Visayas (-58.3 percent), Ilocos Region (-56.2 percent), MIMAROPA (-55.5 percent), Cagayan Valley (-45.7 percent), NCR (-42.5 percent),

CALABARZON (-37.8 percent), Western Visayas (-29.5 percent), and Central Visayas (-27.2 percent).

In terms of share to total foreign and Filipino approved investments, top location regions in 2021 were Central Luzon (20.2 percent), CALABARZON (17.4 percent), NCR (12.5 percent), CAR (5 percent), and Central Visayas and Davao Region (both at 1.9 percent).

Financial Sector

Banking and Microfinance

Banking. Deposit liabilities, which are the primary funding source of the Philippine banking system, stayed ample as it totalled ₱16.2 trillion as of September 2021 (latest available data). This was an increase of 13.3 percent from the ₱14.3 trillion level registered in the comparable period in 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. The NCR had the largest share of deposit liabilities at ₱10.6 trillion (65.7 percent of the total), followed by CALABARZON (7.2 percent), Central Luzon (5.4 percent), and Central Visayas (5 percent). All regions registered positive growth rates, led by SOCCSKSARGEN (24.9 percent), Ilocos Region (13.6 percent) and Caraga (13.2 percent).

Deposit liabilities remain ample

Meanwhile, credit allocation remained prudent as loans-to-deposits ratio (LDR)

eased further to 62.6 percent as of September 2021 from 67.5 percent for the same period in 2020. Most regions (10 out of 17) registered increased LDR, led by Davao Region (4.4 percentage points or ppts), Bicol Region (4.0 ppts) and CALABARZON (3.6 ppts). On the other hand, the regions which recorded the largest contractions in LDR as of September 2021 were NCR and Caraga (-8.0 ppts each), Central Visayas (-3.1 ppts) and SOCCSKSARGEN (-2.6 ppts). Despite the decline in LDR in the NCR, it is the only region that posted a higher LDR than the nationwide value at 80.4 percent, which continued to reflect strong concentration of credit activity in the country's economic center. Other regions with high LDRs were Davao Region (43.2 percent) and SOCCSKSARGEN (39.5 percent).

LDR ratios ease further

Lending activity showed signs of recovery as total loans from the banking system reached ₱10.1 trillion as of September 2021, an expansion of 5.2 percent from the ₱9.6 trillion as of September 2020. Majority of the regions (14 out of 17) showed increased loan activity, led by

TABLE 15. DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

Levels in million pesos, shares and growth rates in percent

REGION	end-Sep				Growth Rate			Share to total		
	2019	2020	2020	end-Sep 2021	2019	2020	Sep 2021	2019	2020	Sep 2021
PHILIPPINES	13,621,615	14,961,328	14,287,982	16,188,648	6.9	9.1	13.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	8,898,738	9,752,000	9,404,557	10,642,567	4.2	9.6	13.2	65.3	65.6	65.7
2 CAR	134,439	142,344	138,036	156,699	13.4	5.9	13.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
3 Ilocos Region (I)	258,835	276,040	269,060	313,553	9.8	6.6	16.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	156,450	173,111	163,622	183,708	8.8	10.6	12.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
5 Central Luzon (III)	762,341	807,126	792,293	867,301	14.1	5.9	9.5	5.6	5.4	5.4
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	988,975	1,063,771	1,039,455	1,162,823	11.4	7.6	11.9	7.3	7.2	7.2
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	97,838	107,858	102,574	110,516	6.5	10.2	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
8 Bicol Region (V)	181,742	196,660	184,030	209,224	17.5	8.2	13.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
9 Western Visayas (VI)	384,706	410,430	395,544	442,164	11.5	6.7	11.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
10 Central Visayas (VII)	732,044	749,407	711,401	769,297	15.9	2.4	8.1	5.4	5.0	4.8
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	133,150	149,760	140,156	159,317	11.7	12.5	13.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	130,462	140,845	134,093	155,309	11.1	8.0	15.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	207,514	231,308	211,692	259,681	11.6	11.5	22.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
14 Davao Region (XI)	299,680	330,664	304,543	360,780	12.8	10.3	18.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	141,417	202,070	182,817	252,439	6.8	42.9	38.1	1.0	1.4	1.6
16 Caraga	97,849	108,558	95,709	122,914	16.4	10.9	28.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
17 ARMM	15,434	19,377	18,400	20,357	5.1	25.5	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: DSA-F 55-6 SP

Key Regional Developments

TABLE 16. LOANS-TO-DEPOSITS RATIO

In percent

REGION	2019	2020	Sep 2020	Sep 2021	change		
					2019	2020	Sep 2021
PHILIPPINES	70.88	66.06	67.45	62.63	-1.58	-4.82	-4.82
1 NCR	90.64	84.19	88.43	80.42	-0.04	-6.45	-8.01
2 CAR	15.73	16.01	13.57	15.58	-1.16	0.29	2.02
3 Ilocos Region (I)	23.68	22.96	19.82	20.45	-0.46	-0.73	0.63
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	44.05	38.90	37.66	38.69	-1.71	-5.14	1.03
5 Central Luzon (III)	31.45	29.60	26.60	28.93	-4.74	-1.85	2.33
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	24.93	23.31	18.51	22.09	-1.67	-1.62	3.58
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	33.42	34.80	29.79	33.72	-1.69	1.38	3.93
8 Bicol Region (V)	32.01	29.04	25.35	29.30	-2.68	-2.96	3.95
9 Western Visayas (VI)	30.49	27.96	23.87	27.84	-1.41	-2.53	3.97
10 Central Visayas (VII)	43.45	44.94	35.75	32.62	-2.80	1.49	-3.13
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	30.13	29.93	27.50	30.27	2.08	-0.20	2.77
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	27.26	22.05	22.56	20.63	1.38	-5.21	-1.93
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	36.24	32.84	30.03	29.06	0.07	-3.40	-0.97
14 Davao Region (XI)	49.94	44.42	38.82	43.20	-3.20	-5.52	4.38
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	62.20	46.47	42.05	39.48	8.57	-15.73	-2.58
16 Caraga	35.47	24.37	30.54	22.59	-0.96	-11.11	-7.95
17 ARMM	12.22	10.44	10.54	9.23	0.36	-1.78	-1.31

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

CALABARZON (with a growth of 33.5 percent), Davao Region (31.8 percent) and Bicol Region (31.4 percent). Total loans remained concentrated in the NCR with an 84.4 percent share to total as of September 2021.

Loans expanded

On bank density, or the ratio of the number of bank offices to the total number of cities and municipalities, there has been a slight improvement at the nationwide level to 8.02 percent in 2021 from 7.95 percent in 2020. The NCR, which had the heaviest concentration of banks (225.5 percent), registered a lower density ratio from the previous year (-0.7 ppts). Other regions with high bank densities were business and investment hubs such as CALABARZON (13.5 percent), Central Luzon (10.5 percent), Davao Region (10.3 percent), and Central Visayas (6.9 percent). Meanwhile, ARMM, which had the lowest bank density ratio among other regions (0.2 percent) also slid slightly (-0.01 ppts). All other regions registered increases in bank densities which indicated that more banks were able to provide coverage and access to financial consumers despite the pandemic restrictions that remained in place in 2021.

TABLE 16.1 LOANS PORTFOLIO

Levels in million pesos, shares and growth rates in percent

REGION	2019	2020	Sep 2020	Sep 2021	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2019	2020	Sep 2021	2019	2020	Sep 2021
PHILIPPINES	9,654,413	9,817,408	9,637,612	10,139,415	4.6	1.7	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	8,065,436	8,209,743	8,316,149	8,558,461	4.1	1.8	2.9	83.5	83.6	84.4
2 CAR	21,141	22,793	18,727	24,418	5.7	7.8	30.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
3 Ilocos Region (I)	61,305	63,367	53,323	64,123	7.7	3.4	20.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	68,909	67,341	61,617	71,078	4.7	(2.3)	15.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 Central Luzon (III)	239,728	238,914	210,782	250,950	(0.9)	(0.3)	19.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	246,502	247,918	192,437	256,857	4.4	0.6	33.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	32,701	37,536	30,559	37,269	1.4	14.8	22.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
8 Bicol Region (V)	58,171	57,115	46,646	61,306	8.4	(1.8)	31.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
9 Western Visayas (VI)	117,301	114,756	94,413	123,092	6.5	(2.2)	30.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 Central Visayas (VII)	318,106	336,816	254,298	250,950	8.9	5.9	(1.3)	3.3	3.4	2.5
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	40,124	44,822	38,546	48,227	20.0	11.7	25.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	35,563	31,050	30,256	32,041	17.0	(12.7)	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	75,209	75,972	63,575	75,475	11.8	1.0	18.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
14 Davao Region (XI)	149,658	146,885	118,231	155,868	6.0	(1.9)	31.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	87,965	93,905	76,880	99,652	23.9	6.8	29.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
16 Caraga	34,709	26,453	29,233	27,769	13.3	(23.8)	(5.0)	0.4	0.3	0.3
17 ARMM	1,886	2,022	1,940	1,880	8.3	7.2	(3.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

Bank density improves marginally

TABLE 17. BANK DENSITY RATIO

In percent

REGION	2019	2020	2021	change		
				2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	7.85	7.95	8.02	0.31	0.11	0.06
1 NCR	225.06	226.24	225.53	5.12	1.18	-0.71
2 CAR	2.56	2.60	2.62	0.14	0.04	0.03
3 Ilocos Region (I)	5.20	5.32	5.39	0.23	0.12	0.07
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	5.00	5.06	5.12	0.43	0.06	0.05
5 Central Luzon (III)	10.32	10.43	10.45	0.42	0.12	0.02
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	13.18	13.33	13.46	0.33	0.15	0.13
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	4.14	4.23	4.25	0.14	0.10	0.01
8 Bicol Region (V)	4.67	4.82	4.95	0.29	0.15	0.13
9 Western Visayas (VI)	5.53	5.66	5.72	0.23	0.14	0.06
10 Central Visayas (VII)	6.80	6.82	6.86	0.32	0.02	0.05
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2.00	2.02	2.06	0.19	0.02	0.04
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	3.63	3.69	3.83	0.32	0.07	0.14
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	4.62	4.67	4.76	0.25	0.04	0.10
14 Davao Region (XI)	10.06	10.20	10.29	0.47	0.14	0.08
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	5.86	6.08	6.28	0.36	0.22	0.20
16 Caraga	3.04	3.29	3.45	0.08	0.25	0.16
17 ARMM	0.15	0.16	0.15	-0.01	0.01	-0.01

^{1/} Ratio of the Number of Banking Offices to the Number of Municipalities and Cities Per Region

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

On the aggregate or for all types of banking institutions, the NCR hosted the most number of bank offices (29.1 percent), followed by CALABARZON (14.5 percent), and Central Luzon (10.3 percent). The same trend was observed for Universal and Commercial banks (NCR: 45.8 percent; CALABARZON: 11.5 percent; and Central Luzon: 8.7 percent). Meanwhile, majority of thrift banks were found in CALABARZON (20.2 percent), NCR (19.6 percent), and Central Luzon (12.8 percent). Most rural and cooperative banks were spread across CALABARZON (16.3), Central Luzon (12.8 percent), Bicol Region (8.6 percent), Western Visayas (8.1 percent), Central Visayas and Ilocos Region (7.6 percent each).

Microfinance. On a nationwide basis, the number of microfinance-engaged and-oriented banks declined by 7.4 percent in 2021. The regions with the biggest declines registered during the period were the NCR (-28.6 percent), Central Visayas (-25.0 percent) and Caraga (-16.7 percent).

TABLE 18. MICROFINANCE EXPOSURES OF MICROFINANCE-ENGAGED AND -ORIENTED BANKS
No. of banks

REGION	2019	2020	2021	Growth Rate			Share to total		
				2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	154	149	138	-3.8	-3.2	-7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	16	14	10	-5.9	-12.5	-28.6	10.4	9.4	7.2
2 CAR	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
3 Ilocos Region (I)	4	3	3	0.0	-25.0	0.0	2.6	2.0	2.2
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	11	11	10	0.0	0.0	-9.1	7.1	7.4	7.2
5 Central Luzon (III)	17	18	17	-5.6	5.9	-5.6	11.0	12.1	12.3
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	30	29	30	-6.3	-3.3	3.4	19.5	19.5	21.7
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	5	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
8 Bicol Region (V)	13	14	14	-7.1	7.7	0.0	8.4	9.4	10.1
9 Western Visayas (VI)	10	10	9	0.0	0.0	-10.0	6.5	6.7	6.5
10 Central Visayas (VII)	13	12	9	0.0	-7.7	-25.0	8.4	8.1	6.5
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2	2	2	-50.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	9	8	7	12.5	-11.1	-12.5	5.8	5.4	5.1
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	7	6	6	0.0	-14.3	0.0	4.5	4.0	4.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	6	6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.0	4.3
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	3	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	2.2
16 Caraga	6	6	5	0.0	0.0	-16.7	3.9	4.0	3.6
17 ARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Financial Institution Library System (FILS)

Data mined by Supervisory Insights Division (SID), DSA, BSP

Microfinance network slows slightly but lending inched up

TABLE 19. MICROFINANCE LOANS OUTSTANDING IN THE BANKING SYSTEM

In million pesos

REGION	2019	2020	2021	Growth Rate			Share to total		
				2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	27,294.69	26,605.38	27,704.27	20.7	-2.5	4.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	4,330.72	4,007.99	4,817.83	79.8	-7.5	20.2	15.9	15.1	17.4
2 CAR	0.59	0.64	0.69	-24.6	8.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Ilocos Region (I)	4.32	4.04	6.46	-12.8	-10.6	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	106.10	121.71	113.74	-26.5	14.7	-6.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
5 Central Luzon (III)	321.80	277.80	256.96	-37.5	-13.7	-7.5	1.2	1.0	0.9
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	18,868.32	19,671.28	19,729.72	15.4	4.3	0.3	69.1	73.9	71.2
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	16.44	15.96	15.55	-3.9	-2.9	-2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
8 Bicol Region (V)	483.08	416.06	422.18	-42.0	-13.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
9 Western Visayas (VI)	979.49	847.86	688.74	-14.2	-13.4	-18.8	3.6	3.2	2.5
10 Central Visayas (VII)	302.59	222.17	164.74	19.6	-26.6	-25.9	1.1	0.8	0.6
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	22.10	19.24	20.03	-12.4	-12.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	858.39	124.65	616.11	20.6	-85.5	394.3	3.1	0.5	2.2
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	314.83	200.74	137.50	2.6	-36.2	-31.5	1.2	0.8	0.5
14 Davao Region (XI)	151.81	128.01	134.09	-13.5	-15.7	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	225.44	255.11	350.93	44.1	13.2	37.6	0.8	1.0	1.3
16 Caraga	308.28	292.11	228.99	-11.8	-5.2	-21.6	1.1	1.1	0.8
17 ARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Financial Institution Library System (FILS)

Data mined by Supervisory Insights Division (SID), DSA, BSP

Nonetheless, total microfinance loans outstanding in the banking system grew by 4.1 percent in 2021. About half of the regions (9 out of 17) registered increased loans for microfinance activities led by Zamboanga Peninsula (394.3 percent), Ilocos Region (59.9 percent) and SOCCSKSARGEN (37.6 percent). Banks' loans into microfinance in 2021 were

Key Regional Developments

mostly concentrated in CALABARZON with a 71.2 percent share.

Meanwhile, total borrowers in the microfinance sector slightly slumped by 0.9 percent in 2021. Still about half of the regions (9 out of 17) registered lower number of microfinance borrowers led by Caraga (-22.6 percent), Central Visayas (-11.9 percent) and Northern Mindanao (-10.9 percent). CALABARZON had the most number of microfinance borrowers in 2021 with a 76.2 percent share. The COVID-19 pandemic may have continued to pose challenges on the creditworthiness and access of microfinance borrowers to entrepreneurial lending, and likewise the ability to reach out to viable small borrowers as the economic recovery was at its nascent stages.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF MICROFINANCE BORROWERS
No. of borrowers, shares and growth rates in percent

REGION	2019	2020	2021	Growth Rate			Share to total		
				2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	2,410,677	1,996,657	1,978,394	21.3	-17.2	-0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	100,611	117,355	148,855	65.5	16.6	26.8	4.2	5.9	7.5
2 CAR	27	27	28	-12.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Ilocos Region (I)	695	608	877	-0.9	-12.5	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	10,317	9,601	9,467	-3.8	-6.9	-1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
5 Central Luzon (III)	45,802	53,675	53,447	-22.0	17.2	-0.4	1.9	2.7	2.7
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	1,940,752	1,569,937	1,508,041	23.9	-19.1	-3.9	80.5	78.6	76.2
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	2,273	2,272	2,222	-2.5	0.0	-2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
8 Bicol Region (V)	30,020	27,229	30,115	5.6	-9.3	10.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
9 Western Visayas (VI)	75,997	69,234	66,997	-2.3	-8.9	-3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4
10 Central Visayas (VII)	50,191	40,399	35,602	72.9	-19.5	-11.9	2.1	2.0	1.8
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	701	631	616	-49.6	-10.0	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	53,240	10,058	37,738	19.5	-81.1	275.2	2.2	0.5	1.9
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	12,237	7,422	6,615	-5.8	-39.3	-10.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	7,469	7,136	7,403	-6.0	-4.5	3.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	20,234	19,939	23,060	5.2	-1.5	15.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
16 Caraga	60,111	61,134	47,311	-8.6	1.7	-22.6	2.5	3.1	2.4
17 ARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

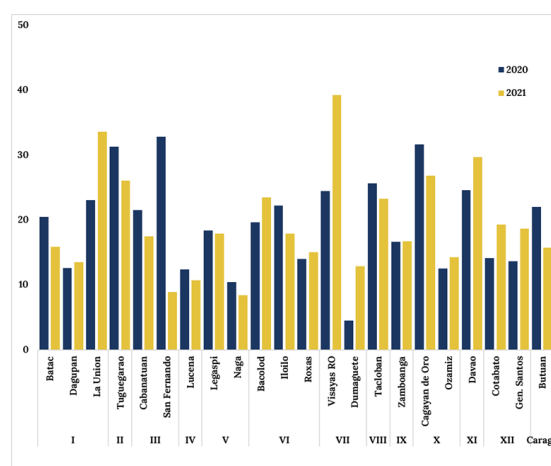
Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Financial Institution Library System (FILS)
Data mined by Supervisory Insights Division (SID), DSA, BSP

BSP Regional Offices and Branches' Operations

Cash Distribution to BSP Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs). Total currency shipments to BSP ROBs exhibited a slight decline of around 1 percent to ₱425.3 billion in 2021 from ₱428.6 billion in 2020. The decline in currency shipments in 2021 was largely

attributed to the decrease in shipments to ROBs (particularly in San Fernando, Tuguegarao, Batac, Naga, and Iloilo) due mainly to the low demand in currencies of client banks in the said localities amid the slowdown in economic and business-related activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, for some ROBs, the frequency of shipments likewise declined amid the limited trips and cancelled flights of currency carriers on the back of pandemic-induced travel restrictions and/or inclement weather during the year.

CHART 13. CURRENCY SHIPMENTS
In billion Pesos, by region and BSP ROBs

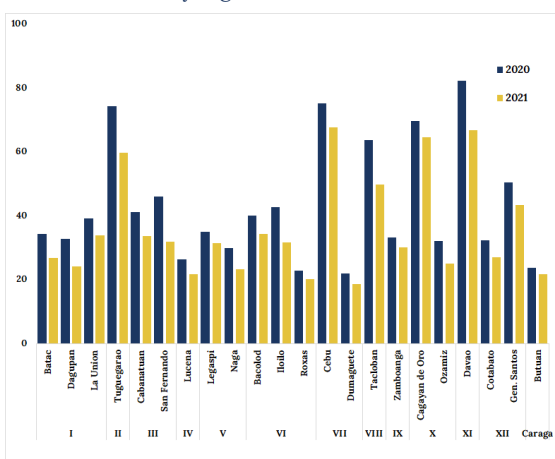


The decline in currency shipments in 11 ROBs was nearly offset by the increase in currency shipments in the remaining ROBs, mainly in Dumaguete, Visayas RO, and La Union which increased by 186.7 percent (₱12.9 billion from ₱4.5 billion in 2020), 60.6 percent (₱39.3 billion from ₱24.4 billion), and 45.5 percent (₱33.6 billion from ₱23.1 billion), respectively. In the case of La Union Branch, more requisitions for higher-denominated currencies transpired to address its high demand during the pandemic and the Christmas season. On the other hand, the increase in currency shipments in the Visayas Region was primarily due to the

high demand of 20-piso coins (the BSP put on hold the withdrawal of ₱20 notes and dispense only ₱20 coins from September to November 2021 to promote the effective recirculation of the available ₱20 coin).

In 2021, a total of 36.5 percent of BSP's currency shipments were traced from the Visayas RO in Cebu (9.2 percent), La Union (7.9 percent), Davao (7.0 percent), and Tuguegarao (6.1 percent).

CHART 14. CURRENCY WITHDRAWALS
In billion Pesos, by region and BSP ROBs



Currency Withdrawals by banks from BSP ROBs. Total currency withdrawals by banks from BSP ROBs dropped significantly in 2021 by 17.1 percent to ₱787 billion from ₱949 billion in 2020. This development is reflective of the high demand for cash during the year in line with the distribution of social amelioration fund support by the government to families/individuals heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, along with the easing of the social amelioration support by the government, the still slow recovery of the economy contributed largely in the low demand for currency by banks. In addition, the implementation of the BSP's Cash Service Alliance (CSA), where

Authorized Agent Banks (AABs) can service the currency requirements of other banks, as well as the transition into cashless transactions using mobile money this pandemic, also reduced cash requirements by banks.

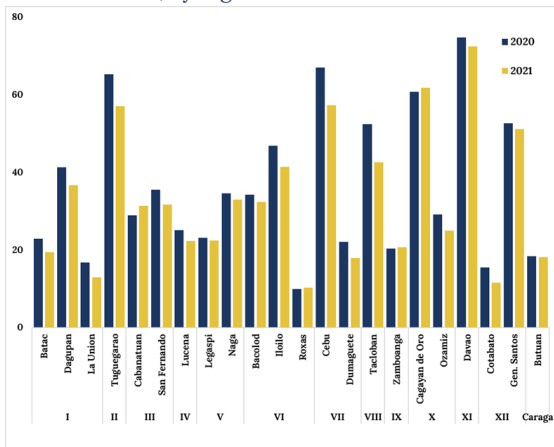
In particular, San Fernando Branch's currency withdrawal in 2021 posted the largest decline of 30.8 percent, to record ₱31.9 billion from ₱46.07 billion in 2020. This was followed by Dagupan Branch's cash withdrawals which fell by 26.6 percent (₱24.0 billion from ₱32.7 billion), and Iloilo Branch which dropped by 25.9 percent (to ₱31.6 billion from ₱42.7 billion). Currency withdrawals in the San Fernando Branch declined due to the adoption of restructured service fees for fit deposit and withdrawal transactions, while the reduced withdrawals in the Dagupan and La Union Branches were mostly due to the weak economic activity for the year and the implementation of the BSP CSA.

Currency Deposits by banks to BSP ROBs. Currency deposits by banks declined as well, by 8.5 percent, to record ₱730.5 billion in 2021, from ₱798.7 billion in 2020. Substantial decline in currency deposits were experienced in most ROBs, mainly in Cotabato (-25.2 percent or ₱11.6 billion), La Union (-22.7 percent or ₱13.0 billion), Dumaguete (-18.9 percent or ₱18.0 billion), Tacloban (-18.9 percent or ₱42.6 billion), and Batac (-15.2 percent or ₱19.4 billion). The sluggish economic activity due to the lingering effects of the pandemic, the implementation of the BSP CSA and the restructured service fee on fit deposits (which encouraged banks to serve their fit currencies to other banks), and the continued use of mobile money in transactions by the public, all contributed to the decrease in banks' currency deposits in the ROBs.

Key Regional Developments

Meanwhile, the rebound in domestic tourism helped in the economic recovery in some cities like Cabanatuan and Roxas, which contributed to the increase in currency deposits in 2021. The Cabanatuan Branch received more bank currency deposits by 8.6 percent (₱31.4 billion) during the year as its neighboring province (Aurora) registered improvements in tourism, adding to investments in Cabanatuan. On the other hand, currency deposits in the Roxas Branch expanded by 3.5 percent (or ₱10.3 billion) mainly due to the reopening of many business establishments in Capiz and Aklan, especially in Boracay Island, as COVID-19 restrictions eased.

CHART 15. CURRENCY DEPOSITS
In billion Pesos, by region and BSP ROBs

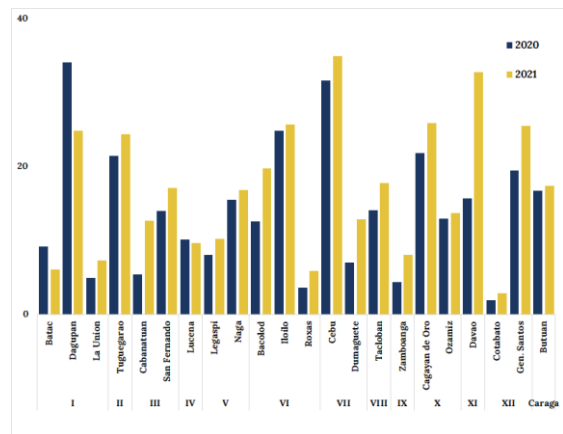


Currency Retirement by BSP ROBs.

Currency retirement increased by 20.2 percent amounting to ₱372.8 billion in 2021; from a 5.6 percent decline (₱310.2 billion) in 2020. The increase was brought about by the remarkable growth in currency retirement by the following BSP ROBs: Cabanatuan (134.9 percent or ₱12.7 billion), Davao (108.1 percent or ₱32.8 billion), Zamboanga (84.7 percent or ₱8.1 billion), Dumaguete (82.7 percent or ₱12.9 billion), and Roxas (62.1 percent or ₱6 billion). As COVID-19 restrictions eased

and activities slowly return to normal, currency retirement sessions (which were put on hold in 2020) were resumed in 2021 to address the verification of the large volume of unverified, unfit notes accumulated since 2020. Also, the deployment and optimal use of the Automated Banknote Processing Machine (ABPM), that were used to verified high denomination banknotes, contributed to the increase in currency retirements by ROBs during the year.

CHART 16. CURRENCY RETIREMENT
In billion Pesos, by region and BSP ROBs



Opportunities and Challenges

CAR

CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Opportunities

- Completion of the first disaster-resistant and energy-efficient monolithic dome in the region, which will primarily serve as a packaging house and cold storage of highland vegetables that are produced in the community.
- Turnover of eight hauling trucks, and two refrigerated trucks to the Farmers' Cooperative and Association (FCA) and a water well drilling rig to the DA-CAR, which aim to strengthen the FCA's existing marketing enterprise on agricultural commodities.
- Inauguration of the two new research and development multipurpose facilities or technology resource hubs which aim to enhance technology transfer to farmers in the region and establish research and develop appropriate and viable agricultural technologies.
- Geographical Indication (GI) registration of the heirloom rice to promote its sustainable production and value addition, as well as protect its reputation and specification in the markets. GI is an intellectual property right (IPR) protecting goods originating in the territory of a member, region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or another characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.
- Virtual signing of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on the Project Match, which is a marketplace and resource platform that helps in the digitalization of MSMEs by connecting them with startup companies that provide digital solutions.
- Endorsement of various projects in the following municipalities:
 - Malibcong: Construction of additional classrooms and the resolution of border conflicts with the adjacent municipalities in Malibcong.
 - Pasil: Construction of access roads, bridge, multi-purpose livelihood center, flood control infrastructure, as well as the restoration of damaged rice terraces and improvement of 14 existing communal irrigation systems.
- Push to expand activities related to mountain sports tourism.
- Success of the Swine Repopulation Program (SRP) in the region.
- Upcoming bidding of the proposed improvement of the Banneng-Darulog-Bawac Farm-to-Market Road (FMR) in Tanudan.

Challenges

- Impact of ASF in the region, which poses a challenge to the operations of the Baguio Animal Breeding Research Center (BABRC), an animal breeding center that also functions as an integrated research, training, and technology demonstration center, laboratory, agro-tourism center, and dairy center.
- Need to address issues on transportation services, infrastructure, connectivity, and disaster preparedness to improve the region's competitiveness.
- Outbreak of suspected bird flu in at least three barangays in Kalinga.
- Persistent issue of vegetable smuggling.

Region 1

ILOCOS REGION

Opportunities

- Benefits of the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) through augmented rice supply and appropriation of tariff proceeds for farm modernization in the region.
- Expected expansion of livestock, poultry, swine, and agri-fishery production due to DA and BFAR's various programs.

Challenges

- Anticipated increase in power consumption which could strain the power reserves in Luzon, causing rotational power outages.

Region 2

CAGAYAN VALLEY

Opportunities

- Completion of the rehabilitation of FMRs under the DA-DPWH Convergence Program which will help facilitate the transport of goods.
- Near-completion of the Chico River Pump Irrigation Project which will help farmers in affected areas extend their planting cycle.
- Distribution of sentinel pigs will facilitate hog re-population in the region and boost hog production.
- Completion and ongoing construction of several projects in the Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport (CSEZFP), which will boost growth in the area:
 - Convention/Expo and Sports Center
 - Coastal Boulevard and Promenade
 - Commercial Center, Driving Range and Three Holes; and
 - Three-hectare space in the CSEZFP Business District.
- Implementation of several infrastructure projects to improve transportation, tourism, businesses, and the provision of services:
 - Construction and maintenance of flood control structures, rechanneling and removal of sandbars, and conduct of feasibility study and preparation of Detailed Engineering design of cut-off channel through the Build Back Better Task Force (BBB-TF).
 - Construction/Improvement of access roads leading to trade, industries and economic zones, tourism destinations, and airports and seaports.
 - Construction of bridges (Camalaniugan Bridge and Amulung), by-pass roads and alternate routes.

Challenges

- Occurrence of typhoons and floods which cause losses for farmers and fisherfolk.

Region 3

CENTRAL LUZON

Opportunities

- Completion of the 7-kilometer Dilaing Bato-Calo Mambeja access road in Carranglan, Nueva Ecija is expected to benefit upland farmers by making it easier to transport products to the market.
- Implementation of projects aimed at reducing dependency on inorganic fertilizers, which are becoming more expensive:
 - Production and distribution of Trichoderma to speed up the decomposition of rice straws in farms, improving soil quality.
 - Procurement of soil ameliorants.
- Prioritization of the building of an integrated Cold Examination Facility in Agriculture (CEFA) with complementing testing facilities to prevent the smuggling of imported agricultural commodities and the invasion of transboundary agri-fishery pests and illnesses.
- Construction of a facility for animal disease research to increase surveillance of diseases that are likely to cross borders such as ASF, house animal vaccines and other disease management equipment, as well as provide planning and risk analysis training for animal health employees.
- Near-completion of the Pantabangan-Canili by-pass road in Nueva Ecija.
- Inauguration of the first 18-kilometer segment of the Central Luzon Link Expressway (CLEX), which will be an efficient alternate route going to Nueva Ecija from Tarlac City and serve as an important east-west link for the expressway network of Central Luzon.
- Various on-going bridge construction projects in Aurora Province which are set to be completed by 2022.
- Opening of the Meycauayan and Marilao East Service Roads, which complement NLEX's traffic improvement program helping reduce congestion during peak hours.
- Construction of the North-South Commuter Rail Project (NSCR), with the Manila-Clark portion expected to be fully operational by 2024.
- Approval of new investment proposals amounting to ₱16.2 billion by the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) in the following sectors:
 - leisure (15 projects),
 - general business (13 projects)
 - logistics (11 projects)
 - information and communications technology (1 project); and
 - manufacturing sector (expansion projects).
- Completion of the new Clark Airport terminal building which will soon be ready to service an additional eight million passengers each year.

Challenges

- Impact of government regulations on local producers such as additional pork imports which resulted in a lack of confidence among industry stakeholders to reinvest in order to close the supply gap. Importation of fish could hurt fishermen and discourage them from continuing production, according to the Philippine Tilapia Stakeholders Association.
- Continued spread of ASF. Increase in pork prices will likely continue since livestock farmers will have to wait at least eight months before they can raise pigs again to make sure their areas are free of the ASF virus, thereby affecting supply.
- Recorded seismic and infrasound signals of a weak explosion by the Pinatubo Volcano Network, which restricted outdoor activities within the vicinity of Mt. Pinatubo.
- Agricultural damage due to rains brought by the southwest monsoon, worsened by Typhoon Fabian, with damages estimated at ₱285.73 million, affecting 386 farmers and 473 hectares of agricultural areas.
- Increase in agriculture unemployment due to adverse weather conditions (Typhoon Jolina), government's policy of promoting meat importation, higher production costs, and poor demand.

Region 4-A

CALABARZON

Opportunities

- Increased demand for agricultural inputs.
- Availability of areas that can be utilized as multiplier breeder farms such as state universities and colleges (SUCs) and DA stations.
- Production of alternative proteins such as sorghum and soya
- Presence of backyard raisers who are willing and ready to upgrade their production system.
- Conduct of trainings on good animal husbandry practices and organic farming.

Challenges

- Lower price of *palay* due to traders' control.
- Need to improve the access to post harvest facilities and equipment.
- Increased input costs for fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides.
- Limited stocks of corn, livestock, and poultry products.
- Threats to the agriculture sector due to pests, diseases, environmental, and health concerns.

Region 4-B

MIMAROPA

Opportunities

- Livestock program in the region which caters to requests for livestock livelihood assistance projects.
- Continuous animal disease surveillance and monitoring and support on semen straws (frozen semen) for distribution for genetic improvement of cattle.
- Rehabilitation of the livelihood of fisherfolk in Palawan damaged by typhoon.
- Provision of technical assistance to farmers on animal health and other services.
- Implementation of the Regional Seaweed Development Program (RSDP) to look into the key concerns, issues, and problems of the seaweed industry.
- Recovery of the tourism industry.
- Increased demand for modern agricultural machinery and equipment

Challenges

- Threat of ASF and Avian Flu.
- High power rates and frequent outages.
- Intermittent internet connectivity in the region.

Region 5

BICOL REGION

Opportunities

- Implementation of the Rice Farmers Financial Assistance Program which will provide direct financial assistance to the rice farmers especially during the wet season, while the Coconut Farmers and Industry Fund Act will significantly support the development of the coconut industry in the region.
- Various projects under the Rice Program of the DA:
 - Distribution of hybrid and inbred seeds and fertilizers to identified clustered areas
 - Provision of various farm equipment (production and post-harvest) such as four-wheel drive vehicles, hand tractors, transplanters, seeders, harvesters, and recirculating dryers to FCAs in the clustered areas with accredited Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as priority.
 - Construction of diversion dam, shallow tube well (STW), Pump Irrigation from Open Source (PISOS), solar power irrigation system (SPIS) and irrigation canals.
 - Conduct of technical trainings, establishment of techno demo farms, and research collaboration with other institutions.
- Utilization of around 70 percent of the Livestock Program's budget for the implementation of the Integrated National Swine Production Initiative for Recovery and Expansion (INSPIRE) Project.
- Collaborative efforts of the DA and LGUs in providing cash assistance and distribution of piglets to swine raisers for the repopulation of hogs.
- Provision of fingerlings, seaweed propagules and fishing gears, and motorized boats to fisherfolk.

Challenges

- Continued presence of ASF.
- High price of yellow corn, which is primarily used for animal feed formulations.
- Limited supply of fertilizer causing higher prices.
- Increase in the price of agricultural inputs while *palay* prices continue to drop.
- Persisting threat of weather disturbances on the agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Region 6

WESTERN VISAYAS

Opportunities

- Grant of livelihood projects to upland farmers in Murcia and Salvador Benedicto from DOLE.
- Provision of funding to the Myrrienne Youth Farmers Organization (MYFO) under the provincial government's solar irrigation project.
- Establishment of cacao processing facility in Capiz.
- Construction of access road leading to seven cities and agri-tourism site in Iloilo.
- Concreting and improvement of Hipona-Canapian-Quinabonglan FMR with bridge in Capiz.
- Construction of the Western Visayas Medical Center 6-storey multi specialty center and regional heart and lung specialty center (HLSC) – Phase 1 to 3 in Iloilo
- Opening of Business One-Stop Shop (BOSS) to speed up the processing time for the renewal of business permits in Kabankalan.
- Provision of ₱21.9-million worth of gadgets to DepEd Bacolod to boost its Basic Education Continuity modalities.
- Pursuit of various infrastructure projects:
 - Jalaur River Multi-Purpose Project Stage II in Iloilo;
 - Road Upgrading in Barangays Unidos and Pawa in Nabas, Aklan;
 - Boracay Drainage Improvement Project, Phase II in Malay, Aklan;
 - Establishment of Converge ICT Solutions in Roxas City, Capiz;
 - Basic Educational Facilities Fund (BEFF) School Building in Aklan; and
 - Provincial Temporary Treatment and Monitoring Facility (Ibajay District Hospital) in Aklan.
- Construction of the 300-megawatt (MW) pumped-storage hydropower facility worth ₱26.3 billion in Malay, Aklan.
- Construction and development of the 75.6 MW onshore wind project in Aklan.
- Inauguration of the ₱30.2 million Hinigaran bridge.
- Completion of West Visayas State University library building in Janiuay, Iloilo.

Challenges

- Damage to crops caused by flashfloods in certain areas.
- Ban on pork products and related food items from Region 8 due to ASF, affecting supply within the region.

Region 7

CENTRAL VISAYAS

Opportunities

- Development of the agricultural and agrotourism sector in Bayawan City, Negros Oriental, which includes the expansion of hass avocado production, one of the first commercially-focused developments in Asia.
- Distribution of various interventions for agriculture and fishery sectors to 23 municipalities of Negros Oriental, Siquijor and Bohol with 70 social preparations, 81 specialized trainings, and 28 livelihood projects by the DA SAAD Region 7.
- Groundbreaking of the ₱1.5-billion Bohol Northeast Integrated Irrigation Project.
- Operation of CCLEX (new bridge connecting Cebu City to Cordova in Mactan) which is expected to spur economic activity in the region.
- Completion of seven seaport development projects in Bohol.
- Inauguration of the newly upgraded Siquijor Airport and improved Siquijor Port.
- Completion of the 500-passenger capacity Port Operations building of Dumaguete and the newly-developed passenger terminal of Dumaguete (Sibulan) airport.
- Groundbreaking of the 100-hectare Minglanilla Techno Business Park (Ming-Mori) reclamation project that is expected to be completed by 2025.
- Inclusion of Central Visayas as among the three pilot regions for the estimation of Provincial Product Accounts which will be helpful in assessing the needed interventions to boost economic performance of the provinces and highly urbanized cities.

Challenges

- Onslaught of typhoons causing agricultural losses.
- Continued occurrence of La Niña in the region that could affect agricultural production.
- Illegal commercial fishing in the southern part of Negros Oriental.
- Proposed Smart City reclamation project in Dumaguete City.

Region 8

EASTERN VISAYAS

Opportunities

- Intensified law enforcement activities of related agencies and “Bantay Dagat” in some LGUs in the region.
- Implementation of animal infusion programs of various agencies including the National Dairy Authority (NDA), Philippine Carabao Center (PCC), and the LGUs.
- Implementation of chicken infusion programs by the DA.
- Provision of bangus fry/fingerlings under the Grow-Now-Pay-Later and Stock-Now-Pay-Later Program of BFAR VIII.
- Development of high value species such as Grouper, Siganid and Mangrove crab.
- Establishment of Grouper and Siganid hatchery in Guiuan, Eastern Samar and construction of Mangrove crab hatchery in Eastern and Northern Samar provinces.
- Drafting of a proposal for the possible resettlement of informal settlers along national highways.
- Completion of the Sta. Rita small reservoir irrigation project – earthfill dam that will service 764 farmer beneficiaries over 960 hectares in Sta. Rita, Samar.
- Ongoing construction of the 11.6-kilometer Samar Pacific Coastal Road Project which will connect Taft, Eastern Samar and the coastal municipalities of Northern Samar with the provincial capital, Catarman, without having to pass through the island town of Laoang, which is only accessible through small boats.
- Nearing completion of the Calbayog City coastal road which aims to create alternative routes in the city to decongest traffic in Calbayog City proper.
- Conduct of a feasibility study on the construction of a second bridge linking Leyte and Samar, as the San Juanico Bridge is encountering issues such as aging and high maintenance costs.
- Revisiting the economic feasibility study of the proposed construction of the Bohol-Leyte Link Bridge which aims to link the island town of President Carlos P. Garcia in Bohol with Maasin City in Southern Leyte.

Challenges

- Effects of Super Typhoon Odette.
- Presence of red tide in some coastal waters of Leyte and Samar Provinces.
- Escalating price of inorganic fertilizers contributing to the low yield of corn in the region.
- Presence of ASF.

Region 9

ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

Opportunities

- Setting-up of a native chicken research and development center in Western Mindanao State University (WMSU).
- Launch of new headquarters and manufacturing plants (ice and can-making) by sardines' manufacturer Mega Global Corporation.
- Exploration by Olutanga of the production of high value aqua and fisheries products via fish cage farming.
- Recent popularity of rabbit farming to augment animal protein in the diet as ASF affected pork supply. A MOA was signed between Zamboanga Rabbit Meat Producers Association and local restaurant owners.
- Proposed rehabilitation of Sto. Rosario to Silingan FMR which will support the transportation/distribution of rubber, banana, upland rice, corn, and coconut products in the area.
- Access to vast coastline of 1,330 kilometers and 5 of the richest fishing grounds in the country, thus hailing the region as Mindanao's Coastal Fishery Center.
- Proposed Philippine Fisheries and Coastal Resiliency or FishCoRe Project, DA-BFAR's medium- to long-term intervention for systematically enhancing climate change adaptation for the fishery sector.
- Continuing mangrove plantation and reforestation, including biodiversity conservation measures, and establishment of marine sanctuaries.
- Various power-related projects:
 - New investment worth ₱5.0 billion for a 100-MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) facility in Zamboanga Peninsula;
 - Alson's 105-MW San Ramon Power, Inc. coal-fired power plant in Zamboanga City;
 - A US\$1-million 1-MW solar farm which will power 3 towns in Olutanga Island; and
 - 6-MW biomass power plant in Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur.
- Construction of the state-run Imelda District Hospital in Zamboanga Sibugay.
- Opening of a new car dealership (Toyota) in Dipolog City and construction of a mall (Robinsons) in Pagadian.
- Development of the 20,000-hectare Olutanga Island as a major tourism destination in the Southern Philippines known for its snorkeling and diving sites and white sand beaches.
- Inauguration of the expanded passenger terminal of the Zamboanga Airport and the upcoming expansion of flight routes to other Southeast Asian destinations.
- Commencement of the commercial operations of gold-silver mine in Sitio Balabag, Zamboanga del Sur.
- Signing of a sisterhood agreement between Zamboanga City and Davao City.
- Weaker communist rebel forces in the Zamboanga Peninsula, with two provinces declared communist insurgency-free.

Challenges

- Issues raised during the ZamPen Rubber Forum:
 - Need to conduct policy research to address the low price of natural rubber.
 - Possibly limit the importation of semi-processed natural rubber.
 - Institutionalization of a government price support system for rubber when price is low.
 - Need for a governing policy that would regulate the price of cup lump.
- Over-exploitation of the region's natural resources.
- Smuggling problems (drugs and cigarettes in particular) remain a big problem in Zamboanga City.
- Need to fast track localization of poverty reduction efforts and strengthen local institutions/structures for better coordination of anti-poverty programs.
- Low farmgate price for *palay*.
- Heavy sedimentation in Dipolog River estuary which could result in flooding in Dipolog City,

Region 10

NORTHERN MINDANAO

Opportunities

- Completion of the 23-km Barandias-Dominorog road, which has cut the travel time in half for farmers in Kalilangan, Bukidnon transporting their products to Cagayan de Oro City.
- Continued development of post-harvest facilities, construction and rehabilitation of FMRs, and the construction, repair and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities in some areas in the region.
- Establishment of Farm Business School, which aims to build farmer capacity in entrepreneurial and management skills and help educate the farmers to fully utilize their farmlands and increase their production.
- Increased demand for yellow corn as a feed component which is likely to fuel expansion in corn production. Demand for specialized corn varieties, such as sweet corn and popcorn, provides alternative to corn growers in the region.
- Partnership of private investors and the government in the provision of seeds of high yielding varieties to corn farmers.
- Establishment of a ₱25-million cattle research, development and extension center at the Central Mindanao University (CMU).
- Various projects of the DA which aim to increase the cattle and hog production in the region.
- Setting-up of quarantine areas at the borders of major hog-producing provinces such as Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon which helped reduce the threat of diseases affecting hogs.
- Increased multi-stakeholder cooperation in the region to encourage backyard hog farming.
- Continued government support to chicken growers through animal dispersal and other technology transfer.
- Increased demand for organic chicken meat and eggs may encourage more farmers to venture into raising free-range chicken,
- Increased demand for certain fish species,
- Provision of support by the government in the fingerling re-stocking of rivers and lakes, which will likely increase inland fish production.
- Intensified campaign and coordination with LGUs against illegal fishing activities and destructive fishing methods,
- Construction various alternate routes in the region to decongest traffic and reduce travel time, as well as bring development in traversed areas.
- Ongoing construction of the Panguil Bay Bridge which is expected to accelerate economic growth in Northern Mindanao,
- Construction of the Bukidnon Airport,

Challenges

- Severe weather conditions affecting the agriculture and fishery sectors.
- Low adoption of modern technologies, infestation of pests and diseases in some areas, as well as the high cost of farm inputs,
- Lack of post-harvest facilities and the high production cost have discouraged farmers from growing corn.
- Security issues due to insurgency,
- Increased demand for hatchlings by poultry farms and chicken farmers in the region, which local hatcheries cannot cope with,
- Persisting threat of avian flu.
- Impact of high fuel prices on the fishing sector via fewer fishing trips leading to lower fish landings.

Region 11

DAVAO REGION

Opportunities

- Establishment of the “One Agriculture” framework by the DA which provide key strategies for the agriculture sector such as:
 - Farm Clustering/Bayanihan Agri-Clusters (BACs);
 - Province-led Agriculture and Fisheries Extension System (PAFES);
 - Agri-industrial Business Corridors (ABCs);
 - Infrastructure Investments; and
 - Post-Harvest, Processing Logistics, and Marketing Support.
- Implementation of “Oplan Isda,” an intensification of aquaculture practices, and climate change mitigation.
- Distribution of durable and climate-proof fiberglass boats to fisherfolks, as well as fishing implements under the “F/B Pagbabago” livelihood program.
- Development of several tourism circuits in Davao Region which involve diving activities, walking trails, eco-adventures tied with local indigenous communities, farm tourism, and culinary offerings including the Muslim-friendly halal market.
- Various infrastructure projects approved under the Duterte Administration’s “Build, Build, Build” project:
 - Davao City Coastal Bypass Road Project, including the Bucana Bridge;
 - Davao City Bypass Construction Project;
 - Davao City Expressway Project;
 - Samal Island – Davao City Connector Project, which will link Samal Circumferential Road in the Island Garden City of Samal to Davao City;
 - Davao International Airport Modernization;
 - The Mindanao Railway Project (MRP) – Tagum – Davao – Digos Segment (MRPTDD); and
 - The Davao Public Transport Modernization (DPTM) Project or the High Priority Bus System (HPBS) Project.

Challenges

- Weather disturbances affecting the agriculture sector.
- Threat of ASF.

Region 12

SOCCSKSARGEN

Opportunities

- Completion and turn-over of irrigation projects to Irrigators' Associations of the South amounting to ₱26 million, which include:
 - Silway 7 CIS in Polomolok;
 - Magsaysay-Polomolok CIS in Polomolok;
 - Supon CIS in Koronadal;
 - Bolo SIP in Lake Sebu;
 - Buenavista CIS in Surallah;
 - Lake Sebu CIS in Lake Sebu;
 - T'bong SIP in Lake Sebu; and
 - Koronadal Proper SIP in Polomolok.
- Completion of the following road projects:
 - Rehabilitation of Malabuan-Bato-Malungon-Lacobe FMR;
 - Construction/Improvement of access roads leading to trades and industries and economic zones;
 - Road Widening in Kidapawan-Calunasan-M'lang;
 - Concreting of Sumbac-Unica FMR; and
 - Concreting of New Igaras-Patot FMR.
- Inauguration of the development projects at General Santos Airport and the Port Operations Building (POB) Amenity Complex of Makar Port.
- Revitalization of the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Sub-Committee of the Regional Development Council 12 to facilitate cross-border cooperation and economic activities for Region XII.
- Promotion of the products of MSMEs in Region 12 in an online trade fair by DTI-12 in partnership with Shopee Philippines.
- Extension of the implementation of the National Irrigation Administration-Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (NIA-MMIP) Stage II Project, which is aimed at boosting agricultural production, facilitating employment generation, and promoting peace and security in the target areas.
- Launch of DTI-12 Online Services or DOSe. DOSe, an app that will allow the public to apply for permits and licenses from DTI.
- Conduct of Region XII Road Summit 2021 to generate support to the priority road projects of the region classified as (a) those for conversion into national roads; (b) for upgrading/improvement; and (c) new opening to connect growth centers and unserved areas.
- Adoption of the SOX Regional Geographic Information Network (SOX RGIN), a network of regional line agencies, state universities and colleges, and local government units on the generation, processing, utilization, analysis, and sharing of spatial information and knowledge which aims to address geospatial data issues such as topology and data misinterpretation.
- Endorsement of the Region XII's Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) 2021-2025, which aims to increase coconut production and the profits of the empowered and innovative coconut farmers in Region XII.

Challenges

- Need to update the spatial development strategies of the region to integrate the rapid socio-economic development of some cities/municipalities, cityhood aspirations of some economically developed and competitive LGUs and to integrate into the regional economy marginalized areas in the region.
- High vulnerability of the MSMEs due to limited access to finance and appropriate market plus low business capacity/capability especially on technology and innovation adaptation.
- Weak capacity of cooperatives to generate jobs, and to increase its investments and assets for sustainable operations.
- Need for more budget allocation for self-learning modules to promote modular and distance learning modalities in lieu of the face-to-face classes, better internet connectivity, and complementary equipment to conduct online classes.

Region 13

CARAGA

Opportunities

- Turn-over of ₱3.0 million-worth of modernized agriculture facilities of DA Caraga to Bislig City such as hydroponics system, agriculture greenhouse, and an automated fertigation nursery system.
- Release of ₱2.52 million indemnification fund to ASF-affected hog raisers in the municipalities of Cortes and San Miguel in Surigao del Sur and San Francisco and Loreto in Agusan del Sur.
- Lifting of the nine-year moratorium on granting new mining permits pursuant to EO No. 130, Series of 2021, allowing the resumption of pending mining project applications processing.
- Receipt of IP communities of ₱2.3 million-worth of farm inputs to support the IPs' abaca and banana production.
- Increased domestic tourists in the region.

Challenges

- Vulnerability of the region to extreme weather conditions and natural calamities such as typhoons and earthquakes.
- Food sufficiency challenge for the region since almost half of its food supply are sourced from neighboring regions.
- Presence of ASF.
- Unfavorable weather conditions and lack of water supply or irrigation affecting the agriculture sector.
- Low minimum daily wage in the region.
- Peace and security challenges due to persisting threat from terrorist and rebel groups in the region, which affects economic development and infrastructure projects in the rural communities.
- Devastation and damages caused by Typhoon Odette.

BARMM

BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

Opportunities

- Passage of Republic Act No. 11593, extending the life of the interim Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) and moving the regional elections from May 2022 to May 2025.
- Generation of a total of ₱2.8-billion worth of investments in the region, exceeding the ₱2.5 billion target.
- Promotion of investment activities by conducting BARMM-wide Investment Priorities Plan (IPP) consultations and other investment promotion activities which served as SIPP or the Strategic Investment Priorities Plan.
- Crafting of the BARMM Research and Development Agenda by the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) with Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), which will serve as the region's guide for its R&D efforts.
- Assistance of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in addressing challenges, resolving issues, and implementing measures that will benefit the region as to fiscal policies, finance requirements, legislative measures, policing, energy and power generation, as well as the transfer and establishment of new offices.
- Reported continuous flow of surrenderers from the lawless groups of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and the Dawlah Islamiya (DI).
- Formation of the Regional Level Business Council spearheaded by the Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism (MTIT).

Challenges

- Low vaccination rate due to cultural beliefs and misinformation.
- Intermittent internet connectivity which affects regional capacity towards digital transformation.

Conclusion

While uncertainties linger amid the ongoing pandemic and disquieting developments on the external front, the country's economic recovery has started gaining traction in 2021. All regions recorded a rebound in income, of which the highest real GRDP growth was registered in CALABARZON at 7.6 percent. Other regions, that managed to register expansions of above 7.0-percent were CAR, BARMM, Central Luzon, and Caraga.

However, this positive outturn did not come without its challenges. The year 2021 saw the compounding effects of severe weather disturbances and animal diseases threatening agricultural production and food supply in the country. Economic activities and mobility have likewise been disrupted by the reimposition of lockdowns as more virulent strains of the coronavirus emerged and given the early issues encountered in global vaccine supply and vaccination hesitancy.

Agricultural output declined overall as extreme weather conditions brought about damages to agriculture and severe flooding, affecting thousands of families and individuals. Just before the year ended, Super Typhoon *Odette*, the strongest storm to hit the country in 2021, made nine landfalls in its path, severely damaging crops and disrupting livelihoods of farmers and fisherfolk in the regions. In addition, the agri-fishery sector also had to contend with the outbreak of animal diseases, pest infestation, as well as increasing cost of fertilizers and animal feeds. Specifically, the African Swine Fever (ASF) has caused a substantial decline in the country's swine population, resulting in huge income losses and high retail prices of pork products. The government had to lower the tariff rates on imported pork to clamp down the increase in pork prices, while it aggressively implements measures/initiatives to revive the swine industry, such as the Integrated National Swine Production Initiatives for Recovery and Expansion (INSPIRE) and the Bantay ASF sa Barangay (BABay ASF), among others. The INSPIRE program focuses on hog repopulation while BABay ASF is a community-based program to prevent, control and manage ASF. Other initiatives cited by the regions to facilitate hog production and prevent further spread of ASF in their localities include distribution of sentinel pigs and setting up of border quarantine measures and additional testing facilities.

In addition, several projects and collaborative efforts have been undertaken by the national and local governments, non-government organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders in order to boost agricultural production and mitigate the risks from climate-induced shocks and transboundary animal diseases. These include the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation projects; construction of farm-to-market roads; distribution/construction of post-harvest equipment/facilities and farm machineries; establishment of animal disease research centers; provision of farm inputs such as fertilizer and seeds; and provision of accessible and affordable credit window for farmers and fisherfolk. The appropriation of tariffs from rice imports for farm mechanization and provision of seeds, access to credit and extension services through the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) is envisaged to

Conclusion

modernize the rice industry and improve rice productivity in the regions, particularly in major rice-producing areas.

Meanwhile, the resumption of domestic economic activities amid the easing of COVID-19-related restrictions in the country and widespread vaccination is expected to bolster continued economic recovery in the regions. In order to sustain the socio-economic development in the regions, there continues to be a need for reliable and affordable power supply; better internet connectivity; adequate infrastructure and efficient transport systems; and lasting peace and order situation.

Construction/improvement of access roads and bridges leading to trade corridors, industrial and economic zones, tourism destinations will remain crucial in reviving regional economies. Increased tourism activity provides job opportunities and income sources for local communities. Some regions highlighted the importance of improving access to tourist destinations via construction/rehabilitation of airports, seaports, bypass roads, and alternate routes; and the development of more ingenious tourism circuits involving eco-adventures, walking trails, farm tourism, and culinary offerings in driving inbound tourist arrivals.

The restrictions imposed by the pandemic created an exceptional boost toward digitalization. Thus, the establishment of reliable and updated digital infrastructure and having a digital mindset will be vital to the regions' development. In particular, businesses stand to gain from employing innovative and digital solutions in the workplace and in marketing/selling of their products. One region cited the benefits of leveraging on digital marketplace and resource platform for MSMEs and implementing programs that will connect them with startup companies that provide capacity and technical assistance. In addition, as consumer preference moves to more cashless transactions, this provided an incentive to enhance the delivery of financial services and broaden financial inclusion in the regions. Banks have used their digital platforms to work with several open banking partners (e.g., GCash, Lazada, Paymaya) to be a key focal point of financial intermediation in the country.

Despite the opportunities presented by the ongoing economic recovery, the recent surge in global commodity prices triggered by the Ukraine-Russia conflict pose risks to overall development. In this regard, the BSP supports the timely implementation of social protection measures to alleviate the impact of rising crude oil prices on vulnerable sectors. Sustained initiatives to ensure adequate domestic food supply could also mitigate further supply-side pressures on inflation. Previous episodes in the country have shown that supply-side shocks, such as increases in global oil prices, have been best addressed through timely non-monetary policy interventions that could ease domestic supply constraints and prevent second-round effects on prices.

Nonetheless, as the country emerges from the pandemic and with new challenges ahead, the ongoing and planned programs and projects across the regions should help immensely in the creation of resilient, healthy, secure, technology-savvy, inclusive, and prosperous communities throughout the country.

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

at constant 2018 prices

REGION	Levels (In Thousand Pesos)			Growth rate		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
PHILIPPINES	19,382,750,611	17,537,843,279	18,538,053,835	6.1	-9.5	5.7
1 NCR	6,224,134,457	5,599,931,197	5,845,285,166	7.0	-10.0	4.4
2 CAR	321,722,276	288,876,582	310,587,541	4.4	-10.2	7.5
3 Ilocos Region (I)	630,362,667	581,877,977	608,596,586	7.3	-7.7	4.6
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	411,513,567	371,102,979	389,903,924	6.9	-9.8	5.1
5 Central Luzon (III)	2,183,779,631	1,881,277,315	2,020,780,298	5.9	-13.9	7.4
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	2,831,599,919	2,534,444,265	2,728,307,401	4.6	-10.5	7.6
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	386,783,632	357,780,630	369,712,025	4.3	-7.5	3.3
8 Bicol Region (V)	564,941,774	517,770,299	540,141,707	8.2	-8.3	4.3
9 Western Visayas (VI)	913,909,365	825,369,599	874,079,838	6.3	-9.7	5.9
10 Central Visayas (VII)	1,254,113,393	1,134,912,345	1,195,834,479	6.2	-9.5	5.4
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	469,292,504	434,767,718	460,977,813	5.6	-7.4	6.0
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	396,878,798	376,299,326	397,863,853	4.6	-5.2	5.7
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	867,432,424	821,433,093	872,937,569	5.6	-5.3	6.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	900,885,668	833,225,496	882,035,530	7.1	-7.5	5.9
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	469,982,193	449,247,792	472,531,682	3.5	-4.4	5.2
16 Caraga	306,260,878	285,001,928	305,561,020	5.4	-6.9	7.2
17 BARMM	249,157,465	244,524,738	262,917,404	5.8	-1.9	7.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

2. Palay Production

for periods indicated
in million metric tons

	REGION	2019	2020	2021 ^p
	PHILIPPINES	18.8	19.3	20.0
1	CAR	0.4	0.4	0.4
2	Ilocos Region (I)	1.9	1.9	1.9
3	Cagayan Valley (II)	2.6	2.6	2.9
4	Central Luzon (III)	3.7	3.6	3.7
5	CALABARZON (IV-A)	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	MIMAROPA	1.2	1.2	1.2
7	Bicol Region (V)	1.2	1.3	1.3
8	Western Visayas (VI)	2.1	2.3	2.4
9	Central Visayas (VII)	0.2	0.3	0.3
10	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	0.9	0.9	0.9
11	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	0.7	0.6	0.7
12	Northern Mindanao (X)	0.8	0.8	0.8
13	Davao Region (XI)	0.5	0.5	0.5
14	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	1.2	1.3	1.3
15	Caraga	0.4	0.5	0.5
16	BARMM	0.7	0.7	0.8

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

3. Corn Production

for periods indicated
in million metric tons

	REGION	2019	2020	2021 ^P
	PHILIPPINES	8.0	8.1	8.3
1	CAR	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	Ilocos Region (I)	0.6	0.6	0.6
3	Cagayan Valley (II)	1.9	1.9	1.9
4	Central Luzon (III)	0.3	0.3	0.3
5	CALABARZON (IV-A)	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	MIMAROPA	0.1	0.1	0.1
7	Bicol Region (V)	0.2	0.3	0.3
8	Western Visayas (VI)	0.3	0.3	0.4
9	Central Visayas (VII)	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	Northern Mindanao (X)	1.3	1.3	1.5
13	Davao Region (XI)	0.2	0.3	0.3
14	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	1.1	1.1	1.1
15	Caraga	0.1	0.2	0.1
16	BARMM	1.1	1.1	1.1

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

4. Cattle Production

*for periods indicated
in thousand metric tons in liveweight*

	REGION	2019	2020	2021 ^P
	PHILIPPINES	260.6	229.1	236.1
1	CAR	3.9	3.4	3.4
2	Ilocos Region (I)	28.2	25.1	25.1
3	Cagayan Valley (II)	14.0	13.3	13.4
4	Central Luzon (III)	17.1	16.4	14.8
5	CALABARZON (IV-A)	27.3	25.5	28.6
6	MIMAROPA	11.4	8.7	10.7
7	Bicol Region (V)	17.7	16.7	17.0
8	Western Visayas (VI)	23.4	18.6	18.7
9	Central Visayas (VII)	23.5	16.9	17.0
10	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2.3	2.1	2.8
11	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	11.0	9.9	9.8
12	Northern Mindanao (X)	38.0	34.7	36.4
13	Davao Region (XI)	13.4	11.9	12.0
14	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	16.5	15.1	14.9
15	Caraga	1.6	1.5	1.3
16	BARMM	11.2	9.5	10.1

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

5. Swine Production

for periods indicated

in thousand metric tons in liveweight

	REGION	2019	2020	2021 ^P
	PHILIPPINES	2,296.7	2,142.6	1,696.1
1	NCR	-	-	0.2
2	CAR	26.6	25.8	21.9
3	Ilocos Region (I)	94.6	92.2	57.7
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	72.5	68.9	39.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	417.7	322.4	104.8
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	395.5	348.5	187.9
7	MIMAROPA	79.4	79.8	91.7
8	Bicol Region (V)	133.2	119.9	99.2
9	Western Visayas (VI)	191.9	195.3	200.3
10	Central Visayas (VII)	192.8	192.9	208.8
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	77.5	82.0	78.1
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	82.1	83.0	85.1
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	201.0	210.0	217.5
14	Davao Region (XI)	155.9	150.2	136.3
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	124.6	122.8	124.7
16	Caraga	40.5	38.5	31.3
17	BARMM	10.8	10.5	11.0

p Preliminary

- Data not available

Source: PSA

6. Chicken Production

for periods indicated

in thousand metric tons in liveweight

	REGION	2019	2020	2021 ^P
	PHILIPPINES	1,927.4	1,809.9	1,744.8
1	NCR	-	-	0.5
2	CAR	6.6	6.1	5.9
3	Ilocos Region (I)	84.2	84.5	76.3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	55.4	53.7	59.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	699.7	635.4	593.9
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	343.3	317.2	300.2
7	MIMAROPA	11.2	10.9	11.5
8	Bicol Region (V)	54.9	46.3	50.7
9	Western Visayas (VI)	117.4	117.0	120.2
10	Central Visayas (VII)	118.6	108.7	99.4
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	62.3	56.6	57.7
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	36.5	35.8	39.7
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	170.0	170.9	163.1
14	Davao Region (XI)	81.1	74.4	70.2
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	65.6	71.2	76.0
16	Caraga	15.5	15.4	14.6
17	BARMM	5.2	5.6	5.4

p Preliminary

- Data not available

Source: PSA

7. Fish Production

*for periods indicated
in hundred thousand metric tons*

	REGION	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
	PHILIPPINES	44.2	44.0	42.5
1	NCR	1.0	1.0	0.8
2	CAR	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Ilocos Region (I)	1.7	1.8	1.9
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	0.5	0.4	0.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	3.2	3.5	3.7
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	3.0	2.4	2.3
7	MIMAROPA	5.0	4.8	3.8
8	Bicol Region (V)	2.4	2.4	2.1
9	Western Visayas (VI)	3.8	3.8	3.8
10	Central Visayas (VII)	1.6	1.6	1.5
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	1.3	1.2	1.2
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	5.5	5.9	5.7
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	1.5	1.4	1.2
14	Davao Region (XI)	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	3.2	3.1	2.8
16	Caraga	0.7	0.7	0.6
17	BARMM	9.4	9.5	10.1

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

8. Total Number of Approved Building Permits

levels and growth rates

REGION		Levels			Growth Rates		
		2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
	PHILIPPINES	173,162	123,783	151,040	0.0	-28.5	22.0
1	NCR	13,465	6,462	9,282	-4.5	-52.0	43.6
2	CAR	1,526	1,283	1,401	9.9	-15.9	9.2
3	Ilocos Region (I)	13,130	12,932	15,744	17.7	-1.5	21.7
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	4,747	3,977	3,390	-4.1	-16.2	-14.8
5	Central Luzon (III)	18,965	12,822	17,416	1.0	-32.4	35.8
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	42,762	24,411	35,986	-2.7	-42.9	47.4
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	3,158	3,109	3,294	0.9	-1.6	6.0
8	Bicol Region (V)	4,011	1,979	3,902	-3.8	-50.7	97.2
9	Western Visayas (VI)	11,906	9,105	9,445	-8.5	-23.5	3.7
10	Central Visayas (VII)	19,828	18,328	19,708	-2.8	-7.6	7.5
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	4,771	3,818	5,209	0.3	-20.0	36.4
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2,795	2,174	2,802	-29.6	-22.2	28.9
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	11,455	8,489	6,855	16.5	-25.9	-19.2
14	Davao Region (XI)	11,784	8,258	9,249	8.8	-29.9	12.0
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	5,003	3,892	4,490	3.4	-22.2	15.4
16	Caraga	3,703	2,687	2,826	-0.1	-27.4	5.2
17	BARMM	153	57	41	-39.3	-62.7	-28.1

p Preliminary

r Revised

Source: PSA

9. Total Number of New Residential Building Construction

for periods indicated

REGION		Levels			Growth Rates		
		2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
	PHILIPPINES	124,275	87,419	107,786	-1.7	-29.7	23.3
1	NCR	6,546	3,598	5,820	-5.4	-45.0	61.8
2	CAR	1,110	959	983	11.2	-13.6	2.5
3	Ilocos Region (I)	9,200	10,111	12,148	14.4	9.9	20.1
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	3,582	3,063	2,334	-2.8	-14.5	-23.8
5	Central Luzon (III)	13,631	9,033	12,456	1.6	-33.7	37.9
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	32,163	17,046	26,540	-6.2	-47.0	55.7
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	2,135	2,113	2,113	-8.9	-1.0	0.0
8	Bicol Region (V)	2,688	1,356	2,786	-7.6	-49.6	105.5
9	Western Visayas (VI)	8,926	6,303	6,498	-11.0	-29.4	3.1
10	Central Visayas (VII)	15,351	12,592	13,391	-8.8	-18.0	6.3
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2,990	2,527	3,562	-2.1	-15.5	41.0
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2,282	1,535	2,270	-9.6	-32.7	47.9
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	9,556	7,214	5,817	17.5	-24.5	-19.4
14	Davao Region (XI)	8,724	5,890	6,811	11.5	-32.5	15.6
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	2,718	1,998	2,247	5.9	-26.5	12.5
16	Caraga	2,560	2,035	1,979	-4.0	-20.5	-2.8
17	BARMM	113	46	31	-46.7	-59.3	-32.6

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

10. Employment Indicators

for periods indicated
averages in percent

REGION	2019 ^r			2020 ^p			2021 ^p		
	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Underem- ployment	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Underem- ployment	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Underem- ployment
PHILIPPINES	94.9	5.1	13.8	89.7	10.3	16.2	92.2	7.8	15.9
1 NCR	94.0	6.0	5.3	88.3	11.7	9.2	89.4	10.6	10.2
2 CAR	96.5	3.5	12.2	89.6	10.4	14.5	94.2	5.8	17.8
3 Ilocos Region (I)	94.7	5.3	16.8	86.6	13.4	17.2	91.8	8.2	15.9
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	96.4	3.6	16.1	91.3	8.7	16.8	94.0	6.0	21.8
5 Central Luzon (III)	94.9	5.1	10.1	86.9	13.1	12.1	92.5	7.5	7.3
6 Calabarzon (IV-A)	93.8	6.2	11.7	88.4	11.6	17.2	89.4	10.6	17.2
7 MIMAROPA	95.7	4.3	19.5	92.7	7.3	23.9	92.1	7.9	27.7
8 Bicol Region (V)	94.9	5.1	27.4	90.5	9.5	27.5	91.8	8.2	26.7
9 Western Visayas (VI)	95.3	4.7	11.2	92.2	7.8	11.7	93.4	6.6	20.4
10 Central Visayas (VII)	94.8	5.2	14.7	89.7	10.3	15.8	92.8	7.2	14.5
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	95.6	4.4	20.3	92.0	8.0	20.1	93.4	6.6	20.9
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	96.3	3.7	16.4	90.1	9.9	17.0	96.0	4.0	14.8
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	95.6	4.4	21.8	93.6	6.4	23.6	95.1	4.9	14.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	96.2	3.8	11.1	90.8	9.2	13.0	95.2	4.8	9.7
15 Soccsksargen (XII)	95.6	4.4	19.7	90.9	9.1	22.2	94.7	5.3	19.6
16 Caraga (XIII)	95.2	4.8	18.2	92.4	7.6	23.0	94.3	5.7	25.9
17 BARMM	93.7	6.3	8.3	91.0	9.0	10.1	90.8	9.2	12.0

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

11. Receipts and Expenditures

in billion pesos

REGION	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	CARAGA	BARMM	GRAND TOTAL
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	73.0	8.7	26.7	13.8	27.4	52.5	13.8	17.1	27.5	38.4	16.2	12.2	15.5	13.3	12.4	11.0	1.6	381.1
RECEIPTS	96.3	22.4	45.9	35.7	76.6	93.4	30.8	42.0	56.4	59.6	36.3	27.2	38.9	38.8	30.8	26.9	31.2	789.4
Local Sources	60.0	1.8	5.2	3.0	14.0	23.3	2.3	3.5	7.7	10.5	2.5	2.0	5.3	6.2	2.6	2.2	0.4	152.5
Tax Revenues	51.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	9.4	17.5	1.1	1.7	4.2	6.0	1.0	0.8	2.7	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.2	106.6
Non-Tax Revenues	9.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	4.6	5.7	1.2	1.8	3.5	4.6	1.5	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	45.9
External Sources	32.7	20.2	36.9	30.9	55.4	65.9	27.0	33.3	45.4	41.1	33.3	22.9	31.7	28.7	25.3	23.8	29.4	583.9
Share from IRA	30.1	18.1	29.0	29.4	53.1	62.7	25.8	33.0	43.8	38.8	33.0	22.8	30.8	28.3	25.1	23.1	29.0	555.8
Share from GOCCs (PAGCOR and PCSO)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Share from National Tax Collection	2.2	2.0	7.7	0.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	20.1
Inter-Local Transfer	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4
Extraordinary Receipts/Grants/Donations/Aids	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.8
Non-Income Receipts	3.7	0.4	3.8	1.8	7.2	4.2	1.5	5.2	3.3	8.0	0.5	2.3	1.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	1.4	53.0
Capital Investment Receipts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.2
Receipts from Loans and Borrowings	3.6	0.4	3.8	1.8	7.2	3.6	1.4	5.2	3.3	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.9	1.3	44.8
EXPENDITURES	241.5	29.0	55.1	38.6	106.9	131.0	33.6	49.7	74.2	70.8	44.8	29.4	48.5	49.1	37.1	35.1	35.5	1,109.9
General Services	38.9	8.5	14.5	15.8	31.9	38.9	11.3	15.5	23.4	21.2	14.8	10.7	16.8	17.7	11.5	11.4	14.5	317.1
Economic Services	10.2	2.7	5.4	3.0	8.5	9.2	2.6	4.4	7.2	5.5	3.1	2.4	6.6	4.4	3.6	2.9	5.4	87.2
Social Services	189.9	17.5	34.1	19.4	64.5	80.5	18.8	28.4	42.5	43.0	26.2	15.2	24.2	25.4	21.0	20.0	14.7	685.4
Debt Services	2.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	20.2
ENDING CASH BALANCE	-72.2	2.1	17.6	10.8	-2.9	14.9	11.0	9.3	9.7	27.3	7.7	10.0	5.9	3.0	6.2	2.8	-2.7	60.6

Source: Department of Budget and Management, Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing FY 2021

Table F.6 Summary of Receipts and Expenditures of Regional Level of LGUs, FY 2021

12. Inflation Rate

2012 = 100

in percent

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	ALL ITEMS			
	PHILIPPINES	2.5	2.6	4.5
1	Metro Manila	2.6	2.2	3.5
	Areas Outside Metro Manila	2.5	2.7	4.7
2	CAR	2.2	2.5	4.5
3	Ilocos Region (I)	2.4	2.8	4.3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	2.1	3.2	6.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	2.9	3.0	4.8
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	2.6	2.8	5.3
7	MIMAROPA	3.9	3.3	4.6
8	Bicol Region (V)	2.8	4.2	6.6
9	Western Visayas (VI)	2.4	3.1	4.5
10	Central Visayas (VII)	1.6	1.9	2.5
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	1.5	1.8	3.2
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	1.0	2.4	3.7
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	2.9	2.1	3.8
14	Davao Region (XI)	2.5	1.7	4.6
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	2.8	3.1	5.1
16	Caraga	1.8	2.8	4.1
17	BARMM	2.6	2.4	2.7

Source: PSA

13. Approved Foreign Investments

for periods indicated
in million pesos

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	PHILIPPINES	390,110.1	112,122.9	192,341.5
1	NCR	23,831.5	40,380.3	6,051.1
2	CAR	39.0	0.0	77.9
3	Ilocos Region (I)	0.0	455.6	3,398.6
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	677.7	1,323.6	74.1
5	Central Luzon (III)	28,754.4	14,471.7	7,900.6
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	108,532.3	35,001.5	20,006.5
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	116.6	53.0	351.2
8	Bicol Region (V)	281.2	0.0	.
9	Western Visayas (VI)	1,585.7	2,530.1	719.1
10	Central Visayas (VII)	2,868.6	3,813.1	5,382.9
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	24.2	0.0	302.7
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	2,606.3	0.0	392.9
14	Davao Region (XI)	1,823.1	946.6	1,356.6
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	280.1	13,144.2	818.0
16	Caraga	0.0	0.0	1,133.9
17	BARMM	306.9	3.0	20.0
	Several Locations ¹	218,382.4	0.0	144,355.3
	No Site Yet ²	0.0	0.0	0.0

Coverage of reports: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), Board of Investments (BOI), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BOI-ARMM), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Cagayan Economic Zone Authority

¹ Locations not indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

² As indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

-- infinite growth rate

Source: PSA

14. Approved Foreign and Filipino Investments

for periods indicated
in million pesos

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	PHILIPPINES	1,309,099.4	1,139,369.8	756,627.4
1	NCR	66,095.6	164,999.8	94,845.1
2	CAR	33,479.0	3,998.4	37,460.4
3	Ilocos Region (I)	14,674.7	14,414.8	6,316.8
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	15,970.1	11,243.6	6,108.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	120,668.4	615,487.7	152,599.7
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	437,167.2	211,235.2	131,481.8
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	5,527.2	4,206.3	1,869.9
8	Bicol Region (V)	8,905.6	11,854.7	12,526.0
9	Western Visayas (VI)	7,942.7	10,794.8	7,613.3
10	Central Visayas (VII)	28,268.6	19,964.1	14,532.8
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	13,993.9	3,615.4	1,508.8
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	315.7	6,627.8	919.4
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	15,859.3	33,377.1	5,556.7
14	Davao Region (XI)	7,468.9	11,628.4	14,254.3
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	6,818.5	15,854.5	5,528.4
16	Caraga	3,130.2	52.9	1,688.2
17	BARMM	4,154.6	14.3	3,080.6
	Several Locations ¹	518,659.4	-	258,736.9
	No Site Yet ²	-	-	-

Coverage of reports: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), Board of Investments (BOI), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BOI-ARMM), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), Philippine

¹ Locations not indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

² As indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

-- infinite growth rate

Source: PSA

15. Deposit Liabilities

for periods indicated

in million pesos

REGION	2019	2020	Sep 2020	Sep 2021
PHILIPPINES	13,621,615	14,861,328	14,287,982	16,188,648
1 NCR	8,898,738	9,752,000	9,404,557	10,642,567
2 CAR	134,439	142,344	138,036	156,699
3 Ilocos Region (I)	258,835	276,040	269,060	313,553
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	156,450	173,111	163,622	183,708
5 Central Luzon (III)	762,341	807,126	792,293	867,301
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	988,975	1,063,771	1,039,455	1,162,823
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	97,838	107,858	102,574	110,516
8 Bicol Region (V)	181,742	196,660	184,030	209,224
9 Western Visayas (VI)	384,706	410,430	395,544	442,164
10 Central Visayas (VII)	732,044	749,407	711,401	769,297
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	133,150	149,760	140,156	159,317
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	130,462	140,845	134,093	155,309
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	207,514	231,308	211,692	259,681
14 Davao Region (XI)	299,680	330,664	304,543	360,780
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	141,417	202,070	182,817	252,439
16 Caraga	97,849	108,558	95,709	122,914
17 ARMM	15,434	19,377	18,400	20,357

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

16. Loans Portfolio

for periods indicated

Levels in million pesos, shares and growth rates in percent

REGION	2019	2020	Sep 2020	Sep 2021
PHILIPPINES	9,654,413	9,817,408	9,637,612	10,139,415
1 NCR	8,065,436	8,209,743	8,316,149	8,558,461
2 CAR	21,141	22,793	18,727	24,418
3 Ilocos Region (I)	61,305	63,367	53,323	64,123
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	68,909	67,341	61,617	71,078
5 Central Luzon (III)	239,728	238,914	210,782	250,950
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	246,502	247,918	192,437	256,857
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	32,701	37,536	30,559	37,269
8 Bicol Region (V)	58,171	57,115	46,646	61,306
9 Western Visayas (VI)	117,301	114,756	94,413	123,092
10 Central Visayas (VII)	318,106	336,816	254,298	250,950
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	40,124	44,822	38,546	48,227
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	35,563	31,050	30,256	32,041
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	75,209	75,972	63,575	75,475
14 Davao Region (XI)	149,658	146,885	118,231	155,868
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	87,965	93,905	76,880	99,652
16 Caraga	34,709	26,453	29,233	27,769
17 ARMM	1,886	2,022	1,940	1,880

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

17. Loans-to-Deposits Ratio

for periods indicated

in percent

	REGION	2019	2020	Sep 2020	Sep 2021
	PHILIPPINES	70.88	66.06	67.45	62.63
1	NCR	90.64	84.19	88.43	80.42
2	CAR	15.73	16.01	13.57	15.58
3	Ilocos Region (I)	23.68	22.96	19.82	20.45
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	44.05	38.90	37.66	38.69
5	Central Luzon (III)	31.45	29.60	26.60	28.93
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	24.93	23.31	18.51	22.09
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	33.42	34.80	29.79	33.72
8	Bicol Region (V)	32.01	29.04	25.35	29.30
9	Western Visayas (VI)	30.49	27.96	23.87	27.84
10	Central Visayas (VII)	43.45	44.94	35.75	32.62
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	30.13	29.93	27.50	30.27
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	27.26	22.05	22.56	20.63
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	36.24	32.84	30.03	29.06
14	Davao Region (XI)	49.94	44.42	38.82	43.20
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	62.20	46.47	42.05	39.48
16	Caraga	35.47	24.37	30.54	22.59
17	ARMM	12.22	10.44	10.54	9.23

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

18. Bank Density Ratio ^{1/}

for periods indicated
in percent

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	PHILIPPINES	7.85	7.95	8.02
1	NCR	225.06	226.24	225.53
2	CAR	2.56	2.60	2.62
3	Ilocos Region (I)	5.20	5.32	5.39
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	5.00	5.06	5.12
5	Central Luzon (III)	10.32	10.43	10.45
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	13.18	13.33	13.46
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	4.14	4.23	4.25
8	Bicol Region (V)	4.67	4.82	4.95
9	Western Visayas (VI)	5.53	5.66	5.72
10	Central Visayas (VII)	6.80	6.82	6.86
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2.00	2.02	2.06
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	3.63	3.69	3.83
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	4.62	4.67	4.76
14	Davao Region (XI)	10.06	10.20	10.29
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	5.86	6.08	6.28
16	Caraga	3.04	3.29	3.45
17	ARMM	0.15	0.16	0.15

^{1/} Ratio of the Number of Banking Offices to the Number of Municipalities
and Cities Per Region

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

19. Microfinance Exposures of Microfinance-engaged and -oriented banks

for periods indicated

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	PHILIPPINES	154	149	138
1	NCR	16	14	10
2	CAR	2	2	2
3	Ilocos Region (I)	4	3	3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	11	11	10
5	Central Luzon (III)	17	18	17
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	30	29	30
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	5	5	5
8	Bicol Region (V)	13	14	14
9	Western Visayas (VI)	10	10	9
10	Central Visayas (VII)	13	12	9
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2	2	2
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	9	8	7
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	7	6	6
14	Davao Region (XI)	6	6	6
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	3	3	3
16	Caraga	6	6	5
17	ARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Financial Institution Library System (FILS)

Data mined by Supervisory Insights Division (SID), DSA, BSP

20. Microfinance Loans Outstanding in the Banking System

for periods indicated
in million pesos

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	PHILIPPINES	27,294.69	26,605.38	27,704.27
1	NCR	4,330.72	4,007.99	4,817.85
2	CAR	0.59	0.64	0.69
3	Ilocos Region (I)	4.52	4.04	6.46
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	106.10	121.71	113.74
5	Central Luzon (III)	321.80	277.80	256.96
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	18,868.52	19,671.28	19,729.72
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	16.44	15.96	15.55
8	Bicol Region (V)	483.08	416.06	422.18
9	Western Visayas (VI)	979.49	847.86	688.74
10	Central Visayas (VII)	302.59	222.17	164.74
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	22.10	19.24	20.03
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	858.39	124.65	616.11
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	314.83	200.74	137.50
14	Davao Region (XI)	151.81	128.01	134.09
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	225.44	255.11	350.93
16	Caraga	308.28	292.11	228.99
17	ARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Financial Institution Library System (FILS)

Data mined by Supervisory Insights Division (SID), DSA, BSP

21. Microfinance Borrowers of Microfinance-engaged and -oriented banks
for periods indicated

	REGION	2019	2020	2021
	PHILIPPINES	2,410,677.00	1,996,657.00	1,978,394.00
1	NCR	100,611.00	117,355.00	148,855.00
2	CAR	27.00	27.00	28.00
3	Ilocos Region (I)	695.00	608.00	877.00
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	10,317.00	9,601.00	9,467.00
5	Central Luzon (III)	45,802.00	53,675.00	53,447.00
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	1,940,752.00	1,569,937.00	1,508,041.00
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	2,273.00	2,272.00	2,222.00
8	Bicol Region (V)	30,020.00	27,229.00	30,115.00
9	Western Visayas (VI)	75,997.00	69,234.00	66,997.00
10	Central Visayas (VII)	50,191.00	40,399.00	35,602.00
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	701.00	631.00	616.00
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	53,240.00	10,058.00	37,738.00
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	12,237.00	7,422.00	6,615.00
14	Davao Region (XI)	7,469.00	7,136.00	7,403.00
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	20,234.00	19,939.00	23,060.00
16	Caraga	60,111.00	61,134.00	47,311.00
17	ARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Financial Institution Library System (FILS)

Data mined by Supervisory Insights Division (SID), DSA, BSP