



SPECIAL RELEASE

FISHERIES SITUATION IN DAVAO DE ORO Full Year 2024 (Final Results)

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Total volume of fisheries production records a 22.4 percent increase

In 2024, fisheries production in Davao de Oro totaled 3,203.4 metric tons, marking a 22.4 percent increase from 2,617.4 metric tons in the previous year. The growth was mainly driven by the aquaculture subsector, while both marine municipal and inland municipal fisheries recorded annual declines in production. *(Figure 1 and Table 1)*



Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Fisheries Production, Davao de Oro: January to December 2022-2024

mt – metric ton

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



Table 1. Volume of Fisheries P	Production	by Subsector:	Davao de Oro,	January to
December 2022-2024		-		-

Volume of Production Sub-Sector (metric tons)			Percent C	Percent Share to Total Volume of Fisheries Production (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024
TOTAL FISHERIES	1,359.6	2,617.4	3,203.4	92.5	22.4	100.0
Municipal	741.0	1,781.8	1,487.8	140.5	-16.5	46.4
Marine Municipal	706.7	1,757.9	1,477.5	148.7	-16.0	46.1
Inland Municipal	34.2	23.9	10.4	-30.2	-56.7	0.3
Aquaculture	618.6	835.6	1,715.6	35.1	105.3	53.6

mt – metric ton

Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding. Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS), and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)

Fish production in Davao de Oro comes from three subsectors: marine municipal, inland municipal, and aquaculture. Commercial fisheries are not applicable, as the province has no commercial fishing operations.

Aquaculture led fisheries production in Davao de Oro in 2024, contributing 53.6 percent of the total volume. The remaining 46.4 percent came from municipal fisheries, with 46.1 percent from marine municipal fishing and 0.3 percent from inland fishing. *(Figure 2 and Table 1)*





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



Marine municipal fisheries production declines by 16.0 percent

In 2024, marine municipal fisheries in Davao de Oro produced 1,477.5 metric tons, representing a 16.0 percent decrease from the 1,757.9 metric tons recorded in the previous year. Despite the decline, this subsector still contributed a significant 46.1 percent to the province's total fisheries production. (*Figure 3 and Table 1*)





mt – metric ton

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Marine Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)

Bali Sardinella remains the top species in marine municipal fisheries

The top three species caught in marine municipal fishing in Davao de Oro, based on the highest volume, were Bali Sardinella, Indian Mackerel, and Big-eyed Scad. Bali Sardinella led with 376.8 metric tons, followed by Indian Mackerel at 132.6 metric tons and Big-eyed Scad at 130.8 metric tons. *(Table 2)*



Table 2. Top Three Species in Marine Municipal Fisheries: Davao de Oro, January toDecember 2022-2024

Name of Specie	Production (MT)				
	2022	2023	2024		
Bali Sardinella (Tamban)	52.0	284.4	376.8		
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	11.3	110.1	132.6		
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	49.7	93.9	130.8		

mt – metric ton

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Surveys (QMFS)

Inland municipal fisheries production reduces by 56.7 percent

Inland municipal fisheries production dropped to 10.4 metric tons during the year, reflecting a 56.7 percent decrease from 23.9 metric tons in the previous year. This subsector accounted for 0.3 percent of the total fisheries production during the period. *(Figure 4 and Table 1)*

Figure 4. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production, Davao de Oro: January to December 2022-2024



mt – metric ton

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Inland Fisheries Surveys (QIFS)



Aquaculture production increases at 105.3 percent

Aquaculture production in Davao de Oro was estimated at 1,715.6 metric tons during the year, showing a remarkable 105.3 percent increase from 835.6 metric tons in 2023. This growth underscores the expanding role of aquaculture in the fisheries sector, contributing 53.6 percent to the total fisheries production. *(Figure 5 and Table 1)*





mt – metric ton

Among the aquaculture subsectors, only brackishwater fishponds and marine cages recorded positive growth compared to the previous year. Production from brackishwater fishponds nearly doubled, rising by 97.5 percent from 222.1 metric tons to 437.6 metric tons. Marine cage production showed an even greater increase, surging by 135.2 percent from 518.7 metric tons in 2023 to 1,220.0 metric tons in 2024. These substantial gains highlight the growing importance of these subsectors in the overall aquaculture output. *(Figure 6 and Table 3)*



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Aquaculture Surveys (QAqS)



Figure 6. Aquaculture Fisheries Production by Aquafarm Type, Davao de Oro: January to December 2022-2024

mt - metric ton

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Aquaculture Surveys (QAqS)

In contrast, the rest of the aquaculture subsectors registered declines in production. Freshwater fishpond output decreased by 41.9%, freshwater pens saw a sharp drop of 73.4%, and freshwater cage production fell by 17.4%, signaling a downturn in these aquaculture activities. (Figure 6 and Table 3)

Table 3. Aquaculture Fisheries Production by Aquafarm Type: Davao de Oro, January to December 2022-2024

Aquafarm	Р	roduction (M	Percent Change (%)		
Aqualaliii	2022	2023	2024	2022-2023	2023-2024
AQUACULTURE	618.6	835.6	1,715.6	35.1	105.3
Brackishwater Fishpond	179.5	222.1	437.6	23.8	97.0
Freshwater Fishpond	186.9	77.1	44.7	-58.8	-41.9
Freshwater Pen	0.1	2.4	0.7	1,642.9	-73.4
Freshwater Cage	22.2	15.3	12.6	-31.0	-17.4
Marine Cage	229.8	518.7	1,220.0	125.7	135.2

mt – metric ton

Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)



Table 4. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species: Davao de Oro, January to December 2022-2024

Species	Volume of Production (Metric Tons)		Percent Change		Percent Share of Total Volume of Fisheries Production (%)	
	2022	2023	2024	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024
FISHERIES	1,359.5	2,617.4	3203.4	92.5	22.4	100.0
Acetes (Alamang)	0.6	173.2	2.3	28,765.0	-98.7	0.1
Anchovies (Dilis)	17.1	47.3	84.6	176.7	78.9	2.6
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	49.7	93.9	130.8	89.1	39.3	4.1
Blue crab (Alimasag)	15.6	8.9	2.8	-42.7	-69.1	2.1
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	7.3	42.5	10.0	484.5	-76.4	0.3
Cavalla (Talakitok)	23.2	21.6	22.1	-6.6	2.4	0.7
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	6.0	5.6	3.0	-7.0	-46.3	0.1
Flying fish (Bolador)	17.8	58.6	20.4	228.6	-65.3	0.6
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	32.0	169.9	24.8	430.8	-85.4	0.8
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	10.8	22.4	8.6	108.1	-61.5	0.3
Grouper (Lapu-Lapu)	20.4	45.6	5.1	123.6	-88.8	0.2
Hairtail (Espada)	23.4	18.5	10.7	-20.8	-42.3	0.3
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	11.3	110.1	132.6	874.4	20.5	4.1
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	52.0	284.4	376.8	447.3	32.5	11.8
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-Hasa)	24.4	17.8	62.9	-27.0	253.0	2.0
Mullet (Kapak)	31.5	23.7	79.4	-24.6	234.6	2.5
Parrot fish (Loro)	5.5	4.6	9.4	-16.5	103.0	0.3
Porgies (Pargo)	8.7	0.4	1.3	-95.8	247.2	0.0
Roundscad (Galunggong)	14.9	35.4	116.6	137.5	229.3	3.6
Siganid (Samaral)	30.6	25.5	87.1	-16.7	242.1	2.7
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	12.6	3.8	0.3	-69.6	-93.2	0.0
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	7.5	2.4	3.8	-68.3	60.8	0.1
Snapper (Maya-Maya)	15.5	12.6	14.2	-18.8	13.0	0.4
Squid (Pusit)	54.6	79.8	75.0	46.2	-6.0	2.3
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	9.4	5.4	4.9	-42.9	-9.1	0.2
Others (Marine Fisheries)	151.7	415.2	188.9	173.7	-54.5	5.9
Milkfish	316.6	592.4	1224.7	87.1	106.7	38.2
Tilapia	212.9	102.1	55.8	-52.0	-45.4	1.7
P. Vannamei	88.2	144.8	432.0	64.1	198.4	13.5
Carp	1.4	0.2	0.1	-85.8	-55.0	0.0
Catfish	17.0	10.5	6.8	38.5	-35.3	0.2
Mudfish	7.5	2.8	1.3	62.2	-54.3	0.1
Eel (Igat)	0.1	0.0	0.1	-91.7	900.0	0.0
Other fishes	3.6	1.7	1.9	53.5	15.5	0.1
Freshwater crab (Talangka)	0.4	0.9	1.2	118.6	28.7	0.0
Snail (Suso)	0.2	0.9	1.4	-12.1	46.8	0.0

mt – metric ton

Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding. Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS), and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)



Chief Statistical Specialist

CAE/SGMJ

Attachment: 1. Technical Notes



BMP Surebuild Bldg., M. Fuentes Ave., Poblacion, Nabunturan, Davao de Oro Contact No.: (084) 817 - 0172 , (084) 817 - 0347 Website: www.psa.gov.ph • Email Address: davaodeoro@psa.gov.ph

TECHNICAL NOTES

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.

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

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 gear 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.

Aquaculture - fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish, and freshwater environments. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussels, oysters, seaweed farms, and hatcheries.

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

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

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 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 an inverted mosquito net ("happy" 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 the targets 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 the 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 island-based type of aquafarm. Note that the setting-up of fish cages in ponds does not make the operation of the fish cage at the same time a fishpond.

Freshwater – is water without salt or marine origins, such as generally found in lakes, rivers, canals, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields, and swamps.

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

