



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Q3 2020 Marine Municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM

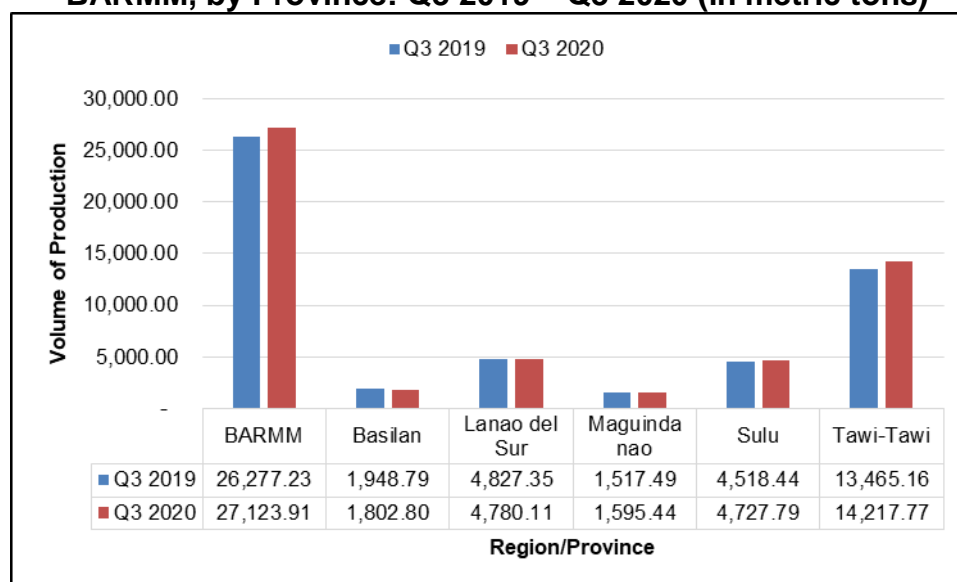
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### Marine municipal fisheries production in BARMM increases by 3.22 percent

The total volume production of BARMM for marine municipal fisheries increased by 3.22 percent during the third quarter of 2020 (Q3 2020), that is from 26,277.23 metric tons (MT) in the third quarter of the previous year to 27,123.91 MT. Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi posted positive growth rates of 5.14 percent, 4.63 percent and 5.59 percent, respectively. On the other hand, production in Basilan and Lanao del Sur decreased by corresponding growth rates of 7.49 percent and 0.98 percent.

**Figure 1 Volume of Marine municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM, by Province: Q3 2019 – Q3 2020 (in metric tons)**

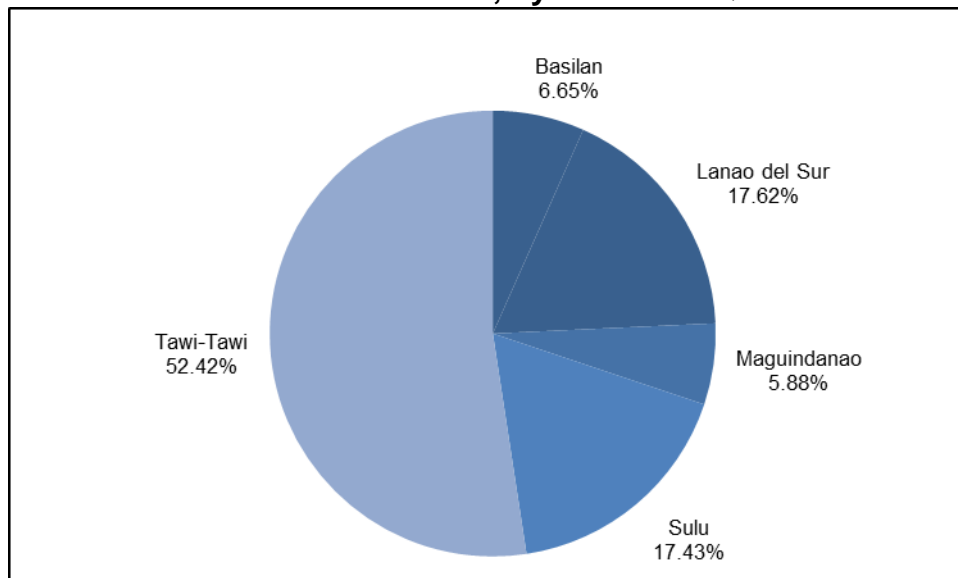


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Tawi-Tawi recorded the highest volume of production of marine municipal fisheries in the region during this period. The province contributed 52.42 percent of the

total regional production. This was followed by Lanao del Sur with 17.62 percent share, while Sulu, Basilan and Maguindanao contributed the remaining 17.43 percent, 6.65 percent and 5.88 percent, respectively.

**Figure 2 Percent Distribution of Marine municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM, by Province: Q3 2020**

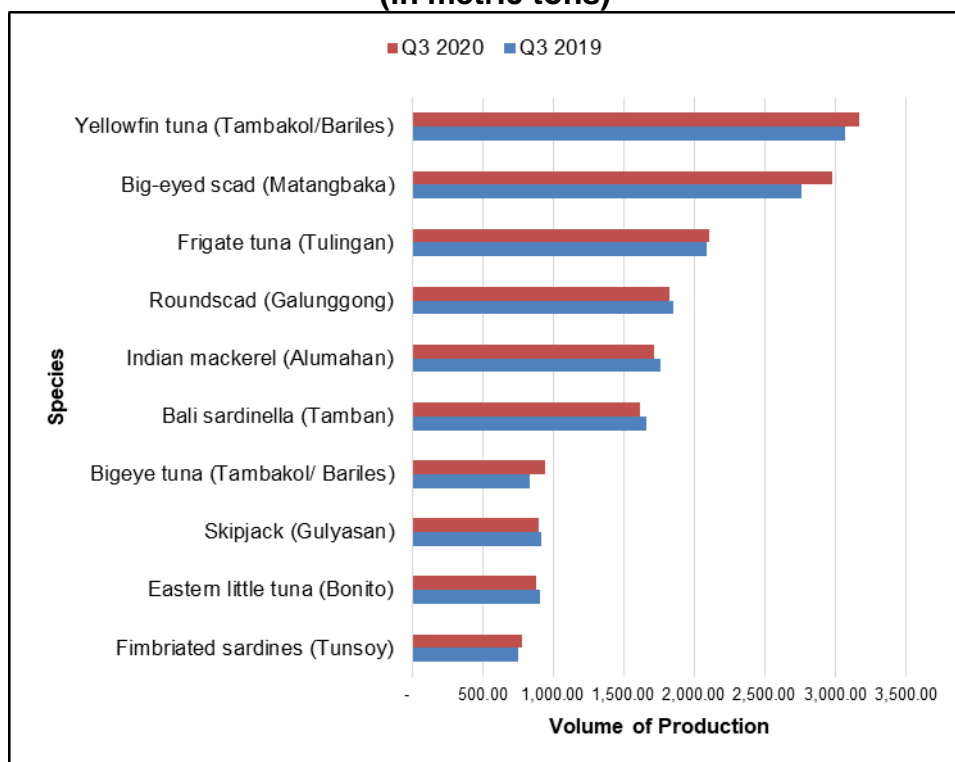


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### **Top 10 species comprise 62.38 percent of the total marine municipal fisheries production**

About 62.38 percent of the total marine municipal fisheries production in BARMM was composed of the top 10 species during the third quarter of 2020. Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) posted the highest level of production in the region during this period. Its production increased by 3.05 percent between the third quarters of 2019 and 2020. This was followed by Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka), Frigate tuna (Tulingan), Roundscad (Galunggong) and Indian mackerel (Alumahan).

**Figure 3 Volume of Top 10 Marine Municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM, by Species: Q3 2019 – Q3 2020 (in metric tons)**



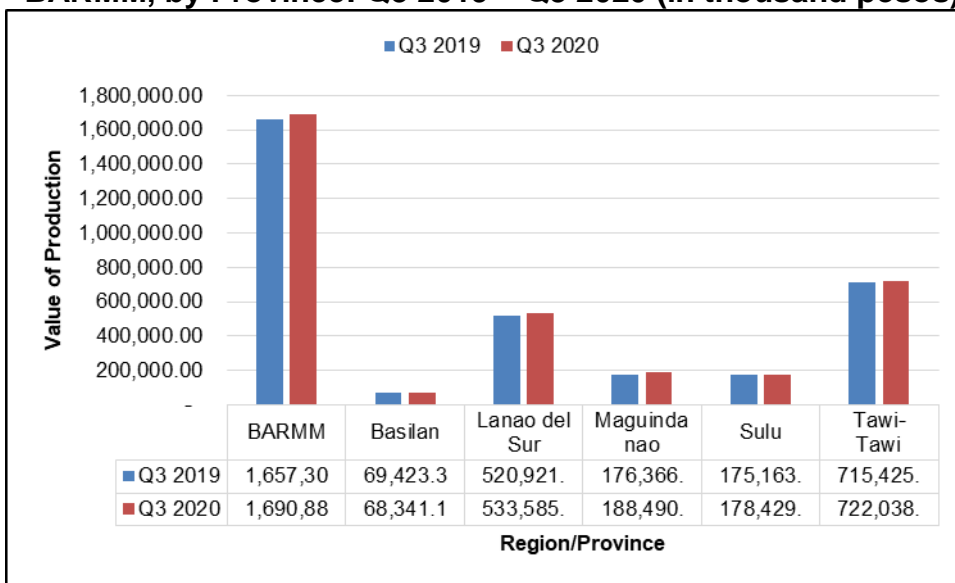
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### **Value of production of marine municipal fisheries increases by 2.03 percent**

The value of production of marine municipal fisheries in BARMM increased by 2.03 percent in the third quarter of 2020, that is from PhP1,657,300.43 thousand in the previous year to PhP1,690,886.08 thousand. Value of production in all provinces increased during this period, except for Lanao del Sur which posted a negative growth rate of 1.56 percent.

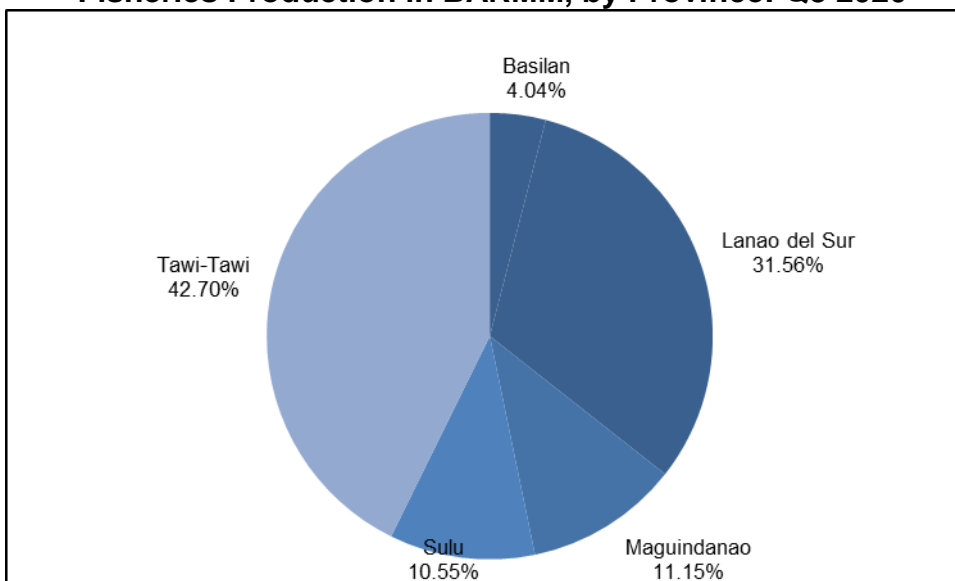
Tawi-Tawi contributed 42.70 percent of the total value of marine municipal fisheries production of the region in Q3 2020. It was valued at PhP722,038.95 thousand which is 0.92 percent higher than the estimate in the previous period. This was followed by the value of production of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Basilan with corresponding percentage shares of 31.56 percent, 11.15 percent, 10.55 percent and 4.04 percent.

**Figure 4 Value of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM, by Province: Q3 2019 – Q3 2020 (in thousand pesos)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Figure 5 Percent Distribution of Value of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM, by Province: Q3 2020**



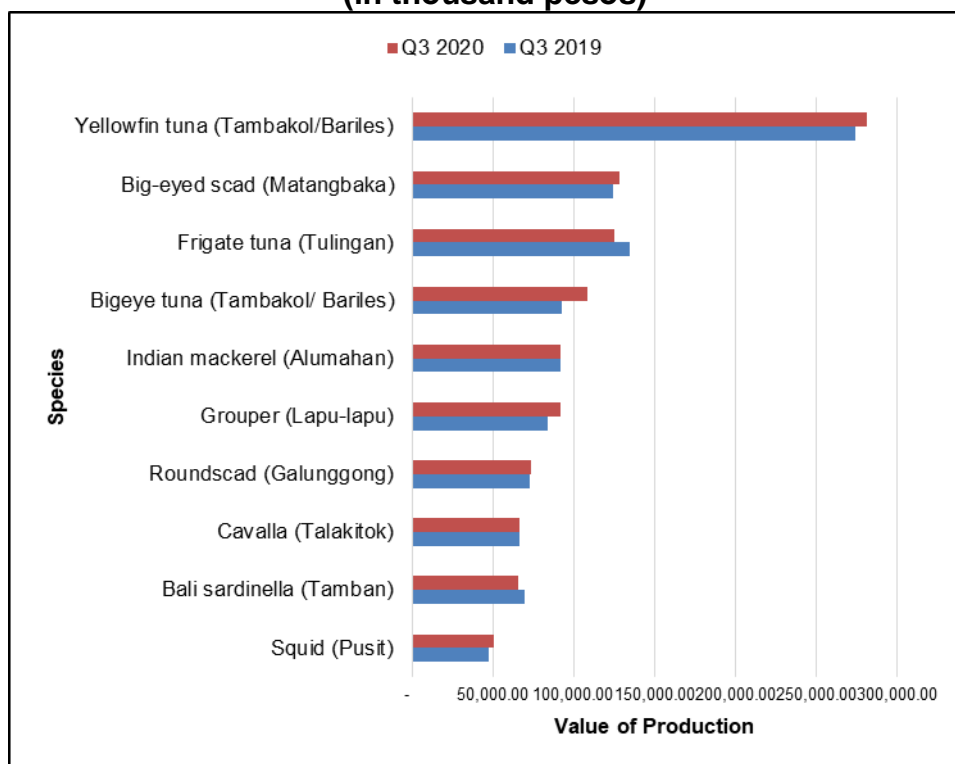
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Top 10 species contribute 64.11 percent of the total value of marine municipal fisheries production**

Top 10 species in terms of total value of marine municipal fisheries production contributed 64.11 percent of the total region estimate during the third quarter of 2020. Yellowfin tuna posted the highest value of production. It was followed by Big-eyed

scad (Matangbaka), Frigate tuna (Tulingan), Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) and Indian mackerel (Alumahan).

**Figure 6 Value of Top 10 Marine municipal Fisheries Production in BARMM, by Species: Q3 2019 – Q3 2020 (in thousand pesos)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**NOTE:**

*All regional estimates discussed in this article is exclusive for the original ARMM territory only. ARMM legally does not exist as of writing, thus the term BARMM is used to avoid confusion among the readers.*

**Technical Notes:**

- The Fisheries Production Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is divided into four (4) major fisheries surveys. These are the Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Marine municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS). The commercial and marine municipal fisheries surveys aim to provide quarterly data on volume and value of fish production by species, by region and by province. The aquaculture surveys are intended to generate quarterly data on volume and value of cultured species by environment, by type of aquafarm, by region and by province.
- The survey on commercial fisheries production covered 57 provinces and cities. For marine municipal fisheries and aquaculture surveys 81 provinces and cities were covered.

- The sampling frames for the surveys of commercial and marine municipal fisheries were established in 2000 through a nationwide listing of landing centers (LCs). Updating of the lists was conducted over the years. The designed used was a two-stage stratified random sampling with the landing centers as the first-stage sampling units and fishing boats as the first stage sampling units. The landing centers were stratified based on volume of fish unloaded. The province was the domain of the survey. Inland marine municipal fisheries included fishing in inland waters such as lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, swamps, etc. Household engaged in inland fishing was the unit of enumeration. For aquaculture survey, the lists of brackish water fishponds, freshwater fishponds, freshwater fish pens/fish cages, marine fish pens/ fish cages, oyster/mussel and seaweed farms by province served as the sampling frames.

**Concept/s and Definition:**

**Fisheries** – 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 resources thereof (RA 8550).

**Fisheries Sector** – the sector engaged in the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing of aquatic resources and fishing areas.

**Fishing** – the taking of fishery species from their wild state or habitat with or without the use of fishing vessels.

**Fishing Boat** – type of watercraft, such as motorized/non-motorized banca, sailboat, motorboat, etc., either licensed or not, used for fishing purposes.

**Fishing Gear** – any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking fish and other fishery species.

**Fishing Grounds** – areas in any body of water where fish and other aquatic resources congregate and become target of capture.

**Inland Marine municipal Fishing** – the catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc. using simple gears and fishing boats some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of three (3) gross tons or less; or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

**Landing Center** – place where the fish catch and other aquatic products are unloaded and traded.

**Marine** – seawater outside the coastal line such as Manila Bay, Visayan Sea, etc.

**Marine municipal Fishing** – covers fishing operation carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three (3) gross tons or less.

**Seawater** – inshore and open waters and inland seas in which the salinity generally exceeds 20%.



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