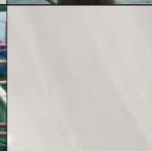
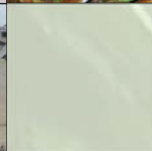
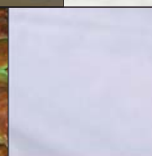
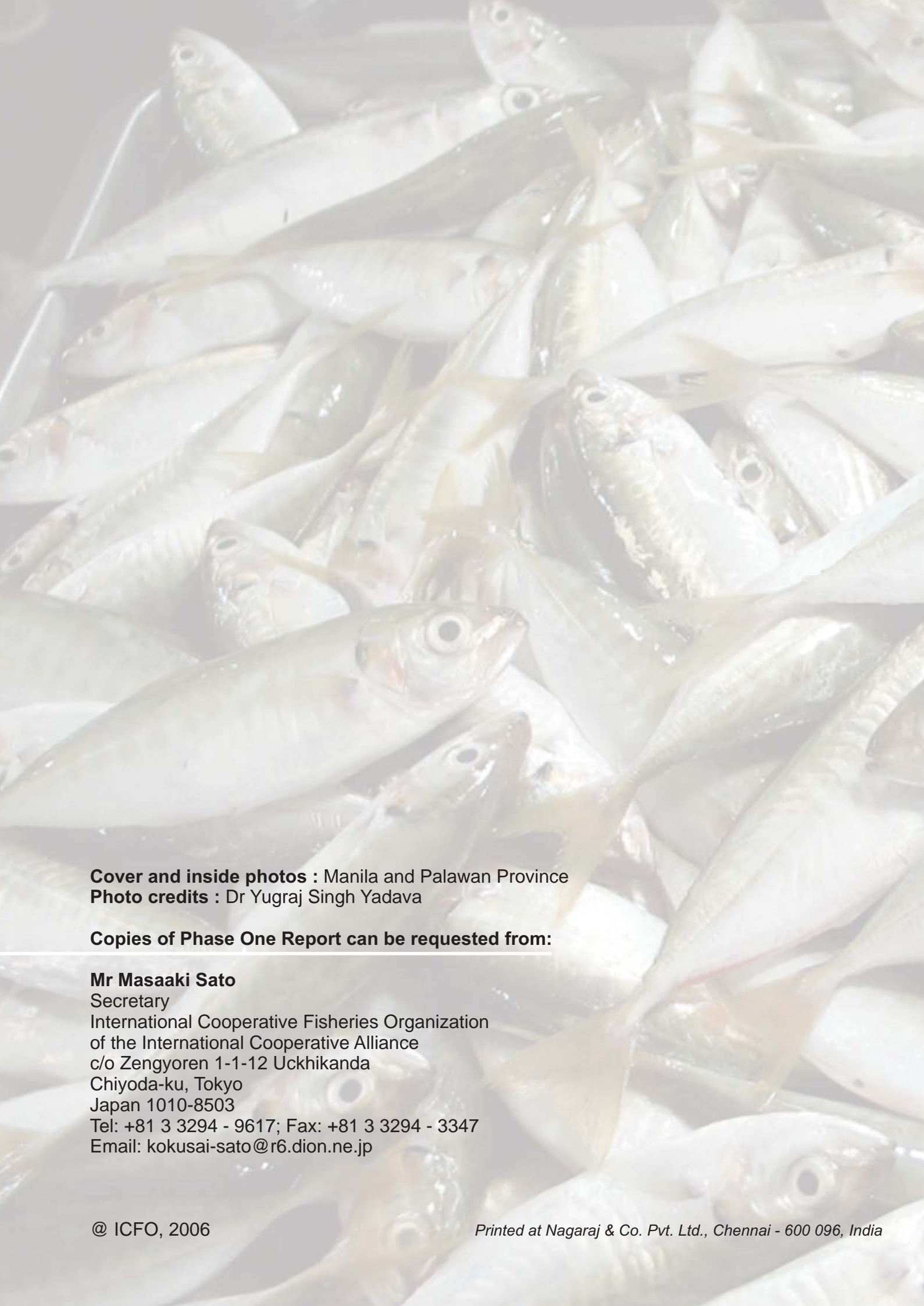


Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines

Report of Phase One
(10-17 July 2006)



International Cooperative Fisheries Organization
of the International Cooperative Alliance &
Cooperative Union of the Philippines



Cover and inside photos : Manila and Palawan Province
Photo credits : Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava

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(10-17 July 2006)

**International Cooperative Fisheries Organization
of the International Cooperative Alliance &
Cooperative Union of the Philippines**





Preface

The International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Cooperative Alliance (IFA) implemented its Phase One activity, dispatching of experts to the Philippines during 10-17 July 2006. This was the first Phase of the three Phase activities to be implemented under the Training Project for “Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Asia – 2006” funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Government of Japan. The Philippines has been selected by ICFO as the first country under the Project in the Japanese FY of 2006 (April 2006 – March 2007).

The purpose of the Project is to promote community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers engaged in coastal fisheries and by their organizations (in most cases fisheries cooperatives), strengthen their activities and help contribute to ensuring sustainable production, creation of employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

The Project is one of the Japanese Government’s “Partnership Strengthening Project among Japan and ASEAN countries” which is designed to contribute to the sound development of the primary industry, including fisheries in the region, promote cooperation and exchanges that could lead to increase in income of the primary industry producers and thereby narrow the gap in their economic status in the region by rectifying the present situation.

One of the effective means with which to achieve such purpose is through the promotion of cooperation and exchanges at non-government (such as fishers cooperatives) as well as local government levels in each of the country selected for implementation of the Project.

ICFO had the cooperation from two experts, namely, Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director of the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation and Dr Masahiro Yamao, Professor, Graduate School of Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University and implemented the Phase One of the Project in the Philippines. I would like to thank the two experts for sparing their precious time and cooperation with ICFO’s activities.

The Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP), a member organization of ICFO, acted as the partner organization of the Project. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Department of Agriculture, Government of Philippines gave its strategic support to the Project not only in terms of providing information but also for arrangement of, and sending its staff to, the technical visits of Phase One conducted in Palawan, Philippines.

For all these cooperation from the experts, CUP and BFAR, I would like to express my heart-felt thanks and wish to have their continuing cooperation in the coming Phase Two and Phase Three of the Project.

I hope that this report covering Phase One activities would make a good reference document for the following Phases of the Project.

31 August, 2006

Shoji UEMURA
Chairman



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1.0 Introduction

The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) initiated a new project entitled “Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Asia” from 2006 by using the financial contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan.

The International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO), one of the sectoral organizations of the ICA, is responsible for implementation of the Project.

The purpose of this Training Project in 2006 is to promote, in the Philippines, community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers engaged in coastal fisheries and by their organizations (fisheries cooperatives), strengthen their activities, and help contribute to ensuring sustainable production, creation of employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

The Project comprises the following three phases:

- 1) *Phase I: Dispatching of Experts to the Philippines*
- 2) *Phase II: Fisheries Resource Management Study Visit in Japan*
- 3) *Phase III: Terminal Project Workshop in the Philippines*

The duration of the Project period - 2006 is from April 2006 to March 2007.



2.0 Objective of the Mission

The objective of the Phase I Mission was to study the present state of affairs of fisheries resource management in the Philippines. This objective was envisaged to be accomplished through meetings with government officials of concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Municipalities/ Local Government Units, representatives of the cooperative sector, fisher associations/ groups, non-governmental organizations and other concerned stakeholders and collect information and/ or data that would help prepare for, and plan Phase II (Study Visit to Japan) and Phase III (Terminal Project Workshop in the Philippines) activities under the Training Project, and thereby provide advice and suggestions, as appropriate to leaders of fisheries cooperatives and government administration officials in charge of fisheries resource management in the Philippines.





3.0 Members of the Mission

The Mission in Phase I comprised the following four members (two experts, one assistant and one representative of ICFO):

1) Experts

Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director,
Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation,
Chennai, India.

Dr Masahiro Yamao, Professor,
Graduate School of Biosphere Science,
Hiroshima University,
Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan.

2) Assistant

Ms Aiko Endo, Graduate student,
Graduate School of Biosphere Science,
Hiroshima University,
Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan.

3) ICFO

Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary,
International Cooperative Fisheries Organization,
Tokyo, Japan.



4.0 Itinerary of the Mission and Persons Met

The itinerary of the Mission and the persons met in the Philippines during the period 10-17 July 2006 is as follows:

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons Met
July 09 (Sunday)	Arrival at Manila from Chennai and/ or Narita, Tokyo <i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	
July 10 (Monday)		
10:40-11:50	Visit to Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP)	Attorney Toribio S Quiwag, Chairperson, CUP Mr Felix A Borja, Secretary General, CUP Ms Nancy F Marquez, Chairperson, Philippine Federation of Women in Cooperatives Attorney Arturo J Jimenez, Cooperative Secretary, CUP Mr Francisco D Caballero Jr, Treasurer, CUP Mr Edgardo Gamolo, Vice-chairperson for Mindanao, CUP Rev. Edward Sumedca, Vice-chairperson for Luzon, CUP Mr. Luisito Quitaig, Vice-chairperson for Visaya, CUP Ms Clarita Caliste, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Mr Ireneo Vilorio, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Mr Lourdes Ferido, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Mr Nick Abarrientos, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Ms Angel Echano, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Mr Rogelio Lopez, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Mr Leopoldo Lugo, Member, Board of Directors, CUP Mr Florentino Somera, member, Board of Directors, CUP
14:00-14:40	Visit to Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)	Ms Lecira V Juarez, Chairperson, CDA
15:15-16:55	Visit to Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Mr Malcolm I Sarmiento Jr., Director, BFAR Mr Gil A Adora, Assistant Director for Technical Service, BFAR Ms Sandra Victoria Arcamo, Chief, Fisheries Resource Management Division, BFAR Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR
	<i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	
July 11 (Tuesday)		
11:00-12:20	Visit to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Philippines Office	Ms Harumi Kitabayashi, Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Philippines Ms Mayumi Amaike, Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Philippines Mr Hideo Ishida, Expert of Training/Extension, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, JICA Philippines
14:40-15:35	Meeting with representatives of KM [Kilusang Mangingisda- Pilipinas (Fisherfolk Movement-Philippines)] at CUP	Mr Ruperto Aleroza, Kilusang Mangingisda Liaison Officer Mr Buddy dela Cruz, Secrerariat

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons Met
15:40-17:00	Meeting with representatives of KM [Kilusang Mangingisda- Pilipinas (Fisherfolk Movement-Philippines)] at CUP <i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	Mr Arrenio N Tanchuling, SEAFISH Coordinator, TDC Ms Dinna L Umengan, Manager, Marine Division, TDC Mr Ephraim Patrick T Batungbacal, Research Officer, TDC Mr Glenni I Ymata, Researcher, TDC
July 12 (Wednesday)		
08:10/09:30	Travel to Puerto Princesa by PAL 195	
14:40-16:40	Visit to Association of Maleit Mangingisda (Small Fishermen) Caramay Producers Cooperative (MMCPC), Caramay, Roxas, Palawan	Mr Rodolfo C Derecho, Chairperson, MMCPC Mr Bonifacio Tobias, Project Coordinator, MMCPC Mr Alfred D Catatian, Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Ms Rhoda L Llavar, Member, MMCPC Mr Jool L Valdez, Manager, MMCPC Mr Artemio H Socrates Sr., Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Mr Silvano T Aquaed Jr., Treasurer, MMCPC Mr Clarence Foriga, Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Mr Zaldy A Bacaltos, Member, Caretaker Mr Ramon M Larran, Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Ms Agustin O Balmonte, Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Mr Rodel S Baldonia, Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Ms Annielyn M. Badilla, Secretary, MMCPC Ms Melinda P Arzaga, Bankhouse Caretaker, MMCPC Mr Medardo Capuno, Member, Board of Directors, MMCPC Ms Socorro Socrates Tan, Chairperson, Palawan Cooperative Union Ms Theresita M Tatoy, Member, Board of Directors, Palawan Cooperative Union Dr Romeo M Cabungcal, Supervising Aquaculturist/ Chief, Fisheries Division, Office of the Provincial Agriculture, Palawan Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR Mr Azcena Inguillo, Officer in Charge & Regional Director, Region IV-B, BFAR
17:45-19:10	Visit to New Century Fishermen Multi-purpose Cooperative (NCFMC), San Vicente, Palawan	Mr Lino bin Bintulan, Chairperson, NCFMC Mr Samuel Maravillas, Vice-Board Director, NCFMC Ms Lorlin Ordon, Treasurer Mr Tiburcio Seno, Member, Board of Directors, NCFMC Mr Roden Paiton, Member, Board of Directors, NCFMC Mr Ronilo Mago, Member, Board of Directors, NCFMC Mr Antonio Aben, Member, Board of Directors, NCFMC Mr Allan Ternal, Member, Board of Directors, NCFMC Mr Alfred V. Tan, Municipal Economic Enterprise Development Officer and Acting Municipal Administrator, Municipality of San Vicente, Province of Palawan Mr Antonio V. Gonzales, Mayor of San Vicente City Ms Theresita M. Tatoy, Member, Board of Directors, Palawan Cooperative Union Ms Socorro Socrates Tan, Chairperson, Palawan Cooperative Union Dr Romeo M. Cabungcal, Supervising Aquaculturist/Chief, Fisheries Division, Office of the Provincial Agriculture, Palawan

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons Met
	<i>Hotel: Fleuris Palawan, Puerto Princesa</i>	<p>Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR</p> <p>Mr Azcena Inguillo, Officer in Charge & Regional Director, Region IV-B, BFAR</p>
<p>July 13 (Thursday)</p> <p>09:15-10:05</p> <p>10:40-11:20</p> <p>15:00-16:52</p>	<p>Visit to Puerto Princesa Fishing Port and "Public Fish Market"</p> <p>Visit to Coast Guard Vessel "DA-BFAR MCS 3002" in Puerto Princesa Port</p> <p>Courtesy Call on President of Provincial Councilor League (PCL), Puerto Princesa, Palawan</p> <p><i>Hotel: Fleuris Palawan, Puerto Princesa</i></p>	<p>Mr Alfred Renard O Dacuan, Port Supervisor, Barangay Matahimik City of Puerto Princesa</p> <p>Dr Romeo M Cabungcal, Supervising Aquaculturist/Chief, Fisheries Division, Office of the Provincial Agriculture, Palawan</p> <p>Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR</p> <p>Mr Azcena Inguillo, Officer in Charge & Regional Director, Region IV-B, BFAR</p> <p>Ms Socorro Socrates Tan, Chairperson, Palawan Cooperative Union</p> <p>Ms Theresita M Tatoy, Member, Board of Directors, Palawan Cooperative Union</p> <p>Mr George V Ursabia Jr., Captain and Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Boat "the DA-BFAR MCS 3002"</p> <p>Mr Artemio M Abu, Station Commander, Coast Guard Station, Puerto Princesa</p> <p>Dr Romeo M Cabungcal, Supervising Aquaculturist/ Chief, Fisheries Division, Office of the Provincial Agriculture, Palawan</p> <p>Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR</p> <p>Mr Azcena Inguillo, Officer in Charge & Regional Director, Region IV-B, BFAR</p> <p>Ms Socorro Socrates Tan, Chairperson, Palawan Cooperative Union</p> <p>Ms Theresita M Tatoy, Member, Board of Directors, Palawan Cooperative Union</p> <p>Hon Raffy S Liggayu, President of PCL (Provincial Councilor League), Puerto Princesa, Palawan</p> <p>Dr Romeo M Cabungcal, Supervising Aquaculturist/ Chief, Fisheries Division, Office of the Provincial Agriculture, Palawan</p> <p>Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR</p> <p>Mr Azcena Inguillo, Officer in Charge & Regional Director, Region IV-B, BFAR</p> <p>Ms Socorro Socrates Tan, Chairperson, Palawan Cooperative Union</p> <p>Ms Theresita M Tatoy, Member, Board of Directors, Palawan Cooperative Union</p> <p>Ms Mansueta N Zabanal, Provincial Cooperative Development Officer, and Provincial Cooperative Development Council Chairperson, Province of Palawan</p>

Date/ Time	Itinerary	Persons Met
July 14 (Friday) 11:00/12:15 PM	Return to Manila by PR 196 Free <i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	
July 15 (Saturday) 10:00-18:00	Meeting at Room No 2708 of Holiday Inn Galleria Manila Preparation of Phase One Report <i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	
July 16 (Sunday) 10:00-15:30	Preparation of Phase One Report at Room No 2708 of Holiday Inn Galleria Manila Preparation of Phase One Report – continued – <i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	
July 17 (Monday) 10:00-11:30 12:00-13:20 13:40-14:40 15:00-15:50	Visit to the Office of Director, BFAR Visit to Coastal and Marine Management Office (CMMO) of DNER the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DNER) Visit to Philippine Cooperative Center (PCC) and Philac Service Cooperative (PSC) Visit to the Director of Fisheries Resource Management Project, BFAR <i>Hotel: Holiday Inn Galleria, Manila</i>	Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR Mr Florendo B Barangan, Director, CMMO, DENR – Central Office Ms Melody Ann Malano, Technical Staff, CMMO, DENR Ms Genie R Balintec, Staff, CMMO, DNER Ms Cristy B Gempes, Staff, CMMO, DNER Ms Lilia Bulson, Staff, CMMO, DNER Mr Fodelino C Cenidoza, Record Division•CDENR Mr Leo R Felismino, Director, PCC Mr Daniel R Ang, Secretary, PCC Ms Nancy F. Marquez, Chairperson, PSC Ms Angelita T de Leon, Member, Board of Directors, PSC Ms Raquel Vabacis, Sales and Marketing Officer, PSC Ms Aileen Correa, Sales and Marketing Assistant Ms Angerico Marquez, Accountant, PSC Ms Erwin Benedicto, Customer Care & Promotion in-charge, PSC Ms Mary Grace Aquino, Administration Assistant, PSC Ms Demifune Albino, Messenger, PSC Ms Jessica C Munoz, Project Director, Fisheries Resource Management Project, BFAR
July 18 (Tuesday)	Leave Manila for Chennai and/ or Narita, Tokyo	

5.0 Partner Organization and Cooperating Agency

The partner organization of this Project in the Philippines is as follows:

The Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP)

CUP Building
Alejandro Roces Avenue, Corner
Mother Ignacia Street
Quezon City
The Philippines

Tel: + 63 (2) 413-1602
Fax: + 63 (2) 373-2171
E-mail: nancy_fm2000@yahoo.com.sg

Chairperson: Attorney Toribio S Quiwag

Contact Person: Ms Nancy Marquez, Finance Officer and Chairperson,
Philippine Federation of Women in Cooperatives, and chairperson of Philac
Service Cooperative *or*

Mr Felix Borja, Secretary - General

The following agency of the Philippine Government has extended its cooperation to this Project for making necessary arrangements for visits and meetings :

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)

3rd Floor, Philippine Coconut Authority Building
Elliptical Road, Diliman
Quezon City
The Philippines

Tel/Fax: + 63 (2) 929-8074
E-mail: fgojar@yahoo.com

Director: Mr Malcolm I Sarmiento Jr.

Contact person: Ms Filipina Gojar, Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR



6.0 Result of Observations

6.1 Overview of the fisheries resources, production and contributions to national economy

6.1.1 Introduction

The Philippines is an archipelago nation surrounded by the Philippine Sea from the east, by the South China Sea on the west, and by the Celebes Sea on the south. The country is made up of 7 107 islands, covering a total area of 300 000 sq. km, including the land area of 299 764 sq. km. Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao form the main island groups of the Philippines. Spanning 1 850 km north to south, the country has a coastline of 17 460 km, total marine water area including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2 200 00 sq. km and a shelf area (up to 200 m depth) of 184 600 sq. km. Of the total EEZ, 266 000 sq. km comprise the coastal waters and the remaining 1 934 000 sq. km form the oceanic resources.

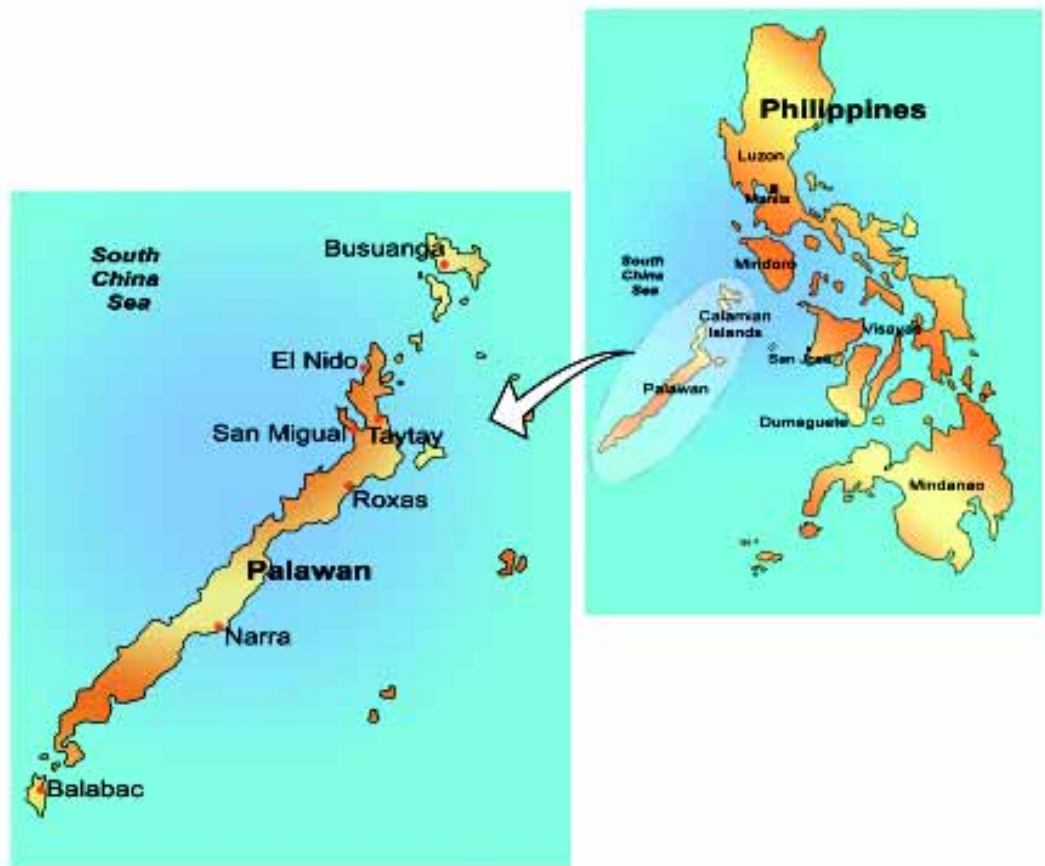
The Philippines has a tropical marine climate with three distinct seasons – the wet and rainy season (June-October), the cool and dry season (November-February) and the hot and dry season (March-May). The terrain consists of mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands. The lowest spot in the world - the Mindanao Deep, an abyss that is 11 518 meters deep also lies in the EEZ of Philippines.

The country has a population of 87.857 million (July 2005 estimate). Since the beginning of this century, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been on the increase. From 3.2 percent in 2001, the GDP growth accelerated to 4.3 percent in 2002, 4.7 percent in 2003, and about 6 percent in 2004, reflecting the continued resilience of the service sector, and improved exports and agricultural output. The per capita GDP stands at US \$ 5 000. The total labour force is estimated at 35.86 million (2004 estimates), which comprises agriculture (36%), industry (16%) and services (48%).

6.1.2 The Fisheries Sector

The Philippines, with an EEZ of over 2.2 million sq. km has vast fishery resources at its disposal. In 2003, the Philippines ranked eighth among the top fish producing countries in the world with its total production of 3.62 million metric tonnes of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plant (including seaweeds). The production constitutes 2.5 percent of the total world production of 146.27 million metric tonnes. The country is also the world's second largest producer of aquatic plants (including seaweeds) having produced a total of 0.989 million metric tonnes or nearly 8 percent of the total world production of 12 million metric tonnes during 2003.

The fishing sector's contribution to the country's Gross GDP was 2.3 percent and 4.2 percent at current and constant prices, respectively. This translates to about Pesos 111 billion for current prices and Pesos 48 billion for constant prices of the country's GDP of Pesos 4 826 billion (current prices) and Pesos 1146 billion (constant prices). The sector also accounted for Pesos 111 billion (14.9 %) and Pesos 48.7 billion (21.6%) of the Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Group of Pesos 742 billion and Pesos 225 billion at current and constant prices, respectively, the largest share next to agricultural crops.



The fisheries sector employed a total of 1 614 368 fishing operators nationwide (NSO 2002 Census for Fisheries) of which the municipal fisheries sector accounted for more than one million (1 371 676) operators while the commercial and aquaculture sectors added some 16 497 and 226 195 operators, respectively.

Fish Production, Fishing Practices and Trade

Fish production grew remarkably from 2.99 million metric tonnes (mmt) in 2000 to 3.93 mmt in 2004 recording an annual production growth rate of 6.1 percent. In terms of value, the 2004 fisheries production was valued at Pesos 138.8 billion as compared with the Pesos 98.6 billion in 2000, an average yearly increment of Pesos 10.0 billion. The outstanding performance of the fishing industry was attributed to the excellent growth in production of the three sectors. The aquaculture sector posted the highest growth with 18 percent (1.7 mmt) followed by the municipal sector with 2.4 percent (1.1 mmt), and the commercial sector with 1.7 percent increase (1.13 mmt). The tremendous growth in aquaculture, however underscores the importance of the sector in maintaining the supply of fish. In terms of value, the industry has attained a 15.8 percent increase from Pesos 119.9 billion in 2003 to Pesos 138.8 billion in 2004.

The marine sector comprises municipal fisheries and commercial fisheries. Municipal marine fisheries operate in coastal waters within 15 km from the coastline ("municipal marine waters"), using vessels \leq 3 GRT, as well as fishing without the use of vessels. Commercial fisheries operate outside municipal waters, using vessels $>$ 3 GRT.

The *payao* fish aggregating device (FAD) has been singled out as the most important factor triggering the phenomenal development of the tuna fishing industry. The effectiveness and efficiency of *payao* in attracting tuna (especially yellow fin and skipjack) greatly reduced the time spent in searching and fishing for commercial volumes. The extensive use of *payao* may be unsustainable as they allow removal of undersized juveniles from the stocks, altering migration and feeding patterns of tunas in the Philippine waters.

According to the 2002 Census of Fisheries (NSO, 2005), the most common fishing gear used by municipal fishing operators in 2002 was hook-and-line, with 9.45 million sets recorded. Other types of gear, including cast nets, cover pots and crab hook, numbered 4.51 million, with 1.19 million gillnets.

The principal stocks exploited in the Philippines are small pelagics, tuna and other large pelagic fishes, demersal fishes and invertebrates. Small pelagic, as an important segment of the country's fisheries industry, comprise predominantly roundscads, sardines and mackerels and to a lesser extent the round herrings, flying fishes and halfbeaks (Hemiramphidae). The large pelagic fishes consist of tunas and tuna-like species, such as billfish, swordfish and marlin. Twenty-one species of tuna have been recorded in the Philippine waters but only six are caught in commercial quantity and form the basis of the tuna fishing industry. Of the six species, only four form the bulk of catches and are listed in the Philippine fisheries catch statistics, namely yellow fin, skipjack, eastern little tuna or *kawakawa* and frigate tuna.

Demersal species include slipmouths, spadefishes, groupers and catfishes. In 2003, slipmouth was the only demersal species included in the top ten species caught, from both municipal and commercial fisheries. The state of demersal stocks in the Philippines is clearly shown by the decline in trawlable biomass during the past five decades. Among the invertebrates, crabs are

one of the most important resources harvested, and contribute significantly to global food supply. There are 51 species of swimming crabs reported in the country, but only about 7 are considered marketable. The blue crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) is the main species exploited, comprising over 90 percent of crab landings. The marine aquarium or ornamental fish trade in the country involves harvesting many targeted coral reef fish and invertebrate species. The prospects of better resource management in this sub-sector are considerably brighter than those for many other fisheries. The deep-sea fisheries resources of the Philippines are in many cases uncharted and unknown, and are believed to be relatively underexploited. The only deep-water fisheries resource that has a documented history of large-scale exploitation is the dogfish shark (family Squalidae).

Despite the continued expansion of the country's commercial fishing fleet, total fish catch levelled off at around 1.65 million tonnes in the early 1990s. Catch statistics showed that the demersal stocks had reached the maximum economic yield as early as the late 1960s, except in the offshore hard bottoms around Palawan, Southern Sulu Sea and the central part of the country's Pacific coast. Studies on pelagic fisheries also indicate overfishing and declining catch per unit effort (CPUE). Palawan, parts of the country's Pacific coast and some parts of Mindanao are still moderately fished and stocks are not overexploited.

According to the 2002 Census of Fisheries (NSO, 2005), there were 2 009 300 fishing operators and fish farmers. The municipal and commercial fishing operators were estimated at 1.8 million. This was a three-fold increase from the 584 000 fishing operators recorded in 1980. Municipal fishing dominated the fishing industry in terms of numbers of operators. In 2002, 1.78 million operators (99.6%) were engaged in municipal fishing compared with only 7 800 in commercial fishing operations. Municipal fisherfolk are considered the "poorest among the poor". Women have a role in fisheries and helping in the livelihood of the family. Their role include: (1) fish marketing or vending, (2) fish processing, (3) fry gathering, (4) gear preparation, (5) fishing, (6) net mending and (7) fishing boat ownership and operation.

Fish contributes around 22.4 percent of the total protein intake of the average Filipino. It is the main source of animal protein in the diet, contributing 56 percent to animal protein intake. The Philippine per capita fish consumption was 28.8 kg in 2003. The fish supply can be apportioned as about 83 percent for human consumption and 17 percent for exports and non-food uses.

Post-Harvest Activities and Trade

Around 70 percent of the total catch is consumed fresh or chilled, while 30 percent is processed into cured, canned, frozen products or disposed of live. The bulk of cured fish and fishery products are consumed locally. Canned products, particularly tuna, are consumed locally in small quantities compared with the export volume and most of the frozen products are for export. However, the data on the disposition of catch in the Philippines are inadequate. Most of the processing plants manufacture traditional products, such as dried and smoked fish for both foreign and domestic markets. Several plants are engaged in processing of frozen and canned products, mainly tuna for export purposes. Some manufacture miscellaneous fishery items, including value-added products. In recent years there is a growing trend towards increased mechanization in the fish processing industry.

Value-added products such as fillets and surimi-based products and ready-to-heat fish dishes are growing in demand. The industry absorbs by-catch and market surpluses, including farmed species. A number of processors of de-boned milkfish are also converting their by-products into value-added products, such as fish rolls and dumplings, to minimize waste. In general, the value-added-product industry needs to upgrade its technology and quality standards. Processing into traditional products, such as salted, dried, smoked and fermented fish, is still widely practiced. The processors are generally small-scale, family establishments that have limited capital and do not receive assistance from government agencies and financing institutions.

The primary problem in the industry is shortage of raw material. Other problems of the fish processing industry include poor quality of raw material; inconsistent quality of products; lack of appropriate safety standards for traditional products (e.g. inappropriate use of additives); insufficient capital to improve the enterprise; and lack of appropriate infrastructure (e.g. chilling or cold storage facilities) for product storage. The extent of losses in the post-harvest phase of fisheries is difficult to quantify. Locally, there is an estimated loss of 25–30 percent of the total catch due to improper handling.

The Philippines is an exporter as well as importer of fish and fishery products. In 2003, the balance of trade was positive in terms of quantity and value. Foreign trade performance of the fishery industry in 2004 registered a net surplus of US \$ 433.1 million – total export value of US \$ 527.6 million and import value of US \$ 94.5 million. However, export volume decreased by 2.9 percent in 2004 as compared to 2003. The three major export commodities (tuna, shrimp/prawn, seaweeds) together constituted 70.1 percent of the total export volume and 68 percent (US \$ 358.6 million) of the total export value (US \$ 527.6 million) in 2004.

Tuna remained as the top export commodity with major markets for this fish in Japan, USA, Canada and Germany. Shrimp/ prawn remained the second most important commodity with Japan, Korea, and USA as the major destinations. Seaweeds export value recorded a respectable growth of 11.5 percent from US \$ 80.8 million in 2003 to US \$ 90.1 million in 2004. Carrageenan comprises 59.7 percent of the total seaweed export value. USA, France, Denmark and Korea are among the major markets for Philippine seaweed products. Other major fishery exports include crabs, octopus, pearls, cuttlefish/ squid, *lapu-lapu*, ornamental fish and scallops.

For the past several years, the Philippines has been importing large quantities of pelagic species such as tuna (mainly from Indonesia) and fishmeal (mostly from Peru and the USA) for feed preparations. Imports in 2004 comprised three major commodities - prawn feeds (27.7%); flour, meals and pellets of fish, crustaceans, and mollusks unfit for human consumption (22.8%); and chilled/frozen fish (22.6%). These commodities have an aggregated value of US \$ 69.1 million out of the US \$ 94.5 million total import value.

Significant changes in international trade policy, quality and safety criteria have put pressure on the fish processing industry to improve the products that are being manufactured. Many countries, including the Philippines, have adopted the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system for food safety management. The Philippines continues to face challenges regarding access of its fishery products in international markets.



Fisheries Management and Institutional Support

Fisheries management in the Philippines rests jointly on two authorities: the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) that has regional offices in each of the 16 Philippine regions and the Local Government Units (LGUs) that operate under the Local Government Code of 1991. Among the functions of BFAR under the Fisheries Code is the formulation and enforcement of rules and regulations governing the conservation and management of fishery resources, except in municipal waters. The legal instruments issued for this purpose are called Fisheries Administrative Orders (FAOs).

The National legislation is further supported and amplified through the issuance of Provincial and Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (under the Local Government Code) for more local management rules and regulations within their areas of jurisdiction, which is within 15 km from the coastline for municipalities. Provinces do not have responsibility for the management of a formal physical area of the sea. Their role is the coordination of activities of the municipalities within the province. Through this coordinating function they become involved in the fisheries management process and assist BFAR Regional Offices to maintain consistency in policies and implementation of management plans.

Other agencies directly involved or influencing fisheries management include:

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through its coastal environment programmes for protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal habitats.
- National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), the legally mandated primary research arm of BFAR.
- Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD) under the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), for fisheries research coordination.
- Bureau of Agricultural Research, for fisheries research coordination.
- Department of Agriculture, of which BFAR is part, through the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (R.A. 8435), which includes fisheries management and coastal development.
- NAMRIA, the mapping agency, responsible for establishing the limit of the EEZ, sea lanes and delineating municipal waters.
- Military organizations (Navy and Air Force) that provide support for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities offshore when available.
- Philippine Coast Guard, Maritime Police and LGU Enforcement personnel responsible for assisting municipalities and the national agency in coastal and, where possible, offshore enforcement activities.
- Department of Finance and its Bureau of Customs for coordinated offshore management and enforcement.
- Department of Transport and its Maritime Authority (MARINA) for maritime shipping and safety.
- Department of Foreign Affairs for international fisheries affairs.
- LGUs and Municipalities for coastal area management, including compliance monitoring.

- Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs).
- Many NGOs that are active on various issues in fisheries.

Some of the most important Departments/ Organizations/ Agencies responsible for fisheries development in the Philippines are listed below with their website addresses:

- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) <www.bfar.da.gov.ph>
- Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) <www.pfda.da.gov.ph>
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center-Aquaculture Department (SEAFDEC-AQD) <www.seafdec.org.ph>
- Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD) <www.pcamrd.dost.gov.ph>
- Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR) <www.bar.gov.ph>
- National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) <www.nfrdi.da.gov.ph>
- University of the Philippines in the Visayas (UPV) <www.upv.edu.ph>
- Central Luzon State University (CLSU) <www.clsu.edu.ph>
- Mindanao State University (MSU) <www.msumain.edu.ph>
- Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines <www.msi.upd.edu.ph>
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Board of the Philippines <www.aquaboard.org>
- Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project <www.oneocean.org/fish/the_project.html>
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) <www.denr.gov.ph>

Issues in Sustainable Development of Fisheries Resources

The country faces many challenges in managing fisheries resources in a sustainable manner. Some of the challenges listed below are being addressed but will take some more time before they can be overcome:

- 1) Regulation of access and effort reduction.
- 2) Gear, area and temporal restrictions.
- 3) Inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral conflicts (between small-and large-scale fisheries)
- 4) Reduction of post-harvest losses and Improvement of marketing and cold-chain.
- 5) Enhancement of awareness and participation of stakeholders.
- 6) Reduction of environmental impacts.
- 7) Institutional strengthening and upgrading and capacity building.
- 8) Enhancement of research and information networking.
- 9) Improvements in fisheries management.
- 10) Poverty reduction and alternative livelihoods.
- 11) Monitoring, control and surveillance.

The Mission in Action



1. Mr Felix A Borja, Secretary-General, Cooperative Union of the Philippines at the introductory meeting of the Mission with the Members of the Board of Directors of CUP.
2. The Mission with Ms Lecira V Juarez, Chairperson, Cooperative Development Authority, the Philippines.
3. Mr Malcolm I Sarmiento Jr, Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and his colleagues with the Mission at the BFAR HQs, Manila.
4. Representative of Kilusang Mangingisda with the Mission at CUP HQs, Manila.
5. The Mission aboard Coast Guard vessel in Palawan.





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- 6. The Mission with officials of the Philippine Cooperative Center at their HQs, Manila.
- 7. Mr Masaaki Sato in an interview with Palawan TV Channel.
- 8-9. Members of the Association of Small Fishermen of Caramay Producers Cooperative, Roxas, Palawan.
- 10. Mission with officials of the Municipality of San Vicente, Palawan.
- 11. Mr Masaaki Sato with Port Supervisor, Puerto Princesa Fishing Port, Palawan.
- 12. The Mission with the President of the Provincial Councilor League, Puerto Princesa and other officials of the Province.



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6.2 Overview of Legal and Policy framework

6.2.1 Legal Framework of Coastal Fisheries Resource Management

New Era of Community-Based Fisheries Resource Management (CBFRM)

In the Philippines, vigorous attempts have been made to achieve the sustainable use of coastal fisheries resources since the 1980s and 1990s. Community-based resource management approach is regarded as an effective tool to enforce law and regulation in coastal fisheries. People's greater participation in the decision-making process of coastal resource management may be a decisive factor to achieve the goal of sustainable use of coastal resources as well as community development. Through implementation of a number of pilot projects on CBFRM, people and government have accumulated experiences and knowledge of participatory management approach.

Decentralization and Local Resource Management

Decentralization of fisheries resource management started after the enactment of Local Government Code in 1991. This law promulgated that a local government unit would be responsible for such essential issues as community development, welfare, education, environment conservation and resource management. Sharing works with the central government, local governments expanded the function and authority in fisheries development and coastal resource management. In terms of fisheries management, the local governments regulate "municipal fisheries," which is defined as those fishing operations within municipal waters using fishing vessels of three (3) gross tonnes or less, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels. In order to manage coastal resources, municipality/city enacts appropriate fisheries ordinances in accordance with the National Fisheries Policy. This decentralized system of fisheries management has successfully encouraged local people to raise their awareness about the importance of sustainable use of coastal resources and to generate their own institutional frameworks fitting in with local reality. A variety of CBFRM projects have been implemented at grass roots level. A wide variety of locally based resource management frameworks have also been designed and implemented by local governments in collaboration with people and NGOs. In the development of decentralization, municipality/city gradually grows up as a real management body, taking over the charge of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). Community-based fisheries resource management practices started within a *barangay* (village), which is viewed as a "*barangay*-based coastal resource management (BBCRM)". It has recently evolved into a "municipal-based coastal resource management (MBCRM)."

Fisheries Act 1998 and its implication

Together with Local Government Code 1991, the enactment of Fisheries Act 1998 gives a great impetus to the development of participatory and decentralized coastal resource management throughout the country. Top-down approach of fisheries management is abolished, and bottom-up is adopted. Inevitably, local government units are required to strive for capacity building of resource management and administrative works on registration, licensing, monitoring and surveillance. Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs) are being organized by fisher folk organizations/cooperatives and NGOs through consultation with LGUs,

NGOs, fisher folks, POs, and concerned government agencies. FARMCs are established at national, municipal and *barangay* levels. Municipality/city will make a resource management plan together with Municipal FARMC (MFARMC) and enact appropriate fisheries ordinances. In this mechanism, *Barangay* FARMCs work as a primary management units with such functions as representative, consensus, suggestion, implementation, law enforcement, adjustment, and data collection.

Function of Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (MFARMC)

With the framework of Fisheries Act 1998, the priority of the resource use in the municipal waters is given to local resource users. LGUs and FARMCs instead have to implement resource management in proper manners. In particular, municipal/city FARMC has the following functions; 1) to assist in the preparation of the Municipal Fisheries Development Plan; 2) to recommend to enact municipal fisheries ordinances; 3) to assist in the enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations in municipal waters; 4) to advise any fisheries matters to Municipal Council and LGU. By sharing works with BFARMC and any other related fisher folk organizations, MFAMC and LGU are taking the initiative in the management of municipal fisheries.

6.2.2 Policy Framework of Coastal Resource Management

Preparation and Undertaking of Integrated Approach

In the Philippines, it is often pointed out that over-fishing is a problem of poor law enforcement, and the problem related to open-access fishing regimes, declining or booming economies, lack of job opportunities outside and inside fisheries, and of course, poverty. A more integrated approach, therefore, should be planned for coastal resource management.

Fisheries Resource Management is at the Core

Fisheries resource management is at the core of integrated approach. Coastal communities and fisher folks are encouraged to make a coastal resource management plan and implement it. Fisheries legislation and regulations will be strengthened at the national and local levels. LGUs and FARMCs should regulate fishing operations in their territorial waters through improving legislation and license system. Most of the small-scale fisher folk point out that available resource has been decreased due to illegal fishing and lack of law enforcement. “*Bantay Daga*”, which is the practice of sea patrol by volunteers, is organized at municipal level to stop destructive fishing practices in municipal waters. Community-based law enforcement is implemented in many pilot projects, financially supported by government and foreign donor agencies. By establishing MCS centers, regional coordination is implemented to strengthen data management, fisheries legislation and licensing system, and law enforcement in municipal waters.

Alternative Livelihood and Income Diversification

The creation of alternative livelihoods helps to reduce fishing pressures. Income diversification facilitates the establishment and implementation of fisheries resource management. Fisher folk and family members have to increase alternative income sources inside and outside coastal fishing communities. They need to set up local business for various economic activities. Microfinance for community-based organizations will help fisher

folks to save and borrow money and engage in alternative livelihoods. Fisher folk associations often act as a conduit of LGUs' subsidies and any form of financial support. Community-based cooperative organizations conduct multifarious business activities for members to obtain meaningful services. Women's micro-enterprise activities are encouraged to improve the living standard of fisher folk families. Thus, alternative livelihood projects are aimed at reduction in over-dependence on coastal resources, which assist the people to increase income by encouraging local business.

Capacity Building of Local Levels

Government emphasizes that the capacity building at local levels is the most decisive factor to make coastal resource management successful. The authority of fisheries management has already been devolved to local levels. LGUs and local government agencies have a greater responsibility for fisheries resource management. Capacities of these local institutions should be built up. Training courses and seminars are needed on planning, law enforcement, fishing licenses, community development and project management. With such training and educational activities, the sustainable institutional framework of coastal resource management will be strengthened.

Further Development of CBRM

In the Philippines, CBRM approach has evolved into a new era. According to the level of fisheries development, geographic, cultural and social factors, there appear to be a wide variety of CBFMR throughout the country. It is noteworthy that several municipalities join together to establish a FARMC covering a wider area beyond the territorial waters of one municipality. Many government-based pilot projects intend to manage coastal fisheries resources in bay areas, which usually consist of plural municipalities. In some part of the Philippines, *barangay* (village)-based and municipality-based managements have evolved into a new development stage. Community-based approach has attained its initial objective and diversified its target areas and groups. More mechanized and institutionalized system appears to manage coastal resources in wider bay area. Thus, the Philippines experiences gained through people's participation into CBRM activities may give a profound insight into the further development of CBRM in other parts of the ASEAN region.

6.3 Case study of the Association of Small Fishermen of Caramay Producers Cooperative, Roxas, Palawan

Coastal resources management assumes greater significance in an archipelagic nation like the Philippines. With over 7 000 islands and a large coastline, sustainable management of the coastal resources is vital for the nation and the communities. Over the years, coastal resources management has been institutionlised in the National, Provincial and Municipal statutes with well-defined roles and benchmarks. The sustained efforts of the Government have also resulted in many success stories of communities taking lead in the management of the coastal resources. The Community-based marine sanctuary management and livelihood support project (CBMSMLSP) implemented by the community in Caramay, Roxas Municipality of Palawan Province is one such example.

Palawan, the country's largest province is a narrow archipelago of 1 700 islands and islets. It is sandwiched between the South China Sea on the western side and the Sulu Sea on the eastern side. Known the world over as

the Philippine's last ecological frontier, the province of Palawan is rich in both terrestrial and marine natural resources. Its coastline stretches almost 2 000 km, indented by numerous coves and bays. Its pristine waters are productive and provide some of best fish varieties (see Box on page 26 for Profile of Fisheries Resources in Palawan).

The Community-based marine sanctuary management and livelihood support project

The Project is supported by UNDP/GEF/RNE/SGP and implemented by *Maliliit Na Maningisda Ng Caramay* Producers Cooperative (NMCPC). The Project aims at addressing the pressing problem of declining fish yield/ fish catch of marginalized fishermen in Caramay, Roxas brought about by the destruction of marine resources by illegal fishing activities, over fishing and intrusion of commercial fishers in prohibited zones through an inter-sectoral approach strongly linked to the development of sustainable livelihoods. The six project components include (1) Marine Sanctuary Establishment and Improvement, (2) Mangrove Conservation and Management, (3) Patrolling and Law Enforcement, (4) Community Strengthening/IEC/Advocacy, (5) Capability Building and (6) Livelihood Support Project. These are some of the approaches that would address the problems based on the experience and capability of cooperatives. Some of the activities implemented under the Project include the following:

Marine sanctuary establishment and improvement – Patrolling and law enforcement

A 50 hectare area for the Marine Sanctuary has been delineated with perimeter mooring buoys. With the establishment of a marine sanctuary, the regulated fishing will result in regeneration of resources and an increased fish yield within and outside the sanctuary. Two monitoring stations have been established in strategic areas for monitoring, patrolling and surveillance activities. Patrol boats and communication equipment have been installed and made operational. Four Sanctuary Guards/ Fish Wardens have been appointed for daily monitoring and patrolling.

Mangrove conservation and management

The objectives of this activity are to undertake community-based mangrove rehabilitation and management and encourage youth ecological camping and community mangrove planting. So far 90 000 mangrove seedlings have been planted in nine hectare area in Tabuyo, Caramay with the involvement of the community and their monitoring. Boys and Girl Scouts in the Roxas Southern District participated in the mangrove plantation activities, The Local Government Unit and the BFAR assisted in the programme.

Marine sanctuary livelihood support activities

This activity includes grouper farming in cages, lobster culture, sea cucumber (*Balatan*) culture, siganid culture, livestock feed production and fish processing.

Community strengthening, capacity building and advocacy

The activities carried out so far include training in fishery law and enforcement, biodiversity conservation, coastal resources management, organisational development and management, cooperative development, financial management, mariculture of fish, lobsters, sea cucumber and livestock feed formulations.

Profile of Fisheries Resources in Palawan

Fishermen and Fishing Boats	
Commercial Fisheries	
Fishermen:	3 541
Boats:	186
Municipal Fisheries	
Fishermen:	66 773
Boats (Total):	15 259
Motorized:	7 780
Non-motorized:	6 752
Others:	727

Fish production during 2005 (in metric tonnes)	
Commercial fisheries:	23 142 (1 135 222)
Municipal fisheries:	1 04 257 (1 132 120)
Aquaculture:	104(1 895 793 including seaweeds)
Total fish production:	1 27 503 (4 163 135)
Seaweed production (Fresh weight):	3 53 115
<i>* Figures in parentheses denote total production in the Philippines during 2005</i>	

Coastal population and resources	
Coastline:	2 000 km
Water:	49 500 sq. km
Islands & islets (nos):	431
Coastal villages (nos):	349 (81%)
Total population:	9 01 535 (2005 NSO)
Coastal population:	6 53 664 (75%)
Mangroves:	31 515 ha (50% of the total mangrove area in the Philippines)
Coral reefs:	9 800 sq. km (36.29% of the total coral reefs in the Philippines)

Coastal eco-tourism project

The core objectives of this activity are to develop sustainable livelihoods to sustain the operation of the main project and to conserve biodiversity by enhancing public awareness on coastal resource protection and management. The eco-tourism activities offer 1-2 days package, which include a range of activities such as:

- Exposure to various project-based activities such as marine sanctuary, mangrove plantation and integrated mariculture. Structured orientation on CBMSLSP is given during the tour.
- Island hopping in Reynard Island, North and South Isle Verde and Puntod Sand Bar.
- Tasty seafood (grilled fishes, steamed lobster and crabs) can be availed in Puntod Sand Bar.
- Balsa ride for snorkeling and swimming in selected sites.
- Walk through in the beach between Caramay River and Inindian River as well as in Puntod Sand Bar.
- Activities may include: regulated "*Pakinas*", identification of shells, sea grasses and other marine species in 50 hectares areas.
- Guided "*Pabaroto*" /paddle boating, kayaking, hook and line fishing in the multiple use zones.
- Home stay services to enable visitors to understand the socio-cultural aspects of the community.





7.0 Points to be heeded in Phases Two and Three

7.1 *Composition of the Study Team from the Philippines in Phase Two of the Project*

The following is the likely composition of the Study Team from the Philippines for Study Tour to Japan in Phase II of the Project. The composition of the Team is a result of the consultations with CUP and BFAR.

No.	Name	Position and Organization
1	Mr Gil A Adora	Assistant Director for Technical Services, BFAR
2	Ms Gloria Diaz	Secretariat, National Fisheries Aquatic Resource Management Council, BFAR
3	Ms Sandra Victoria Arcamo	Chief, Fisheries Resource Management Division, BFAR
4	Ms Filipina Gojar	Executive Assistant, Office of Director, BFAR
5	Mr Toribio S Quiwag	Chairperson, CUP
6	Mr Felix A Borja	Secretary - General, CUP
7	Ms Nancy F Marquez	Chairperson, Philippine Federation of Women in Cooperatives
8	Ms Lecira V Juarez	Chairperson, Cooperative Development Authority
9	Mr Rodolfo Derecho	Chairperson, Caramay Small Fishermen Producers Multi-purpose Cooperative, Caramay, Palawan
10	Mr Bonifacio C Tobias	Project Coordinator, Caramay Small Fishermen Producers Multi-purpose Cooperative, Caramay, Palawan
11	Mr Edgardo T Gamolo	Fishery Cooperative Regional Coordinator, Region 10, Mindanao

In addition to this, the following two experts will participate as advisors:

No.	Name	Position and Organization
1	Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava	Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation, Chennai, India
2	Dr Masahiro Yamao	Professor, Graduate School of Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan.

Date /Month	Itinerary
<p>September 13 (Wednesday)</p> <p>09:30-12:00</p> <p>13:30-15:00</p> <p>15:30-17:00</p>	<p>Visit to Okinawa Prefecture Government (to Fishery Section)</p> <p>Lectures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fisheries of Okinawa prefecture and on Fisheries Resource Management (including functions of Fisheries Regulatory Commission) 2) On “Research Institute for Sub-tropics”, its organization and subjects of research <p>Visit to Okinawa Ken Gyoren (Okinawa Prefecture Federation of FCAs) (to Guidance Section)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Briefing on the organization of Okinawa-Ken Gyoren, and its activities, particularly on the promotion of fisheries resource management <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hotel: Hotel Airway</i></p>
<p>September 14 (Thursday)</p> <p>05:00-07:00</p> <p>13:00-14:30</p> <p>15:00-17:00</p>	<p>Visit to and Observation of Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market operated by Okinawa Ken Gyoren</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Briefing on the organization and activities of the wholesale fish market and observation of fish auction in action <p>Visit to Okinawa Prefecture Sea Farming Center</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Briefing on the organization and activities of the Farming Center <p>Visit to “Churaumi Aquarium” Observation of marine species displayed at the Aquarium</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hotel: Yugafu Inn Okinawa</i></p>
<p>September 15 (Friday)</p> <p>09:00-12:00</p> <p>13:30-15:30</p> <p>16:00-17:00</p> <p>18:55</p> <p>19:50</p>	<p>Visit to Nago FCA</p> <p>Lecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Briefing on the organization and activities of Nago FCA, and introduction to the resource management activities promoted by the FCA <p>Visit to Nakijin FCA</p> <p>Lecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Briefing on the organization and activities of Nakijin FCA, and introduction to the resource management activities promoted by the FCA <p>Visit to “Yanbaru Bussan Center, commonly known as Kyoda Chokuhan Jo (Direct Marketing Outlet)”</p> <p>Briefing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Exposure to the community-based cooperative marketing promotion, or ‘local production and local consumption’ promotion activities <p>Leave Naha NU 625</p> <p>Arrive at Ishigaki</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hotel: Route Inn Grantia Ishigaki</i></p>

Date /Month	Itinerary
<p>September 16 (Saturday)</p> <p>09:00-11:30</p> <p>14:00-17:00</p>	<p>Visit Yaeyama FCA</p> <p>Lecture:</p> <p>1) Briefing on the organization and activities of Yaeyama FCA, and introduction to the resource management activities promoted by the FCA.</p> <p>Exposure to eco-tourism promoted by strong involvement of FCAs “Sabani Cruise”</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hotel: Hotel Route Inn Grantia Ishigaki</i></p>
<p>September 17 (Sunday)</p> <p>11:30</p> <p>12:20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PM</p>	<p>Leave Ishigaki NU 638</p> <p>Arrive at Naha</p> <p>Free</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hotel: Nansei Kanko Hotel</i></p>
<p>September 18 (Monday)</p> <p>10:00-17:00</p> <p>(12:00-14:00)</p>	<p>Evaluation Meeting of the Phase II of the Training Project</p> <p>1) Overall evaluation</p> <p>2) Points of notice for Phase III of the Training Project</p> <p>Visit Public Market in Naha city</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hotel: Nansei Kanko Hotel</i></p>
<p>September 19 (Tuesday)</p> <p>13:15</p> <p>18:15</p>	<p>Return home from Naha</p> <p>Leave Naha PR 427 (via Fukuoka)</p> <p>Arrive at Manila</p>

Information on Hotels

In Tokyo	
Tokyo	<p>Keio Presso Inn Otemachi 4-4-1 Hongoku-Cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan Postal code: 103-0021 Phone: + 81 (3) 3241-0202 Fax: + 81 (3) 3241-0203</p>
In Okinawa Prefecture	
Naha city	<p>Hotel Airway 2-14-5 Kumoji, Naha-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 900-0015 Phone: + 81 (98) 864-0511 Fax: + 81 (98) 864-0519</p>
	<p>Nansei Kanko Hotel 3-13-23 Makishi, Naha-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 900-0013 Phone: + 81 (98) 862-7144 Fax: + 81 (98) 862-7110</p>
Nago city	<p>Hotel Yugafu Inn Okinawa 453-1 Aza Miyasato, Nago-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 905-0011 Phone: + 81 (980) 53-0031 Fax: + 81 (980) 53-7193</p>
Ishigaki city	<p>Hotel Route Inn Grandia Ishigaki 21 Sin-ei-Cho, Ishigaki-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 907-0014 Phone: + 81 (980) 88-6160 Fax: + 81 (980) 88-6162</p>

7.3 Study material for Phase II activities

The following Study Material will be provided by IFCO to the trainees during Phase II of the Training Project.

- 1) Fisheries Cooperative Association Law in Japan.
- 2) Fisheries Law of Japan.
- 3) Report of Phase I activities under the Training Project.
- 4) Selected articles from FAO Fisheries Report No. 474 (Vol.1&2).
- 5) Selected articles from the Proceedings of the International Perspectives on Fisheries Management, 26 August - 03 September 1991, Tokyo.
- 6) Model Bylaws of Fisheries Cooperative Associations.
- 7) Map of Okinawa Prefecture.
- 8) White paper on the status of Japanese fisheries.
- 9) Introduction to fisheries of Okinawa Prefecture.
- 10) Introduction to Fisheries Cooperatives to be visited in Okinawa.
- 11) Fisheries Regulatory Commission (Fisheries Coordination Committee).
- 12) Introduction to Community-based Fisheries Resource Management implemented by Fisheries Resource Management Groups concerned.
- 13) Introduction Paper by the Tropical Resource Management Institute, Okinawa.
- 14) Information from Okinawa University on Coastal Resource Management.
- 15) Introduction to important fishing practices in Okinawa Prefecture.
- 16) Writing Pad/ Pen/ Pencil/ Highlighter.
- 17) Folder for keeping the material.

7.4 Organization of Terminal Project Workshop

The Phase I Mission Team proposes that Phase III of the Project be prepared along the following framework during the period from 11 to 15, February 2007 in Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines. The tentative title of the Workshop should be **Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines**. However, it should be noted that this is a tentative idea and may be changed as appropriate so as to meet the purpose of the Project as much as possible.

It is suggested that the Terminal Project Workshop should have the following components:

- (1) Presentation of Lectures by invited resource persons followed by Question and Answer Session for each lecture (Tentatively 7 lectures are suggested).
- (2) Group discussion by four groups on selected subjects — see on page 37.
- (3) Presentation by discussion groups.
- (4) Discussions on and preparation of recommendations.

The contents of the recommendations should be worked out during the Workshop. The tentative schedule of the Terminal Project Workshop is given in Annexure.

1) Terminal Workshop Schedule: 11 – 15 February 2007

Day	AM/PM	Time (in hrs)	Activity	Remarks
February 11 (Sunday)	AM PM	1900 – 2000	Arrival of participants Registration desk open	
February 12 (Monday)	AM	0800 – 0900	Registration	
		0900 – 1000	Opening Ceremony (including Tea/Coffee)	Welcome address, Opening remarks, Inaugural speech.
		1000 – 1230	Presentations on Conceptual Framework of Coastal Resource Management and Co-Management <i>Lecture No.1 see page 38</i> <i>Lecture No.2 see page 38</i> <i>Lecture No.3 see page 38</i>	Three presentations of 30 minutes each Three presentations of 30 minutes each
		1230 – 1400	Lunch	
	PM	1400 – 1530	Presentations on Experiences of Coastal Resource Management and Co-Management in the Philippines <i>Lecture No. 4 see page 38</i> <i>Lecture No. 5 see page 38</i> <i>Lecture No. 6 see page 38</i>	
		1530 – 1545	Tea/ Coffee	
		1545 – 1615	Presentation on Experiences of Coastal Resource Management and Co-Management in the Philippines <i>Lecture No. 7 see page 38</i>	One presentation of 30 minute
		1615 – 1700	Discussions on the four presentations	
		1700 – 1730	a. Summing up b. Directions for next day	
		1900 – 2100	Welcome party	
February 13 (Tuesday)	AM	0900 – 0930	Formation of Groups for Group Discussion	See page 39
		0930 – 1230	Group Discussion	Tea/ Coffee break between 1045 - 1100
		1230 – 1400	Lunch	

Day	AM/PM	Time (in hrs)	Activity	Remarks
	PM	1400 – 1530 1530 – 1545 1615 – 1700	Group Discussion <i>contd....</i> Tea/ Coffee Finalization of Reports by the Groups	
February 14 (Wednesday)	AM & PM	0800 – 1600	Field Visit	
February 15 (Thursday)	AM	0900 – 1030	Presentation by two Groups	Each presentation of 45 minutes each, including discussions
		1030 – 1045	Tea/ Coffee	
		1045 – 1215	Presentation by two Groups	Each presentation of 45 minutes each, including discussions
	PM	1215 – 1230	Summing up	
		1230 – 1400	Lunch	
		1400 – 1545 1545 – 1615 1615 –	Concluding Session Tea/ Coffee Participants disperse	Presentations of recommendations, closing remarks, vote of thanks
February 16 (Friday)	AM & PM	0800 –	Departure of outstation participants	

2) Lecturers and their topics (Tentative)

Lecture No. 1	Dr Yugraj Yadava	Results of scoping study
Lecture No. 2	Prof Masahiro Yamao	Introduction to fisheries resource management in Japan and selected case study reports
Lecture No. 3	Dr Robert Pomeroy	Co-management
Lecture No. 4	Ms Jessica Munoz	Japan Bank for International Corporation (JBIC) project
Lecture No. 5*		Phase II Study Report (in Japan)
Lecture No. 6*		Fish for Improved Sustainable Harvest (FISH) project under grant from USAID
Lecture No. 7®		Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS).

* Lecturer to be identified from BFAR

® Lecturer to be identified from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

3) Topics for Group Discussion (Tentative)

Group A: Policy and Legal Support to Coastal Resources Management (CRM)

- Policy support to CRM and issues
- Legal support to CRM and issues
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in CRM
- Inter-sectoral conflicts and mechanisms for their resolution
- Intra-sectoral conflicts and mechanisms for their resolution

Group B: Sustainable Use of Coastal Resources and their Management

- Sustainable fishing practices
- Conservation and resource enhancement
- Marketing and cold chain
- Technological requirements

Group C: Institutions and their Role in CRM

- Fisheries cooperatives, including their management bodies and activities
- Institutional finance
- Role of other Departments and other institutions such as universities, national and / or international NGOs, etc in management of CRM
- Coordination and linkages among institutions in CRM

Group D: Livelihoods, Security Nets and Human Resources Development in CRM

- Alternate livelihoods (e.g. Eco-tourism)
- Gender in CRM
- Training and extension
- Social security nets for fishers (including insurance for their implements, etc.)
- Safety and health of fishers



8.0 List of Information Material collected

The Mission collected the following Information Material during Phase I of the Project.

No.	Title	Type
1	Brief Description on Fishery Conditions in Region 7 – particularly in the Province of Bohol	Copy
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Republika ng Pilipinas</i> <i>TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD</i> <i>Lungsod ng Puerto Princesa</i> Excerpts from the Minutes of the 85th Regular Session of the 11th <i>SANGGYNIANG PANLUNGSOD</i> of the city of Puerto Princesa held on February 20, 2006 at the Session Hall of the <i>SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD</i> – Republic of the Philippines City Government of Puerto Princesa City Fish Port Office <i>Barangay Matahimik</i>, Puerto Princesa City Consolidated Summary of Port Statistics for the month ending June 2006/07/18 – Republic of the Philippines City Government of Puerto Princesa City Fish Port Office <i>Barangay Matahimik</i>, Puerto Princesa City Consolidated Monthly Summary of Collection As a Quarter ending June 30, 2006 – Puerto Princesa City Fish Port Complex A Study on Proposed Additional Personnel – Republic of the Philippines City Government of Puerto Princesa City Fish Port Office <i>Barangay Matahimik</i>, Puerto Princesa City Summary of Fish Unloading for the month of April, 2006 Central Fish Port – City Central Fish Port Floor Plan 	Copy
3	IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT 8435: THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1997 AND REPUBLIC ACT 8550:	Book
	THE FISHERIES CODE OF 1998	Booklet

No.	Title	Type
4	COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY	Booklet
5	The values of Philippines Coastal Resources: Why Protection and Management are Critical	Booklet
6	Republic of the Philippines Office of the President Cooperative Development Authority, Calamba Extension Office 2 nd Flr., Hectan Penthouse, Chipeco Avenue, Halang Calamba, Laguna. CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION (Registration No. LGA-5488)	Copy
7	THE “MUNICIPAL FISHERY CODE “ OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN VICENTE PALAWAN	Booklet
8	FISHERY INDUSTRY SITUATION OF PALAWAN	Copy
9	JICA in the Philippines: JICA Activities (as of March 2006)	Copy
10	<i>Ginintuang Masaganang Ani</i> : Fisheries Annual Report 2004	Copy
11	New Cooperative Laws RA6938, RA 6939	Booklet
12	2005 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT	Copy
13	Changing the Philippine Fisheries Industry: The NFARMC in its Pioneer Term	Book
14	PRIMER on the PROPER TAX TREATMENT of COOPERATIVES	Booklet
15	A HANDBOOK with case citations on COOPERATIVES	Booklet
16	COOPERATIVE CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES Theory, Law & Practice with CDA Memorandum Circular 1992-1999	Book
17	PHILIPPINE FISHERIES PROFILE, 2004	Booklet
18	Highlights of Accomplishments CY 2005	Copy
19	Republic Act 8550	Copy
20	FISHERIES SITUATION July-September 2003	Copy
21	BRIDGING PRODUCERS and CONSUMERS – the COOP WAY	Brochure
22	<i>Kilusang Mangingisda</i>	Brochure
23	<i>Kilusang Mangingisda</i>	Copy
24	DISCOVER PALAWAN PHILIPPINES	Brochure
25	JICA	Brochure
26	8 th National Cooperative Summit	Booklet
27	8 th National Cooperative Summit	Brochure

No.	Title	Type
28	COOPERATIVE UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES INFORMATION BULLETIN	Brochure
29	There's good money in Tilapia	Copy
30	High Density — BANGUS CULTURE	Copy
31	Fisheries resource management project	Booklet
32	An introduction to Coastal Resource Management for local government officials and community organizers	Booklet
33	2002-2—3 Annual Report Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - Fisheries Resource Management Project	Booklet
34	The Role of Bay Management Council in Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines: A Critical Evaluation on the Strengths and Weaknesses of San Miguel Bay Management Council by <i>Filipina O Gojar</i> Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Marine Management at Dalhousie University, Marine Affairs Program, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 2002	Copy
35	The 7 th National Cooperative Summit, October 14-16, 2004 Bacolod Convention Plaza Convenor: Philippine Cooperative Bacolod City, Negros Occidental Theme: Good Governance builds Strong Cooperatives	Center Booklet
36	PHILAC SERVICE COOPERATIVE (Non-Life Insurance Agency) General Information	Brochure
37	National Capital Region League Philippine Federation of Credit Cooperatives 12 th General Assembly Annual Report Theme: Benchmarking Towards Branding- The Cooperative Business Excellence Solution	Booklet
38	<i>KABALIKAT AR KAAGAPAY SA PAG-UNLAD NG BAWAT KOOPERATIBA COUNTPA</i> Cooperative Union of Taguig and Pateros Annual Report 2005	Booklet
39	Department of Environment and Natural Resources DNER Administrative Order No. 2002. 08 Feb 2002 Subject: STRENGTHENING THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (CEP) THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT OFFICE (CMMO) AS THE NATIONAL COORDINATING OFFICE FOR ALL COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES	Copy

No.	Title	Type
40	- The coastal management planning process adapted for Philippine local government - Key players in coastal management - CRM benchmarks	Copies from OHP sheets
41	Mangroves FAQ DENR CMMO	Booklet
42	Q&A: foreshores DENR CMMO	Booklet
43	Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Booklet
44	Republic Act 8550 The New Fisheries Code - A Primer	Booklet
45	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal and Marine Management Office	Brochure
46	Saving Our Seas is a Celebration of Life Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal and Marine Management Office	Information aid



