

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
MIMAROPA Region Calapan City

ANNUAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATIONER 2021

I. Macroeconomy

A. 2020 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Based on the 2020 regional accounts released by PSA, the region's economy contracted from 4.3 percent in 2019 to -7.6 percent in 2020 (refer to Table 1). This was the first time since 2001 that the regional economy has plunged and when PSA revised and rebased the regional accounts.

The negative growth rate in 2020 was the lowest rate achieved by the region over the last two decades, beating the next-worst region's economic performance of 0.8 percent growth rate in 2010. This negative growth, nonetheless, was still higher by 2.0 percentage points than the national average of -9.6 percent in 2020.

Similar to 2019, the 2020 target in the updated regional development plan (RDP), which was set at a range of 5.3 percent to 6.3 percent, was not achieved.

Among the 17 regions that posted contracted growths, MIMAROPA ranked 6th, whereas Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) ranked first in terms of growth rate.

On the other hand, MIMAROPA ranked 13th among regions with a significant decrease in growth rate from 2019 to 2020 with 11.9 percentage points. Central Luzon, National Capital Region, and Cagayan Valley were the top three regions with significant decrease in growth rate.

While all major sectors contracted, the deceleration in the industry and services sectors weighed heavily on the region's economy. Among the major sectors, Services recorded the lowest contraction of 9.2 percent. This was followed by Industry Sector with -8.2 percent, and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing with -2.2 percent.

This can be attributed to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the imposition of community quarantine in the entire country. Generally, community quarantine guidelines allow private and commercial establishments offering basic necessities to remain operational. These include establishments providing services related to food, health, banking, and financial remittances, basic utilities on communications,

power, and water, among others. This means that losses in these sectors are likely to be lower.

Table 1. Economic Performance by Sector and Subsector, MIMAROPA, 2019-2020 (at constant 2018 prices, in percent except GVA)

Sector/Subsector	2019 GVA (In P'000)	2020 GVA (In P '000)	Contribution to GRDP growth	Percent distribution		Growth Rate	
			19-20	2019	2020	18-19	19-20
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	70,293,568	68,770,540	(0.4)	18.2	19.2	4.7	(2.2)
Industry sector	136,989,190	125,715,307	(2.9)	35.4	35.2	2.2	(8.2)
Mining and quarrying	38,672,878	34,587,581	(1.1)	10.0	9.7	(1.5)	(10.6)
Manufacturing	52,385,393	52,147,874	(0.1)	13.5	14.6	14.2	(0.5)
Electricity, steam, water, and waste management	14,630,393	15,058,696	0.1	3.8	4.2	10.3	2.9
Construction	31,300,526	23,921,156	(1.9)	8.1	6.7	(12.1)	(23.6)
Service sector	179,500,874	162,900,159	(4.3)	46.4	45.6	5.8	(9.2)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	49,634,335	48,799,782	(0.2)	12.8	13.7	10.4	(1.7)
Transportation and storage	23,975,062	16,915,896	(1.8)	6.2	4.7	(2.2)	(29.4)
Accommodation and food service activities	13,180,609	7,182,300	(1.6)	3.4	2.0	7.0	(45.5)
Information and communication	11,375,856	12,155,294	0.2	2.9	3.4	8.6	6.9
Financial and insurance activities	17,380,711	18,356,994	0.3	4.5	5.1	10.2	5.6
Real estate and ownership of dwellings	11,166,215	9,837,779	(0.3)	2.9	2.8	2.1	(11.9)
Professional and business services	3,653,060	3,239,280	(0.1)	0.9	0.9	5.2	(11.3)
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	11,586,089	12,083,565	0.1	3.0	3.4	6.1	4.3
Education	19,915,028	18,674,795	(0.30)	5.1	5.2	(0.8)	(6.2)
Human health and social work activities	5,887,729	5,505,876	(0.1)	1.5	1.5	10.7	(6.5)
Other services	11,746,179	10,148,598	(0.4)	3.0	2.8	8.0	(13.6)
Gross Regional Domestic Product	386,783,632	357,386,005	(7.6)	100.0	100.0	4.3	(7.6)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) MIMAROPA

On the other hand, non-essential establishments engaged in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, recreation and entertainment, hotel and accommodations, restaurants, tourism-related businesses, manufacturing, and services activities on non-food and health sectors recorded significant losses.

All subsectors suffered reversal growth except for the following: (a) electricity, steam, water, and waste management; (b) information and

communication; (c) financial and insurance activities; and d) public administration and defense and compulsory social activities. These subsectors still managed to increase at a slower pace. Accommodation and food service activities recorded the highest decline at 45.5 percent.

The industry sector declined by 8.2 percent in 2020 from 2.2 percent growth in 2019, thereby contributing 0.1 percentage point to the -7.6 percent GRDP growth and making up 35.2 percent of the region's economy. All of industry's subsectors recorded contracted growth except electricity, steam, water and waste management with a slowdown growth of 2.9 percent in 2020. An increase in household consumption for basic utilities was reported during the quarantine period as more individuals stayed at home.

Services remained the biggest contributor to the region's economy with a 45.6 percent share in 2020, slightly lower than its 46.4 percent share in 2019. Only three of its subsectors registered slowdown growth: a) information and communication with 6.9 percent from 8.6 percent in 2019; b) financial and insurance activities with 5.6 percent from 10.2 percent in 2019; and c) public administration and defense and compulsory social activities with 4.3 percent from 6.1 percent in 2019.

This can be attributed to the surge in using digital financial platforms during the community quarantine, especially in its early period of implementation. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Governor Benjamin E. Diokno during the Sulong Pilipinas 2021 Partners for Progress Forum held on April 26, 2021, reported an increase in the use of national retail payment system such as PESONet and InstaPay.

The opening and use of digital accounts, like e-wallet and online banking accounts, recorded a significant increase in the volume and value of payments made in 2020 compared to 2019. This can be attributed to the transition from physical banking to digital banking transactions as a result of limited mobility and social distancing measures for the management of the COVID-19 situation. Further, more individuals opened bank accounts to receive cash assistance from the government.

Further, a 30-day grace period for all loans with principal and/or interest due within the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) period without incurring interest, fees, and penalties given by various government financial institutions such as the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS), and PAG-IBIG Fund. The deferment of loan payments lasted for about 3 months. The increased budget allocation for defense to support the Government's pursuit in attaining inclusive and sustainable peace, order, and security and the implementation of the second tranche of the Salary Standardization Law of 2019, which grants salary increase to government employees in 2020, contributed to the increase in growth but at a slower pace.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing plunged from 4.7 percent in 2019 to -2.2 percent in 2020, contributing -0.4 percentage point to the MIMAROPA's economic growth.

B. Prices, CPI, and Inflation Rate

Based on the rebased Consumer Price Index (CPI) released by PSA, MIMAROPA's average inflation rate increased to 4.5 percent in 2021 from 3.9 percent in 2020. This was, however, higher than the national average inflation rate of 3.9 percent. All provinces registered higher inflation rates except Marinduque and Oriental Mindoro. Puerto Princesa City also registered higher inflation rate. Romblon registered the highest inflation rate at 7.6 percent. This was followed by Occidental Mindoro with 7.0 percent. Palawan and Puerto Princesa City recorded the lowest inflation rate at 2.4 percent each (refer to Figure 1). Higher inflation rates may be attributed to the continued threat of COVID-19, with its Delta and Omicron variants, and varied restrictions and alert level systems in public places. This is despite the ongoing vaccination rollout among the population.

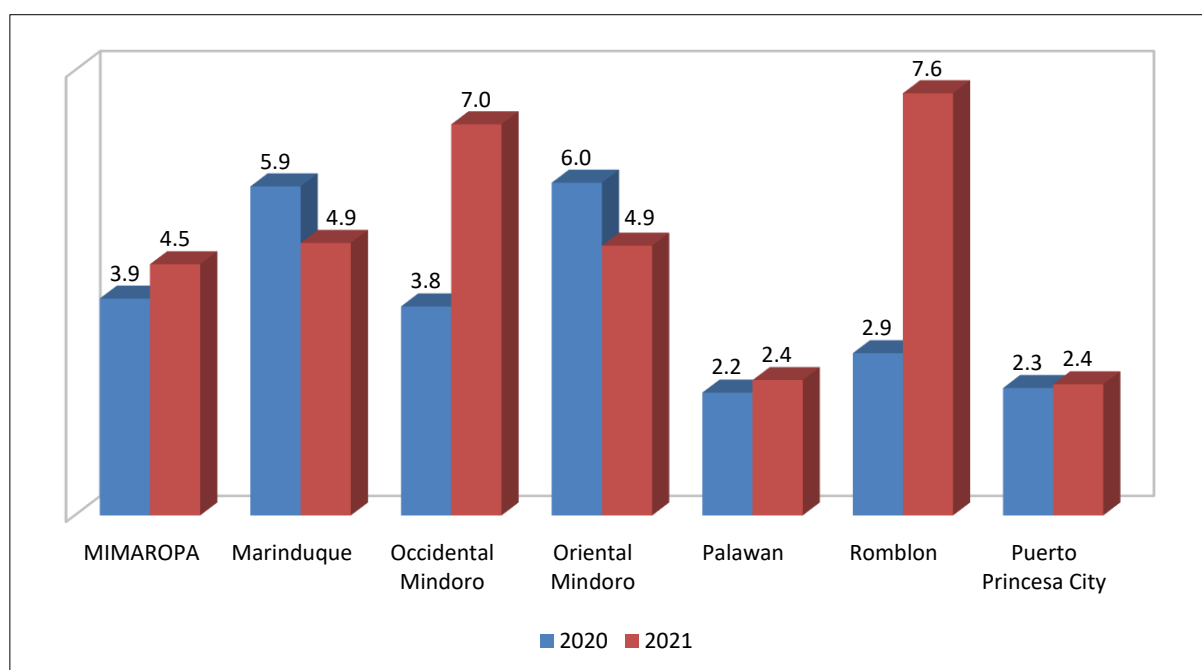


Figure 1. Inflation Rate by Year and Province, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

All commodity groups registered upward price movements compared to previous year's index levels, which contributed to the region's 4.5 percent average inflation rate in 2021 (refer to Table 2). Alcoholic beverages and tobacco's index rose 11.18 percent in 2020 compared to that of the previous year. It also recorded the highest CPI of 176.2. Increases in the indices of financial services at 33.8 percent; transport at 10.2 percent; and clothing and footwear at 6.3 percent also contributed to the 2021 inflation. On the other hand, communication registered the lowest CPI of 102.5.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate, and Purchasing Power of Peso, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Item	Period		Percent Change (2021/2020)
	2020	2021	
Average Consumer Price Index (All Items)	107.9	112.8	4.5
Food	102.3	106.6	4.2
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	102.7	106.9	4.1
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	157.7	176.2	11.8
Non- Food	110.7	115.6	4.4
Clothing and Footwear	108.0	114.8	6.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	112.6	115.6	2.7
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	109.4	113.1	3.4
Health	118.3	123.3	4.2
Transport	107.6	118.6	10.2
Information and Communication	101.3	102.5	1.1
Recreation, Sport and Culture	113.2	115.3	1.9
Education Services	105.4	106.8	1.3
Restaurant and Accommodation Services	114.6	118.5	3.4
Financial Services	100.0	133.8	33.8
Personal Care, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	108.3	112.0	3.5
Average Inflation Rate (%)	3.9	4.5	0.6
Average Purchasing Power of Peso	0.93	0.89	(4.3)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

In terms of selected food items, corn recorded the highest increase in index at 18.4 percent in 2021. This was followed by increase in indices of meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals, and fish and other seafood with 12.4 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. Price indices of all selected food items increased except fruits and nuts, vegetables, corn, milk and other dairy products, and ready-made food and other food products, where price indices decreased by (8.8 percent), (5.2 percent), (2.0 percent), (1.8 percent), and (0.2 percent), respectively.

The purchasing power of peso in the region decreased from last year's 0.93 to 0.89.

C. Labor and Employment

Table 3. Labor and Employment Statistics, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Item	2020	2021		Percent Change/ Difference (2021/2020)
	Oct	Jul	Oct	
Population 15 years old & above (in '000)	2,055	2,088	2,075	0.97
LF Participation Rate (%)	62.0	62.8	62.8	0.82
Employment Rate (%)	92.1	92.9	90.0	(2.11)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	7.1	10.0	2.11
Underemployment Rate (%)	22.2	31.2	26.6	4.40

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

The region's working age population increased by 0.97 percent from 2,055,000 in October 2020 to 2,075,000 in October 2021 (refer to Table 3). The labor force participation rate also increased by 0.82 percentage point from 62.0 percent in October 2020 to 62.8 percent in October 2021.

Employment rate decreased by 2.11 percentage points from 92.1 percent in October 2020 to 90.0 percent in October 2021. The region's employment rate was also lower by 2.59 percentage points compared to the national average employment rate of 92.6 percent. This was mainly attributed to the operational changes in workplace settings for prevention and control measures of COVID-19 virus.

On the other hand, the region's unemployment rate of 10.0 percent was higher by 2.59 percentage points compared to the national average unemployment rate of 7.4 percent. This was also higher by 2.11 percentage points compared to October 2020's 7.9 percent. From 2016-2021 quarterly result of the Labor Force Survey, the unemployment rate in October 2021 was the second highest unemployment rate recorded in the region following the 15.3 percent unemployment rate reported in April 2020. This was mainly attributed to the issuance of the Inter-Agency Task Force Resolution No. 143-A, s. 2021, in October, imposing community quarantine in the region, particularly in the provinces of Romblon and Palawan and weather disturbances and typhoons that hit the region and affected the productivity of farmers and fishermen.

Underemployment rate increased by 4.40 percentage points from 22.2 percent in October 2020 to 26.6 percent in October 2021. This was also higher by 10.56 percentage points compared to the national average underemployment rate of 16.1 percent.

II. Agriculture and Fisheries

The production of agriculture and fishery commodities in the region generally decreased in 2021 mainly due to the decreases in the production of corn and aquaculture.

A. Cereals

Palay production in MIMAROPA increased by 3.56 percent, from 1,183,149.82 metric tons (MT) in 2020 to 1,225,284.16 MT in 2021. This may be attributed to the 18.37 percent increase in production in Occidental Mindoro. Palawan was the highest contributor to the region's palay production with a share of 33.32 percent. This was followed by Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro with shares of 32.23 percent and 29.95 percent, respectively. All provinces in the region recorded an increase in palay production except Oriental Mindoro and Romblon.

Table 4. Palay production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Province	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Marinduque	18,273.00	18,494.00	1.21
Occidental Mindoro	310,004.00	366,951.70	18.37
Oriental Mindoro	430,966.82	394,864.51	(8.38)
Palawan	387,172.00	408,272.95	5.45
Romblon	36,734.00	36,701.00	(0.09)
Total	1,183,149.82	1,225,284.16	3.56

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

Corn production in the region also declined by 4.87 percent from 121,201.15 MT in 2020 to 115,297.02 MT in 2021. Occidental Mindoro remained the highest contributor to the region's corn production with a share of 76.43 percent. This was followed by Palawan with 18 percent and Oriental Mindoro with 4.06 percent contribution to the region's corn production. All provinces recorded decrease in corn production except Marinduque that registered a significant increase of 51.90 percent.

Table 5. Corn production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Province	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Marinduque	570.76	867.00	51.90
Occidental Mindoro	89,980.00	88,116.00	(2.07)
Oriental Mindoro	5,391.39	4,683.02	(13.14)
Palawan	23,716.00	20,375.00	(14.09)
Romblon	1,543.00	1,256.00	(18.60)
Total	121,201.15	115,297.02	(4.87)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

B. Major Crops

In 2021, production of all major crops increased except garlic which significantly decreased by 69.35 percent from 1,149.51 MT produced in 2020 to 352.32 MT produced in 2021.

Banana production increased by 7.72 percent from 62,574.73 MT produced in 2020 to 67,404.95 MT produced in 2021. Calamansi production also increased by 9.70 percent from 35,392.35 MT produced in 2020 to 38,825.89 MT produced in 2021. Coconut production increased by 5.79 percent from 759,368.93 MT in 2020 to 803,357.35 MT in 2021.

Onion production significantly increased by 43.97 percent from 33,629.85 MT produced in 2020 to 48,418.52 MT produced in 2021. Moreover, cashew production slightly increased by 0.53 percent from 249,023.78 MT in 2020 to 250,346.43 MT in 2021.

Arrowroot production increased by 4.73 percent from 1,492.88 MT produced in 2020 to 1,563.42 produced in 2021. The region's cacao

production also increased by 28.78 percent from 105.23 MT produced in 2020 to 135.52 MT produced in 2021.

Cassava production increased by 12.36 percent from 19,260.38 MT produced in 2020 to 21,641.58 MT produced in 2021. Mango production also increased by 17.02 percent from 18,085.66 MT in 2020 to 21,163.04 MT produced in 2021.

Table 6. Major crops production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Crop	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Banana	62,574.73	67,404.95	7.72
Calamansi	35,392.35	38,825.89	9.70
Coconut	759,368.93	803,357.35	5.79
Onion	33,629.85	48,418.52	43.97
Garlic	1,149.51	352.32	(69.35)
Cashew	249,023.78	250,346.43	0.53
Arrowroot	1,492.88	1,563.42	4.73
Cacao	105.23	135.52	28.78
Cassava	19,260.38	21,641.58	12.36
Mango	18,085.66	21,163.04	17.02

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

C. Livestock

Livestock production in the region increased by 14.95 percent from 2020 to 2021. Hog production, which accounts for 83.40 percent share of the total livestock outputs of the region, increased by 14.93 percent. Carabao and cattle production also increased by 11.74 percent and 24.97 percent, respectively. Only goat production registered a decrease of 13.76 percent from 2,432.17 MT produced in 2020 to 2,097.47 MT produced in 2021.

Table 7. Livestock production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Livestock	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Carabao (live wt.)	4,777.85	5,338.77	11.74
Cattle (live wt.)	8,652.27	10,812.71	24.97
Hog (live wt.)	79,794.14	91,710.58	14.93
Goat (live wt.)	2,432.17	2,097.47	(13.76)
Total	95,656.43	109,959.53	14.95

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

D. Poultry

Poultry production increased by 9.45 percent from 19,198.72 MT produced in 2020 to 21,013.02 MT produced in 2021. Around 54.55 percent of poultry produced was chicken. Both chicken and chicken eggs production increased by 5.16 percent and 13.96 percent, respectively. Also, duck and duck eggs production increased by 14.73 percent and 31.97 percent, respectively.

Table 8. Poultry production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Poultry	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Chicken (live wt.)	10,905.00	11,467.69	5.16
Chicken Eggs	7,437.91	8,476.59	13.96
Duck (live wt.)	351.89	403.72	14.73
Duck Eggs	503.92	665.02	31.97
Total	19,198.72	21,013.02	9.45

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

E. Commercial Fishery

The production of commercial fisheries increased by 7.59 percent in 2021. The provinces of Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro registered increase in commercial fisheries production with 51.57 percent and 9.37 percent, respectively. The remaining three provinces recorded decrease in production in 2021. Romblon recorded the highest decrease in commercial fisheries production with 35.12 percent.

Table 9. Commercial fisheries production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Province	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Marinduque	413.78	339.75	(17.89)
Occidental Mindoro	5,188.37	7,864.08	51.57
Oriental Mindoro	1,794.14	1,962.32	9.37
Palawan	20,038.04	19,677.28	(1.80)
Romblon	765.09	496.80	(35.12)
Total	28,200.02	30,340.23	7.59

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

F. Municipal Marine/Inland Fishery

Municipal fishery outputs increased by 6.58 percent in 2021. Palawan was still the highest contributor to the municipal marine fishery contributing 79.92 percent.

Municipal marine fishery increased by 5.73 percent from 111,849.11 MT produced in 2020 to 118,253.14 MT produced in 2021. All provinces registered increase in production except Marinduque that recorded a decrease of 7.67 percent.

Municipal inland fishery production significantly improved by 66.67 percent from 1,584.13 MT produced in 2020 to 2,640.23 MT in 2021. The provinces of Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, and Romblon recorded decrease in inland fishery outputs. Meanwhile, Marinduque and Occidental Mindoro recorded significant increase by 274.76 and 934.26 percent, respectively.

Table 10. Municipal fishery production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Province	2020 (MT)		2021 (MT)		Percent Change	
	Marine	Inland	Marine	Inland	Marine	Inland
Marinduque	5,829.11	23.53	5,382.26	88.18	(7.67)	274.76
Occidental Mindoro	7,348.09	115.04	7,845.17	1,189.81	6.76	934.26
Oriental Mindoro	4,604.86	1,144.57	5,215.53	1,115.66	13.26	(2.53)
Palawan	88,781.10	294.76	94,508.98	240.67	6.45	(18.35)
Romblon	5,285.95	6.23	5,301.20	5.91	0.29	(5.14)
Total	111,849.11	1,584.13	118,253.14	2,640.23	5.73	66.67

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

G. Aquaculture

Aquaculture fisheries production decreased by 29.80 percent from 323,024.30 MT produced in 2020 to 226,752.69 MT in 2021. The provinces of Marinduque and Palawan recorded decrease in aquaculture production by 17.53 percent and 30.07 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the provinces of Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, and Romblon registered increase in production. Despite registering a decrease in production, the province of Palawan remained the biggest producer of aquaculture products, contributing 98.89 percent to the total aquaculture production in MIMAROPA.

Table 11. Aquaculture fishery production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Province	2020 (MT)	2021 (MT)	Percent Change
Marinduque	192.14	158.45	(17.53)
Occidental Mindoro	716.98	858.74	19.77
Oriental Mindoro	1,445.70	1,455.62	0.69
Palawan	320,622.98	224,227.60	(30.07)
Romblon	46.50	52.28	12.43
Total	323,024.30	226,752.69	(29.80)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

III. Investments and Industry

A. Investments

1. Amount of Investments

The total amount of investments in the region reached ₱1.32 billion in 2021, representing a 6.99 percent increase from ₱1.23 billion investments in 2020.

The province of Palawan recorded the highest amount of investments with ₱1.06 billion accounting for 80.30 percent of the region's total investments. Meanwhile, the provinces of Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro posted percentage decrease in the amount

of investments by 97.18 percent or ₱1.07 million, and 92.83 percent or ₱2.24 million investments in 2021.

Table 12. Amount of Investments, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/Province	2020 (in million ₱)	2021 (in million ₱)	Percent Change
MIMAROPA	1,229.52	1,315.43	6.99
Marinduque	9.70	10.02	3.34
Occidental Mindoro	31.24	2.24	(92.83)
Oriental Mindoro	37.94	1.07	(97.18)
Palawan	922.43	1,056.25	14.51
Romblon	228.21	245.84	7.72

Source: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA

Note: Data as of February 10, 2022

The types of investment include loans facilitated through the Small Business Corp. (SB Corp) under the COVID-19 Assistance to Restart Enterprises (CARES) program.

2. Business Names Registration

Business names registered in the region increased by 12.87 percent from 16,026 business name registered in 2020 to 18,088 in 2021. Among the provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest percentage increase in the number of business names registered with 35.19 percent. This was followed by Marinduque with 19.98 percent increase, Palawan with 9.97 percent, and Occidental Mindoro with 0.67 percent increase. On the other hand, Romblon recorded a percentage decrease of 5.66 percent.

The province of Palawan still recorded the highest number of business names registered with 8,349 or 46.16 percent of the region's total business name registration in 2021.

Table 13. Business Name Registration, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/Province	2020	2021	Percent Change
MIMAROPA	16,026	18,088	12.87
Marinduque	1,697	2,036	19.98
Occidental Mindoro	1,789	1,801	0.67
Oriental Mindoro	3,021	4,084	35.19
Palawan	7,592	8,349	9.97
Romblon	1,927	1,818	(5.66)

Source: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA

Note: Data as of February 10, 2022

3. Employment Generated

The total number of employment generated in the region dropped by 31.41 percent from 27,892 jobs generated in 2020 to 19,130 employment generated in 2021 (refer to Table 14).

The provinces of Romblon and Palawan recorded increase in employment generated with 48.94 percent and 11.28 percent increase, respectively. Meanwhile, 47.17 percent or 9,024 of the total employment generated in the region were recorded in Palawan.

Table 14. Employment Generated, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/Province	2020	2021	Percent Change
MIMAROPA	27,892	19,130	(31.41)
Marinduque	665	416	(37.44)
Occidental Mindoro	11,670	4,500	(61.44)
Oriental Mindoro	5,288	1,973	(62.69)
Palawan	8,109	9,024	11.28
Romblon	2,160	3,217	48.94

Source: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA

Note: Data as of February 10, 2022

4. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The total number of MSMEs assisted in the region declined by 10.71 percent, from 15,889 MSMEs in 2020 to 14,187 MSMEs in 2021. Occidental Mindoro recorded the highest percentage increase in the number of MSMEs assisted with 20.19 percent followed by Marinduque with 5.98 percent. The province of Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of MSMEs assisted with 3,848 or 27.12 percent of the total number of assisted MSMEs in 2021.

Table 15. MSMEs Assisted, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/ Province	2020	2021	Percent Change
MIMAROPA	15,889	14,187	(10.71)
Marinduque	1,789	1,896	5.98
Occidental Mindoro	2,155	2,590	20.19
Oriental Mindoro	3,865	3,848	(0.44)
Palawan	5,757	3,665	(36.34)
Romblon	2,323	2,188	(5.81)

Source: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA

Note: Data as of February 10, 2022

Assistance provided to MSMEs include consultancy/business counseling, enforcement of Fair Trade Laws (FTLs), trainings/seminars/webinars, financing fora/clients loan servicing, product development and assistance to e-Commerce.

5. Sales Generated

The total sales generated in the region decreased by 22.90 percent, from ₱426.31 million sales in 2020 to ₱328.70 million sales posted in 2021. The province of Occidental Mindoro generated the highest sales amounting to ₱112.52 million contributing 34.23 percent of the total sales generated in the region. This was followed by Oriental Mindoro with ₱92.14 million sales or 28.03 percent share to the total sales generated in MIMAROPA.

Table 16. Sales generated, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/ Province	2020 (in million ₱)	2021 (in million ₱)	Percent Change
MIMAROPA	426.31	328.70	(22.90)
Marinduque	21.64	44.08	103.70
Occidental Mindoro	128.12	112.52	(12.17)
Oriental Mindoro	207.73	92.14	(55.64)
Palawan	35.92	53.64	49.33
Romblon	32.91	26.32	(20.01)

Source: Department of Trade and Industry MIMAROPA

Note: Data as of February 10, 2022

Decrease in employment generated, MSMEs assisted and sales generated in the region may be attributed to the following factors: a) on and off business operations due to the pandemic; b) low production; and c) reluctance to invest due to the low demand.

B. Mining and Quarrying

The overall mineral production in the region has slightly increased in 2021. The total volume and value of minerals produced increased by 5 percent and 19 percent, respectively compared to the volume and value of minerals produced in 2020.

Table 17. Mineral Production, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Mineral Commodity	2020		2021		Variance (%)	
	Volume	Value (₱) (in million)	Volume	Value (₱) (in million)	Vol.	Val.
Metallic Minerals						
Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (MT)	2,629,082.83	5,615.73	3,184,959.78	7,405.67	21.00	32.00
Mixed Sulfide (MT)	32,941.00	11,353.90	31,344.00	12,838.26	(5.00)	13.00
Limonite Ore (DMT)	2,193,205.35	1,179.48	2,029,223.79	1,637.09	(7.00)	39.00
Subtotal	4,855,229.18	18,149.11	5,245,527.57	21,881.01	8.00	21.00
Non-Metallic Minerals						
Limestone (MT)	206,007.00	177.68	182,029.00	157.00	(12.00)	(12.00)
Milk of Lime (MT)	119,907.31	526.65	110,973.27	602.03	(7.00)	14.00

Mineral Commodity	2020		2021		Variance (%)	
	Volume	Value (₱) (in million)	Volume	Value (₱) (in million)	Vol.	Val.
Hydrated Lime (MT)	26,326.38	12.17	23,211.36	9.29	(12.00)	(24.00)
Sand and Gravel (Cu.m.)	157,297.18	38.18	60,894.50	16.91	(61.00)	(56.00)
Crushed Aggregates (Cu.m.)	85,278.07	120.68	96,758.95	22.26	13.00	(82.00)
Subtotal	594,815.94	875.36	473,867.08	807.48	(20.00)	(8.00)
Total Mineral Production	5,450,045.12	19,024.47	5,719,394.65	22,688.49	5.00	19.00

Source: Mines and Geosciences Bureau MIMAROPA

1. Metallic Minerals

The total production value for metallic minerals increased by 21 percent, from ₱18,149.11 million in 2020 to ₱21,881.01 million in 2021. The increase was influenced by the global market prices of metal. Below are the detailed performances per specific metallic minerals:

- The nickel direct shipping ore production increased by 21 percent compared to 2020 which caused an increase in production value of 32 percent. Despite the overall market sentiment remaining bleak over the looming uncertainties brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, mining operations remained adaptive with its continuous positive performance in 2021. The significant increase can be attributed to the consistent higher price of nickel in the global market caused by the increasing demand for both electric vehicle and stainless-steel industries as well as the reopening of economies after strict restrictions due to COVID-19.
- The volume of production of mixed sulfide by Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (CBNC) which contains nickel and cobalt minerals decreased by 5 percent while the value of production increased by 13 percent. The operations were relatively affected by the lower ore tonnage processed in the region, insufficient supply of milk of lime from Graymont Philippines Inc. (GPI) to CBNC, and the scheduled plant preventive maintenance shutdown. On the other hand, the recorded increase in the value of produced mixed sulfide was influenced by the consistent higher prices of nickel and cobalt in the world market.
- The value of production of limonite ore increased by 39 percent despite the slight decrease in the volume of production by 7 percent. The increase in the value of production can be attributed to the global market prices of metal.

2. Non-Metallic Minerals

The total production value for non-metallic minerals reached ₱807.48 million, around 8 percent increase from the ₱875.36 million production value in 2020. The decrease in performance can be attributed to the demands on the production of non-metallic minerals and increased in submission of reports. Below are the detailed performances per specific metallic minerals:

- The volume and value of limestone production both decreased by 12 percent in CY 2021. It can be attributed to a lesser the demands of Coral Bay Nickel Corporation and Graymont Philippines, Inc. (GPI).
- The volume and value of milk of lime produced by the processing plants in the region have varied performances in CY 2021. The volume of production decreased by 7 percent while the value increased by 14 percent.
- For the volume and value of hydrated lime, both recorded a decrease of 12 percent and 24 percent, respectively. This can be attributed to the decrease in the overall volume of processed limestone during the year.
- The recorded volume and value of sand and gravel decreased in CY 2021. However, no conclusion can be derived to its performance due to insufficient production reports from the permit holders and operators in the provinces of Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, and Romblon and the incomplete data provided by the operators from Palawan and Occidental Mindoro.

IV. Services

A. Transportation

1. Air Transportation

The recorded aircraft movement and passenger traffic in the region decreased in 2021 compared to the previous year. On the other hand, air cargoes registered higher value compared to 2020.

Table 18. Airport statistics, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

	2020	2021	Percent Change (2021/2020)
Aircraft	8,239	6,072	(26.30)
Passenger Traffic	656,166	180,797	(72.45)
Air Cargoes	11,229,523	13,061,147	16.31

Source: Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines

Aircraft movement in 2021 was recorded at 6,072. This was 26.30 percent lower than the recorded 8,239 aircraft movement in 2020. Although aircraft movement declined in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic, the figures show a series of gradual increase from the period of second quarter to the fourth quarter of 2021.

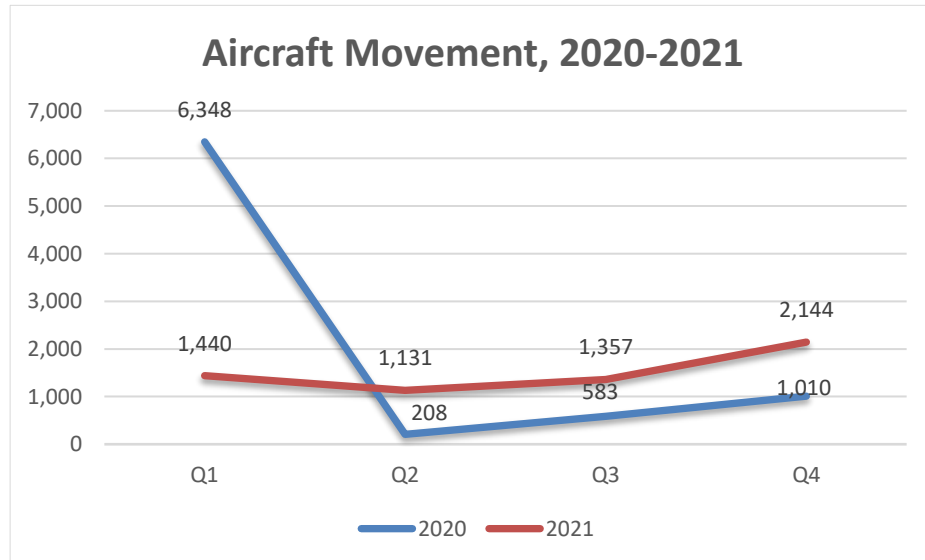


Figure 2. Aircraft Movement, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Passenger traffic in 2021 was recorded at 180,797. This was 72.45 percent lower than the recorded 656,166 passenger traffic in 2020. While the overall total passenger traffic in 2021 is lower than in 2020, it was observed that the air transport sector is slowly bouncing back from its decline since 2020 due to travel restrictions.

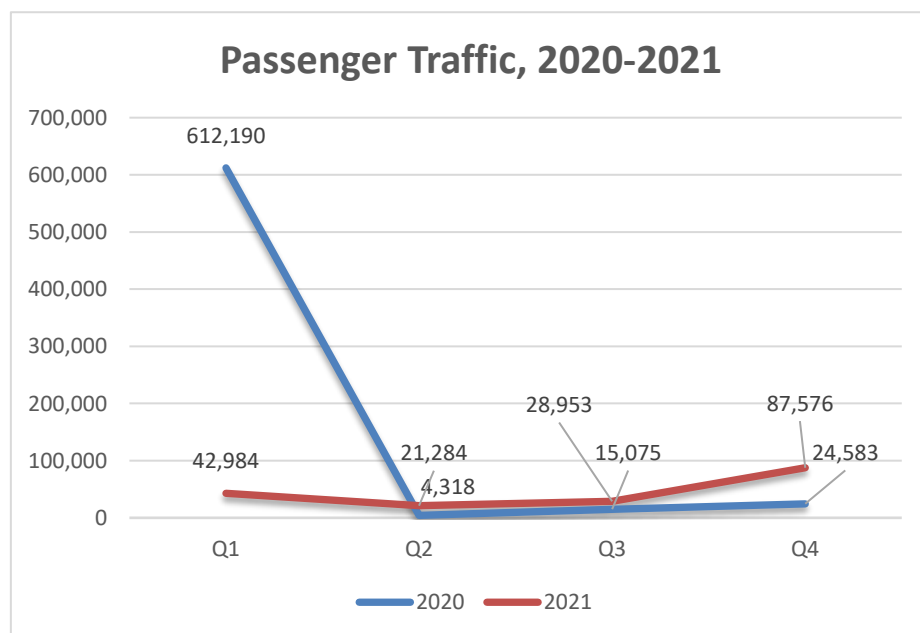


Figure 3. Passenger Traffic, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Air cargoes was recorded at 13,061,147 in 2021. This was 16.31 percent higher than the previous year record of 11,229,523. The figures show positive trend in the air transport sector.

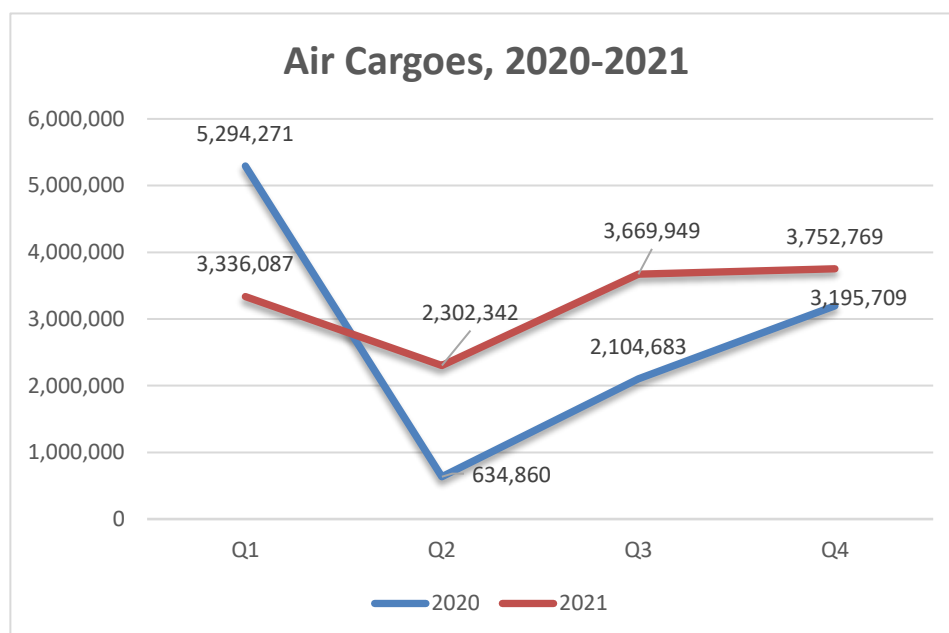


Figure 4. Air Cargoes, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

San Jose airport in Occidental Mindoro recorded an increase in aircraft movement from 184 in 2020 to 309 in 2021, as well as in passenger traffic from 9,584 in 2020 to 12,220 in 2021, and in air cargoes from 671 kilograms in 2020 to 1,241 kilograms in 2021.

Marinduque airport and Romblon airport have no registered flights in 2021.

San Vicente airport in Palawan recorded 69 on aircraft movement, 631 on passenger traffic, and 21,081 kilograms on air cargoes in 2021, much lower compared to the previous year.

Busuanga airport recorded 1,726 on aircraft movement, 40,849 on passenger traffic, and 1,683,437 kilograms on air cargoes in 2021.

Puerto Princesa international airport recorded a decrease from 4,675 in 2020 to 3,955 in 2021 on aircraft movement, and 447,021 in 2020 to 127,097 2021 on passenger traffic, while air cargoes increased from 9,729,814 kilograms in 2020 to 11,355,388 kilograms in 2021.

Despite the decrease in the total air transport statistics in the region in 2021 compared to 2020, the data shows positive quarterly trends on air transport sector in 2021 which indicates that the

region is bouncing back despite the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The reopening of the economy, while strictly adhering to public health protocols and consequently achieving the herd immunity contributed to the increase in transport statistics. This is a clear indication that managing risks, instead of shutting down large segments of the economy, stands a far better chance of improving both economic and health outcomes.

2. Land Transportation

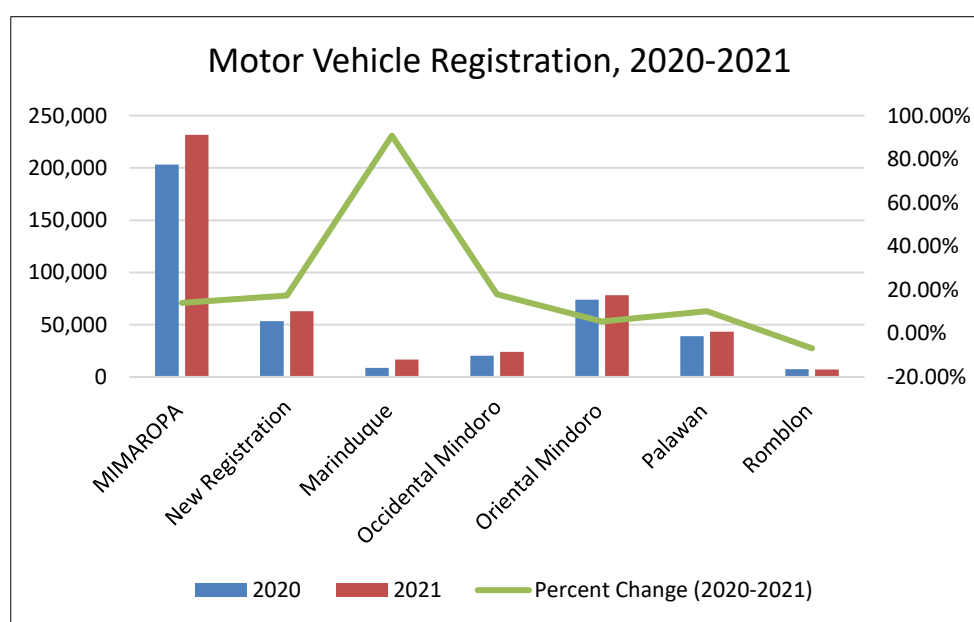
The number of motor vehicles registered in MIMAROPA increased by 14.04 percent, from 203,264 motor vehicles in 2020 to 231,804 motor vehicles in 2021 (refer to Table 13).

Of the 203,264 registered motor vehicles, 27.08 percent or 62,771 motor vehicles are newly registered, while the remaining 169,033 motor vehicles are registered for renewals.

Table 13. Motor Vehicles Registration, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/Province	2020	2021	Percent Change (2020/2021)
MIMAROPA	203,264	231,804	14.04
New Registration	53,453	62,771	17.43
Marinduque	8,793	16,777	90.80
Occidental Mindoro	20,334	24,000	18.03
Oriental Mindoro	74,052	78,137	5.52
Palawan	39,122	43,124	10.23
Romblon	7,510	6,995	(6.86)

Source: Land Transportation Office MIMAROPA



Among the MIMAROPA provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of registered motor vehicles with 78,137 motor vehicles. This was followed by Palawan with 43,124 registered motor vehicles, Occidental Mindoro with 24,000 registered motor vehicles, and Marinduque with 16,777 registered motor vehicles. Romblon recorded the lowest number of registered motor vehicles with 6,995 motor vehicles.

The increase in the registration of vehicles for 2021 is due to the relaxation of imposed community quarantine and health protocols/guidelines for those who are fully vaccinated.

3. Water Transportation

Shipcalls increased by 41.87 percent from 32,168 in 2020 to 45,637 vessels in 2021. The number of domestic shipcalls increased by 42.36 percent and foreign shipcalls decreased by 10.88 percent.

Total container port traffic decreased by 2.75 percent from 85,500 twenty-foot equivalent units (teu) in 2020 to 83,149.5 teu in 2021.

Total cargo volume discharged and loaded at the ports in the region increased by 7.16 percent from 9.443 million metric tons (mmt) in 2020 to 10.119 (mmt) in 2021. Total cargo volume for 2021 is comprised of 57.71 percent (5.839 mmt) foreign cargoes and 42.29 percent (4.279 mmt) domestic cargoes.

Total passenger traffic decreased by 28.92 percent from 2,828,561 passengers in 2020 to 2,010,548 passengers in 2021. Meanwhile, the RORO traffic increased by 32.42 percent from 575,370 vehicles in 2020 to 761,915 vehicles in 2021.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, water transportation operations were still affected negatively especially on the container port traffic and passenger traffic. The overall decrease in passenger traffic in 2021 can be attributed to its performance in the first quarter of 2021. LGU's varying requirements and travel restrictions affected the movement of passengers in the region. The level of restriction depends on the case of transmission, hospital bed and intensive care unit utilization rate. No cruise ship docked in MIMAROPA ports in 2021 due to the world implemented travel restrictions to curb the COVID-19 spread. Likewise, foreign container port traffic in 2021 posted no activity.

Table 19. Water transport statistics, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Particulars	2020	2021	Percent Change (2021/ 2020)
Shipcalls	32,168	45,637	41.87
Domestic	31,874	45,375	42.36
Foreign	294	262	(10.88)
Container Port Traffic	85,500	83,149.5	(2.75)
Domestic	85,500	83,149.5	(2.75)
Foreign	0	0	-
Cargo Throughput	9,443,618.32	10,119,828.96	7.16
Domestic	3,983,706.93	4,279,915.87	7.44
Foreign	5,459,911.39	5,839,913.09	6.96
Passenger Traffic	2,828,561	2,010,548	(28.92)
Disembarked	1,463,877	1,068,459	(27.01)
Embarked	1,357,753	942,089	(30.61)
Cruise Ships	0	0	-
RORO Traffic	575,370	761,915	32.42
Inbound	285,122	382,929	34.30
Outbound	290,248	378,986	30.57

Source: Philippine Ports Authority

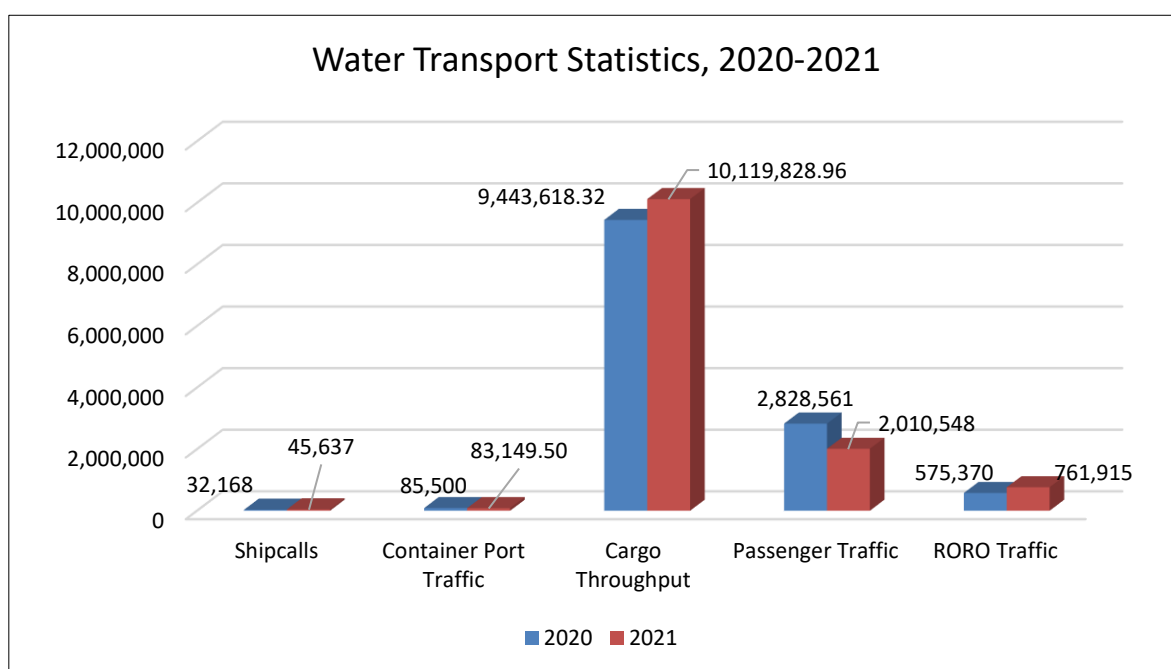


Figure 6. Water transport statistics, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

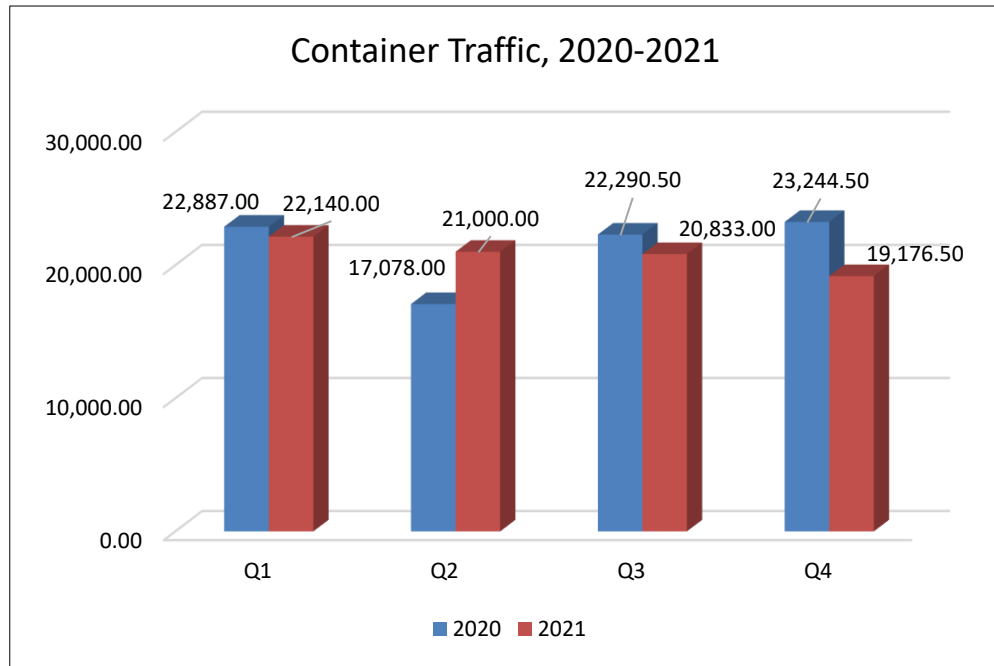


Figure 7. Container Traffic, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

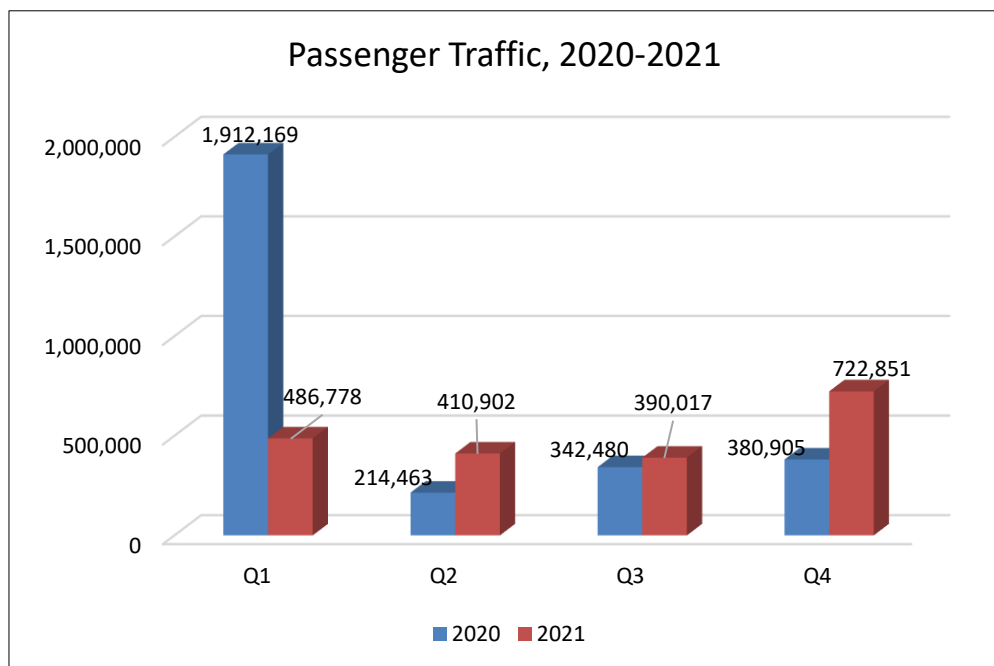


Figure 8. Passenger Traffic, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

B. Tourism

1. Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals in the region recorded a 42.02 percent decrease from 299,087 in 2020 to 173,397 in 2021. Consequently, this generated about ₱1.82 billion income for the region's tourism industry which recorded a notable 24.17 percent decrease from last year's recorded tourist receipts of about ₱2.40 billion. It is noteworthy that though lockdown restrictions gradually ease within the start of 2021, the decrease in the annual report may be attributed to the tourist arrivals recorded in the 1st quarter where travel restrictions were not yet implemented. However, it is remarkable that with the new normal on safe and secured travel, recorded tourist arrivals continued to improve from the second quarter up to the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020.

Table 20: Tourist Arrivals, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Region/ Province	2020		2021	
	Tourist Arrivals	Tourist Receipts (in million ₱)	Tourist Arrivals	Tourist Receipts (in million ₱)
MIMAROPA	299,087	2,400.00	173,397	1,820.00
Marinduque	7,272	76.36	2,255	23.68
Occidental Mindoro	10,772	113.11	48,169	505.77
Oriental Mindoro	53,025	556.76	67,349	707.16
Palawan	157,051	1,650.00	54,648	573.80
Romblon	967	10.15	976	10.25

Source: Department of Tourism MIMAROPA

Note; Partial data as of February 17, 2022

From the secluded white sands of Coron and the emerald lagoons of El Nido to its majestic karst cliffs and rich marine life, Palawan has always been the most vibrant gem of MIMAROPA in the tourism industry. This year, as the island earned another recognition as it ranked number one on Travel + Leisure's list of the world's best islands, the province's tourism industry is expected to bounce back from the negative impacts of the pandemic.

The region's reopening of its prime tourist destinations has overcome tremendous hurdles, but the region continuously endeavors to ensure tourism resiliency by putting up the right safety mechanisms to get businesses and tourists back safely and efficiently.

C. Foreign Trade

1. Exports

The exports revenue in the region grew by 59.04 percent, from US\$ 236.23 million for the period of January to November of 2020 to US\$ 375.72 million during the same period of 2021. High export earnings were recorded in the months of March, July, and November.



Figure 9. Export Earnings in MIMAROPA (in million US\$), January to November 2020-2021

All export commodities (mainly from mining) of the region originated from the province of Palawan. The People's Republic of China emerged as the top destination of exports accounting for 37.09 percent or US\$139.36 million of the region's total exports from January to November 2021. This was followed by Thailand with US\$126.88 million or 33.77 percent share, Republic of Korea with US\$53.48 million or 14.23 percent share of the region's total export value. Other major export trading partners were Japan, Brunei, United States of America, UK of Great Britain and N. Ireland.

Nickel ores and concentrates were the region's primary export commodities contributing US\$ 172.24 million or 45.84 percent to the region's total export revenue from January to November 2021. Other export commodities include condensates, crude petroleum oils, coconut milk and fruit juices.

2. Imports

The total imported goods from January to November 2021 amounted to US\$86.04 million, representing an increase of 73.18

percent from the import value of US\$49.68 million posted in the same period of 2020. The increase in imports may be attributed to the increase in import commodities such as sulphuric acid, petroleum, coal, and portland cement.

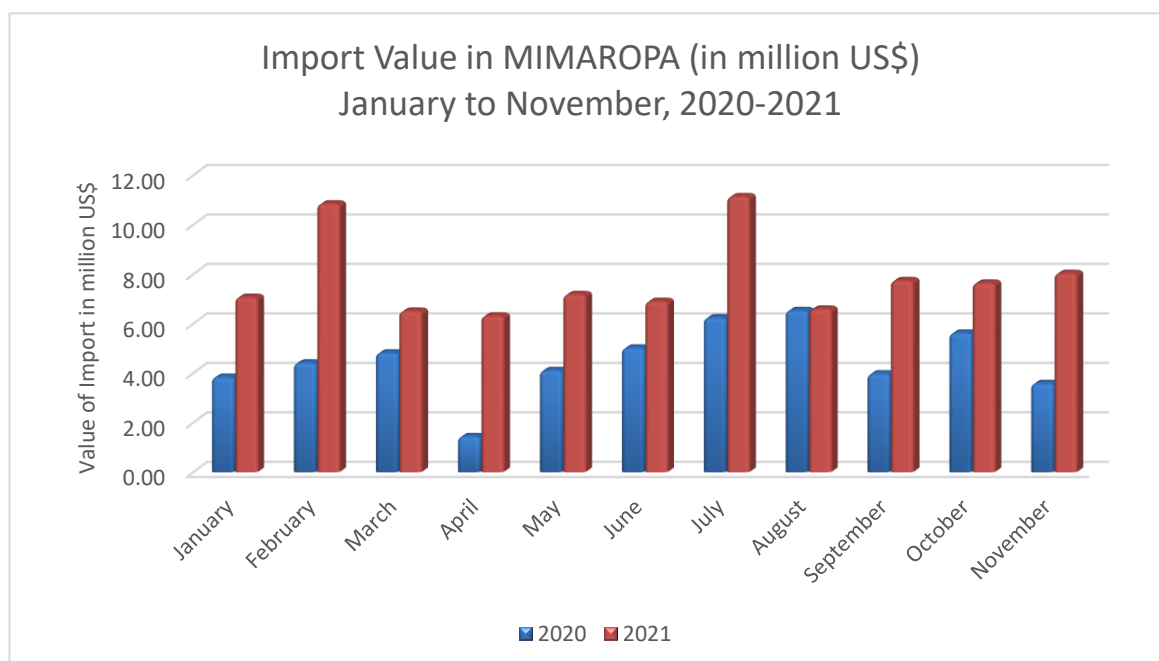


Figure 10. Import Value in MIMAROPA (in million US\$), January to November 2020-2021

In 2021, the value of imported goods was highest during the month of July amounting to US\$11.14 million, and lowest in April with an import value of US\$6.32 million. Sulphuric acid from Japan accounted for the largest share of the total imported goods from January to November 2021, valued at US\$19.27 million or 22.40 percent followed by coal from Indonesia with US\$18.81 or 21.86 percent.

Japan was the region's biggest supplier of imported goods valued at US\$29.63 million or 34.43 percent of the total imports from January to November 2021. Other major import trading partners were Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China.

V. Peace and order

The total crime volume in MIMAROPA in 2021 decreased by 19.67 percent from previous year's 5,694 incidents to 4,574 incidents (refer to Table 21).

Table 21. Crime Statistics, MIMAROPA, 2020-2021

Indicators	2020	2021	Percent Change/ Difference (2020/2021)
Crime Volume	5,694	4,574	(19.67)
Crimes Cleared	5,618	4,523	(19.49)
Crimes Solved	4,725	3,358	(28.93)
Average Monthly Crime Rate	14.70	11.61	3.09

Source: Philippine National Police MIMAROPA

Cleared and solved crimes decreased by 19.49 percent and 28.93 percent, respectively. The region's average monthly crime rate in 2021 decreased by 3.09 percentage point from last year's 14.7 percent to 11.61 percent.

VI. Natural Disasters and other Calamities

A. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

As of February 17, a total of 38,612 COVID-19 cases were recorded in MIMAROPA Region, 1.8 percent or 689 are active cases, 93.91 percent or 36,260 has recovered, while 3.2 percent or 1,218 are COVID-19 related deaths.

Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of total COVID-19 cases with 11,770 or 30.48 percent. This was followed by Occidental Mindoro with 7,142 COVID-19 cases or 18.50 percent, Palawan with 5,727 COVID-19 cases or 14.83 percent, Romblon with 5,064 COVID-19 cases or 13.11 percent, and Puerto Princesa City with 4,583 COVID-19 cases or 11.87 percent. Marinduque recorded the lowest number of COVID-19 cases with 4,326 or 11.20 percent.

The MIMAROPA Regional Task Force Against COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan Phase III was formulated in 2021. It contains priority strategies, programs, and projects relative to managing health risks and learning to live with the virus with corresponding targets from October 2020 to March 2021 anchored on the Prevention-Detection-Isolation-Treatment-Reintegration (PDITR) Strategy of the different task groups under the Recovery Cluster, namely: Economic Recovery, Social Recovery, Governance, Food Resiliency, and Transport Support and Local Travel.

B. MIMAROPA Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (RRP) for Typhoons Quinta, Rolly, and Ulysses and its Implementation Status

The MIMAROPA RRP for Areas Affected by Typhoons Quinta, Rolly, and Ulysses was presented during the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) meeting with the

Department of Budget and Management (DBM), NEDA, and Build Back Better Task Force (BBBTF) Secretariat. The RRP was used as basis in the distribution/allocation of the ₱6.5 billion NDRRM Fund to the five affected regions.

The FY 2021 NDRRMF allocation for MIMAROPA Region amounted to ₱325,299,000.00 which was only about 5 percent of the total recovery needs identified under the RRP for Areas Affected by Typhoons Quinta, Rolly, and Ulysses.

A total of 1,194 programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) with investment requirements amounting to ₱11.98 billion were proposed to be implemented in the region. Short-term PPAs shared the largest funding requirements amounting to ₱6.08 billion or 50.72 percent of the total funding requirements. This was followed by medium-term PPAs amounting to ₱5.59 billion or 46.68 percent, and long-term PPAs amounting to ₱311.36 million or 2.60 percent.

As of September 30, 2021, a total of 31 PPAs amounting to ₱183,947,279.00 were implemented by Department of Agriculture (DA) MIMAROPA, Provincial Government of Occidental Mindoro (PGOM), and Marinduque State College (MSC). The PPAs include distribution of seeds and fertilizers, rehabilitation/establishment of animal housing, repair of school facilities, and distribution of cash assistance (refer to Table 22).

Among provinces, Occidental Mindoro recorded the highest number of implemented projects under the RRP with 22 PPAs amounting to ₱135,507,279.00, of which 17 PPAs amounted to ₱127,907,279.00 were completed as of June 30, 2021. This was followed by Marinduque and Oriental Mindoro with one PPA each amounting to ₱4,070,000.00 and ₱1,180,000.00, respectively (refer to Table 5). Meanwhile, a total of seven PPAs amounting to ₱43,190,000.00 were implemented regionwide.

Table 22. Number and Cost of PPAs under the MIMAROPA RRP by province, CY 2021

Region/Province	No. of PPAs	Cost of PPAs
Regionwide	7	43,190,000.00
Marinduque	1	4,070,000.00
Occidental Mindoro	22	135,507,279.00
Oriental Mindoro	1	1,180,000.00
Grand Total	31	183,947,279.00

Source: Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES) or ProyekTanglaw, NEDA MIMAROPA

Thirty PPAs were implemented under the economic sector amounted to ₱179,877,279.00 while only one PPA implemented the under infrastructure sector amounted to ₱14,070,000.00 (refer to Table 23).

Table 23. Number and Cost of PPAs under the MIMAROPA RRP by sector, CY 2021

Sector	No. of PPAs	Cost of PPAs
Economic	30	179,877,279.00
Infrastructure	1	14,070,000.00
Grand Total	31	183,947,279.00

Source: Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES) or ProyekTanglaw, NEDA MIMAROPA

As of September 30, 2021, a total of eight projects amounting to ₱41.2 million were implemented by DA MIMAROPA (refer to Table 24). The projects include distribution of palay, vegetable seeds, and fertilizers, rehabilitation of animal housing, and establishment of native chicken breeder house.

The PGOM implemented five projects amounting to ₱7.66 million. On the other hand, the MSC conducted repair of damaged campus facilities amounting to ₱4.07 million.

Table 24. Status of PPAs under MIMAROPA RRP by implementing agency, CY 2021

Project Name	Location	Cost (in millions ₱)	Implementing Agency	Status
1. S/D Of Lot 1: 4,400 Palay Certified Seeds (2021 QRF-Rehab)	Not specified	6.69	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
2. S/D of 6,900 bags granular NPK fertilizer (13-11-21) -2021 QRF-Rehab	Not specified	7.28	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
3. Supply And Delivery Of Lot 2: 600 Bags Gm Hybrid Corn Seeds (2021 QRF-Rehab)	Not specified	2.88	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
4. Rehabilitation of Animal Housing Units and Establishment of Native Chicken Breeder House and Perimeter Fence at DA-RIARC in Or. Mindoro (2021 Livestock Program)	Province of Oriental Mindoro	1.18	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
5. Supply and Delivery of 147,710 packs of vegetable seeds (QRF-2020)	Not specified	4.09	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
6. Supply and Delivery of 4,885 bags of Palay Certified Seed (QRF-2020)	Not specified	7.91	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
7. Supply and Delivery of 5,800 liters of	Not specified	2.14	DA	100 percent physical progress

Project Name	Location	Cost (in millions ₱)	Implementing Agency	Status
Micronutrient Foliar/Soil Fertilizer (QRF-2020)				as of September 30, 2021
8. Supply and Delivery of 8,557 bags Complete Fertilizer 14-14-14 (QRF-2020)	Not specified	9.03	DA	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
9. MSC Banuyo Campus, Gasan, Various Repair of Campus Facilities, (Typhoon Damaged)	Brgy. Banuyo, Gasan, Marinduque	4.07	MSC	75 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
10. Cash Assistance for Typhoon Quinta	Province of Occidental Mindoro	1.76	PG of Occidental Mindoro	0 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
11. Tilapia Distribution for Quinta Rehab	Province of Occidental Mindoro	4.99	PG of Occidental Mindoro	0 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
12. Gillnets distribution for Quinta Rehab	Province of Occidental Mindoro	0.33	PG of Occidental Mindoro	0 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
13. HVCDP (Mungbean Distribution for Quinta Rehab)	Province of Occidental Mindoro	0.2	PG of Occidental Mindoro	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021
14. Assorted Vegetable Seeds Distribution for Typhoon Quinta	Province of Occidental Mindoro	0.38	PG of Occidental Mindoro	100 percent physical progress as of September 30, 2021

Sources: Department of Agriculture (DA), Marinduque State College (MSC), and Provincial Government of Occidental Mindoro

C. Typhoons

In 2021, the Philippines has recorded 15 tropical cyclones that entered its area of responsibility. Five of which affected the region namely: Dante in May; Fabian in July; Jolina in September, Lannie in October, and Odette in December.

Of all the tropical cyclones that affected the region, Typhoon Odette (internationally named “Rai”) left significant amount of damages and losses in the region particularly in the province of Palawan. In December, typhoon Odette made its 9th and final landfall in the municipality of Roxas in Palawan.

A total of 118,276 families, consist of 395,433 individuals, were affected. There were 31 casualties recorded of which 25 individuals were reported dead, four were missing, and two were injured.

Typhoon Odette brought about significant damages in the province of Palawan leaving behind a total estimated damage to ₱4,398,937,808.04.

Among the four major sectors, social sector recorded the largest damages amounting to ₱2.25 billion or 51.31 percent of the total damages. This was followed by productive sector with ₱1.48 billion or 33.75 percent, infrastructure sector with ₱371.26 million or 8.44 percent, and cross sectoral with ₱285.74 million or 6.50 percent.

In terms of losses, a total estimated losses of ₱4,244,517,061.53 were recorded in the region. Productive sector loss reported the largest losses amounting to ₱2.09 billion or 49.33 percent of the total losses. This was followed by losses in social sector with ₱2.02 billion or 47.74 percent, infrastructure sector with ₱99.55 million or 2.35 percent, and cross sectoral with ₱24.79 million or 0.58 percent.

Due to adverse effects brought about by Typhoon Odette, the City of Puerto Princesa, municipalities of Aborlan, Cagayancillo, Kalayaan, Roxas, and San Vicente, and the whole province of Palawan issued declaration of state of calamity by virtue of local resolutions.

On December 21, 2021, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte signed Proclamation No. 1267, declaring a state of calamity in six regions, including MIMAROPA.

A total of 89,782 houses were damaged in Palawan, 74,319 of which were partially damaged while 15,463 were totally damaged. Puerto Princesa City recorded the highest number of damaged houses, with 29,720. Majority of the damaged houses were old, made of light materials (bamboo, sawali, and galvanized iron), and located along coastal areas and no-build or unsafe zones.

The NEDA MIMAROPA as Vice-Chair for Rehabilitation and Recovery participated and conducted a series of post disaster needs assessment (PDNA) coordination meetings with internal and external stakeholders from December 2021 to January 2022.

D. Weather condition

In January to December 2021, the MIMAROPA region generally experienced near normal to above normal amount of rainfalls. This was due to the tropical cyclones, monsoons, tail-end of frontal systems, and La Niña that affected the region.

Based on Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration's (PAGASA) mean annual rainfall anomaly, the year 2021 was considered as the 10th wettest year since 1961.

On the other hand, based on the PAGASA's annual mean temperature anomaly, year 2021 was considered as the 11th warmest year since 1961 and 6th warmest year according to United States of America's (USA) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

It is forecasted that the region will generally experience below normal to near normal amount of rainfall from January to March. Likewise, it is also expected that three tropical cyclones could emerge in the first quarter of 2022.