SPECIAL RELEASE

FISHERIES SITUATIONER in COTABATO PROVINCE
July - September 2024

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Cotabato Province: Fisheries Production grew by 5.69 percent in Third Quarter 2024

The total volume of fisheries production for Inland Municipal and Aquaculture in Cotabato Province posted an increased of 5.69 percent during the third quarter of 2024 compared to the same quarter in 2023. (see Table 1)

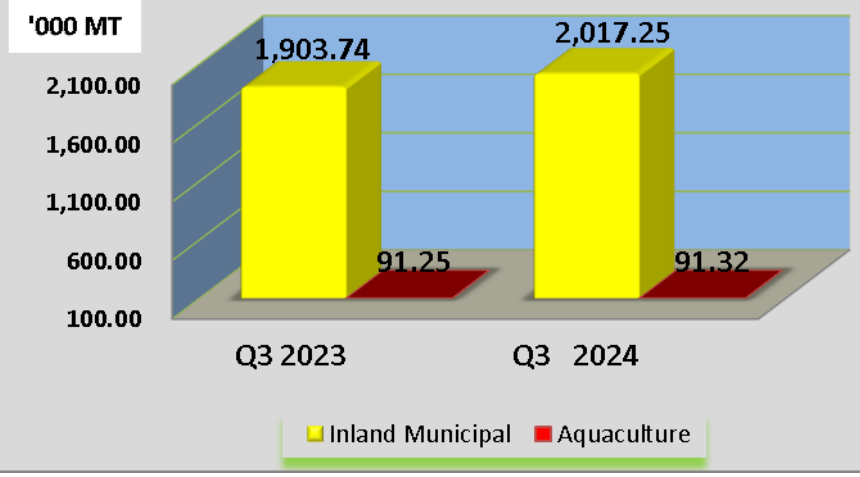
Table 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector, Cotabato Province, July-September 2023 and 2024 (Metric Tons)

Fisheries Subsectors	Q3 2023	Q3 2024	% Change (Q3 2024/ Q3 2023)
TOTAL FISHERIES, Cotabato Province	**1,994.99**	**2,108.57**	**5.69**
Inland Municipal	1,903.74	2,017.25	5.96
Aquaculture	91.25	91.32	0.08

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

Inland Municipal produced 2,017.25 metric tons which indicated 5.96 percent production increment while aquaculture production produced 91.32 metric tons or 0.08 percent slightly increase compared to last year same quarter's production. (see Figure 1)

Figure 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector, Cotabato Province, July - September 2023 and 2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

INLAND MUNICIPAL

Table 2. Inland Municipal Fisheries: Volume of Production, by Species, Cotabato Province, July-September 2023 and 2024

(Metric Tons)

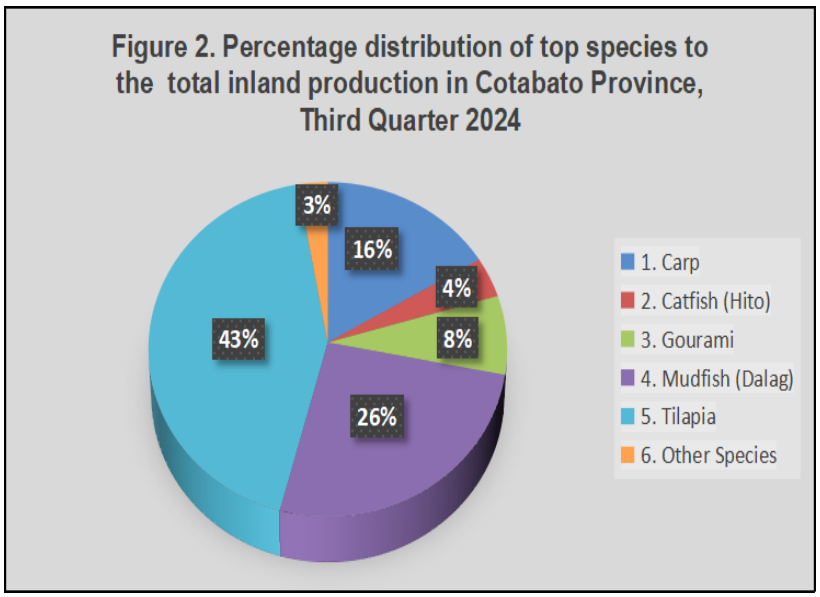
Species	Q3 2023	Q3 2024	% Change (Q3 2024/Q3 2023)
TOTAL INLAND FISHERIES, Cotabato Province	1,903.74	2,017.25	5.96
1. Carp	356.23	333.71	-6.32
2. Catfish (Hito)	176.09	79.09	-55.09
3. Gourami	165.55	153.70	-7.16
4. Mudfish (Dalag)	359.10	525.80	46.42
5. Tilapia	813.00	868.72	6.85
6. Other Species	33.77	56.23	66.51

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

Cotabato Province: Inland Municipal posted increment by 5.96 percent in 3rd Quarter 2024

For the third quarter of 2024, inland fisheries production totaled 2,017.25 metric tons or 5.96 percent increase compared to the same period last year. Carp decreased by 6.32 percent with 333.71 metric ton, catfish decreased by 55.09 percent with 79.09 metric tons and gourami also decreased by 7.16 percent with 153.70 metric tons compared to the same period last year. Mudfish, tilapia and other species fishes grew by 46.42 percent (525.80 metric tons) , 6.85 percent (868.72 metric tons) and 66.51 percent (56.23 metric tons) compared to the same period last year, respectively. (see Table 2)

Some of the major inland municipal species which contributed a double digit share on the total production of Inland Municipal Fisheries in the Third Quarter of 2024 include tilapia with 43.00 percent, mudfish with 26.00 percent and carp with 16.00 percent. Other major inland municipal species include gourami with 8.00 percent and catfish (hito) with 4.00 percent also contributed to the total production of inland municipal fisheries. Other species with 3.00 percent also contributed to the total production of inland municipal fisheries this third quarter of 2024. (see Figure 2).



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

AQUACULTURE

Table 3. Aquaculture Fisheries: Volume of Production, by Species, Cotabato Province, July - September 2023 and 2024

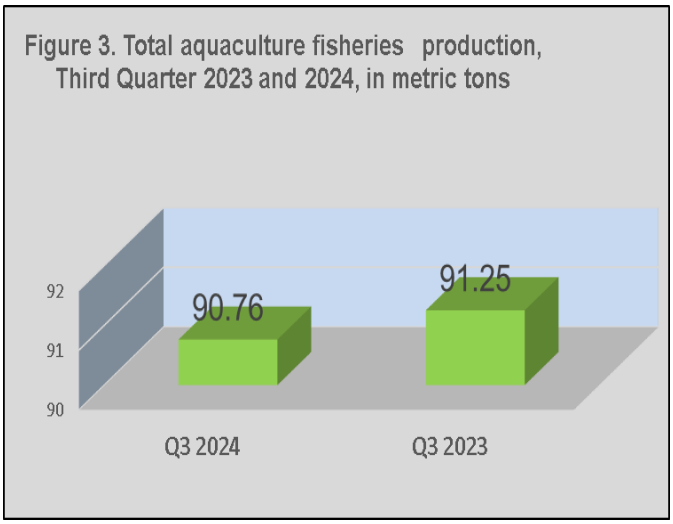
(Metric Tons)

Species	Q3 2023	Q3 2024	% Change (Q3 2024/Q3 2023)
TOTAL AQUACULTURE FISHERIES, Cotabato Province	91.25	90.76	-0.54
1. Carp	1.26	2.33	84.92
2. Catfish (Hito)	14.49	27.15	87.37
3. Gourami	0.08	1.11	1,287.50
4. Mudfish (Dalag)	1.09	2.50	129.36
5. Tilapia	74.26	57.55	-22.50
6. Other Species	0.07	0.12	71.43

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

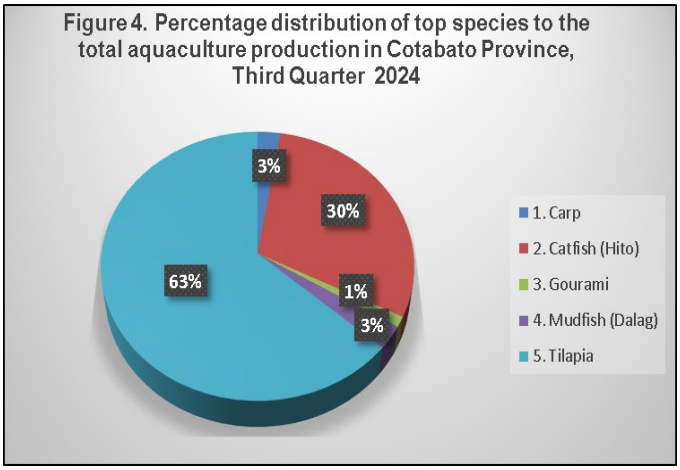
Cotabato Province: Aquaculture slightly slower by 0.54 percent in 3rd Quarter 2024

In July—September 2024, aquaculture fisheries production was estimated at 90.76 metric tons. This was 0.54 percent slightly slower than last year's production over the same period, (see Figure 3) . An output decrease of 22.50 percent (57.55 metric tons), were posted by the tilapia compared to the same period last year. Carp, catfish (hito), gourami, mudfish (dalag) and other species posted positive growth of 84.92 percent (2.33 metric tons), 87.37 percent (27.15 metric tons), 1,287.50 percent (1.11 metric tons), 129.36 percent (2.50 metric tons and 71.43 percent (0.12 metric tons) compared to the same period last year, respectively. (see Table 3)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

Some of the major aquaculture species which contributed a double digit share on the total production of Aquaculture Fisheries in the Third Quarter of 2024 include tilapia with 63.00 percent and catfish (hito) with 30.00 percent. Other major aquaculture species include mudfish and carp both contributed 3.00 percent each and gourami contributed 1.00 percent to the total production of aquaculture fisheries. (see Figure 4).



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Fishery Survey (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Overview

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through the Fisheries Statistics Division (FSD) under the Economic Sector Statistics Service (ESSS) is responsible for the conduct of periodic surveys related to fisheries. The fisheries sector is composed of three (3) subsectors, namely; commercial, municipal fisheries and aquaculture. There are four (4) quarterly surveys that generate volume and value of production by species at the national, regional and provincial level. The statistics primarily serve as input to the compilation of performance of agriculture and national accounts. The data sets are also used for policy making and program implementation on fisheries.

Inland Fisheries is one of the fisheries subsectors. Inland Fisheries covers fishing operations performed in inland bodies of water using fishing vessels of three (3) gross tons or less, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels. The Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) serves as the activity that gathers information on volume and price of species caught by inland fishing household.

Aquaculture is one of the fisheries subsectors. It involves propagation and culturing of fish and other fishery species in farming facility such as fishpond, fish pen and fish cage. It also includes oyster, mussel and seaweed culture. The Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS) serves as the activity that gathers information on volume and price of species harvested in the aquafarms.

During its quarterly conduct, data collection, supervision, field editing and data processing are done at the field offices. Three levels of data review are undertaken which are the provincial, regional and national. As a final point, the FSD is responsible for the release of the estimates and preparation of reports.

Concepts and Definition

Aquaculture is a fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas.

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

Fishpond refers to a land-based type of aquafarm; a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions.

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

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

Rice Fish refers to an integrated farming system involving raising of fish in rice paddies.

Small Farm Reservoir (small water body) includes reservoirs and lakes with an area of less than 10 m2 , small ponds, canals, irrigation canals, swamps and small, seasonal, inland floodplains. They may be permanent or temporary and can be separated into natural waters or constructed ones.

Freshwater environment refers to water without salt or marine origin. It is pure fresh water. Examples of no mixture of seawater (Laguna de Bay, Taal Lake, Candaba Swamps, Liguasan Marsh and rivers, canals, dams and paddy fields and rice fields.

Inland fisheries is the catching of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc. using fishing vessels of three (3) gross tons or less, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels.

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

Inland fishing household is a household with at least one member engaged in inland fishing.

NORHAYYAH A. TULA
(Supervising Statistical Specialist)
Officer-in-Charge