

ECONOMY

4.1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

1. The Primary Sector

The primary sector of the economy that extracts or harvests products from the earth such as raw materials and basic foods. Activities associated with primary economic activity includes agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing, and quarrying. The packaging and processing of raw materials are also considered to be part of this sector.

2. Agricultural Crops

A crop is a plant or plant product that can be grown and harvested for profit or subsistence. By use, crops fall into six categories: food crops, feed crops, fiber crops, oil crops, ornamental crops, and industrial crops. -
(<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/crop/>)

3. Agricultural Croplands

Agricultural lands as stated in Guide to Ecological Profiling are lands devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities, and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons, whether natural or juridical, and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, or industrial land (RA 8435). Agricultural production is the growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries (except those of forest trees), bulb vegetables and flowers, and the production of coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber; livestock and livestock products, honey rabbits, fur-bearing animals, silkworm, cocoons, etc. Forestry and fishery production carried on as an ancillary activity on an agricultural holding is also considered as agricultural production (Bureau of Agricultural Statistics).

The agricultural areas of the province are composed of rice irrigated; rice non-irrigated, corn, banana, high value crops, and coconut. The rice irrigated lands are located in the municipalities of Ampatuan, Datu Abdullah Sangki, Shariff Aguak, Datu Unsay, and Datu Saudi Ampatuan which irrigated by the Kabulnan River Irrigation System (KRIS). The

other rice-irrigated lands are located in the municipalities of Pagalungan, Datu Montawal, Datu Paglas, Guindulungan, Talayan, Sultan sa Barungis, Salipada K. Pendatun and South Upi

Coconut is widely planted in the municipalities of Talayan, Guindulungan, Kabuntalan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, and Datu Piang.

The province has a banana plantation in the municipalities of Datu Abdullah Sangki, Ampatuan and Guindulungan.

4. Crop Production

Crop production is the major component of agricultural activities in Maguindanao del Sur. The province is also considered as the top producer of rice and corn in the region.

5. Rice

The total rice production in the province of Maguindanao del Sur is 325,477.61 metric ton with a land area of 158, 51.77 hectares. It has an average yield of 4.16 metric tons per hectares, classified as irrigated, rain fed and upland production. The municipality of Datu Paglas has massive area of production with a total area of 7,926.32 hectares, and has a yield of 36,144.04 metric tons, Buluan Municipality of has the least area of production with an area of 1,026 hectares with 3,717.02 metric ton of production

Table 4.1 Rice Production in Maguindanao, 2021

RICE PRODUCTION DATA 2021			
Province/ Municipality	2021		
	Area Harvested (ha)	Ave. Yield (mt/ha)	Production (mt)
Maguindanao Del Sur	77,904.43	4.18	325,477.61
Ampatuan	5,508.00	4.95	27,264.60
Buluan	1,026.80	3.62	3,717.02
Datu Abdullah Sangki	5,989.10	4.75	28,448.23
Datu Anngal Midtimbang	1,133.15	3.34	3,784.72
Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	1,493.43	3.40	5,077.66
Datu Montawal	3,936.36	4.84	19,051.96
Datu Paglas	7,926.32	4.56	36,144.04
Datu Piang	2,365.50	3.20	7,569.60
Datu Salibo	1,134.73	2.75	3,120.49
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	3,636.86	4.82	17,529.67
Datu Unsay	2,794.52	4.85	13,553.42
Gen. SKPendatun	4,567.55	2.75	12,560.75
Guindulungan	2,245.70	4.93	11,071.30
Mamasapano	4,735.30	4.53	21,450.91
Mangudadatu	1,072.75	3.30	3,540.08
Pagalungan	3,176.55	4.88	15,501.56
Paglat	1,587.65	2.84	4,508.93
Pandag	1,488.90	3.35	4,987.82
Rajah Buayan	1,669.15	3.10	5,174.37
Shariff Aguak	5,167.52	4.84	25,010.80
Shariff Saidona Mustapha	3,450.19	4.73	16,319.40
South Upi	1,761.65	3.40	5,989.61
Sultan Sa Barongis	5,629.92	3.20	18,015.73
Talayan	4,406.84	3.65	16,084.97

6. Corn

Corn production in the province marked a total area of 52,453.70 hectares with production in metric tons of 205,793.47 it has an average yield of 3.92 m.t/ hectares. The municipality of South Upi has a massive area of production with a total area of 7,876 hectares, it has a yield of 35,442 metric tons, while Shariff Aguak Municipality of has the least area of production with an area of 44 hectares with an 162.80 metric ton of production.

Table 4.2 Corn Production in Maguindanao, 2015-2018

Province/ Municipality	CORN PRODUCTION DATA 2021		
	2021		
	Area Harvested (ha)	Ave. Yield (mt/ha)	Production (mt)
Maguindanao del Sur	52,453.70	3.92	205,793.47
Ampatuan	2,498.00	4.90	12,240.20
Buluan	1,108.00	4.20	4,653.60
Datu Abdullah Sangki	3,396.30	3.90	13,245.57
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	1,169.50	4.10	4,794.95
Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	3,089.00	3.90	12,047.10
Datu Montawal	2,367.00	3.50	8,284.50
Datu Paglas	2,036.00	4.10	8,347.60
Datu Piang	509.00	3.80	1,934.20
Datu Salibo	226.00	3.10	700.60
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	891.00	3.10	2,762.10
Datu Unsay	551.00	3.10	1,708.10
Gen. SKPendatun	216.50	3.50	757.75
Guindulungan	677.50	3.60	2,439.00
Kabuntalan	325.00	3.25	1,056.25
Mamasapano	2,220.00	3.30	7,326.00
Mangudadatu	391.00	4.40	1,720.40
Pagalungan	3,567.50	4.10	14,626.75
Paglat	223.00	3.80	847.40
Pandag	136.60	4.40	601.04

Parang	395.00	3.50	1,382.50
Rajah Buayan	751.80	3.70	2,781.66
Shariff Aguak	44.00	3.70	162.80
Shariff Saidona	607.00	3.30	2,003.10
South Upi	7,876.00	4.50	35,442.00
Sultan Sa Barongis	203.00	3.50	710.50
Talayan	3,955.00	3.80	15,029.00

7. Industrial/Commercial Crops

The most industrial and commercial crops in the province were Kangkong, Oil Palm, Banana and Coconut. Among these HVCC, Swamp Cabbage or Kangkong ranked 1st in average yield per hectare which produced 37.88 metric tons in 2018 followed by Banana with 23.87 metric tons.

Table 4.3 High Valued Commercial Crops Production in Maguindanao 2015-2018

Commodity	2015			2016		
	Area Harvested (has.)	Vol. of Production (MT)	Ave. Yield /Has.	Area Harvested (has.)	Vol. of Production (MT)	Ave. Yield /Has.
Coconut	109,752.40	664,087.53	6.05	113,045.00	706,927.20	6.25
Banana (all variety)	18,192.00	373,762.94	20.54	18,225.00	378,486.85	20.77
Oil Palm (Fresh Fruit Bunch)	2,318.00	22,760.00	9.82	2,450.00	23,101.00	9.43
Kangkong	442.00	16,308.20	36.90	441.00	16,630.30	37.71
Rubber (cuplump)	2,015.00	1,285.00	0.64	2,015.00	1,215.00	0.60
Mango	12,465.00	8,679.60	0.70	12,465.00	9,233.00	0.74
Cassava	1,000.00	4,235.80	4.24	1,990.00	4,235.40	2.13
Coffee	4,268.00	3,431.95	0.80	4,258.00	3,401.85	0.80
Mung Bean/Monggo	1,748.00	2,531.75	1.45	1,748.00	2,530.60	1.45

Commodity	2017			2018		
	Area Harvested (has.)	Vol. of Production (MT)	Ave. Yield /Has.	Area Harvested (has.)	Vol. of Production (MT)	Ave. Yield /Has.
Coconut	113,046.00	716,753.25	6.34	113,046.00	743,368.37	6.58
Banana (all variety)	18,225.00	414,276.00	22.73	18,247.00	435,532.00	23.87
Oil Palm (Fresh Fruit Bunch)	2,455.00	23,435.18	9.55	2,455.00	24,905.00	10.14
Kangkong	444.00	16,830.00	37.90	451.00	17,082.00	37.88

Rubber (cuplump)	2,015.00	1,169.25	0.58	2,015.00	1,189.44	0.59
Mango	12,465.00	9,742.95	0.78	12,475.00	11,844.15	0.95
Cassava	2,490.00	5,122.40	2.06	2,071.00	5,501.95	2.66
Coffee	4,257.00	3,145.70	0.74	4,257.00	3,230.07	0.76
Mung Bean/Monggo	1,749.00	2,530.60	1.45	1,754.00	2,629.20	1.50

8. Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and Poultry Inventory refers to the actual number of animals (in head) present in the farm as of a specific reference date, also called as livestock and poultry numbers, stocks or population (Philippine Statistics Authority). Livestock and poultry have generated considerable interest among farmers as one of the profitable components of the farming system in the province. These play a vital role in agriculture, not only do they produce food directly, but for many smallholder farmers, these can be a ready source of cash to buy the inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides) they need to increase their crop production.

In 2019, the province of Maguindanao del Sur has of 19,073 Heads of Carabao, 37,051 Heads of Cattle, 41,165 Heads of Goat, 125,563 heads of Chicken and 87,321 heads of Duck.

The 2018 inventory data still composes the then 36 municipalities, thus the decrease in number.

Table 4.4 Livestock and Poultry Inventory Per Head, 2018-2019

Type of Livestock/Poultry	Number of Heads	
	2018	2019
Carabao (All Breed)	77,759	19,073
Cattle (All Breed)	6,521	37,051
Goat (All Breed)	10,552	41,165
Swine	2,431	1,214
Chicken	98,950	125,563
Duck	50,435	87,321

9. Fisheries

Fisheries refer to all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas, including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resource thereof while fisheries production - is the quantity of fish unloaded in the landing center,

caught in inland bodies of water and/or harvested/produced from aquafarms; presented in metric tons (Philippine Statistics Authority).

Fishery is also one of the vital areas of agriculture sector in the province since it is also one of the main sources of livelihood and food production. The volume of fish production in the province in year 2018 are Classified into aquaculture (111,613.43m.t.), commercial (708.22m.t.), Marine Municipal (7,594.70m. t.), Inland Fishery (22,973.06 m.t.) and Seaweeds (96,809.65 m.t). It is evident that the fish production in Maguindanao is increasing.

Table 4.5 Fish Production in Maguindanao, 2015-2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Aquaculture		101,836.62	105,286.95	111,613.43
Commercial	567.16	567.88	694.12	708.22
Marine Municipal	6,969.11	7,146.97	7,369.25	7,594.70
Inland Municipal	20,783.24	19,611.07	21,033.42	22,973.06
Seaweeds		90,809.49	93,773.78	96,809.65

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Consumption includes food prepared at home and consumed at home by household members, delivered/take-home food from outside (bought or free) and consumed at home by the household members, food prepared at home and consumed outside by household members, and food prepared and eaten in food establishment.

Annual Per Capita Consumption Per Commodity

Rice and Corn

Annual per capita consumption of rice in Maguindanao averaged 140.333 kilograms. Households in the urban barangays of Maguindanao consume larger quantity of rice at 145.62 kilograms compared to households in the rural barangay that consume 140.298 kilograms of plain rice. Meanwhile, Corn consumption in Maguindanao was estimated at 4.93 kilograms per person a year where rural households consumes higher amount of corn at 4.93 kilograms compared to urban household consumption at 4.19 kilograms per person a year.

Table 4.6 Estimated Annual Per Capita Consumption by Commodity: Maguindanao 2017

COMMODITY	MAGUINDANAO	URBAN BRGYS	RURAL BRGYS
<i>Rice and Corn</i>			
Rice (plain)	140.333	145.622	140.298
Corn	4.929	4.191	4.934
<i>Root Crops</i>			
Sweet Potato	5.666	0.975	5.697
Cassava	1.822	1.392	1.825
Gabi	0.912	0.277	0.916
White Potato	0.152	0.552	0.149
<i>Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments</i>			
Ampalaya	1.805	2.892	1.798
Eggplant	3.684	3.096	3.688
Chayote	1.655	1.964	1.653
Gourd(Upo)	0.471	1.421	0.464
Squash	1.93	2.981	1.923
Okra	0.453	1.036	0.449
Carrots	0.212	0.116	0.212
Cabbage	0.352	1.228	0.346
Pechay	1.756	3.16	1.747
Stringbeans	2.218	2.484	2.216
Habitchuelas	0.104		0.105
Monggo	0.615	0.331	0.617
Tomato	2.328	1.845	2.332
Onion	1.614	1.759	1.614
Garlic	0.835	1.219	0.832
<i>Fruits</i>			
Banana (except saba)	10.456	7.664	10.475
Saba	10.434	5.434	10.467
Mango	3.889	4.979	3.882

Pineapple	0.113	0.271	0.112
Papaya (ripe)	0.908	2.414	0.898
Calamansi	0.831	0.837	0.831
Livestock and Poultry Products			
Pork	0.494	7.834	0.445
Beef	1.356	1.945	1.352
Carabeef			

Trade and Industry

The investment in the Maguindanao del Sur in all sectors such as manufacturing, trading and services has a total of Php. 250,055,441.00 Million Php in 2022. It posted an increase of 4.41 percent in the total investment in the province.

The succeeding tables shows the investment in the province and number of business name registration per survey conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Table 4.7 Investments Generated Through Business Name Registration, Maguindanao Del Sur: 2020-2022

Type of Industry	Investment (Pesos)		
	2020	2021	2022
Manufacturing	2,236,500.00	3,205,000.00	4,413,500.00
Retailing	18,053,884.00	16,171,500.00	22,123,536.00
Trading	84,430,523.00	29,632,000.00	93,890,605.00
Services	91,011,000.00	30,495,280.00	129,627,800.00
Total	195,731,907.00	79,503,780.00	250,055,441.00

Table 4.8 Total Number of Business Name Registration by Type, Maguindanao Del Sur: 2020-2022

Business Name Registration	Number of Business Name Registration Approved		
	2020	2021	2022
Original	1,475	1,360	2,008
Renewal	23	30	201
Total	1,498	1,390	2,209

TOURISM

Tourism is a multi-facet phenomenon. There are geographical – social – economic & psychological aspects of tourism. Tourism in economics/commerce refers to a complex industry in which various independent units work for single consumer – the tourist, who generates demand or provides a market for many separate – varied & inter-related industries. There are two sectors of tourism according to G. Janta: the dynamic sector and the static sector. The dynamic sector consists of all the economic activities, the community service, the motivation of demand and provision of transport. It includes the activities of tour operators, travel agents, transport undertakers and ancillary services. The static sector consists of demand for accommodation, food and refreshment. In other words, tourism creates a demand or market for different industries.

Sociological approach to the study of tourism is concerned with the impacts of tourists on the people of place of destination, how both – the residents and the tourist react and influence each other. Meanwhile, geographers are interested in three main geographical components of tourism; that is the place of origin, the place of destination and the space en-route. In other words they are interested in the spatial features of the phenomena, viz from where to which place through an area a tourist moves.

“tourism” or “Tourist” word is related to the word “tour” which is derived from the latin word “tornus”: it means a tool for describing a circle or a turner’s wheel. It is from the word “tornos” the notion of a “round tour” or a “package tour” has come in vogue. In 1643, the term was first used in the sense of going round or travelling from places to places, around an excursion, a journey including visits to many places in circuit or sequence, circuitous journey, embracing the principal places of a country or region. (Source: shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in)

Visitor/Tourist Arrivals

As to the Provincial Tourism Office, 10,333 visitors/tourists visit the province in 2022. 60 percent of the recorded arrivals are for tourist attractions that translates to visitor arrivals. Among the municipalities in Maguindanao del Sur, Pagalungan is the most tourist visited place with 3,529 visitors. This is due to its abundance in natural resources.

Table 4.9 Tourist Arrival by Type of Business, Maguindanao Del Sur: 2022

MUNICIPALITY	PURPOSE OF ARRIVAL		
	ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT	TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	M.I.C.E (MEETING, INCENTIVES, CONVENTION, EXHIBITION)
Ampatuan	-	3,460	-
DATU ABDULLAH SANGKI	-	1,808	-
DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN	-	750	-
DATU HOFFER	-	-	411
MAMASAPANO	-	-	330
PAGALUNGAN	-	-	3,529
SOUTH UPI	45	-	-
Total	45	6,018	4,270

Festivals

Table 4.10 List of Festivals by Date and Municipality, Maguindanao Del Sur

Municipality	Foundation Day Date	FESTIVAL Name & Date	Please put(✓)(X) With Resolution (✓) Without Resolution (X)
1.AMPATUAN	August 28, 1959	KANDULANG Festival – Aug.28,2020	✓
2. BULUAN	April 9, 1936	KALURAN Festival	Proposed
3. DATU ABDULLAH SANGKI	August 20, 2004	KAGALAWAN Festival – Sept. 26, 2016	✓
4 DATU ANGGAL MIDTIMBANG	November 23	KAPAMAGAYON FESTIVAL Nov. 22	✓
5. DATU HOFFER AMPATUAN	July 30	None	X
6. DATU MONTAWAL	March 18, 2000	PASTIL FESTIVAL – March 17, 2012	✓
7. DATU PAGLAS	November 27,1972	None	X
8. DATU PIANG	November 24, 1936	KULINTANG FESTIVAL- Nov. 25, 2017	✓
9. DATU SALIBO	August 18	LANA TIDTU Festival	Proposed
10. DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN	July 9, 2003	KAB'LALA Festival – (Proposed)	X
11. DATU UNSAY	July 7,2003	None	X
12. GSKP	January 27, 1991	LIGAWASAN Festival	Proposed
13. GUINDULUNGAN	May 5, 2004	LINIGIL Festival – May 5, 2004	✓
14. MAMASAPANO	October 30, 1998	KANDULI Festival	✓

15. MANGUDADATU	January 29, 2017	TARUK Festival	X
16. PAGALUNGAN	August 14, 1947	ALUAN Festival	✓
17. PAGLAT	September 29, 2001	AWANG-AWANG Festival	✓
18. PANDAG	January 12, 2007	None	X
19. RAJAHBUAYAN	September 4, 2004	KABALUKAN Festival	✓
20. SHARIFF AGUAK	September 11, 1964	PANDALA Festival	✓
21. SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	August 18, 1999	None	X
22. SOUTH UPI	September 22, 1976	SULAGAD Festival	✓
23. SULTAN SA BARONGIS	July 14, 1960	TUBAW Festival- October 29	✓
24. TALAYAN	September 22, 1976	INTI DODOL Festival	✓

