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irst Quarter 2009 Economic Outlook¹

The first quarter of the year saw the government gaining a beachhead in its battle against the global financial storm. While several global economies experienced the havoc wrought by the financial crisis, the country's economy remained firm amidst the storm. Anticipated dents on the nation's financial sector, investments, trade, labor and employment and production were buffered with the measures put forth by the government as embodied in the Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP). Together with the ERP and the support of all stakeholders in combating this global crisis, the regional economy remained stable during the quarter under review.

Cagayan Valley's economic standing was generally stronger this quarter as compared to 2008's. With its predominantly agricultural economy, the region showed marked increases in the production of staple crops such as palay and corn. Likewise, investments grew during the quarter with the number of registrants under the Business Name Registration growing by 18.51 percent and the increasing number of locators and employed persons at CEZA. These are expected to catalyze growth and development in the region.

Development was progressive during the quarter under review with the slower inflation and more stabilized employment levels.

More Accessible Loans and Investments

The availability of loans in a way affects economic performance. Loans are expected to augment the capital requirements for production and investments. With more loans granted, production and investment are expected to grow.

Meanwhile, as an injection to the economy, investments are expected to boost economic activities in the region. The increase in investments will generate employment, encourage consumer spending which in turn encourage production along the sectors.

LBP Loans

The performance of the region's major industries is affected by the amount of investment and capital poured in to the sector. As the government's primal banking institution for agricultural support, the Land Bank of the Philippines has extended higher amount of loans to the region's farmers and investors. As of the end of March, 2009, the bank's outstanding loans reached PhP 4.941 billion reflecting a 30.07 percent increase over the same period last year. The growth in

¹ 1st Quarter 2009 Regional Economic Situationer. National Economic and Development Authority Regional Office 2 Tuguegarao City.

loan portfolio was attributed to new loans granted to LGUs for the construction or rehabilitation of water works, road rehabilitation and development, and acquisition of heavy equipment, and by SMEs, Coops and Countryside Financial Institutions (Rural Banks) for trading, production and other livelihood projects.

Of the outstanding loans, about PhP 3.209 billion went to borrowers in Isabela and PhP 923.772 million to Cagayan. Combined loans from Isabela and Cagayan constituted 83.65 percent of the total loans granted.

While Isabela's outstanding loans grew by 38.89 percent over last year's first quarter figure of PhP 2.310 billion, Cagayan's outstanding loans declined by 9.65 percent. The decrease in Cagayan's balance is due to the gradual paying-off of the term loans of LGUs and SMEs.

Of the total loans extended by the LBP, PhP 1.73Billion was extended to small farmers and fisher folks, PhP 1.1 billion to SMEs and the remaining amount to microfinance (12.97%), LGU loans (19.84%), livelihood loans (8.61%) and non-agricultural loans (1.46%).

Loans extended to farmers and fisher folks grew by 60.20 percent increase over last year's figure of PhP1.08Billion and that of the SMEs increasing by 2.94 percent over the same period last year.

LBP Agricultural Loans declined by 5.14 percent, from PhP449.159Million in the 1st quarter of 2008 to PhP426.055 Million in 2009. Except for Isabela, loans in the provinces grew with loans in Cagayan showing the highest growth at 93.16 percent, from PhP 38.52Million in the 1st quarter of 2008 to PhP74.4Million in the 1st quarter of 2009.

The decline in loans in Isabela was due to full utilization of credit lines by majority of accredited Countryside Financial Institutions (CFIs) and cooperatives during the last quarter of 2008. Hence, minimal loan releases were made in the quarter under review. However, agricultural loans in the provinces of Batanes, Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino posted positive growth rates at 0.55 percent, 93.16 percent, 22.15percent and 61.18percent, respectively. These were attributed to loans granted to livelihood, Palay and other food crop production projects by new conduits such as Irrigators Associations and SMEs.

DBP Loans

The Development Bank of the Philippines also granted a total of PhP 312.039 million for the 1st quarter of the year as compared to PhP 84.167 million during the same period last year..

Total outstanding loans dropped to PhP 1156.7 million for the quarter under review, lower by 5.5 percent from 2008's PhP 1224.181 million. Of the outstanding loans for the quarter, 99.3 percent (PhP 1,148.5 million) were Non Agri-Agra Loans with LGUs loans at PhP 484 million and PhP 30 million to

GOCCs. In turn, LGU loans and GOCC loans showed increases of 41.6 percent (from Php342.3 Million in the 1st quarter of 2008) and 1.78 percent (from Php29.47 Million in the 1st quarter of 2008), respectively.

Meanwhile, outstanding loans on SMEs dropped by 12 percent, from Php 9.25Million in the 1st quarter of 2008 to Php8.14 Million in the quarter under review.

Investments Through Business Name Registration

With the intensive investment promotion activities conducted by key stakeholders, 4,347 firms have registered under Business Name Registration for the quarter under review which is higher by 18.5 percent than the 1st quarter 2008's figure of 3,668. Registered firms in Cagayan and Isabela increased by 22.72 percent and 11.61 percent, respectively. Of the registered firms, about 49 percent were trading firms, 41 percent were service firms and with only 393 manufacturing industries registering under the BNR. Of the three categories mentioned, only trading industry registrants decreased by 2.3 percent.

Despite the increase in firm registration, total investments generated only reached PhP 912.3 million or a 54 percent decline from Php 1,984 Million in the 1st quarter of 2008. This came from the rapid drop in Nueva Vizcaya's investment rate with an 86 percent decline from PhP 1.04 billion in the 1st quarter of 2008 to only PhP 144.77 million during the quarter under review.

Of the total BNR investments, about 46.6 percent was on trading which showed a 71.9 percent decline from 2007's figure of PhP 424 million. Meanwhile, the service industry registered a 44.1 percent increase in investments that translates to an 8.72 percent increase from PhP 370million generated in 2008.

Employment generated reached 10,030 or a 25 percent increase from 8,025 in the 1st quarter of 2008. Employment in trading and services grew by 18.49 percent (from 4,051 in 2008's 1st quarter to 4,800 this quarter) and 43.23 percent (from 2,808 in 2008's 1st quarter to 4,022 this quarter), respectively. Corresponding to the capacity of the provinces in absorbing investments, about 45 percent (4,497) of the employment generated were in Isabela and about 35 percent (3,506) were in Cagayan.

Investments at CEZA

Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport's attractiveness to investors can be seen by the 7 percent increase in the number of locators (from 86to 92 locators) as compared to the 1st quarter of 2008 with 51 locators now operating in the site. Out of this, nearly half are providing Interactive Gaming Support Services. This figure is 4.65 percent higher during the same period last year.

With the increase in the number of locators, actual capital investment recorded a 2.99 percent increase (from Php4.28Billion at the end of 1st quarter, 2008 to Php4.16Billion at the end of the quarter under review) with the bulk poured into Interactive Gaming Support Services. The increase in locators and investment at the port managed to boost employment by 13.25 percent, from 5,953 in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 6,742 in the quarter under review. Of those employed, around 66 percent (4,438 workers) were in interactive gaming support services/service provider. However, the greatest increase in the

percentage of employed persons can be seen in the leisure facilities operations where employment rose by 2,203.4 percent (from 29 in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 668 during the quarter under review).

AGRICULTURAL CROP PRODUCTION

The region's agricultural-based economy has continuously been strength for the region. With such, it is not so much affected by both international and domestic pressures.

Palay Production

Production grew by 8.25 percent, from 509,537MT in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 551,589MT during the quarter under review. Isabela led the provinces with a production figure of 309,705MT that constitutes 56.15 percent of the region's total. Production in the province likewise showed a 13.86 percent increase from its figure of 272,001 in the 1st quarter of 2008. Also, production in Cagayan showed a 10.2 percent increase, from 159,114MT in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 175,338MT in the 1st quarter of 2009. The gains in these provinces cushioned the declines in Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino's production, respectively.

About 83.76 percent of the total production came from irrigated farmlands with production from rainfed areas also growing by 26.80 percent during the quarter under review.

The increase in production can be attributed to the 4.82 percent increase in area harvested, from 133,712Ha in 1st quarter, 2008 to 140,163Ha in the 1st Quarter of 2009. Specifically, area harvested from irrigated areas grew by 2.86percent as against the 105,939 Ha during the 1st quarter of 2008. The increase in area harvested was due to the early release of irrigation waters in irrigation areas especially the MARIIS areas in Isabela. The early release of water prompted farmers to plant on areas which are not usually planted during the 1st quarter. Hence, the increase in area harvested accrues to the quarter under review. Likewise, area harvested in rainfed farmlands increased by 12.33 percent, from 27,773Ha in 1st quarter, 2008 to 31,198 Ha in 1st Quarter, 2009. This was due to early and sufficient rainfall which permitted early planting in these areas.

Notable during the quarter under review is the 3.41 percent increase in productivity, from 3.81MT/Ha during the 1st Quarter of 2008 to 3.94MT/Ha for the 1st quarter of 2009. The increase is attributed to the increase in area planted with high-yielding varieties in the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, the use of production boosters and the lesser weather disturbance during the critical stage of growth. Moreover, improved water supply in irrigated and the early and abundant rainfall in rainfed areas contributed to the increase in productivity.

Corn Production

Total corn production grew by 13.11 percent, from 411,949MT during the 1st quarter of 2008 to 465,951MT for the quarter under review. Of the total harvest, about 95 percent were those of yellow corn. Production of yellow corn for the quarter grew by 14.43 percent over the same period last year. Meanwhile, white corn production posted an 8.19 percent decline, from the 1st quarter of last year's 24,076MT to only 22,103MT in this quarter.

Isabela led the region's provinces with a production of 341,565MT comprising 73 percent of the regional total. The province's production also posted a 14.37 percent increase from its 1st quarter 2008 figure of 292,469MT.

The gains in production can be traced to the 23,443 hectare increase in area harvested. Specifically, area harvested for white corn and yellow corn posted increases of 8.84percent and 23.95 percent, respectively.

Despite the production gains, productivity remained low during the quarter at 3.67MT/Ha or a 7.79 percent decline from 3.98MT/Ha in the 1st quarter of 2008. White and yellow corn productivity exhibited declines of 15.88 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively. These declines can be attributed to the negative effects of continuous rains at growth stage and the occurrence of diseases and pests (such as corn plant hopper and corn soil bug) which affected the growth of crops during the quarter under review.

High-Value Commercial Crops

Production in HVCCs during the quarter under review was in a state of flux. The early on-set of rains affected HVCC production both negatively and positively. While there were increases in the production of some HVCCs, others declined. Likewise the introduction of new varieties, market prices and area expansion had an effect on the over-all HVCC production.

Increasing Production:

- Banana production grew by 3.75 percent
- Tomato production grew by 12.72 percent
- Cabbage and eggplant posted increases of 7.42 percent and 8.31 percent, respectively
- Garlic and onion went up by 6.78 percent and 15.27 percent, respectively
- Peanut production increased by 8.69 percent
- Cassava went down by 9.67 percent

Declining Production:

- Mango and pineapple posted declined by 40.78 percent and 17.06 percent, respectively.
- Calamansi production fell by 10.2 percent.
- Mongo production decreased by 19.93 percent
- Camote production went down by 8.12 percent

Livestock and Poultry

Carabao production slowed down by 5.6 percent (from 2,584MT in 1st quarter, 2008 to 2,364MT in this quarter) affecting the number of stocks available for disposition. Likewise, cattle and swine production posted decreases of 4.9 percent (from 3,380MT in 2008's 1st quarter to 3,213MT in this quarter) and 5.6 percent (from 19,176MT in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 18,107MT in this quarter), respectively. Some swine farmers opted for temporary closures of their piggeries in the previous quarters due to high production cost and zoning which in turn led to the decline in this quarter's production. Meanwhile,

goat production grew by 1.8 percent (from 560MT in 2008's 1st quarter to 570MT in this quarter) as more slaughtering was undertaken to meet the sustained demand of "kambingan eateries".

Chicken production grew by 6.21 percent (from 8,747MT in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 9,290MT in this quarter) as the number of birds stocked and disposed on commercial farms increased due to its favorable price and consumer preference over other meat. Of the total figure, about 60 percent were from broiler production which in turn grew by 16.29 percent (from 4,825MT in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 5,611MT in this quarter). Likewise, duck production posted a 4.5 percent (from 1,000MT in the 1st quarter of 2008 to 1,045MT in the 1st quarter of 2009) due to more slaughtering in backyard as substitute for other meat.

Fisheries Production

Total production in fisheries reached 18,355.36MT, or a 5.66 percent increase from 2008's figure of 17,372.29MT. Production from Commercial Fishery showed a 3.39 percent decline, from 5,654.94MT in 2008's 1st quarter to 5,643.49MT in this quarter. This is due to prohibitive fuel prices which hampered fishing activities. Moreover, some commercial fishing vessel operators have opted to downsize their operations by using fishing vessels of smaller tonnage.

The slowdown in the commercial fishery production was cushioned by production gains along Municipal Fishing and Aquaculture. Municipal fishery production reached 10,212.09MT or a 12.75 percent increase from 2008's 9,057.30MT. Of the municipal production figure (38.4 percent came from Marine waters and about 17.24 percent came from Inland municipal waters). The gains in municipal fishing can be attributed to increased fishing efforts as a result of the continuous seeding of fingerlings (especially tilapia and carp) in communal bodies of water by BFAR and the LGUs. Likewise, the installation of additional "payaos" and fair weather condition contributed to the increased production in Marine Municipal Fishery.

Likewise, production from aquaculture slightly grew at a 0.74 percent increase, from 2,660.05MT in 2008's 1st quarter to 2,679.78MT in the quarter. This is attributed to the increase in area harvested and growth in stocking density. Likewise, stakeholder interventions such as trainings/demos, extension of available technologies, fingerling dispersals, among others, have also contributed to aquaculture gains.

Metallic and Non-Metallic production

The region's mineral production had flourished during the first quarter of 2009. Sand and gravel production showed a 32.6 percent increase over the 1st quarter of 2008 production figure of 164,183.67 cubic meters with Nueva Vizcaya's production of 105,651 m³ comprising 48 percent of the regional production. The province's production likewise posted a 178.49 percent increase over the same period last year of 37,937cu.m. This also holds true for Cagayan and Quirino where the volume of sand and gravel quarried grew by 10.28 percent and 262.49 percent respectively. It is only in Isabela that production fell by 41.7 percent.

Production for boulders in Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya reached a total of 6,251 cu.m, corresponding to a 208.39 percent increase over the 1st quarter of 2008's figure of 2,027 cu.m due to increased demand for the product.

From zero production last year, Cagayan produced 1,500 MT of magnetite sand and 500cu.m of earth materials; due to the strong demand particularly for magnetite sand abroad. However, the pebble production in the province declined by 63.93 percent, from 305cu.m in the 1st quarter of 2008 to only 110cu.m for the quarter under review.

Inflation

Average inflation rate for the quarter was 1.13 percentage points higher than the 1st quarter, 2008 figure of 5.27 percent. The rise in the regional figure came primarily from the FBT (Food, Beverages and Tobacco) which had rapidly increased in the early part of the year (0.8 in January, 14.9 in February and 13.9 in March). In turn, inflation along the commodity group was faster by 4.41 percentage points, from 5.46 percent in 2008's 1st quarter to 9.87 percent in this quarter. Likewise, Housing and Repairs and Miscellaneous commodities posted increases of 1.52 percentage points (from 2.48 percent in 1st quarter, 2008 to 4 percent, this quarter) and 0.94 percentage points (from 1.59 percent in 1st quarter, 2008 to 2.53 in this quarter), respectively.

Meanwhile, from double digit inflation of last year's first quarter, FLW (Fuel, Light and Water) inflation posted a negative inflation rate of (-3.07) for the quarter under review. Likewise, inflation rate for Clothing slowed down for the 1st quarter of 2009 with an inflation rate of just 1.77 as compared to the same period last year of 5.53. Likewise, Services inflation was down by 3.39 percentage points as against the 1st quarter of last year's 4.92.

Employment

The region's workers were better off at the start of the quarter as compared to last year's 1st quarter. Result of the January, 2009 Labor Force Survey showed that the employment rate grew by 0.6 percentage points (from 96.5 percent in 2008 to 97.1, this quarter). In absolute figures, of the 1.407 million in the labor force, about 1.367 million were employed as compared to only 1.343Million out of 1.391Million in the labor force last year.

Likewise, underemployment (workers looking for more hours of work) decreased by 6.7 percentage points, from 20.8 last year to 14.1 this year. This suggests that out of 1.367 Million employed only 193 thousand desires for more hours of work as compared to 279 thousand out of 1.343Million employed last year.

The improvement in the regional employment situation can be further seen in the implementation of the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP) through various agency programs in the region, such as DPWH's KANAN Program, NIA's Irrigation Repair and DENR's Bantay Gubat, among others. As of March 31, 2009, around 5,932 jobs were generated and around 7,660 individuals were employed. Of the different agency programs under CLEEP, the NIA's irrigation repair project has generated the most jobs at a total of 2,906, and had employed 3,633 persons as of the end of the quarter. The KANAN program of the DPWH has also generated 503 jobs and has employed 1,509 individuals. Lastly, DENR's Bantay Gubat Program generated 815 jobs and employed 815 individual workers.

Development Outlook

The following are anticipated to contribute to regional development in the next quarter:

- Approval of the additional Php200 million for the completion of the P18km Bitnung-Belance project. The initial Php130 million fund was used to complete 5.22km. with the Php200 million to be used to complete the remaining 13.382Km. The completion of the road will facilitate access to upland farmers to Nueva Vizcaya's market centers for their mandarins, oranges, "yacon" and other upland crops. Such access will encourage intensive and expanded production of these commodities. *(PIA Press Release)*
- DAR and several municipalities in the province of Nueva Vizcaya have allocated Php112.8M for the rehabilitation, construction and improvement of existing irrigation systems that would benefit 1,266 farmers. *(PIA Press Release)*

ANNEX

Table 1
LBP Outstanding Loans
As of March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009
In Million Pesos

PROVINCES	March 31, 2008		March 31, 2009		Growth Rate (%)
	O/S Balance	% Share	O/S Balance	% Share	
1. Batanes	76.566	2.02	75.490	1.53	-1.41
2. Cagayan	842.436	22.18	923.772	18.70	9.65
3. Isabela	2,310.843	60.83	3,209.568	64.95	38.89
4. Nueva Vizcaya	409.420	10.78	522.289	10.57	27.57
5. Quirino	159.488	4.20	210.108	4.25	31.74
TOTAL	3,798.753	100	4,941.227	100	30.07

Source: LBP-RMC

Table 2
LBP Agricultural Loan Releases
As of March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009
(In Million Pesos)

PROVINCES	March 31, 2008		March 31, 2009		Growth Rate (%)
	O/S Balance	% Share	O/S Balance	% Share	
1. Batanes	0.905	0.20	0.910	0.21	0.55
2. Cagayan	38.517	8.58	74.398	17.46	93.16
3. Isabela	346.304	77.10	266.996	62.67	-22.90
4. Nueva Vizcaya	47.369	10.55	57.859	13.58	22.15
5. Quirino	16.064	3.58	25.892	6.08	61.18
TOTAL	449.159	100	426.055	100	-5.14

Source: LBP-RMC

Table 3
LBP Loan Purposes
As of March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009
(In Million Pesos)

LOAN PURPOSE	March 31, 2008		March 31, 2009		Growth Rate (%)
	O/S Balance	% Share	O/S Balance	% Share	
Agri-Agra Loans					
1.SMEs	1,066.488	28.07	1,097.802	22.22	2.94
2. Micro Finance	386.209	10.17	631.620	12.97	63.54
3. LGU Loans	921.152	24.25	980.215	19.84	6.41
4. Small Farmers and Fisherfolks	1,082.339	28.49	1,733.947	35.09	60.20
5. Livelihood Loans	275.689	7.26	425.464	8.61	54.33
Subtotal	3,731.877	98.24	4,869.048	98.54	30.47
Non-Agri Loans					
1.LGU Loans	64.424	1.70	65.747	1.33	2.05
2.Other Loans	2.452	0.06	6.432	0.13	162.32
Subtotal	66.876	1.76	72.179	1.46	7.93
Regional Total	3,798.753	100	4,941.227	100	30.07

Source: LBP-RMC

Table 4
DBP Loan Releases and Outstanding Loans
1st Quarter, 2008 and 2009

PROVINCE/BRANCH	LOAN RELEASES		OUTSTANDING LOANS	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Cagayan	253	134,922	22,498	443,163
<i>Aparri</i>	253	4,272	10,167	115,200
<i>Tuguegarao</i>	0	130,650	12,331	327,963
Isabela	78,023	171,609	1,189,046	618,534
<i>Ilagan</i>	78,023	171,609	1,189,046	618,534

Nueva Vizcaya	5,891	5,505	32,637	94,964
<i>Solano</i>	5,891	5,508	32,637	94,964
TOTAL	84,167	312,039	1,224,181	1,156,661

Source: DBP-RMC

Table 5
DBP Loan Purposes
1st Quarter 2008 and 2009

LOAN PURPOSE	2008	2009
Agri-Agra Loans		
1. SMEs	9,245	8,136
2. LGU Loans		
3. Small Farmers and Fisher folks		
4. Livelihood Loans		
Subtotal	9,245	8,136
Non Agri-Agra Loans		
1. LGU Loans	342,323	484,660
2. GOCCs	29,474	30,000
3. Other Loans	863,139	633,865
Subtotal	1,234,936	1,148,525
Regional Total	1,244,181	1,156,661

Source: DBP-RMC

Table 6
Business Name Registration, By Province
1st Quarter, 2008 and 1st Quarter, 2009

Province	Number of Registered Firms		Investment Generated (In Millions)		Employment Generated	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Cagayan	1,554	1,907	319,656,587	337,476,700	3,173	3,506
Isabela	1,439	1,606	560,364,136	378,051,414	3,092	4,497
Nueva Vizcaya	436	491	1,039,339,660	144,774,000	1,254	1,448
Quirino	142	246	42,025,132	36,892,500	334	418
Batanes	97	97	23,397,525	15,090,500	172	161
Total	3,668	4,347	1,984,783,040	912,285,114	8,025	10,030

Source: DTI-RO2

Table 7
Business Name Registration, By Industry Sector
1st Quarter, 2008 and 1st Quarter, 2009

INDUSTRY	Number of Registered Firms		Investment Generated (In Million Pesos)		Employment Generated	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Manufacturing	250	393	74,754,610	56,961,398	958	908
Agri-Based Production	27	33	36,340,154	12,479,000	54	236
Construction	26	10	29,529,525	14,689,000	154	64
Trading	2,179	2,129	1,510,488,156	424,875,082	4,051	4,800
Services	1,186	1,782	370,010,749	402,280,634.75	2,808	4,022
Total	3,668	4,347	1,984,783,040	912,285,115	8,025	10,030

Source:DTI-RO2

Table 8
Registered Enterprises at CSEZFP by Nature of Business
As of March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009
Investment Amounts in Projection

Nature of Business	Number of Locators		Actual Capital Investment		Employment Generated		Status of Operation	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Importation and Trading of Used Vehicles	1	1	8,309,475	8,309,475	19	19	1	1
Trading of Used Vehicles	10	11	86,489,337	86,749,694	419	463	7	8
Interactive Gaming	1	1	361,654,736	741,411,954	60	70	1	
Interactive Gaming Support Services/Service Provider	43	45	2,199,608,444	1,549,751,946	4137	4438	31	33
Tourism and Resort Services	2	2	29,133,457	27,133,529	21	19	2	2
Aviation Service/Air Charter Services	2	2	3,462,700	3,462,700	21	21	1 start up (1 provisional)	1 start up (1 provisional)
Helicopter Charter Services	1	1	41,936,000	41,936,000	15	15	provisional	start up
Software Development, Technical and Support Services	1	1	1,107,250	1,710,441	9	9	1	1

Processing and Exportation of sand, gravel, armored rocks, and limestones	2	2	134,597,412	134,597,412	47	14	start up	start up
Mining and Quarrying	4	4	310,041,467	485,041,467	202	194	3 start up (1 provisional)	
Construction	1	1	47,872,910	106,530,818	545	342	1	1
Telecommunications Provider	1	1	120,000,000	120,000,000	15	15	1	1
International Fishing	1	1	190,394,246	190,394,246	20	20	1	1
Management Services	1	1	7,198,388	7,198,388	4	6	1	1
Leisure Facilities Operation	3	3	6,736,161	166,811,629	29	668	2 operational (1 start up)	3
Continuation of Table 8								
Real Estate	6	6	192,161,813	192,161,813	38	38	start up	start up
Agro-industrial	1	1	75,000,000	75,000,000	192	192	start up	start up
Banking	2	2	10,150,000	10,150,000	13	13	start up	1 operational
Gaming Operations	1	2	10,000,000	10,312,000	102	105	start up	1 start up (1 provisional)
Internet Service Provider and Data Center Housing	1	1	120,000,000	120,000,000	15	15	start up	start up
Petroleum products and Services		1	200,000,000	125,000	30	7		provisional
LPG Refilling Station		1		1,125,000		29		provisional
Port Operations		1		200,000,000		30		start up
TOTAL	86	92	4,155,853,796	4,279,913,512	5,593	6,742	48	51

Source: CEZA

Area Harvested (has.)	48,418	50,109	65,079	73,522	14,300	13,332	5,915	3,200
Irrigated	28,979	27,601	59,600	66,854	12,500	11,560	4,860	2,950
Rainfed	19,439	22,508	5,479	6,668	1,800	1,772	1,055	250
Yield/Ha. (MT./Ha.)	3.29	3.50	4.18	4.21	3.97	4.01	3.67	4.10
Irrigated	3.90	4.06	4.29	4.33	4.12	4.16	3.88	4.20
Rainfed	2.37	2.81	3.00	3.03	2.94	3.02	2.69	2.97

Source: BAS, Region 02

Table 11
Corn Production, By Province
Region 2: 1st Quarter, 2008 and 1st Quarter, 2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Production (MT)	411,949	465,951	13.11
White	24,076	22,103	(8.19)
Yellow	387,873	443,848	14.43
Area Harvested (Has.)	103,376	126,821	22.68
White	8,700	9,469	8.84
Yellow	94,676	117,352	23.95

Yield/Hectare (MT./Ha.)	3.98	3.67	(7.79)
White	2.77	2.33	(15.88)
Yellow	4.10	3.78	(7.80)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 12
Production in High-Value Commercial Crops
Region 2: 1st Quarter, 2008 and 1st Quarter, 2009

Commodity	Production (MT)		% Change
	2008	2009	
Mango	32.42	19.2	(40.78)
Banana	44429.64	46096.68	3.75
Pineapple	1205.73	1000	(17.06)
Calamansi	763.84	685.71	(10.23)
Mongo	858.53	687.45	(19.93)
Peanut	429.01	466.3	8.69
Cabbage	507.49	545.17	7.42
Eggplant	5795.3	6276.98	8.31
Tomato	2222.3	2505.04	12.72
Garlic	119.01	127.08	6.78

Onion	673.86	776.73	15.27
Camote	5590.14	5136.43	(8.12)
Cassava	1689.35	1852.63	9.67

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 13
Livestock and Poultry Production
Region 2: 1st Quarter, 2008 and 1st Quarter, 2009

Commodity	Cagayan Valley		% Change
	2008	2009	
Carabao	2,504	2,364	(5.59)
Cattle	3,380	3,213	(4.94)
Swine	19,176	18,107	(5.57)
Chicken	8,747	9,290	6.21
Broiler	4,825	5,611	16.29
Layer	254	183	(27.95)
Native/improved	3,501	3,314	(5.34)
Other chicken	167	182	8.98
Duck	1,000	1,045	4.50
Goat			

	560	570	1.79
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Source: BAS-RO2

Table 14
Fisheries Production, By Sector, in Metric Tons
Region 2: 1st Quarter, 2008 and 1st Quarter, 2009

	1 st Qtr, 2008	1 st Qtr, 2009	Inc/(Dec) %
CAGAYAN VALLEY	18,355.36	17,372.29	5.66
<i>Commercial</i>	5,643.49	5,654.94	(3.39)
<i>Municipal</i>	10,212.09	9,057.30	12.75
Marine	7,048.45	6,257.17	12.65
Inland	3,163.64	2,800.13	12.98
<i>Aquaculture</i>	2,679.78	2,660.05	0.74

Source: BAS –RO2

Table 15
Metallic and Non-Metallic Production
Region 02, 1st Quarter, 2008 and 2009

COMMODITY/PROVINCE	PRODUCTION	
	2008	2009
SAND AND GRAVEL (cu.m)		
Cagayan	45,377.17	50,043.00
Isabela	75,093.00	43,784.00
Quirino	5,776.00	20,493.00
Nueva Vizcaya	37,937.50	105,651.00
TOTAL	164,183.67	219,971
MAGNETITE SAND (MT)		
Cagayan		1,500.00

MANGANESE(MT)		
Nueva Vizcaya	325.00	
TOTAL	164,183.67	217,721.00
PEBBLES (cu.m)		
Cagayan	305.00	110.00
EARTH MATERIAL (cu.m)		
Cagayan		500.00
BOULDERS (cu.m)		
Cagayan	250.00	1,300.00
Nueva Vizcaya	1,777.00	4,951.00
TOTAL	2,027.00	6,251.00

Source:MGB-RO2

Table 16
Consumer Price Indices/Inflation by Commodity Group (2000=100)
Region 2: 1st Quarter 2008 and 2009

Commodity Group	2008	2009	Inflation (%)
All Items	141.80	154.8	9.17
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	140.53	160.2	14.0
Clothing	121.37	125.0	2.99
Housing and Repairs	126.30	133.2	5.46
Fuel, Light and Water	189.77	181.5	4.36
Services	126.67	160.6	26.77
Miscellaneous	117.03	121.5	3.82

Source: NSO

Table 17
Employment Status, Region 02
January Labor Force Survey, 2008 and 2009
(In Thousand Except Rates)

INDICATOR	2008	2009	% CHANGE
Household Population 15 years and over	2,092	2,130	1.82
Labor Force	1,391	1,407	1.15
Employed	1,343	1,367	1.79
Under Employed	279	193	(30.8)
Visibly	190	NA	
Unemployed	48	41	(14.6)
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.1	
Employment Rate (%)	96.5	97.1	
Underemployment Rate (%)	20.8	14.1	
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	2.9	

Source: BLES

Table 18
Status of CLEEP Implementation as of March 31, 2009

Program/Agency	Accomplishment	
	No. of Jobs Generated	No. of Individuals Employed
KANAN (DPWH)	503	1,509
ISLA (DOLE)	197	171
TUPAD (DOLE)	558	558
BANTAY GUBAT (DENR)	815	815
UPLAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (DENR)	573	573

CASH FOR WORK PROGRAM (DSWD)	3	105
PROVISION OF FOOD FOR WORK	271	271
IRRIGATION REPAIR (DA-NIA)	2,906	3,633
DISTRIBUTION OF FINGERLINGS (BFAR)	27	
DISTRIBUTION OF FISHING GEARS AND PARAPHERNALIA (BFAR)	54	
FOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE MAKING	25	25

Source: Agency Reports