Republic of the Philippines

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Sorsogon Province

SPECIAL RELEASE

FISHERIES SITUATIONER
## OCTOBER 2019 ROUND

Fish Production in Sorsogon Province increased 55.01 percent in the third quarter of 2019

Commercial and Municipal Fisheries recorded a positive growth of 43.63% and 69.52% respectively, which contributed to the increment of 55.01 percent in Fisheries production for the third quarter of 2019 as compared to last year's level. However, Aquaculture Sectors showed a decrement of 42.30%. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Table 1. Fisheries Production by Sub-sector, Sorsogon, 2nd Quarter 2018 and 2019

SUB-SECTOR	PRODUCTION (in metric ton)		% CHANGE
	2018	2019	
TOTAL FISHERIES	**5563.57**	**8624.27**	**55.01**
Commercial	930.04	1,335.83	43.63
Municipal	4,126.78	6,995.88	69.52
Aquaculture	506.75	292.56	(42.30)

Figure 1. Fisheries Production, by Sub-Sector, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2018 and 2019 (in metric ton)
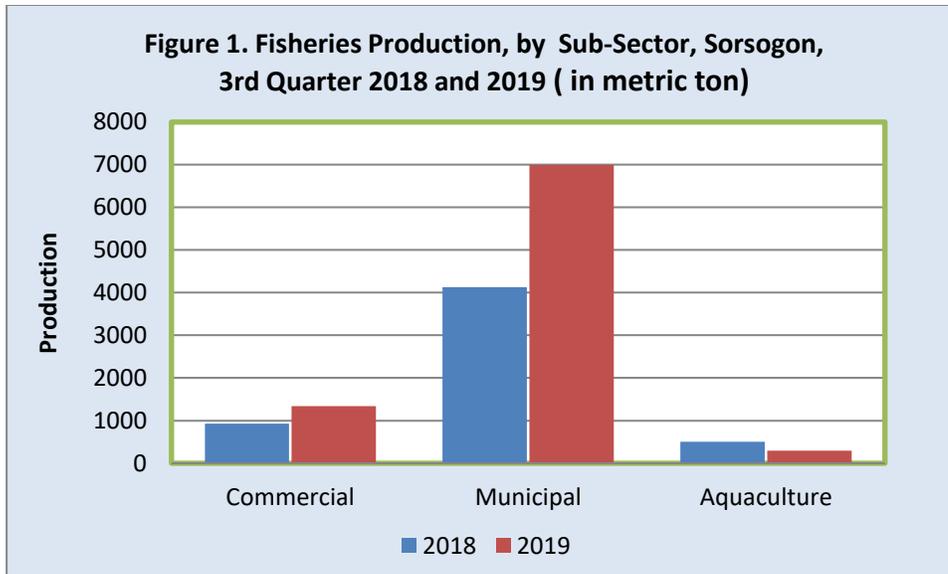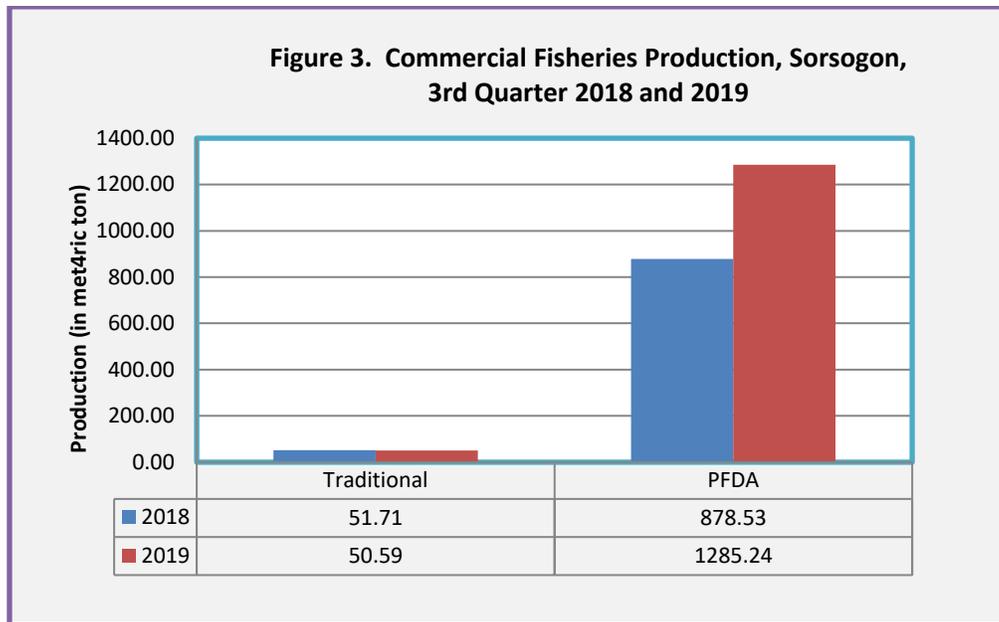
During the reference period, 81 percent of the province's fish production came from Municipal Fisheries, 16 percent from Commercial Fisheries and 3 percent from Aquaculture (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Fisheries Production Distribution by Sub-sector, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2019
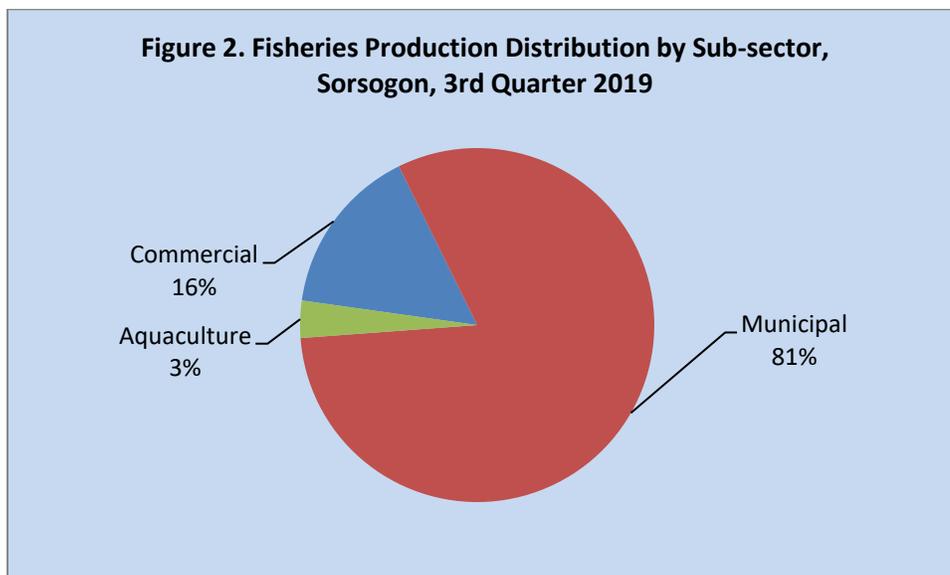
Commercial Fisheries production increases by 43.63 percent in the third quarter 2019

In the 3rd Quarter 2019, Commercial Fisheries production in Sorsogon province increased as compared with the same quarter in 2018. Total production in Commercial Fisheries increased by 405.79 metric tons or 43.63 percent in third quarter of 2018 from 930.04 metric tons to 1,335.83 metric tons in 2019 of same period. The increment was attributed to more volume of unloading at Bulan Fishport Complex.

Commercial Fisheries production is the combined volume of catch at the traditional landing centers and Bulan Fishport Complex. The volume of unloading at Bulan Fishport Complex recorded an increase of 406.71 metric tons from 878.53 metric tons in the 3rd quarter of 2018 to 1,285.24 metric tons in same period (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Commercial Fisheries Production, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2018 and 2019

	Traditional	PFDA
2018	51.71	878.53
2019	50.59	1285.24

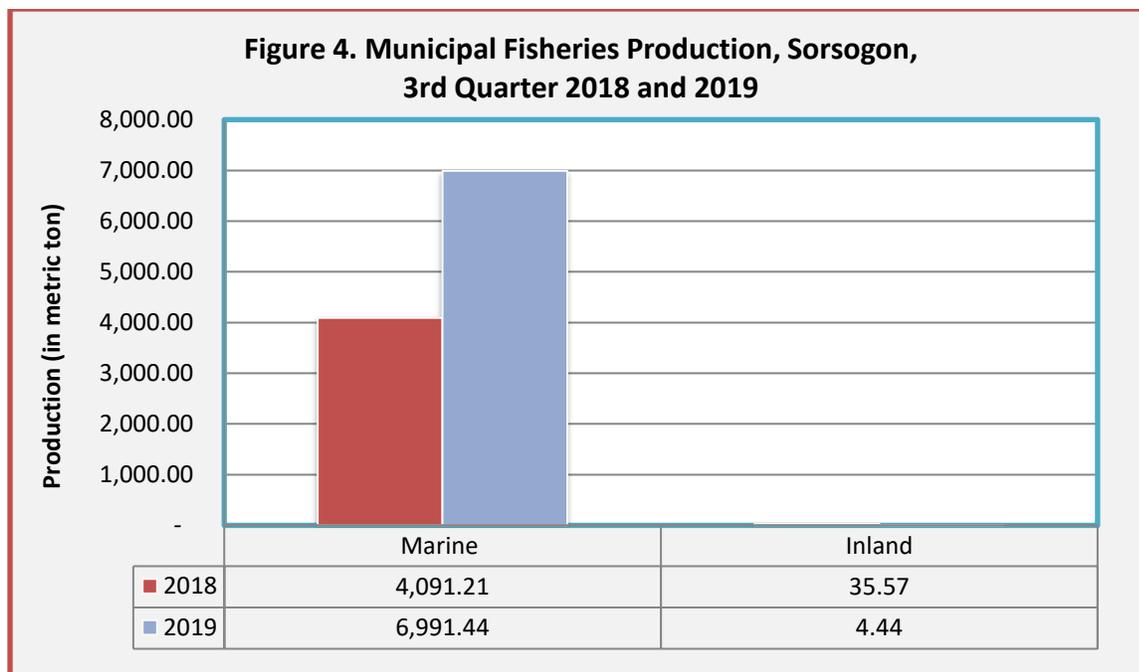Production (in met4ric ton)

Municipal Fisheries production registers 69.52 percent increment in the 3rd quarter of 2019

Municipal Fisheries volume of production in Sorsogon during the 3rd Quarter of 2019 registered an increment of 69.52 percent or 2,869.10 metric tons as compared with the 2018 record for the same period, from 4,126.78 metric tons in the 3rd quarter of 2018 to 6,995.88 metric tons in the 3rd Quarter of 2019.
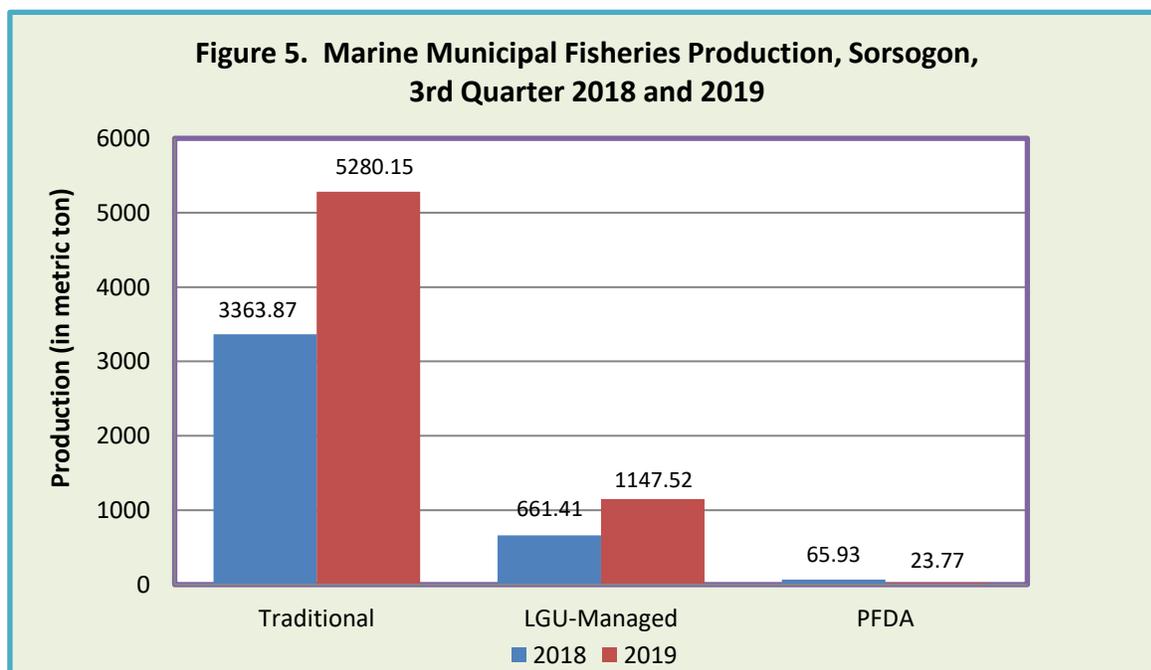
Production for Municipal Fisheries comprised from the Marine Municipal and Inland Municipal Fisheries. Marine municipal fisheries showed an increment of 70.89 percent while inland municipal fisheries decreased by 87.52 percent (Figure 4).

Marine Municipal Fisheries production increased by 2,900.23 metric tons from 4,091.21 metric tons during Q3 2018 to 6,991.44 metric tons in Q3 2019. However, Inland Municipal Fisheries showed a decrement of 31.13 metric tons from 35.57 metric tons in Q3 2018 to 4.44 metric tons in Q3 2019 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Municipal Fisheries Production, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2018 and 2019

	Marine	Inland
■ 2018	4,091.21	35.57
■ 2019	6,991.44	4.44

Production (in metric ton)

For Marine Municipal Fisheries, the increase was brought about by the increments in the volume of unloading at the Bulan Fishport Complex and traditional landing centers by 73.50% and 73.02%, respectively, and offsetting the 63.95% decrement in production at LGU-Managed fish landing center.

An increase of 2,456.28 metric tons was observed at the traditional landing centers from 3,363.87 metric tons in Q3 2018 to 5,280.15 metric tons in Q3 2019. Moreover, production at LGU-Managed landing center decreased by 42.16 metric tons, from 65.93 metric tons in Q3 2018 to 23.77 metric tons in Q3 2019 as shown in Figure 5.
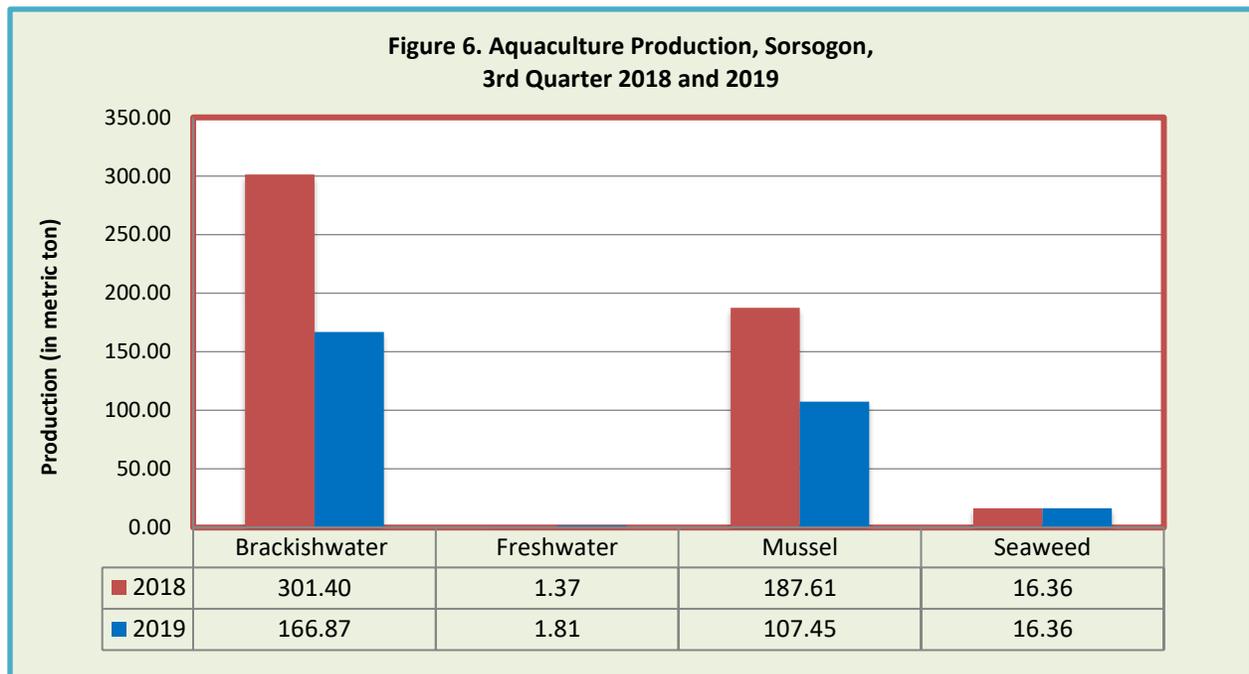
Figure 5. Marine Municipal Fisheries Production, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2018 and 2019

Production (in metric ton)

	Traditional	LGU-Managed	PFDA
2018	3363.87	661.41	65.93
2019	5280.15	1147.52	23.77

Aquaculture production shows a decrement of 42.30 percent in the third quarter of 2019

Aquaculture production for the 3rd quarter 2019 decreased by 42.30 percent or 214.19 metric tons as compared to last year's level. Increased in volume of production for freshwater fishponds and seaweed farms was noted, offsetting the decreases in production from brackishwater fishponds and mussel farms during the period.

The brackishwater fishponds' volume of production diminished by 44.70 percent from 301.40 metric tons in 3rd Quarter 2018 to 166.87 metric tons in 2019 of same period. Likewise, mussel production decreased from 187.61 metric tons in Q3 2018 to 107.45 metric tons in Q3 2019 or a decrement of 42.73 percent.

However, the volume of production in freshwater fishpond environments registered 31.54 percent increase in production from 1.37 metric tons in 3rd Quarter 2018 to 1.81 metric tons in the 3rd Quarter 2019.

Moreover, seaweed production in the 3rd Quarter 2019 showed 0.03 percent increment in production as compared to the 3rd Quarter 2018 from 16.356 metric tons in Q3 2018 to 16.36 metric tons in Q3 2019 as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Aquaculture Production, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2018 and 2019

	Brackishwater	Freshwater	Mussel	Seaweed
2018	301.40	1.37	187.61	16.36
2019	166.87	1.81	107.45	16.36

Mussel tops in the third quarter of 2019 Aquaculture production

In Sorsogon province, the top species produced in Aquaculture environments during the 3rd quarter of 2019 were Mussel which accounted for 36.75 percent of the total Aquaculture production, followed by Milkfish with 29.50 percent, Tiger Prawn with 24.75 percent, Seaweeds with 5.6 percent, Mudcrab with 2.73 percent, and lastly, Tilapia with 0.62 percent (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Percentage Contribution of Top 6 Species to the Total Aquaculture Production, Sorsogon, 3rd Quarter 2019
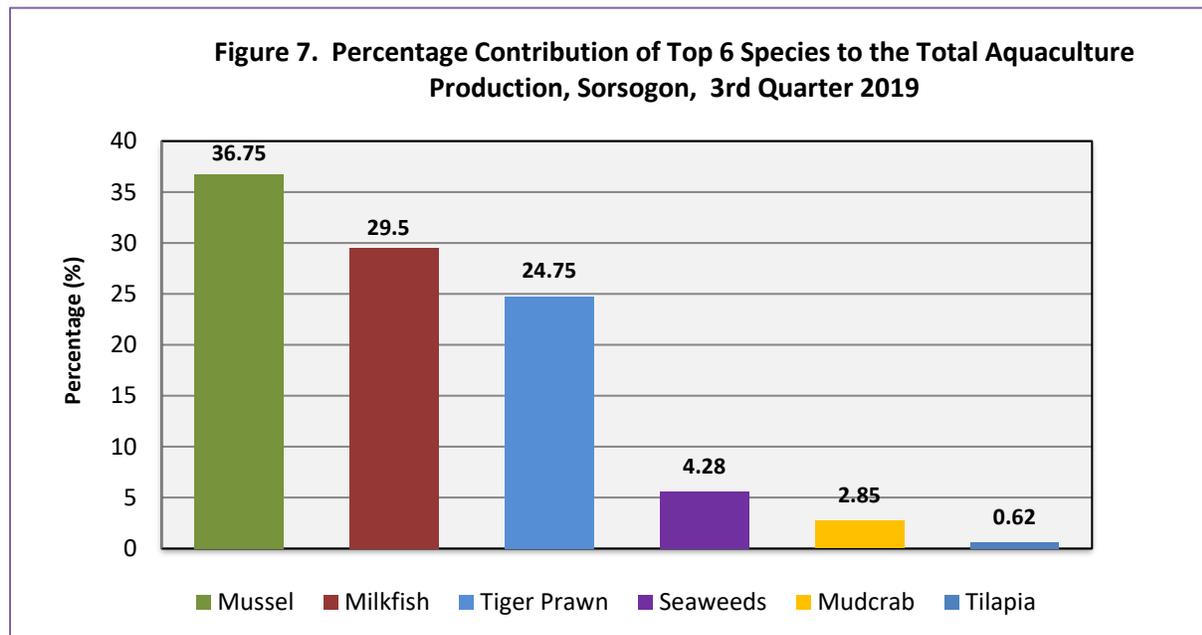
TECHNICAL NOTES

- The Fisheries Production Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is categorized into four major fisheries surveys: 1) Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), 2) Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), 3) Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS), and 4) Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS).

- The commercial and municipal fisheries surveys generate quarterly data on the volume and value of production by species, by province and by region. Likewise, the aquaculture surveys generate quarterly data on volume and value of production by type of aquafarm and by species, by province and by region.

- The sampling frames for the surveys of commercial and municipal fisheries were established in 2000 through a nationwide listing of landing centers (LCs) and updating of the list was conducted over the years.

- Two-stage stratified random sampling was the design used with the landing center as the first-stage sampling units and   fishing boats as the second-stage sampling units. The landing centers were

grouped into strata with the   volume of unloading per day as stratification variable. Three strata were generated as follows:

Stratum 1—consists of the top-producing fish landing centers

Stratum 2—consists of the major producing fish landing centers

Stratum 3—consists of all other traditional landing centers in the province

- Simple random sampling was used in drawing the sample landing centers from the stratum.

- For QIFS, the list of all households engaged in inland fishing by province is the sampling frame and sample   households were drawn using simple random sampling. Inland municipal fisheries include fishing in inland waters like rivers, lakes, dams, marshes, swamps, etc...

- For QAqS, the sampling frame consists of listing of aquafarms for brackishwater fishponds, freshwater fishponds, freshwater fishpens, freshwater fishcages, marine fishpens, marine fishcages, oyster farms, mussel farms,   seaweed farms, small-farm reservoirs and rice-fish culture. The survey used the stratified random sampling with the aquafarm as the sampling unit. By type, aquafarms were stratified according to area into three (3) strata which boundaries were determined based on the distribution of the data in the province. Systematic sampling was   employed in the selection of sample aquafarms from each stratum.
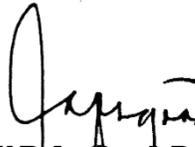
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