REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
KALINGA

FISHERIES SITUATION REPORT
January to March 2025^{p}

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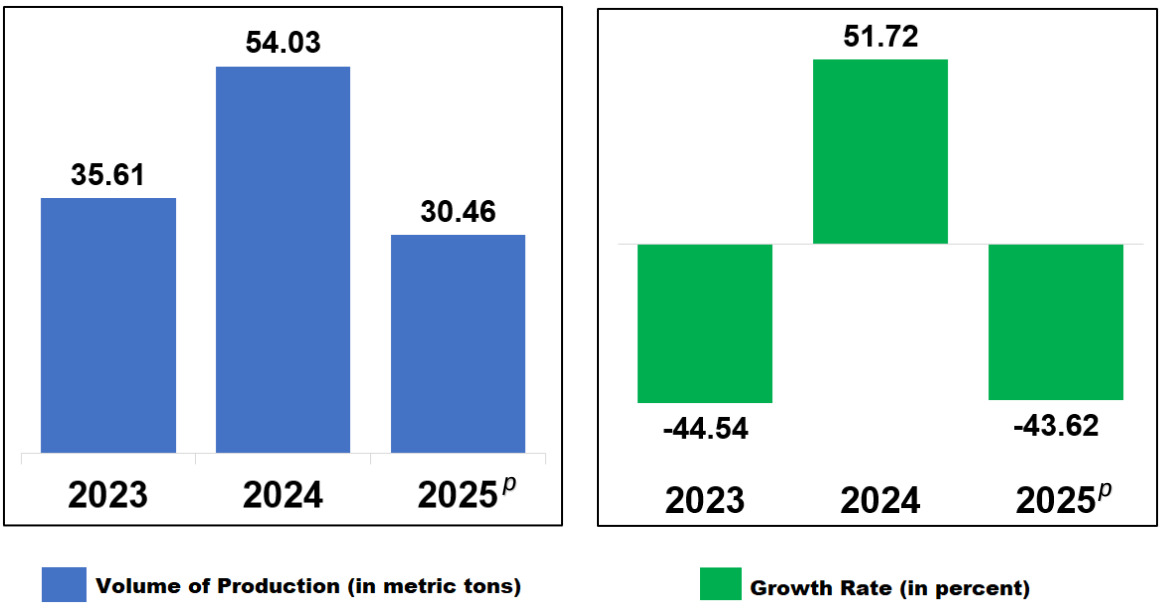
Fisheries production in Kalinga declined by 43.62 percent in the first quarter of 2025.

The total volume of fisheries production in the first quarter of 2025 was registered at 30.46 metric tons, indicating a decline of 43.62 percent from the 54.03 metric tons output in the same quarter of the previous year. Decrease in production was noted in aquaculture while inland municipal fisheries posted increment in production. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Fisheries Production, Kalinga: January to March 2023 to 2025^{p}



p *- preliminary*
Sources: *Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)*

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Table 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector: Kalinga, January to March 2023 - 2025ᵖ.

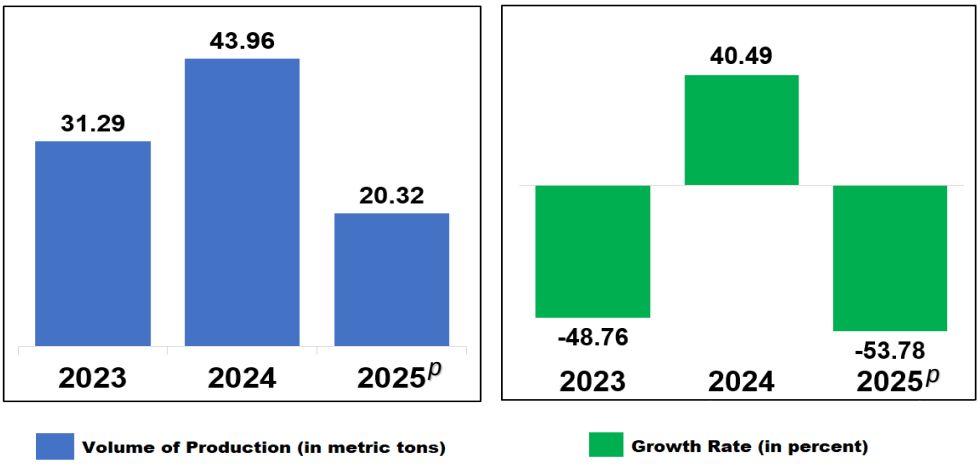
Subsector	Volume of Production (metric tons)			Percent Change (%)		Percent Share to Total Volume of Fisheries Production (%)
	1st Quarter 2023	1st Quarter 2024	1st Quarter 2025ᵖ	Q1 2024 / Q1 2023	Q1 2025 / Q1 2024	1st Quarter 2025ᵖ
Fisheries	**35.61**	**54.03**	**30.46**	**51.72**	**-43.62**	**100**
Commercial Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Fisheries	4.32	10.07	10.14	133.1	0.7	33.29
Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland	4.32	10.07	10.14	133.1	0.7	33.29
Aquaculture	31.29	43.96	20.32	40.49	-53.78	66.71

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)

Aquaculture

Aquaculture production was registered at 20.32 metric tons in the first quarter of 2025. This was lower by 53.78 percent from the previous year's same period output of 43.96 metric tons. The aquaculture subsector constituted the biggest share of 66.71 percent to the total fisheries production during the quarter. (Figure 2 and Table 1)

Figure 2. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Aquaculture Production, Kalinga: January to March 2023 to 2025ᵖ.



p* - *preliminary
Sources: *Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)*

Table 2. Volume of Aquaculture Production by Species, Kalinga: January to March 2024 - 2025*p*

Species	Production (in metric tons)		Percent Change
	1st Quarter 2024	1st Quarter 2025*p*	
TOTAL	**43.96**	**20.32**	**-53.78**
Carp	0.20	0.12	-40.00
Catfish (Hito)	0.30	1.48	393.33
Mudfish (Dalag)	0.15	0.07	-53.33
Tilapia	43.31	18.65	-56.94

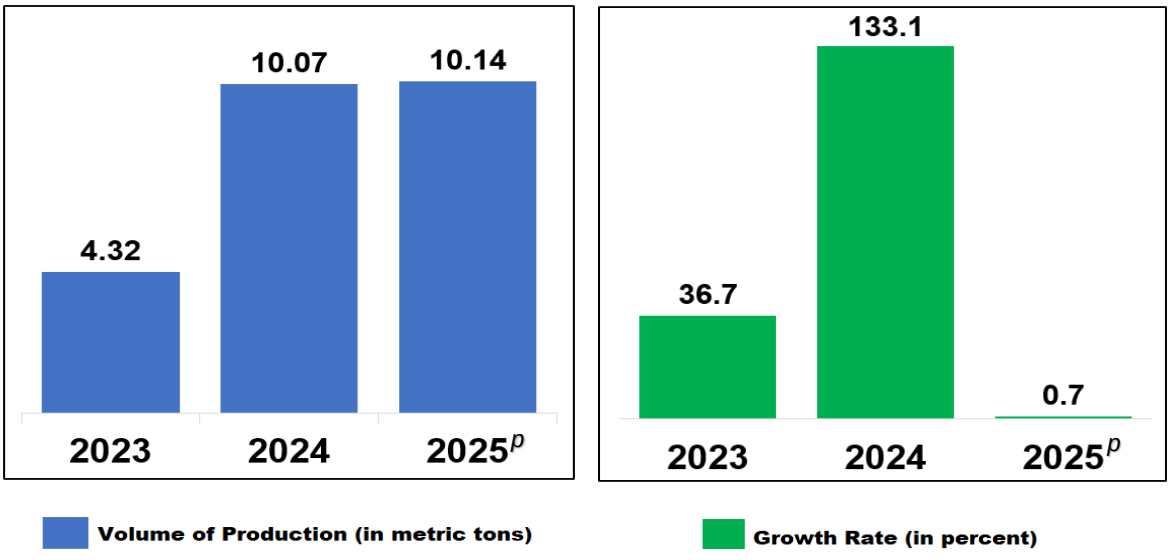
p - *preliminary*
Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)*

The decline was attributed to the decreases in the production of Tilapia (56.94%), Mudfish (53.33%) and Carp (40.00%). On the contrary, an increase in the production of Catfish (393.33%) was noted for the first quarter of 2025.

Inland Municipal Fisheries

During the first quarter of 2025, inland municipal fisheries production was recorded at 10.14 metric tons. This indicates an increment of 0.7 percent from the same quarter of the previous year's output of 10.07 metric tons. The subsector contributed 33.29 percent to the total fisheries production in the first quarter of 2025. (Figure 3 and Table 1)

Figure 3. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production, Kalinga: January to March 2023 to 2025*p*.



p - *preliminary*
Sources: *Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)*

Table 3. Volume of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production by Species, Kalinga: January to March 2024 - 2025*P*.

Species	Production (in metric tons)		Percent Change
	1st Quarter 2024	1st Quarter 2025*p*	
TOTAL	**10.07**	**10.14**	**0.70**
FISH			
Carp	0.49	0.33	**-32.65**
Catfish (Hito)	0.19	0.42	**121.05**
Catfish (Kanduli)	0.21	0.73	**247.62**
Eel (Igat)	0.37	0.31	**-16.22**
Freshwater goby (Biya)	0.67	0.74	**10.45**
Gourami	0.09	-	**-**
Mudfish (Dalag)	0.53	0.32	**-39.62**
Tilapia	1.81	1.74	**-3.87**
Other fishes	0.20	2.68	**1240.00**
CRUSTACEANS			
Freshwater crab (Talangka)	0.15	0.18	**20.00**
Freshwater shrimp (Hipon)	0.23	0.11	**-52.17**
MOLLUSCS			
Freshwater clams (Tulya)	0.29	0.24	**-17.24**
Shell (Kuhol)	3.16	1.22	**-61.39**
Snail (Suso)	1.68	1.11	**-33.93**

p - *preliminary*
Sources: *Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)*

Majority of the inland species registered decreases in production. Highest decrease for fish species were noted in Mudfish (39.62%), Carp (32.65%), and Eel (16.22%) while increases in Kanduli (247.62%), Hito (121.05%), and Other fishes (1,240.00%) were notable. Majority of molluscs and crustacean species registered decreases in production for the quarter.

Approved for Release:

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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.