Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

SPECIAL RELEASE

FISHERIES SITUATIONER IN ARMM
(October 2017 Round)

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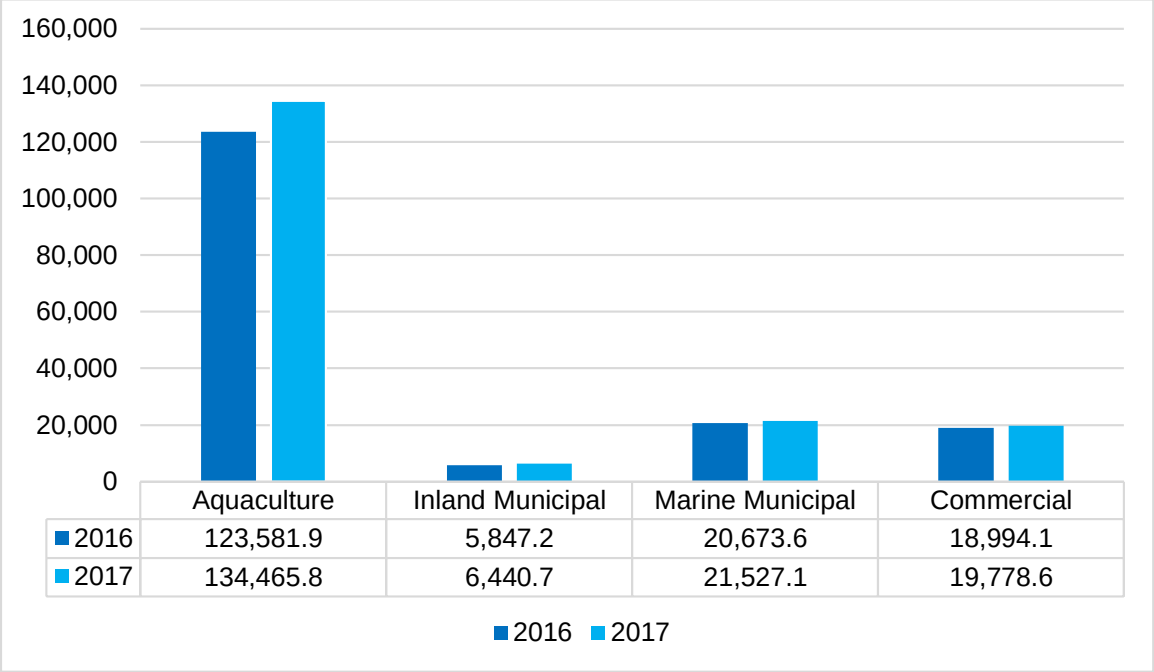
Fisheries Situationer in ARMM,
Third Quarter, 2016 and 2017

Fisheries Production in ARMM increased by 7.8% in the Third Quarter of 2017

In the third quarter of 2017, ARMM was considered as the largest producer of fisheries with a rate of 38.5% in all regions of Mindanao. The volume of fisheries production was estimated at 182,212.3 metric tons with a 7.8% increase from 169,096.8 metric tons during the third quarter of 2016.

The production of aquaculture had the greatest contribution among other fisheries production in the region with a percentage rate of 73.8% This production also has a 8.8% growth rate from 123,581.9 metric tons in the third quarter of 2016 to 134,465.8 metric tons in the same quarter of 2017. Also, the volume of other fisheries productions such as commercial, inland and marine municipal from the same quarter of 2016 to 2017 increased by 4.1%, 10.2% and 4.1%, respectively.

Figure 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Commodity, Third Quarter, 2016-2017

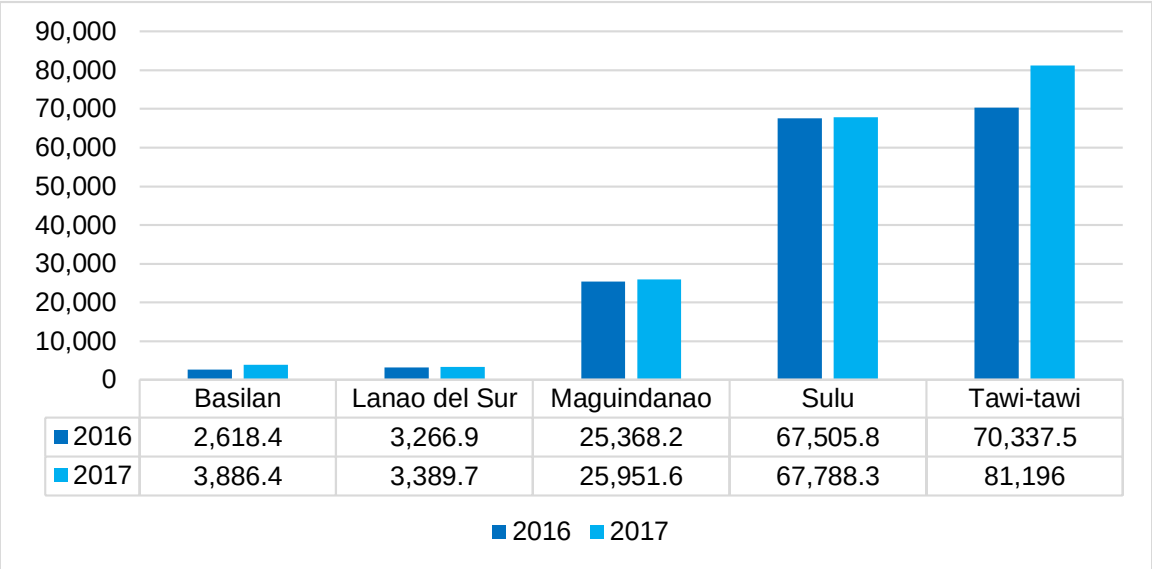


	Aquaculture	Inland Municipal	Marine Municipal	Commercial
2016	123,581.9	5,847.2	20,673.6	18,994.1
2017	134,465.8	6,440.7	21,527.1	19,778.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Tawi-tawi was tallied as the largest contributor of fisheries production among all provinces in ARMM with 81,196.3 metric tons. On the other hand, Lanao del Sur was recorded as the least producer with 3,389.7 metric tons.

Figure 2. Volume of Fisheries Production by Provinces, Third Quarter, 2016-2017



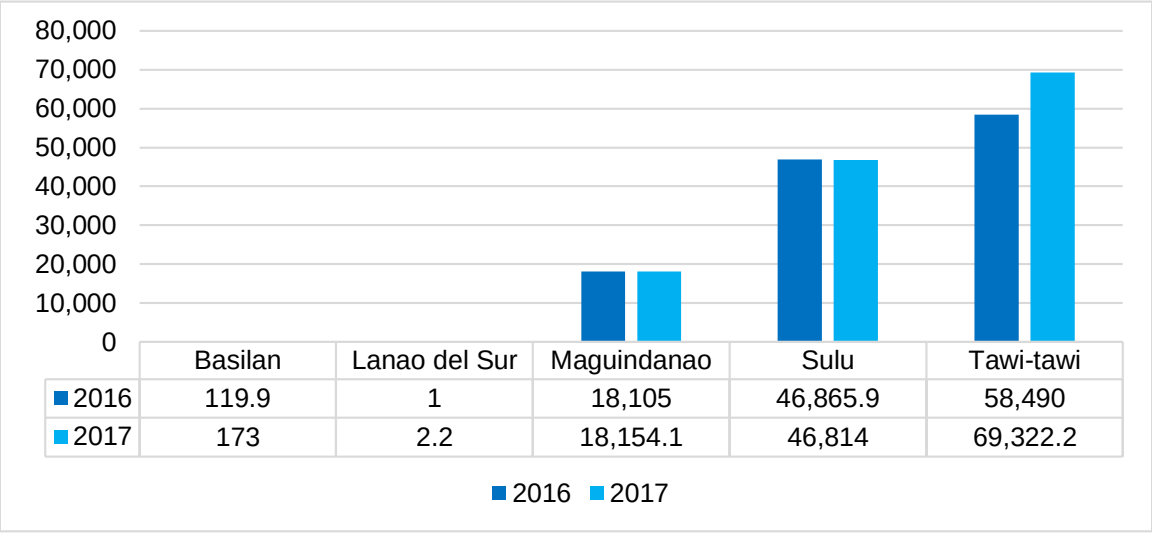
	Basilan	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	Sulu	Tawi-tawi
2016	2,618.4	3,266.9	25,368.2	67,505.8	70,337.5
2017	3,886.4	3,389.7	25,951.6	67,788.3	81,196

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Aquaculture Production in ARMM

In the third quarter of 2016, ARMM was considered as the largest producer of aquaculture among all regions in Mindanao with a rate of 62%. Among all provinces in ARMM, Tawi-tawi has the largest aquaculture production with a rate of 51.6% and Lanao del Sur has the least production with a rate of nearly 0%.

Figure 3. Volume of Aquaculture Production by Provinces, Third Quarter, 2016-2017



	Basilan	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	Sulu	Tawi-tawi
2016	119.9	1	18,105	46,865.9	58,490
2017	173	2.2	18,154.1	46,814	69,322.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

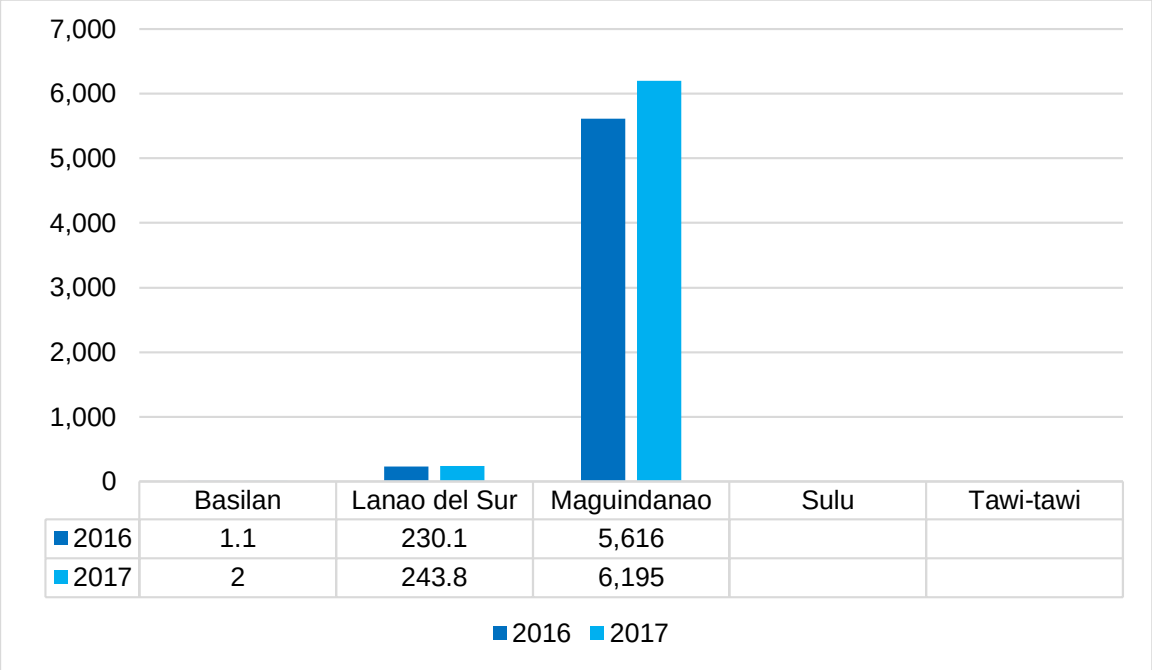
Municipal Fisheries Production in ARMM

ARMM was counted as the second biggest producer with a percentage rate of 27.7% in all regions of Mindanao and also has a 5.5% growth rate from 26,520.77 metric tons in the third quarter of 2016 to 27,967.9 metric tons in the same quarter of 2017. This production is divided into two kinds: **inland** and **marine**.

Inland Municipal Fisheries

There is a 10.2% growth rate in ARMM inland municipal fisheries production from the third quarter of 2016 (5,847.2 metric tons) to the same quarter of 2017 (6,440.7 metric tons). Among all provinces in ARMM, Maguindanao was tallied as the largest contributor in the production of inland municipal fisheries with a rate of 96.2%. Sulu and Tawi-tawi has no data in this production.

Figure 4. Volume of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production by Provinces, Third Quarter, 2016-2017



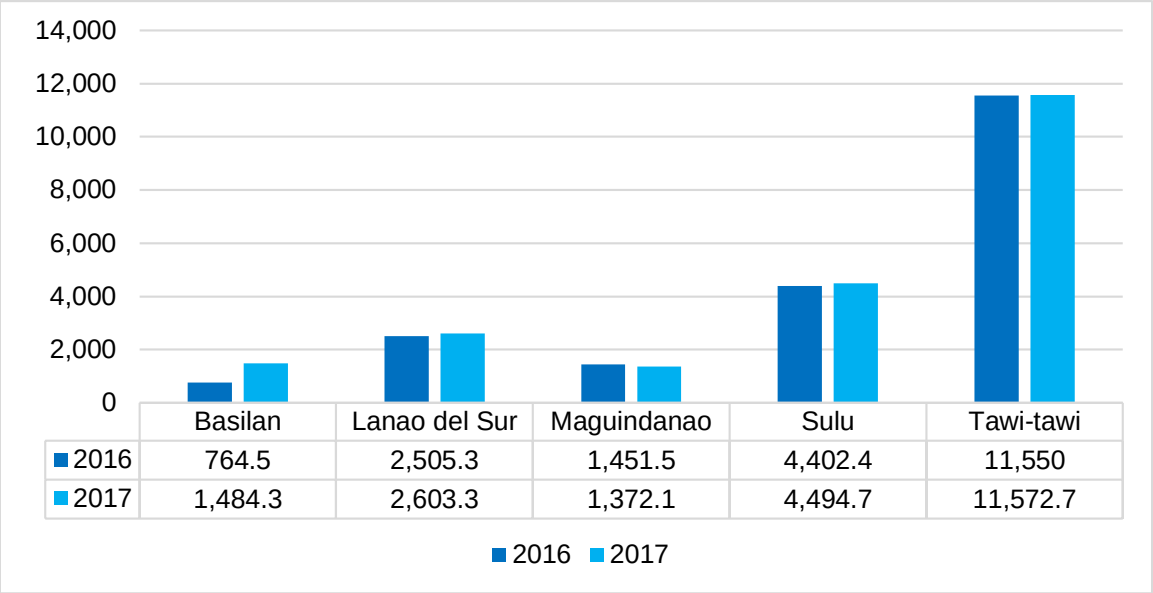
	Basilan	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	Sulu	Tawi-tawi
2016	1.1	230.1	5,616		
2017	2	243.8	6,195		

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Marine Municipal Fisheries

From the third quarter of 2016 to the same quarter of 2017, ARMM marine municipal fisheries production recorded a 4.1% growth rate which accounted 21,527.1 metric tons. Tawi-tawi, which is the biggest contributor in this production among all provinces in ARMM recorded 11,572.7 metric tons (53.8 percent of total ARMM marine municipal fisheries production). Maguindanao has the least production with a percentage rate of 6.4%.

Figure 5. Volume of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production by Provinces, Third Quarter, 2016-2017



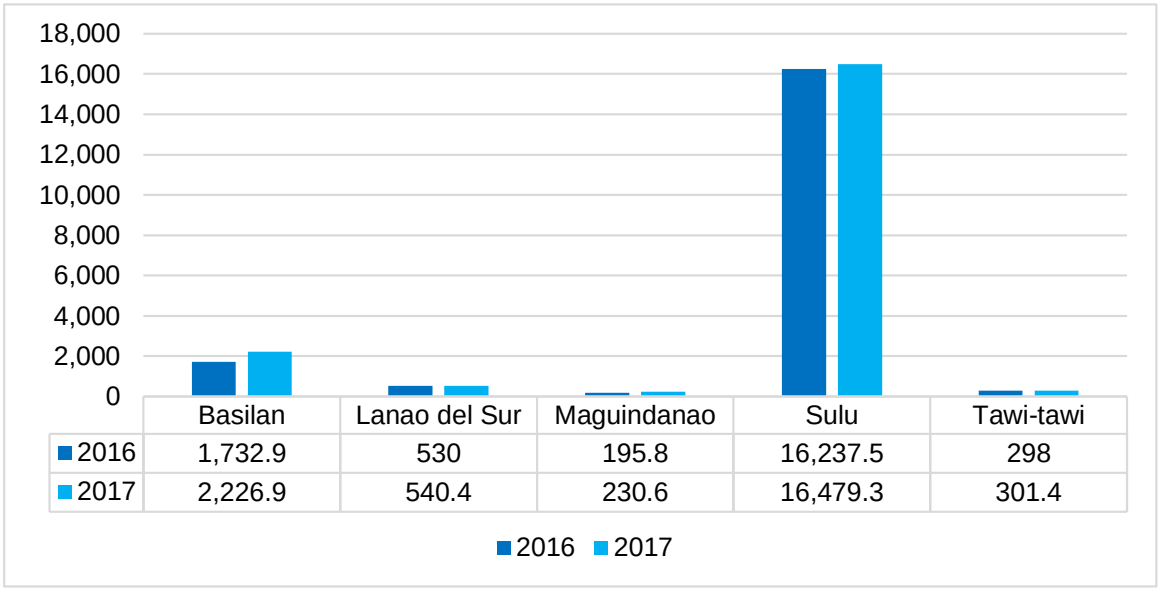
	Basilan	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	Sulu	Tawi-tawi
2016	764.5	2,505.3	1,451.5	4,402.4	11,550
2017	1,484.3	2,603.3	1,372.1	4,494.7	11,572.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Commercial Fisheries Production in ARMM

In the third quarter of 2017, ARMM was recorded as the third largest producer of commercial fisheries among all regions in Mindanao with a percentage rate of 12.7%. Among all provinces in ARMM, Sulu was tallied as the biggest producer of commercial fisheries with a percentage rate of 83.3%. On the other hand, Maguindanao was the smallest producer among all provinces in ARMM with a rate of 1.2%.

Figure 6. Volume of Commercial Fisheries Production by Provinces, Third Quarter, 2016-2017



	Basilan	Lanao del Sur	Maguindanao	Sulu	Tawi-tawi
2016	1,732.9	530	195.8	16,237.5	298
2017	2,226.9	540.4	230.6	16,479.3	301.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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 Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS). The commercial and 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 municipal fisheries and aquaculture surveys 81 provinces and cities were covered.

- The sampling frames for the surveys of commercial and 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 second stage sampling units. The landing centers were stratified based on volume of fish unloaded. The province was the domain of the survey. Inland 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 brackishwater 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.

Concepts and Definition:

Aquaculture - fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish and fresh water environment. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussel, oyster, seaweed farms and hatcheries.

Aquafarm - the farming facilities used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species including fish, mollusk, crustaceans and aquatic plants for purposes of rearing to enhance production.

Brackishwater – is a mixture of seawater and freshwater with salinity that varies with the tide. Examples are estuaries, mangroves and mouths of rivers where seawater enters during high tide.

Commercial fishing – is the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three gross tons for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing.

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 fishery areas.

Fish Cage - stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire/bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of inverted mosquito net ("happa" type) with or without cover with all sides either tied to poles stacked to the water bottom or with anchored floats for aquaculture 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.

Fish Pen - an artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for culturing fish and fishery/ aquatic resources made up of bamboo poles closely arranged in an enclosure with wooden materials, screen or nylon netting to prevent escape of fish.

Fishpond - a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions. This is land-based type of aquafarm. Note that the setting-up of fish cages in ponds does not make the operation of fish cage and at the same time a fishpond.

Freshwater – is water without salt or marine origin, such as generally found in lakes, rivers, canals, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields and swamps.
Landing Center - place where the fish catch and other aquatic products are unloaded and traded.

Inland 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 gross tons or less; or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

Municipal Fishing - covers fishing operation carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three gross tons or less.

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