

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## NORTHERN SAMAR FISHERIES VOLUME OF PRODUCTION GROWS TO 19.36 PERCENT IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2021

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Northern Samar Fisheries total volume of production posted an increase of 19.36 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to the total production in 2020 of the same quarter. An increase of 1,326.22 metric tons of fish production was recorded, from 6,848.96 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2020 to 8,175.18 metric tons during the reference quarter of 2021. Among the fisheries subsectors covered by Quarterly Operational Fisheries Survey (QOFS), Inland Municipal Fisheries registered a significant increase of 365.44 percent in production compared to the same quarter last year. This translates to an increase of 1,321.20 metric tons of the total municipal fisheries volume of production of the same quarter of 2021. Likewise,, Marine municipal fisheries registered an increment of 18.44 percent for the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to its total production of the same quarter of 2020. On the other hand, Aquaculture volume of production declined to negative 35.93 percent during the quarter in review, from 55.78 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2020 to 35.74 metric tons in the same quarter of 2021.

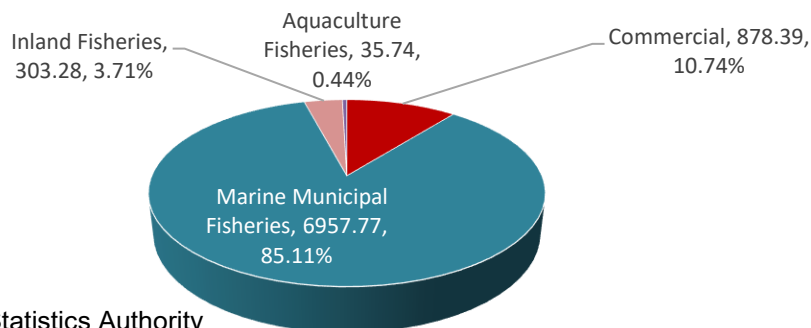
**Table 1. Fisheries Production of Northern Samar by Subsector for Fourth Quarter of 2020 and 2021**

Sub-sector	Production (MT)		% Change
	4Q 2021	4Q 2020	
<b>Total Fisheries</b>	<b>8,175.18</b>	<b>6,848.96</b>	<b>19.36</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>878.39</b>	<b>853.33</b>	<b>2.94</b>
<b>Municipal</b>	<b>7,261.05</b>	<b>5,939.85</b>	<b>22.24</b>
Marine	6,957.77	5,874.69	18.44
Inland	303.28	65.16	365.44
<b>Aquaculture</b>	<b>35.74</b>	<b>55.78</b>	<b>(35.93)</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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**Figure 1. Percent of Distribution of Fisheries Volume of Production by Sub-Sector in Northern Samar: Fourth Quarter 2021-Preliminary Result**



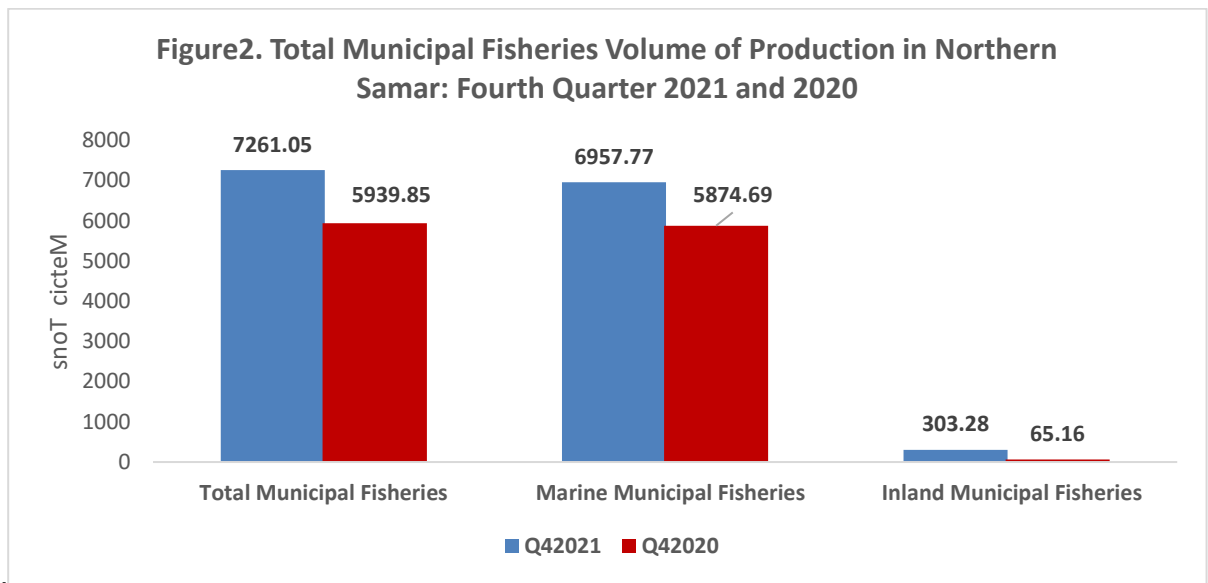
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

For the fourth quarter of 2021, the percentage distribution showed that the Marine Municipal subsector occupied the largest part of fisheries volume of production with 85.11 percent, followed by Commercial subsector with 10.74 percent, Inland fisheries with 3.71 percent and

lastly, the Aquaculture with only 0.44 percent contribution to the total fisheries volume of production. (See Fig. 1).

# MUNICIPAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Total Municipal Fisheries volume of production in Northern Samar recorded an increase of 1,321.20 metric tons during the reference quarter of 2021 at 7,261.05 metric tons compared to the same quarter of 2020 with 5,939.85 metric tons production. The increase can be traced to the increment of volume in production of both Marine Municipal and Inland Municipal fisheries.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

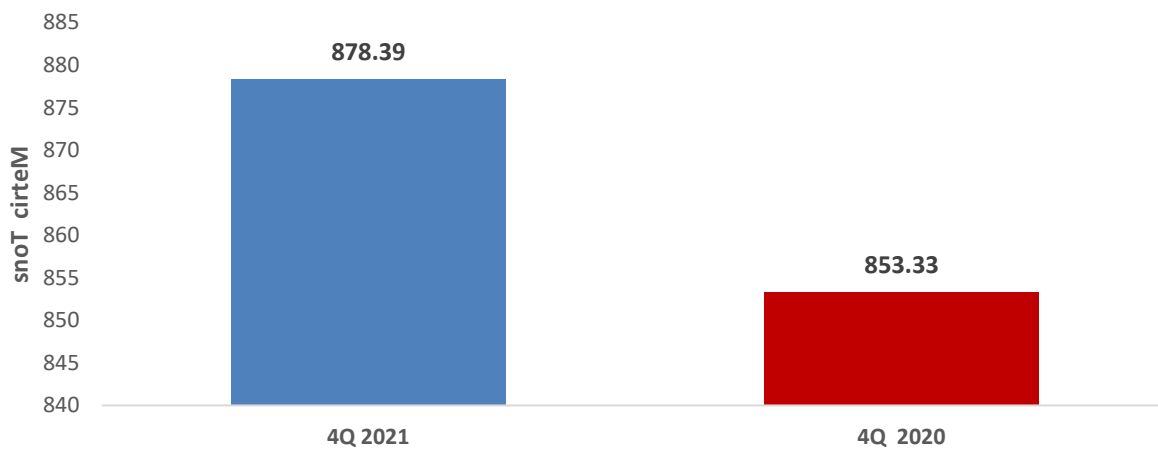
Further, Marine Municipal Fisheries during the fourth quarter of 2021 registered an increase in volume of production to 18.44 percent compared to the same quarter of last year. The increase in production was attributed to more fishing trips of municipal fishing boat operators including the repaired municipal fishing boats that were unable to operate during the previous quarter of this year.

**Likewise**, Inland Municipal Fisheries Production posted a significant increase of 365.44 percent or 238.12 metric tons during the reference quarter compared to the same quarter of 2020. The increase can be traced to more fishing trip of inland fishermen as a result of enough water level of inland fishing ground and favorable weather. Likewise, more presence of some inland species like Mullet and fresh water shrimp also contributed to the increase in production for this quarter.

# COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Commercial Fisheries in Northern Samar goes down went up to 2.94 percent production for the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to the same quarter last year. An increase of 25.06 metric tons production was recorded, from 853.33 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2020 to 878.39 metric tons during the quarter in review. The positive figures in the volume of production was attributed by more fishing operation of two commercial fishing vessels in Bgy. Rawis, municipality of Laoang that were repaired within the quarter.

**Figure 3. Commercial Fisheries Volume of Production in Northern Samar: Fourth Quarter 2021 and 2020**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

# AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

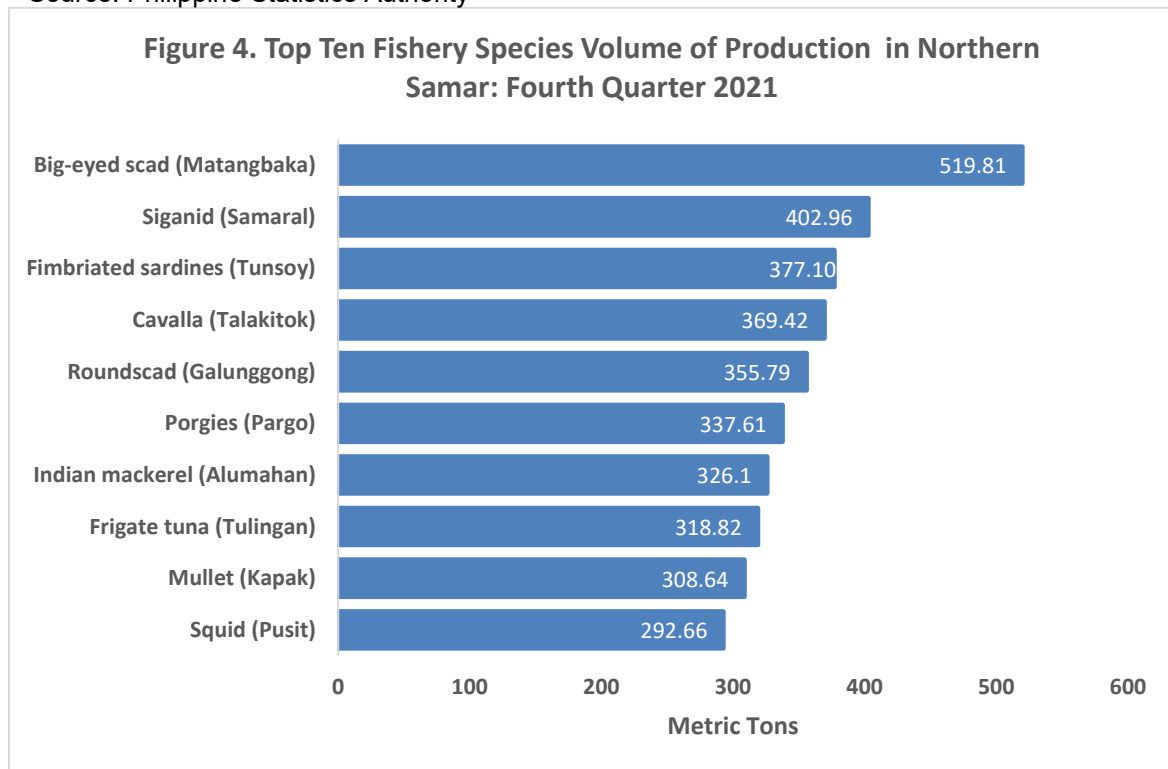
Aquaculture production in Northern Samar, declined to 35.93 percent or 20.04 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2021 from 55.78 metric in the fourth quarter of 2020 to 35.74 metric tons in the same quarter this year. The reduction was attributed by eight aquafarm by geolocation type and water environment. These were Brackish Water fishpond, Brackish Water Cage, Fresh Water Fishpond, at (94.95%), (84.62%), (93.83%), (100.00%), (100.00%), 100.00%, and (54.95%) respectively. Likewise, Fresh Water pen, Freshwater cage and Mussels have no production during the reference quarter. Generally the decrease in volume of production of eight aquafarm by geolocation and water environment type were due to insufficient/no milkfish, crablets and tilapia fingerlings, mussels inputs, partial harvest and spill off of last quarter harvest, unavailability of planting materials of other seaweeds variety, damaged net gears, and temporary stop operation of other aquafarms Others just started to input fingerlings. There were also aquafarm still for renovation and repair.

On the other hand, both production in Brackish Water pen, and Marine cage went up to 87.82 percent and 7.01 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to their figures in the same quarter of 2020, at 5.01 metric tons, and 15.55 metric tons to 9.41 metric tons, and 14.5 metric tons respectively during the quarter in review. The increase was attributed by availability of milkfish fingerlings, and high volume of production of marine cage in barangay Dao San Jose, and Brackish Water Pen Brgy. Laoangan San Roque. Although there were increases in these type of water environment, it did not affect the negative percent change of the overall aquaculture production.

**Table 2. Aquaculture Fisheries Volume of Production by Geolocation Type and Water Environment in Northern Samar: Fourth Quarter, 2021 & 2020**

Geolocation Type and Water Environment	Q4 2021	Q4 2020	% Change
<b>AQUACULTURE</b>	<b>35.74</b>	<b>55.78</b>	<b>-35.93</b>
Brackish Water Fishpond	0.33	6.54	-94.95
Brackish Water Pen	9.41	5.01	87.82
Brackish Water Cage	0.12	0.78	-84.62
Fresh Water Fishpond	0.05	0.81	-93.83
Fresh Water Pen		1.7	-100.00
Fresh Water Cage		2.2	-100.00
Marine Cage	14.5	13.55	7.01
Mussel		0.04	-100.00
Seaweeds	11.33	25.15	-54.95

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Among the top ten (10) fishery species in the province, Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka), registered the highest volume of production for the fourth quarter of 2021 with 519.81 metric tons, followed by Siganid (Samaral,) with 402.96 metric tons, Fimbriated Sardines (Tunsoy) with 377.10 metric tons, Cavalla (Talakitok) with 369.42 metric tons, Roundscad (Galungong) with 355.79 metric tons, and the rest of the succeeding five species recorded production ranging from 337.61 metric tons to 292.66 metric tons.



# TECHNICAL NOTES

## OBJECTIVES

The Quarterly Fisheries Survey aims to generate Volume and Value of Municipal, Commercial and Aquaculture Fisheries Production by species and quarter at the National, Regional and Provincial levels.

## USES OF QUARTERLY FISHERIES SURVEYS

The Fisheries is one of the economic sectors of the country. The statistics generated through the conduct of the surveys serve as input to the following:

1. Compilation of National Accounts
2. Estimation of Performance of Agriculture
3. Policy Making and Program implementation
4. Researches and studies

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

**Traditional Landing Center** – is an area where fishermen could unload their catch and/or dock their boats without any obligation or payment for the use of the place.

**Non-traditional Landing Center** – is an area managed by PFDA, LGU & Private individuals, corporations, etc. and usually with structures and imposes fee for the maintenance of such.

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

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

**Respondent** – is the person who provide the information in the survey form during the enumeration.

**Commercial Fisheries** – cover fishing operation that make use of a boat more than three (3) gross tons

**Municipal Marine Fisheries** - covers fishing operations carried out without the use of boat or the use of a boat of three (3) gross tons or less.

**Inland Fisheries** - catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc.

**Aquaculture** - covers operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish and freshwater under controlled conditions



**Aquafarm** – is a farming facility used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species including fish, mollusc, crustaceans and aquatic plants for purposes of rearing 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.

**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.

**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.

**Seaweed Farm** – is an aquafarm involved in the cultivation of seaweed in suitable water areas by any methods with appropriate intensive care for production in commercial quantities.


**Brackish water environment** – refers to mixed seawater and freshwater and salinity varies with the tide.

**Freshwater environment** – refers to water without salt or marine origin.

**Marine water/Seawater environment** – refers to inshore, open waters and inland seas in which the salinity generally exceeds 20‰.

**Operator** – refers to a person, who takes technical and administrative responsibility of managing the day-to-day aquafarm operation.

**Caretaker** – refers to any person in the farm who is in charge to watch over the farm, including feeding, recording of farm activities and cleaning; one who is given responsibility to take care and protect the farm from burglars and poachers.

  
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