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# Stakeholder Validation Workshop

*Proceedings*

**GENERAL SANTOS CITY,  
PHILIPPINES**

The USAID Oceans and Fisheries  
Partnership (USAID Oceans)  
July 2017



Value Chain Analysis | Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries Management | Labor and Gender Assessments

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	After Action Review
AIC	Appreciate-Influence-Control
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATH	Alliance of Tuna Handliners
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BNA	Bold Native Advisors, Inc.
CDT	Catch Documentation and Traceability
CDTS	Catch Documentation and Traceability System
CFP	Common Fishery Policy
CMM	Conservation and Management Measures
CNFIDP	Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan
CPUE	Catch per Unit Effort
CRM	Coastal Resource Management
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs Fisheries and Food Security
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DFW	Deputized Fish Warden
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EU	European Union
FA	Fisherfolk Association
FARMC	Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FLET	Fishery Law Enforcement Team
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GSP+	Generalized System of Preference for developing countries
HSPI	High Seas Pocket I
IE	Industrial Engineering
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NGA	National Government Agency
NSAP	National Stock Assessment Program
PFDA	Philippine Fisheries Development Authority
PO	People's Organization
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSP	Phyto-sanitary Provision
RA	Republic Act
RAFMS	Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SBPS	Sarangani Bay Protected Seascape
S-C-P	Structure-Conduct-Performance (analysis)
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SFFAI	SOCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc.
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan

SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID Oceans	USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership Activity
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WinFish	National Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines, Inc.



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# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On February 21-23, 2017, the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) held a stakeholder validation workshop titled ***Towards Improved Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Southern Mindanao: Stakeholder Validation and Initial Crafting of a Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan*** in General Santos City, South Cotabato, Philippines to validate the results of subcontracted studies as well as proceed with the development of the Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan (SFMP). Subcontracted studies included a value chain analysis of tuna fisheries, rapid appraisal for fisheries management, gender analysis and labor assessment, conducted to inform the design and development of the program's Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) system and complementary program activity approaches. The workshop resulted in the production of validated and updated results of the four USAID Oceans subcontracted studies, updated list of issues and problems, opportunities, and recommended interventions for the fisheries of Philippines Learning Site, and basic or skeletal elements of the SFMP for the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea. In addition, the workshop enhanced understanding of the USAID Oceans project components and elements, secured greater "buy-in" for the project, and strengthened organizational relationships among various project partners from the national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), private sector, academe, civil society groups, etc.

The three-day workshop facilitated by WorldFish and USAID Oceans was attended by 165 participants from different groups and sectors. These included NGAs, LGUs, local academe, fishing industry players (such as small-scale and commercial fishers, financiers/scalers, retailers, processors, and relevant civil society organizations), research organizations subcontracted by USAID Oceans, USAID and USAID Oceans, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), and other observers. Fishing industry players were the most represented sector in the workshop.

## Summary of Day 1

The workshop started by setting the stage through a formal opening program during which Engr. Nael Joseph Cruspero read the opening remarks from Mayor Ronnel Rivera to welcome the participants in General Santos City, and Mr. Sammy Malvas read Director Eduardo Gongona's keynote address. This was followed by messages from LGU and industry players represented by Councilor Brix Tan and Mr. Joaquin Lu, respectively. Their messages expressed their buy-in and support to the improvement of fisheries management in their region.

The overview of the USAID Oceans project and the Stakeholder Validation Workshop were given by Mr. Len Garces and Dr. Lily Ann Lando, respectively. A brief introduction to Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) delivered by Mr. Efren Hilario laid the grounds for the targeted approach for sustainable fisheries management in the General Santos City learning site and surrounding Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi area.

Validation of the USAID Oceans-subcontracted study results followed the opening program. Data from the capture fisheries and biophysical component of the WorldFish conducted study ***Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines*** and on the fisheries profile of SOCCSKSARGEN were presented by Dr. Richard Muallil and Ms. Laila Emperua to validate with the stakeholders the current situation of the fisheries in the Sarangani Bay. These were followed by presentations of study results on socio-economics and governance dimensions of the fishery industry in the Sarangani-Bay Sulawesi Learning Site, specifically the results the fisheries governance component of the ***Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines***, Women in Fisheries (WinFish) conducted study ***Gender Analysis in the Fisheries Sector in General Santos Area, Philippines***, and Verite conducted study ***Field Assessment of Labor in Tuna Fisheries Sector in General Santos City*** presented by Dr. Asuncion De Guzman, Dr. Marieta Sumagaysay, and Ms. Daryll Delgado, respectively.

## Summary of Day 2

Validation of study results continued until the second day of the workshop. Dr. Alita Roxas and Dr. Tim Huntington shared the results of complementary value chain analysis studies conducted as part of the ***Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Managements Systems*** and Bold Native Advisors, Inc. (BNA) conducted study ***Rapid Value Chain Assessment of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines***, respectively. These were followed by Dr. Huntington's presentation on the ***End Market Analysis for Tuna and CDT Requirements*** and Dr. Elviro Cinco's presentation of the gap analysis catch documentation and traceability conducted as part of the ***Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Managements Systems***, both of which analyzed the current catch documentation and traceability system (CDTS) in the learning site.



With the completion of the validation of study results, the workshop proceeded to scenario building. To start off, elements and characteristics of how the participants see their fishery sector in five years were consolidated to come up with a shared vision for the SOCCSKSARGEN fishing industry. Drivers and barriers to achieving this vision were then identified through a participatory approach. Six clusters of drivers/barriers arose from the activity, namely (1) economic, (2) infrastructure, (3) human resources, (4) governance/enforcement, (5) policies, and (6) environment.

To develop a scenario matrix for possible scenarios, the group worked to identify the two most relevant and most uncertain drivers/barriers. Anonymous voting revealed that the participants found the governance/enforcement and environment drivers to be the most relevant and uncertain among the six.

It was agreed that the two extremes for governance are poor/weak governance and good governance, while for environment, the two extremes were described as degraded environment and healthy environment. These polarities were then used to come up with a four-quadrant scenario matrix with quadrant one to contain a scenario with good governance and healthy environment; quadrant two with poor/weak governance and healthy environment; quadrant three with poor/weak governance and degraded environment; and quadrant four with good governance and degraded environment. The participants were then divided into four break-out groups to work on each scenario. Each group was asked to describe the scenarios particularly characterizing the status of the identified drivers/barriers in the scenario they are assigned, come up with a scenario narrative based on these descriptions, and identify challenges and opportunities to achieve the vision under the scenario.

### Summary of Day 3

The results of the break-out session during the second day of the workshop were presented in a plenary. Participants were then asked to break-out into three groups: (1) municipal fisheries, (2) commercial fisheries, and (3) post-harvest and marketing. From the three fisheries issues categories processed by Dr. Michael Pido, each group selected three issues from each which they collectively felt were the most relevant to them and therefore wished to focus on. The groups then worked to identify actions to on how these issues can be addressed.

Among the ecological well-being issues, the issues selected were excessive fishing effort, catching of immature/juvenile fish, destructive fishing, pollution and siltation, and climate change. For the human well-being issues, limited livelihood opportunities, resource use competition and conflicts, labor and gender, and poor product quality were discussed during the break-out session. Lastly, among the good governance issues, the prioritized issues were limited information, education, and communication (IEC), weak law enforcement, overlaps in policies, rules, and regulations, inconsistent implementation of national policies and regulations, inadequate/inconsistent fisheries policies, limited coordination among concerned agencies/stakeholders, limited research and development, lack/limited community/public participation, and lack/limited CDT. Outputs of each break-out group were then presented in a plenary.

In his synthesis of the three-day Stakeholder Validation Workshop, Dr. Pido pointed out that all of the objectives of the workshop were met. Dr. Pido also presented and highlighted the shared vision for SOCCSKSARGEN fisheries sector and tuna industry in which he stood firm that in order for fisheries to be sustainable, stakeholders should be involved in developing a long-term development rather than a short-term increase in fish catch. This could be achieved thru partnership and cooperation among them- stakeholders. He also mentioned that every person should be empowered where in workers should be free from labor abuses, business operators free from unreasonable requirements, and free from gender issues. Most of all, it is important that there is the will from all stakeholders to combat IUU.

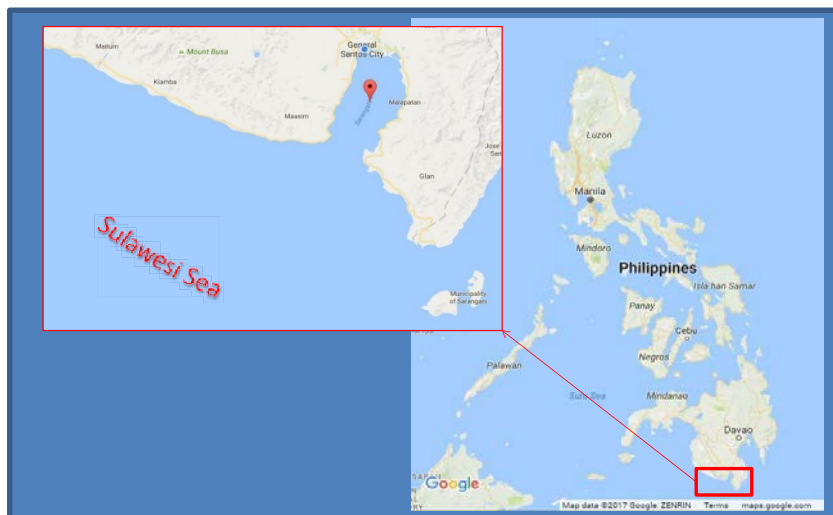
To close the workshop, participants were asked to fill out an After Action Review (AAR) and some were asked to share their reflections. Mr. Geronimo Silvestre, Ms. Faith Batatin, and Mr. Malvas gave closing messages on behalf of USAID Oceans, the province of Sarangani, and BFAR Region XII, respectively.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) is a five-year activity that strengthens regional cooperation to combat IUU fishing and conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region. Oceans will improve integrated and sustainable fisheries management, focusing on priority species that are vital for food security and economic growth and under threat from IUU fishing and seafood fraud. The activity supports the United States (US) and regional efforts in Asia and the Pacific to promote sustainable fishing practices and combat fraud and the sale of fisheries products from IUU fishing. Oceans also aims to increase the ability of regional fishery organizations to conserve marine biodiversity and combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Asia Pacific region. The Activity's sub-purpose is to improve fisheries management standards through integration of conservation and fisheries management in the Asia Pacific region by 2020. The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership project is implemented by Tetra Tech, Inc. and SSG Advisors, in partnership with Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF).

USAID Oceans has selected learning and expansion sites throughout the Asia-Pacific region in which to implement the Activity's electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability System (CDTS) and supporting program initiatives – fisheries management, public-private partnership development, and human welfare. The area of the Sarangani Bay Protected Seascape (SBPS) and contiguous waters of the Sulawesi Sea within the Philippine exclusive economic zone (EEZ) was selected as one of the program's two learning sites. For the project **Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines**, which is one of the studies conducted in the learning subcontracted by USAID Oceans, this site is referred to as **Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site**.

**Figure 1. USAID Oceans Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site.**



The fisheries sector is a potential growth area for the Philippines and a promising source of inclusive employment opportunities especially for coastal communities. With more than 7,100 islands, the Philippines' coastline extends up to 36,000 kilometers and presents a key resource for economic development. However, many coastal fishing areas in the Philippines persistently face depleted fishery resources, degraded fishery habitats, intensified resource use competition and conflict, post-harvest losses, limited

institutional capabilities (especially at the local government level mandated to provide fisheries management support to government line agencies), inadequate/inconsistent fisheries policies, weak law enforcement, and weak institutional partnerships (Barut et al. 2004; Green et al. 2004; Stobutzki et al. 2006; Andalecio 2010).

In 2009, the exploitation values for 129 fish species were computed by the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and results showed very high extraction patterns (i.e. fishing mortalities) in 10 out of the 13 major fishing grounds analyzed (DENR 2009). This suggested that indeed the majority, if not all, of the major fishing grounds in the country are experiencing overfishing and that current fishing efforts are not sustainable. The same report revealed that the major threats to fisheries stocks are unabated fishing pressures brought about by the high number of fishers and abundance of fishing gear or collectors per unit area, and accelerated development in capture fisheries exemplified in part by the rapid mechanization of fishing operations and introduction of efficient fishing gear.

It can therefore be thought that the cause of the identified problems faced by coastal fishing areas are the difficulties in managing the use of common property/open access fishery resources specifically those in open waters. The tuna fisheries industry is not spared from the complexities of biophysical, economic and

governance systems confronting Philippine fisheries in general.

The country is a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (BFAR 2012). Twenty-one species of tuna have been recorded in the Philippine waters but only five are caught in commercial quantity, namely: yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), eastern little tuna or kawa-kawa (*Euthynnus affinis*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), and frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*) (BFAR 2012).

The center of the tuna fishing industry in the country is General Santos City. A majority of all tunas caught from the high seas, whether in Philippine exclusive economic zone (EEZ) or in the Western Central Pacific, are landed in the General Santos Fish Port Complex (GSFPC). General Santos City is the sole coastal town of the province of South Cotabato. Tunas landed there, comprised mainly of Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), Bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), are processed mainly for sashimi export market and for canning (de Jesus et al. 2001). It was reported in 2014 that 89% of fish landed in General Santos City between 2008 and 2014 are tuna (Espejo 2015 January 28) and that the city produces between 30-35 metric tons of yellowfin tuna daily (Espejo 2014 June 23). During the same year, about 47% of landings came from frozen tuna from both foreign (>71%) and Manila-based (>28%) vessels while 53% are fresh catches by local fishing vessels (PFDA, General Santos City as cited by Espejo 2015 January 28).

General Santos City and the six coastal towns of Sarangani Province, namely Maitum, Kiamba, Maasim, Alabel, Malapatan, and Glan, bound the rich marine resource of Sarangani Bay, as well as the 215,950-hectare Sarangani Bay Protected Seascape (SBPS).

The provinces of South Cotabato and Sarangani are home to around 26,756 and 15,696 registered fishers and about 2,064 and 3,394 registered boats, respectively. From 2010 to 2015, production totaled to 1,340,933.98 and 137,962.98 metric tons, respectively (BFAR XII 2016). The SBPS boasts multi-species marine resources with fish landing surveys identifying 11 species of fish and a visual census revealing 48 species of reef fish. The area is also home to a number of seagrass species, coral reefs, and cetaceans, sea turtles, and dugongs (DENR XII 2016).

Its ecological and economical importance are among the reasons why the area was chosen as one of the learning sites for the USAID Oceans project. To further its work in the learning site, USAID Oceans has subcontracted four research organizations to conduct extensive in-field research to inform the design, development, and implementation of the Activity's CDTS—and its complementary work stream initiatives. These studies and subcontractors include:

1. *Rapid Value Chain Assessment of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines* conducted by the Bold Native Advisors, Inc. (BNA);
2. *Field Assessment of Labor in the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines* by Verité;
3. *Gender Analysis of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in General Santos Area, Philippines* by the National Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines, Inc. (WinFish); and
4. *Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines* by WorldFish.

The ***Rapid Value Chain Assessment of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines*** was undertaken by Bold Native Advisors. The assessment was conducted as a key first step to understand the catch documentation and traceability (CDT) processes and requirements along the value chain, identify the main exporting markets and explore market/buyer requirements and customer preferences. In turn, this study will support the CDT design approach, partnership development and industry engagement in General Santos and along the value chain.

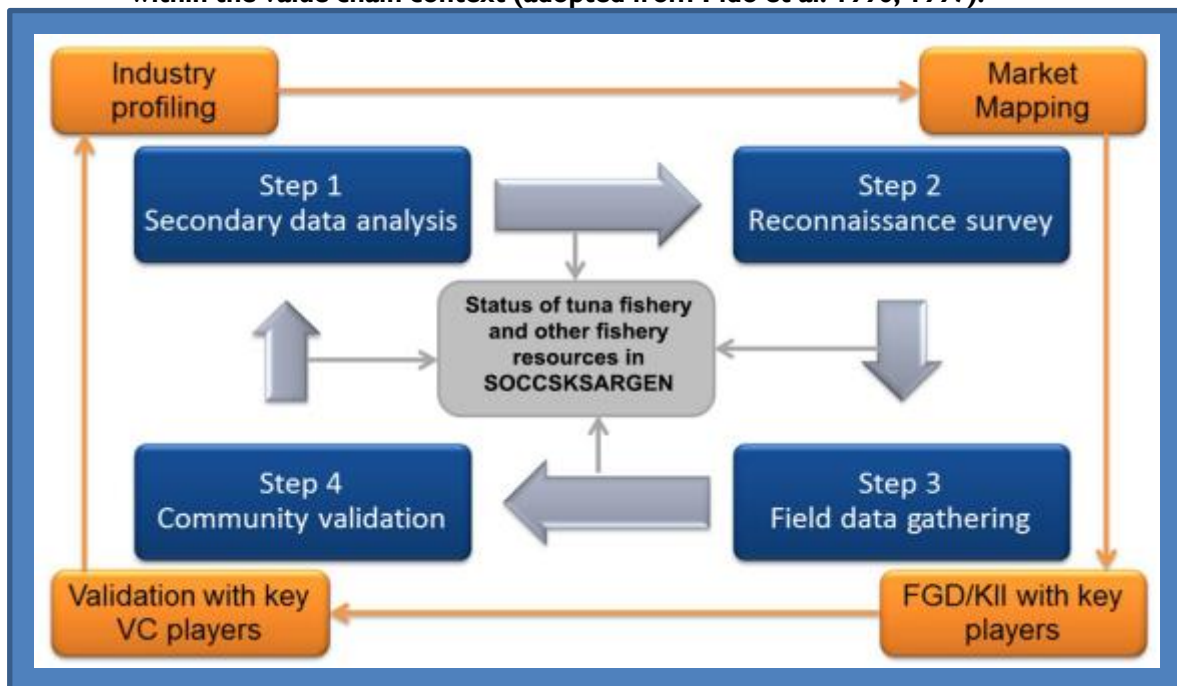
The ***Field Assessment of Labor in the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines*** was undertaken by Verité, global non-profit organization that conducts research, training, and advocacy for safe, fair, and legal worldwide work conditions. Verité undertook research to describe labor conditions in the tuna sector in General Santos City, Philippines, and to note ways that labor and social concerns could be integrated with an emerging Catch Documentation Traceability System. Outputs will be used to inform the design of the CDTS, activities of complementary work streams, and related human welfare approaches and interventions.

The ***Gender Analysis of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in General Santos Area, Philippines*** was conducted by Women in Fisheries in the Philippines, Inc. (WinFish), an organization that works to improve the status of women, especially in the fisheries industry. Tuna fisheries is traditionally a male-dominated industry, however,

literature and observations show that women are heavily engaged in certain nodes of the tuna value chain. A gender analysis becomes imperative in order to capture the nuances of the industry that are influenced or affected by gender differentials along the value chain. A gender analysis identifies the variations and commonalities in roles and interactions among the male and female players in both the municipal and large scale (purse seine and handline) tuna fisheries. Issues and needs that constrain the attainment of gender equality and equity as well as women empowerment concerns are likewise determined. From the results of the study, strategic areas of intervention to empower and to build the capacity of women along the fisheries value chains can be identified.

The **Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines** was being conducted by WorldFish. The study aimed to assess the status of the capture fisheries subsector in Sarangani bay with focus on the conduct of a structure-conduct-performance (S-C-P) analysis for major tuna species caught in the fishing area. It utilized participatory rapid assessment tools, particularly the rapid appraisal of fisheries management systems (RAFMS), which is a topical rapid rural appraisal methodology for discovering the exiting fisheries management systems in a coastal community with an exploratory and participatory nature. The assessment worked to quickly document and evaluate the formal and informal local-level fisheries management systems of a coastal community. RAFMS identifies their characteristics and describes how they will affect resource use patterns over time. Although the focus is on fisheries, evaluation was nested within broader coastal resources management (Pido et al 1996; 1997). In addition, the project also analyzed the structure, conduct, and performance of the tuna market to find leverage points for identifying key strategies in developing sustainable CDTs to improve the health, productivity, and resilience of the whole ecosystem in support of the goals of the USAID Oceans program. With its approach, the study will therefore also serve as a venue for pilot-testing the application of the RAFMS framework within the value chain context (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Conceptual framework for the rapid appraisal of fisheries management systems (RAFMS) within the value chain context (adopted from Pido et al. 1996; 1997).**



From October 2016 to February 2017, WorldFish conducted secondary data analysis, reconnaissance surveys, and field data gathering activities (Steps 1 to 3 of the RAFMS framework, see Figure 2). These activities resulted to an initial profile of the capture fisheries and a market map of tuna and tuna-like species in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site. Following the RAFMS framework, these results were validated in this stakeholder workshop by key value chain players and other stakeholders to complete the rapid appraisal of the fisheries management system of the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea learning site. The stakeholder validation workshop accomplished Step 4 of the RAFMS framework and provided inputs to the development of the Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan (SFMP) for the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site.

This **Stakeholder Validation Workshop Proceeding** focuses on the process of how the Stakeholder

Validation Workshop was conducted. The accompanying **Stakeholder Validation Workshop: Supporting Presentations** contains all the presentations which were used during the workshop and are referred to in this document.

## 3. WORKSHOP PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 Purpose and Objectives

The goal of the Stakeholder Validation Workshop was to validate the results of USAID Oceans' learning site studies as well as proceed with the development of the Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan (SFMP). Specifically, the event aimed to:

- Present to all relevant stakeholders the results of the studies sub-contracted to WorldFish, BNA, Verite, and WinFish;
- Validate the above results with the BFAR and other relevant stakeholder groups;
- Initiate the crafting of the SFMP for the General Santos City Learning Site; and
- Enhance the awareness of project stakeholders and beneficiaries.

### 3.2 Outputs

The following documents were produced at the end of the three-day workshop:

- Validated and updated results of the four USAID Oceans studies
- Updated issues and problems, opportunities, and recommended interventions for the fisheries of the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site
- Basic or skeletal elements of the SFMP for the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site

In terms of partnership and capacity building efforts, the workshop also accomplished the following:

- Enhanced understanding of the USAID Oceans project components and elements
- Greater “buy-in” for the project
- Strengthened organizational relationships among various project partners from the national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), private sector, academe, civil society groups, etc.

### 3.3 Process and Agenda

The Stakeholder Validation Workshop was conducted on February 21-23, 2017, at the Greenleaf Hotel, General Santos City. The Stakeholder Validation Workshop proceeded following the program in Annex I.

The three-day workshop was facilitated by WorldFish and USAID Oceans. The agenda started with setting the stage through a formal opening program wherein different stakeholders expressed their buy-in and support to the improvement of fisheries management in their region. A brief introduction to EAFM laid the grounds for the targeted approach for sustainable fisheries management in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Learning Site.

Following the half day opening and introductory program, the actual validation process of the qualitative and quantitative results of the different USAID Oceans subcontracted studies commenced. A scenario based approach was used for this process wherein the communities and stakeholders were able to explore potential future scenarios with their associated impacts to guide and inform the development of locally relevant action plan(s). The process allows participants to manage effectively both the opportunities and risks of change thereby increasing their resilience especially to worst possible situations.

The validation process was executed four main activity blocks, namely (1) presentations of study results and other relevant information, such as the regional fisheries profile and the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP), (2) prioritization of drivers to achieve their collective goal, (3) scenario building, and (4) action planning. These activities were designed to correspond to the four stages of scenario

building process, namely **define, explore, build, and use** (Gordon n.d.).

The presentations given during the workshop, particularly those of the comprehensive overview of the USAID Oceans, the results of the different USAID Oceans subcontracted studies, and other presentations **defined** the project parameter and status quo of and trends in the fisheries sector in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site. The stakeholders and other participants in the workshop validated these results and supplemented with their personal knowledge in the sector and area during the open forum at the end of each presentation and presentation block. The stakeholders themselves also identified the drivers based on their knowledge and learnings from the results of the different USAID Oceans subcontracted studies.

Through anonymous voting, the participants were able to determine two drivers to **explore** four possible scenarios. The polarities of the two drivers which were ranked as the most relevant and at the same time most uncertain was described by WorldFish with the agreement of the participants. Four scenario logics were made based on these polarities.

A break-out session dividing the participants into four groups then followed to **build** or describe the four scenario logics with a narrative. Opportunities and challenges to be expected in their assigned scenario were also identified and discussed by each group.

Another break-out session was used for action planning wherein each group was asked to discuss and recommend actions that can be taken to address the issues that they will prioritize. These actions will then be **used** for the development of the SFMP for the learning site.

The scenario-based planning for this project was done following the process of collective decision-making called APPRECIATE-INFLUENCE-CONTROL (AIC) (Smith 1991). AIC encourages stakeholders to consider social, political and cultural factors along with technical and economic aspects that influence a given project or policy. AIC (1) helps workshop participants identify a common purpose, (2) encourages participants to recognize the range of stakeholders relevant to that purpose, and (3) creates an enabling forum for stakeholders to pursue that purpose collaboratively.

In the whole process of scenario development, conversations and agreements between and among stakeholders were facilitated to identify trends and explore the implications of projecting them forward as a more fluid approach to identifying the spectrum of possibilities and to validating the information and data collected.

The workshop was evaluated in two ways:

- **Indirect/informal:** the workshop was evaluated informally by feedback of participants throughout the conduct of the event. This may range from pulse-taking activities to direct questions on well-being. Workshop organizers (i.e. WorldFish and USAID Oceans) also held meetings at the end of each day, which includes assessment of the day's activity in the agenda.
- **Formal:** Participants filled out an After Action Review (AAR) form and some were requested to share their responses in plenary before the program end.

## 4. PARTICIPATION

The workshop was attended by 165 participants from different groups or sectors. These included NGAs, LGUs, local academe, fishing industry players (such as small-scale and commercial fishers, financiers/scalers, retailers, processors, and relevant civil society organizations), research organizations subcontracted by USAID Oceans (i.e. WorldFish, BNA, Verite, and WinFish), USAID and USAID Oceans, SEAFDEC, and other observers (Table 1).

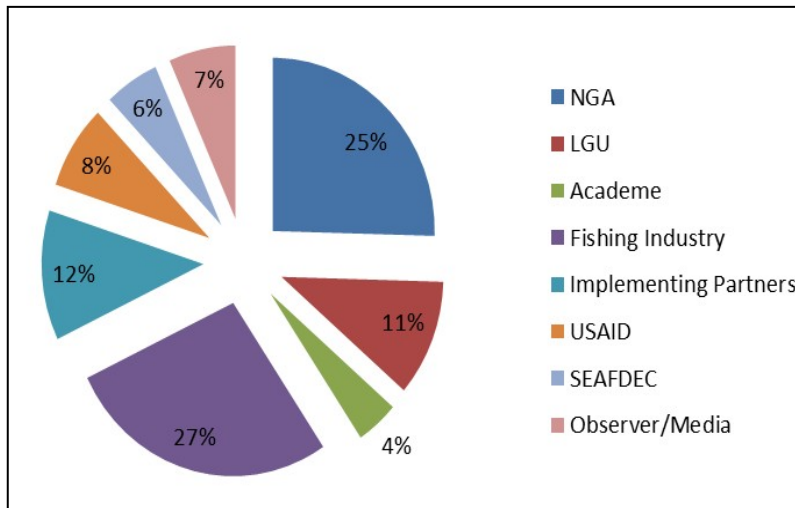
Fishing industry players were the most represented sector in the workshop, closely followed by NGA representatives (Figure 3). While the workshop was roughly balanced by sex, more males participated in the workshop in total (Figure 4). See Annex II for the complete list of participants.

**Table 1. Profile of participants**

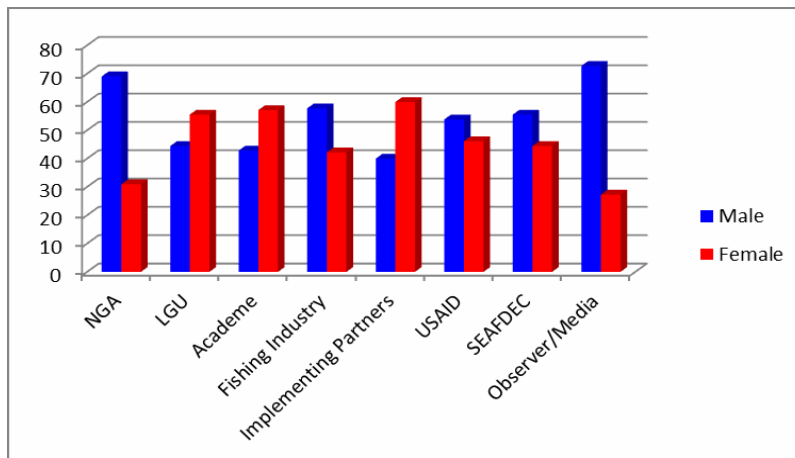
Sector/Group	Male	Female	Total
National Government Agency	29	13	42
Local Government Unit	8	10	18

Academe	3	4	7
Fishing Industry Players	26	19	45
USAID Oceans Implementing Partners	8	12	20
USAID and USAID Oceans	7	6	13
SEAFDEC	5	4	9
Observers/media	8	3	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>165</b>

**Figure 3. Percentage of attendees per group/sector**



**Figure 4. Percentage of male and female attendees per group/sector**



## 5. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2017

### 5.1 Opening Program

#### 5.1.1 Opening Remarks

General Santos City Mayor Ronnel Rivera, Engr. Nael Joseph Cruspero, City Planning and Development Coordinator of General Santos City, read the opening remarks from Mayor Rivera. He welcomed everyone to General Santos City and commented that they are fortunate to be welcomed to the city with good weather. He commented that around the same time last year, the weather was scorching hot which shows everyone that, indeed, climate patterns are changing.

The mayor expressed in his message his confidence in the recovery of the fishing industry in their area during the second half of the year. He pointed out that sustaining the tuna and other fisheries sectors would need the collaboration and cooperation of all those that occupy the bay and all stakeholders especially those involved in the tuna industry. He also expressed his interest in the assessment of the capture fisheries conducted by USAID Oceans and its subcontractors and he congratulated the organizations responsible for the workshop, especially USAID Oceans for initiating and conducting the research.

He remarked,

*“The years of abundance in fisheries have come to an end. There has been rapid organization of General Santos and other areas around Sarangani Bay. Gen San has updated its land use, and the results of [USAID Oceans] studies will inform how area is used around the bay. Indeed it will be very helpful and welcome if the results of this workshop lend data that can contribute to increased sustainability of General Santos.”*

The mayor looks forward to similar engagements in the future.

The opening remarks were followed by an introduction of the participants led by Maria Angelica Cecilio, Aquaculturist I from BFAR XII.



*Engr. Nael Joseph Cruspero delivering the opening remarks on behalf of Mayor Ronnel Rivera.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

#### 5.1.2 Keynote Address



*Mr. Sammy Malvas reading the keynote address of Undersecretary Eduardo Gongona.*

Commodore Eduardo Gongona (ret.), Undersecretary for Fisheries of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Director of BFAR was not able to attend the program, however, his message was read by BFAR XII Regional Directory Mr. Sammy Malvas.

In his message, Undersecretary Gongona extended his gratitude to USAID Oceans and its implementing partners for inviting BFAR to the Stakeholder Validation Workshop and assured that BFAR is strongly committed to the partnership. He mentioned that there are 1.7 million fisherfolk in the country who depend on ocean resources, however these resources are challenged by pollution and overfishing thus the government under President Rodrigo Duterte is determined to address IUU.

He noted:

*“Our city relies heavily on the fishing industry – this is why we cannot afford to live in malpractice of resources...”*



The fisheries code was amended for this purpose however there is still a need for more concrete actions to address IUU. Aside from support from NGAs, a primary key to address the issues is strong political will of the LGUs emphasizing their critical role in the campaign against IUU. In fact, LGUs will be held accountable for their failure to address illegal fishing activities in their respective municipalities. To encourage them to cooperate in the campaign, the DA through BFAR has launched the *Masagana and Malinis na Karagatan* (“bountiful and clean ocean”) which awards LGUs for their remarkable efforts to manage coastal resources.

The keynote ended with the undersecretary’s commendation of fisheries management efforts being undertaken, and for WorldFish’s implementation of the rapid appraisal study. Lastly, he expressed his confidence in the collaborative workshop and the outputs it will produce.

### 5.1.3 Message from the LGU



*Councilor Brix Tan giving the message from the LGU on behalf of Vice Mayor Shirlyn Nograles.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

On behalf of General Santos City Vice Mayor Shirlyn Nograles and other LGUs within the Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea, Councilor Brix Tan, chairman of fisheries in the city, thanked USAID Oceans and its implementing partners for their effort to help improve the fishing industry in the area. He appreciated how activities such as the workshop inform locals of the issues, problems, conflicts, and opportunities for intervention. He pointed out that the major ventures in General Santos City rely heavily on the fishing industry thus malpractice in consuming fisheries resources cannot be tolerated. The LGUs are therefore very thankful for the assistance in countering IUU and promoting sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation. He hopes that the partnership with USAID Oceans and its implementing partners will benefit the fishing industry and local people, and that the studies’ proposals may blend smoothly with the existing local government system. He ended his message by welcoming all participants to General Santos City, the tuna capital of the Philippines.



*Mr. Joaquin Lu giving a message on behalf of the fishing industry players. (Top)  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

### 5.1.4 Message from the Industry

Mr. Joaquin Lu, President of the SOCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. (SFFAI), gave a message on behalf of the fishing industry players in the General Santos City Learning Site. Mr. Lu opened with remarks of the critical impacts of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing—social, economic, and environmental. Mr. Lu noted that IUU fishing can cause an entire fishery to collapse. The Philippines has taken a proactive approach to IUU fishing, amending RA 8550 and putting in place a three year moratorium to enhance sustainability. In addition, new rules have been put in place for certification and licensing. Mr. Lu extended gratitude on behalf of the industry for the local government and USAID’s support

to ensure the protection and conservation of natural resources, and thus the livelihood of Gen San’s fisheries. Mr. Lu emphasized that partnership and collaboration with the different fisheries stakeholders is critical in achieving sustainable fisheries. He assured the audience that SFFAI will cooperate towards enhancing the sustainability of fisheries and is committed to a long term partnership for the wellbeing of the environment.

### 5.1.5 USAID Oceans Overview and Updates

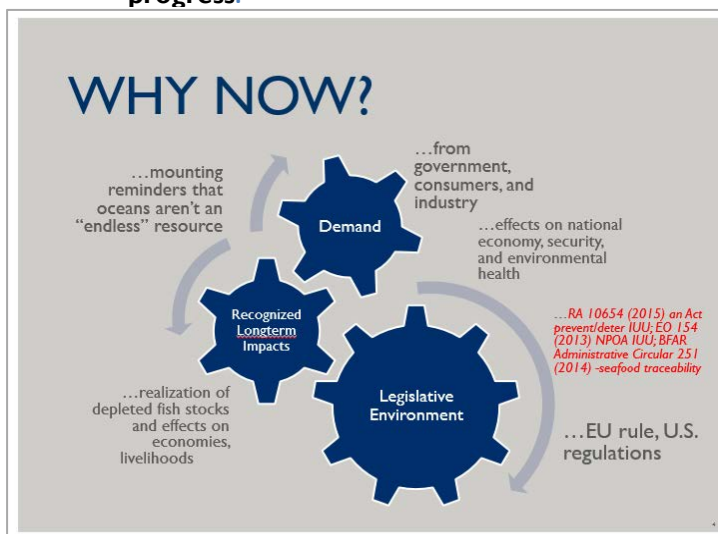
Mr. Geronimo Silvestre, Chief of Party, USAID Oceans provided opening remarks on the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership. Mr. Silvestre explained the program’s approach to combat IUU fishing and enhance sustainability – which will be done through electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability, Fisheries Management (via an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)), Public-Private Partnerships, and

Human Welfare. To support these activities, critical studies have been conducted to inform Ocean’s approach, which will be reviewed over the coming days.

Mr. Len Garces, Fisheries Management Specialist, USAID Oceans, provided an overview of the USAID Oceans program. USAID Oceans’ mission is to combat **illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing** and seafood fraud, **promote sustainable fisheries**, and **conserve marine biodiversity**.

To achieve these objectives, USAID Oceans takes a four-prong approach through Catch Documentation, EAFM, Public-Private Partnerships, and Human Welfare. Mr. Garces noted the prime environment and timing for intervention, with increased **demand**, **recognition** of long term impacts, and an **improved legislative environment** (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. The changing environment for intervention and progress.**



USAID Oceans is currently operating in two learning sites which are based in General Santos City, Philippines and Bitung, Indonesia, with regional engagement for future expansion and immediate support on traceability, fisheries management, and human welfare efforts.



Mr. Len Garces presenting the project overview and updates in the USAID Oceans project  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

Mr. Silvestre then gave the floor to Mr. Len Garces, Fisheries Management Specialist and National Coordinator of USAID Oceans, to present the project overview and updates (Supporting Presentation I). He reiterated the mission of the project emphasizing that its main intervention is putting in place a CDT system supported by sustainable fisheries management in consideration of human welfare elements making use of public-private partnership (PPP) for sustainability. He emphasized that a single agency could not do the project alone hence, the partnership is vital for success with each partner having differing roles in design, technology, industry, regulation, and implementation.



Dr. Lily Ann Lando presenting the workshop rationale and objectives.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

For the project approach, Mr. Garces showed that USAID Oceans has adopted a value chain approach knowing that there is a need to trace the fish from point of catch all the way to the market. The conceptual model for the CDT system to be developed will also consider the whole value chain.

Mr. Garces also mentioned that a complementary SFMP is being initiated in the learning site, which the project intends to scale both regionally and nationally.

### 5.1.6 Rationale and Workshop Objectives

Dr. Lily Ann Lando, WorldFish Interim Director and Deputy Team Leader cum Capacity Building Specialist of the WorldFish rapid appraisal project, closed the opening session with a brief presentation on the workshop’s rationale and objectives. Ms. Lando provided an overview of USAID Oceans’ rationale (Supporting Presentation II) – explaining that catch documentation and traceability and sustainable fisheries management are at the core of program activities. The program backbone – the catch documentation and

**Figure 6. Workshop objectives**



traceability system—will not only combat IUU fishing, but is designed to support fisheries management, human welfare, enhanced and sustained by public-private partnerships.

Dr. Lando presented the workshop purpose, agenda, and primary objectives (Figure 6).

Ms. Lando reviewed the workshop schedule. The three days will not only present the results of the four conducted studies, but will also include discussions to begin SFMP planning and have substantive discussion on a shared vision of General Santos' fisheries. With the conclusion of Dr. Lando's overview, the Workshop sessions were launched, beginning with an overview of EAFM.

## 5.2 Introduction to EAFM

**Presenters:** Mr. Efren Hilario, EAFM Focal Point, BFAR; Mr. Len R. Garces, USAID Oceans Fisheries Management Specialist and National Coordinator

**Session Objective:** Provide an overview of the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management, including its history, key principles, and objectives—as well as policy tradeoffs and supporting management structures.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentation III

**Summary:** Mr. Efren Hilario introduced EAFM to the participants (Supporting Presentation III). His lecture included three videos—the first video was an introduction of EAFM highlighting the three components to EAFM, namely ecological well-being, human well-being, and good governance; the second described the seven principles of EAFM, namely good governance, appropriate scale, multiple objectives, participation, collaboration and coordination, adaptive management, and precautionary approach; and the provided an overview on policy tradeoffs. These videos along with other EAFM materials can be viewed at [www.eafmlearn.org](http://www.eafmlearn.org).

Mr. Hilario followed the video overviews with a presentation on the history of EAFM in the Philippines, followed by EAFM principles, objectives, and regulatory frameworks. Mr. Hilario opened the floor to workshop participants for questions and comments.

**Participant Inputs:** Mr. Rasid Bani, chairman of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (FARMC) of Malapatan commended the presentation, however he is concerned though that some of the major concerns of the small fisherfolk will not be addressed despite Mr. Hilario's assurance that small fisherfolk are considered in conceptualizing EAFM. He shared that aside from the fisheries resources, small fisherfolk are also concerned about the security of their homes along the shore because they are considered to be illegal settlers within their own hometowns because they choose to live along the shore due to their livelihood. He shared that small fisherfolk suffer from developments in coastal areas. In response, Mr. Hilario said that the municipal FARMCs were included in the EAFM consultation and planning process so these issues can be tackled and so EAFM goals and objectives can be crafted. Mr. Garces added that he hopes Mr. Bani can stay until the last day of the workshop so that he can participate in the activities on identifying and prioritizing issues and



*Mr. Efren Hilario introducing EAFM.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*



*Mr. Rasid Bani during open forum  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*



Mr. Pablo De Los Reyes Jr. during open forum.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

action planning.

Mr. Ben Sumog-oy, national organizer of SENTRO, asked Mr. Hilario if based on their assessment, the law prohibiting private appropriation of the area 10 meters from the foreshore plus the 20 meter public easement after it is being followed. He explained that the law establishing the public easement was made to ensure public access. In their opinion, this law is not being observed and so marginalized fishers do not get access to the public easement.

Mr. Pablo De Los Reyes Jr., supervising environment management services of the Biodiversity Management Bureau of DENR explained that, as a protected seascape, there should not be a foreshore area. However, since it is allowed in the area, the management should note the guidelines being developed by the Land Management

Bureau. He lobbied that protection of these foreshore areas should not be neglected.

Ms. Rosanna Bernadette Contreras, Executive Director of SFFAIL, asked about how the SFMP to be developed will harmonize with the ongoing national management plan which is said to also employ EAFM. She also emphasized that sustainable fisheries should not only think about tuna. Mr. Garces responded by saying that the upcoming presentation of Dr. Michael Pido will show how the SFMP links to the Sarangani Bay plan, Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP), and other national and regional plans.

### 5.3 Fisheries in the Sarangani Bay: The Current Situation



Dr. Richard Muallil presenting the capture fisheries profile resulting from the WorldFish RAFMS project.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

**Presenters:** Dr. Richard Muallil, Fisheries Management Specialist, WorldFish; Ms. Laila Emperua, Planning Officer and NSAP Project Leader, BFAR XII

**Session Objective:** Present findings of the capture fisheries and biophysical attributes component of WorldFish's conducted research, including the initial capture fisheries profile of the General Santos learning site and an overview of the Region XII fishing industry, and obtain feedback.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations IV and V

**Summary:** Dr. Richard Muallil, Fisheries Management Specialist of the WorldFish rapid appraisal project, presented the initial capture fisheries profile of the General Santos City Learning Site based on the project **Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines** (Supporting Presentation IV). He started with a biophysical description of the learning site,

characterizing the shores of SBPS to be composed of sandy beaches and rocky areas. Mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds are present in all seven coastal towns. In fact there are a total of 24 marine protected areas (MPAs) in the protected seascape that are meant to protect these valuable coastal habitats. These MPAs cover a total area of 612.11 hectares, Dr. Muallil mentioned that the Sarangani Bay is one of the top tourist destinations in the Philippines, however, in contrast to destinations such as El Nido, Sarangani small-scale fishers do not participate in this market. In El Nido, fishers gain additional livelihood by working as boatmen.

Most fishers in the learning are municipal fisheries who target pelagic fish in deep waters. For these small-scale fishers, tuna constitutes a small portion of the catch. They generally catch less than five kilograms per trip when they fish in the inner part of the Sarangani Bay and catch a little more when to go the outer part of the bay with catches ranging from 10-20 kg per trip. The fishing gear they used are beach seine, bottom set gill net, crab or lobster net, drift gill net, fine mesh net, fish trap or pot, lift net, push net, ring net, scoop net, spear gun, squid jigger, and troll. The areas within the learning site where the municipal fishers of the seven coastal towns around SBPS usually fish are the waters of their respective municipality and that of the adjacent municipality. In the case of General Santos City and Alabel whose coastal areas are limited to the Sarangani Bay itself, fishers got to the

municipal waters of Glan, Maasim, and Kiamba. Aside from the Sarangani Bay and the contiguous waters of the Celebes Sea, small-scale fishers also fish in Mati, Moro Gulf, and even as far as the Sulu Sea.

Commercial fishers, on the other hand, are either handliners, purse seiners and ring netters. Most are handliners which catch fish mostly in the Sulawesi Sea but can reach as far as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Palau. In the Philippines, they reach as far as Davao Oriental and Tawi-Tawi. Most landed fish from commercial fishing are skipjack, yellowfin, and frigate tunas.

Catch and catch per unit effort (CPUE) trends for municipal and commercial fisheries have shown declining trends over the years. Changes in fisheries scene in the Sarangani Bay of the past few decades are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2. Trends in the fisheries of Sarangani Bay over the past few decades.**

1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-Present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many yellowfin tuna, trevally, and queenfish inside the Sarangani Bay</li> <li>• Multiple hook and line can catch 5-10kg of fish after 1-2 hrs only</li> <li>• Many payaos</li> <li>• Handliners can catch 20 yellowfin tuna in one-day fishing by just going out up to the Balut Island only and without using <i>pakura</i> or small boats</li> <li>• <i>Luta</i> or schools of fish seen from the coasts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sampan</i> or small fishing boats that use commercial fishing gear is prevalent</li> <li>• Disappearance of <i>Bolinao</i> or anchovy inside the Bay</li> <li>• Pollution or oil from vessels</li> <li>• Occurrence of <i>ambak-pare</i> or piracy</li> <li>• Commercial fishing vessels within Philippine waters</li> <li>• Many deep-sea fish corrals are used to catch around 30-80 tons of yellowfin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disappearance of yellowfin tuna inside the Bay</li> <li>• Handliners catch around 80 fish in 3-5 days with the assistance of <i>pakura</i></li> <li>• Purse seiners inside municipal waters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very few bullet tuna within the Bay</li> <li>• Too many purse seiners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very low catch</li> </ul>

Ms. Emperua then presented the overview of the fishery industry of Region XII (Supporting Presentation V). She presented that the fisheries sector in the region directly supports 82,646 fisherfolks in the region, most of which are residents of South Cotabato. Majority of these fisherfolks are male within the age bracket 30 – 39.

Her presentation showed a significant decline in commercial fisheries production from 2015 to 2016 due to El Niño. In fact, annual production has gone since 2014 where even fishers who target flying fish are now fishing in the Celebes Sea. She also mentioned that among the gears, purse seine is the major contributor to fish landings and that *Katsuwonus pelamis* (locally known as *budlisan*) and *Loligo uyiiis* are the major species caught in the Celebes Sea and Sarangani Bay, respectively. She also explained that in the region, there are two types of ring nets used. One is the usual large commercial ring net, while the other is a smaller ring net, locally called *taksay*, used to catch *Sardinella*.

Ms. Emperua also presented the production trend in General Santos City showing a declining trend for both domestic and international production from 2014. She also pointed out the closure of fishing in the high seas in 2012 and noted that Philippine fisheries sector is working on securing the documents needed to be permitted to fish in the high seas.



Ms. Laila Emperua presenting the overview of the fishery industry of Region XII.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

**Participant Inputs:** With regards to the catch composition that Ms. Emperua presented, Dr. Asuncion De Guzman, Team Leader cum Governance Specialist of the WorldFish RAFMS team, asked if the dominance of squid catch is a recent development, or if it has been the trend long before. She asked this because, based on fisheries biology, squids are an opportunistic species that tends to dominate in areas where small pelagics start to decline either because of overfishing or other reasons, thus, it is worth analyzing such data. Ms. Emperua said that she has seen this trend in literature as early as 2008, however she would still have to check with the BFAR office in Davao to see the earlier data. These data can also be seen in the data of the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) in General Santos City, according to PFDA Fishery Market Operation Supervisor Ms. Jovy Garrido. Councilor Dexter Roxas of Kiamba commented that perhaps the reason behind the apparent abundance of squid is because it is not targeted by commercial fishers. Ms. Emperua however said that 10 years' worth of data is probably basis to say that the Sarangani Bay is indeed a squid-heavy area.



Mr. Reynante Vallejo during the open forum.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

Mr. Sumog-oy affirmed the results presented by Dr. Muallil, but asked about the recommendations on how to address these issues. Dr. Muallil said that these issues would be tackled during the latter part of the workshop.

Regarding the decline in fisheries production seen in both presentations, Mr. Sumog-oy said that the cause should not only focus on overfishing but should also consider the decrease in number of small-scale fishers.

With regard to the issue of the presence of extortion out in the sea, certified medical administrative assistant of the Philippine Coast Guard Mr. Reynante Vallejo shared that there are frequent reports of “man overboard.” While there is hearsay that some of these claimed jumpers are actually the leakers of illegal activities thrown overboard by the crew to silence them, Mr. Vallejo suggested that there should be a policy that requires potential members should be physically and mentally fit before they can part of the crew.



Mr. Edgardo Esperancilla during the open forum.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

Mr. Bani reiterated that catching of juveniles should be prohibited not only for *Sardinella* but also for other species. Mr. Sumog-oy commented though that the gonads of the tuna are considered a delicacy in the country, however, this should also be prohibited since, in a way, eating one gonad is similar to eating many young tuna.

Mr. Edgardo Esperancilla, Regional Director of the Department of Science and Technology VIII (DOST VIII), representing the Undersecretary for Regional Operations, Ms. Brenda Nazareth-Manzano, asked if the availability of alternative forms of livelihood for fishers was asked during the focus group discussions (FGDs). He said that this is important because fishers will need alternative

sources of income if the government is to enforce laws such as closed season.

Dr. Alita Roxas, Socio-economics cum Value Chain Analysis (VCA) Specialist of the WorldFish RAFMS team, shared that fishers during their FGDs said that they can find alternative livelihoods. Aside from diversified fishing, fishers also go into carpentry and pedicab driving. They also expressed their desire to undergo some Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) training. Ms. Carolina De Leon of the Phil Export XII Board of Directors shared that they are in touch with fishers who are now engaged in charcoal making and Phil Export XII is looking into expanding this alternative livelihood to coconut briquette making. Engineer Damian Canizar Jr. of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) also shared that their programs can help fishers get alternative income sources. He added that the agency is working with BFAR to develop a platform that can bring together all of the information that fisherfolk need.

## 5.4 Socio-economics and Governance Dimensions of the Fishery Industry: Nuancing the Current Situation

**Presenters:** Dr. Asuncion De Guzman, Team Leader cum Fisheries Governance Specialist, WorldFish; Dr. Marieta Sumagaysay, Project Leader, WinFish; Ms. Daryll Delgado, Program Manager, Verite; Dr. Michael Pido, Fisheries Planning Specialist, USAID Oceans

**Session Objective:** Present findings of the studies pertaining to the governance, gender, and labor of the fisheries sector in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site conducted by WorldFish, WinFish, and Verite, respectively, and obtain feedback.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations VI, VII, VIII, and IX

**Summary:** In her presentation of the fisheries governance component of the *Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines* (Supporting Presentation VI), Dr. De Guzman mentioned that the Philippines has struggled to protect and conserve its resources because of poor environmental and fisheries governance. While not all municipalities along the SBPS are served by the joint seaborne patrol, the patrol is willing to support the other municipalities as long as there are cooperatives and logistics.



*Dr. Asuncion De Guzman presenting the results of the WorldFish RAFMS project.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna*

Fisheries governance in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea involves a number of key players. Five fisheries management bodies are present in the area, namely the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs), deputized fish wardens (DFWs), Seaborne Patrol, and Fishery Law Enforcement Team (FLET). NGAs mandated to manage fisheries in the area in focus are BFAR XII, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources XII (DENR XII), and the Philippine Coast Guard. From the LGUs, there are the municipal or city agriculturist, fisheries coordinators, and municipal or city environment and natural resources officers, provincial fishery officers of Sarangani and South Cotabato, and provincial environment and natural resources officers. Fishing industry players, such as the SOCSKARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. (SFFAI), commercial or industrial fishing companies, processors and canneries, and brokers, as well as fisherfolk associations (FAs) and people's organizations (POs) also play a role in fisheries management.

There are a total of 117 registered FAs and POs spread across the seven coastal towns within the General Santos City Learning Site, however more than half of these organizations are now inactive. Many of these POs are formed to access funding for livelihood projects. All of the coastal towns in the study area has its own fishery ordinance and coastal resource management (CRM) plan.

The government provides a number of support programs for the fisheries in the area. Several activities have been held to enhance the capacity for fisheries law enforcement, facilitate conservation and protection of coastal resources, and assist in livelihood.

Support programs for policy and enforcement, resource management and conservation, and livelihood are all implemented in all the coastal towns. For Maitum and Kiamba, most programs focus on resource management and conservation, while majority of the programs implemented in Maasim, Alabel, Malapatan, and Glan are on policy and enforcement. Most of the support programs in General Santos City are livelihood projects.

A number of fisheries management issues were identified in the study, most relevant of which were institutional and political, socio-economic, and resource and environmental issues. Dr. De Guzman added that some livelihood projects implemented in the learning site encourage the fishers to engage further in fishing despite the unprofitability of the livelihood. She also shared about the allegations that there is resource use conflict between the two commercial tuna fishing groups, namely the handliners and ring netters.

To conclude her presentation, Dr. De Guzman gave several recommendations for sustainable fisheries management, which includes:

- A unified Fisheries Management Plan (bay-wide or seascape-wide) to improve FLE and resource management

- Increase budget allocation for fisheries management
- Review of government support programs for livelihood / project monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
- Sustainable government support programs
- Capacity building of FAs/POs
- Full disclosure & implementation of fisheries policies on high seas pocket I (HSP1) & purse seine/ring net fisheries in EEZ
- Bilateral fisheries desk in BFAR to assist/address F concerns
- BFAR to deploy its own (Filipino) observer in Philippine-flagged vessels, on top of the FO from the partner country
- Issuance of implementing rules and regulations (IRR) for R. A 9379
- More equitable government regulations of large/industrial-scale purse seine and tuna handline fishing

Dr. Marieta Sumagaysay, WinFish project leader, then presented the results so far of the project **Gender Analysis in the Fisheries Sector in General Santos Area, Philippines** (Supporting Presentation VII). The project is an ongoing study that aims to support the CDT and SFMP development and implementation by providing information that will be used for drafting instruments, approaches, and methodologies for gender in SFM.

Based on the activities that have been accomplished, WinFish was able to come up with an initial gendered value chain map for both small- and large-scale tuna fisheries surfacing gender differentials in value chain activities. The value chain of the small-scale tuna fisheries involves the following activities for input provisioning: men procure and load ice and diesel, maintain machinery, and mend nets while women procure food and supplies for fishers. Both males and females prepare gears and release capital. For production, the men behead, ice, grade, handline, bleed, and tag while the women code. Postharvest, men unload, butcher, and weigh the fish while the women fillet, sort, record sales, steam, package, and label. Both men and women washing, dry, and do value adding activities. In terms of trading, both men and women are involved in retailing and peddling, however transporting is known to be a man's job while exporting to Japan is done by the women.



*Dr. Marieta Sumagaysay presenting the results of WinFish.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

In commercial-scale fisheries, on the other hand, men unload the fish, weigh, degut, load the fish to trucks, and pack during production, while women buy and sort. Both men and women undertake the tasks of trading, recording, cleaning, icing, and bidding. For the transforming and processing activities, the males perform the pre-processing, butchering, receiving of fish at the plant, freezing of fish or putting them in cold storage, grounding or cutting the fish into fillets and steaks, unloading of fresh and frozen fish from vessel or truck, cooling, misting, and pre-cooking. Final processing of fish, quality control and assurance, and inspection in every area, on the other hand, are performed by women. Both males and females are involved in human resource provision, recording at every area, packaging, purchasing, labelling, loining, skinning, deboning, beheading, retorting, receiving of fresh and frozen fish, weighing, sizing, and maintenance and engineering. During trading, the males perform the stuffing in freezer vans, transport by truck export forwarder or domestic, air shipment, unloading, cold storing, store display, and wholesale. Trading for export and local consumption are done by both males and females. Only documentation and recording are done exclusively by females.

The study so far was also able to highlight differentials in opportunities and constraints of males and females in both the small-scale and commercial fisheries (Figures 7). Dr. Sumagaysay also gave an initial list of issues in tuna fisheries pertaining to both strategic and practical gender needs based on value chain mapping workshop, as well as other industry issues affecting women. Lastly, an initial list of recommendations in relation to the six gender domains, namely (1) access to assets, (2) practices and participation, (3) knowledge, belief, and perception, (4) time and space, (5) power relations and decision making, and (6) legal rights and status.



**Figure 7. Differentials in opportunities and constraints between males and females in the small-scale (left) and commercial (right) fisheries of the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site.**

OPPORTUNITIES		CONSTRAINTS		OPPORTUNITIES		CONSTRAINTS	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
trade (DTI, fair/exhibit), higher income for brokers, large local market		pole vaulting of fishers, fluctuating market demand, uncredited by DTI, FDA, BFAR, enhanced CRM projects is missing for tuna, job posting		patient, meticulous, approachable			Perception that women are bad drivers, lack of facilities for women at workplace (breakfasting room), overnight transport of goods (can't take care of children)
capability building/ trainings/ diverse tuna value added products, additional livelihood, grant and funding support, BFAR assistance (e.g. weighing scales)		No women's group		high demand for tuna, strong gov't support (DTI), job generation, presence of airport/ seaport, defined market		Less, detail- oriented	Heavy finished goods (women can't carry)
	Pakaras making	not organized fisherfolk; <b>LACK OF:</b> 1) proper training on processing, handling, 2) alternative livelihood, 3) appropriate packaging technologies, 4) capital, 5) processing amenities, 6) awareness on sanitation, 7) connectivity to IT, 8) product innovation, 9) consistency in product		freezing/cold storage, can endure low temperature activities	Detail-oriented	Contractualization, Some plants do not have medical clinics	
higher employment opportunity		undocumented catch, incidence of machine trouble, poor health conditions, damaged nets, lack of fishing paraphernalia		In-house work orientation/training, new technology, Job generation, presence of processing plants, training and seminar generated by DTI		Less meticulous	Butchering-risky, heavy knife
BFAR assistance (boat, gears, accessories)		low catch, overfishing, climate change effects, coast pirating, illegal fishing nets, enhanced CRM projects is missing for tuna,		Fish port presence, presence of financing agencies, presence of government form for traceability, presence of tuna fish processing/ technology,		No crane during fish unloading	
100% profit of self-finance fisherfolk, availability of fishing materials, Financier, financial gains, cooperatives (assured profit), training (capture, regulatory), registered boat		lack of social benefits (SSS, PhilHealth), inflation (suppliers of fishing para), risks of non-payment to coop, 100% loss incurred by self-financed fisherfolk, not registered boat in LGU		More built to do hard and heavy work		seasonality of tuna, IUU, high cost of electricity, and fuel, poor fish handling on transport, no compliance to CDT (lack of documentation), heavy work/ engineering work	



Ms. Daryll Delgado presenting the results of Verite.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

Verite Program Manager Ms. Daryll Delgado then presented the results of their project **Field Assessment of Labor in Tuna Fisheries Sector in General Santos City** (Supporting Presentation VIII). The Philippines is compliant with the Generalized System of Preference for developing countries (GSP+) which indicates that core international conventions on human and labor rights, sustainable development, and good governance are being implemented. Consultations regarding the Department Order 156 of Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) are ongoing, and there a few individual companies with programs to ensure adherence to buyer, consumer, and industry and state requirement through monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, public reporting, and involvement in multi-stakeholder platforms.

The conditions of the labor force in commercial fisheries in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site vary across categories (Table 3). In her presentation, she pointed out that it is important to look at the contracting and recruitment factors as these are related to working conditions afterwards.

**Table 3. Conditions of commercial fisheries labor force in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site.**

Source of Social Responsibility Risk	Labor Force Category		
	Handline	Purse Seine	Land-based
Recruitment and Hiring	Direct recruitment; contacted directly by boat operator or captain with a few having direct contact with the fishing vessel owner; transactions largely undocumented	Direct recruitment; administered by company human resources; process fully documented	Majority were recruited through employment agencies and cooperatives through formal, documented process
Contracting	Verbal agreements (no signed or formal written contracts) and work for the same operator/captain/fleet owner for several years	Signed contracts directly with employer where workers understood terms and conditions	Almost all are subcontracted or outsourced, employed by agencies or cooperatives that have direct contracts with facilities. Workers are rotated to different facilities and sometimes, it is unclear who their employer is. Some

Source of Social Responsibility Risk	Labor Force Category		
	Vessel-based		Land-based
	Handline	Purse Seine	
			workers can be regularized based on good performance
Documentation	Captains and operators have fishers ID, at a minimum while most fishers have no IDs or documentation	Workers have complete documentation however some workers reported they must repay company the cost of the documentation (and insurance) if they leave	Workers typically have authenticated documents, however some get jobs by borrowing other people's documents. Some reported that less application documents are required during peak season
Age verification	Most are of legal age however most also said that they were underage when they started working	Are of legal age with sufficient age verification documents	Most were of legal age. During peak season, employers/agencies sometimes do not check age
Worker Awareness and Training	No formal training or written policies but management practices are well-established and implemented	Formal orientation and onboarding process but many still had limited knowledge of labor rights and laws or company policies	Formal orientation and onboarding process but many still had limited knowledge of labor rights and laws or company policies
Disciplinary Procedures and Grievances Mechanisms	Grievances, discipline, decisions regarding pay, and conditions are handled by boat operators	Disciplinary actions and grievances are handled by or coursed through the vessel captain	Formal grievance mechanisms are in place however most agency or cooperative workers reported not using grievance system as they fear getting blacklisted for raising grievances outside the facility. Most outsourced/agency workers have no access to company grievance system
Working hours, duration	One day to several months at sea; they are not always informed of duration or location of trip	Six to 12 months; work beyond eight hours not usually considered overtime; no scheduled days off but can be arranged	Work is generally standardized however most reported working 12 hours per day, 6-7 days/week; regular working hours not always followed, and many workers do not take days off.
Wages, benefits and deductions	Profit-sharing schemes can result to unpredictable wages, and increased dependence on loans to smooth income disruptions. Price of supplies, delays or absence of payments post-trip depending on fish price also exacerbate debt loads	Fishers paid monthly. Pay is well documented with a few workers reported receiving additional benefits or premiums.	Many workers paid on a target output basis. Recording of hours and output is sometimes inaccurate. Deductions for membership, dues, and other contributions.
Other workplace conditions	Some verbal and physical abuse in worksite and in detention centers	Some restrictions to movement	Constant verbal and psychological abuse and occasional physical abuse from supervisors and management. Some supervisors, line leaders, coordinators have no training on discipline and staff management.

Source of Social Responsibility Risk	Labor Force Category		
	Vessel-based		Land-based
	Handline	Purse Seine	
Health, safety, and security	Some boats have medical equipment but safety training is insufficient and not standardized; Reports of accidents and severe injuries, and workers going missing; Concerns on consequence of lack of documentation and permit	Safety training is standardized; SOLAS is a requirement; Some reports of accidents and injuries	Safety training and proper product handling are provided; Few injuries reported; Some reports of fatigue, body pains due to long hours of standing, limited access to bio breaks; Some security concerns expressed by women workers on night duty

SOLAS – Safety of Life at Sea

Ms. Delgado informed the stakeholders that they have not yet finished their recommendations however she emphasized that there is already a wealth of information that can be extracted from their study so far.

Lastly, Dr. Michael Pido, Fisheries Planning Specialist of USAID Oceans, then presented the latest in his work in crafting the Fisheries Annex of the Protected Area Management Plan of SBPS (Supporting Presentation IX). He mentioned that the “Workshop for Crafting the ‘Fisheries Component’ of Protected Area Management Plan of SBPS” conducted on 25 – 26 January 2017 validated that the Sarangani indeed face fishery issues that are unique to the province, such as the repatriation of Indonesian fishers. He ended his presentation with the battle cry *Kapag sama-sama, kayang kaya!* (If we do it together, we can easily do it!).



Dr. Michael Pido presenting the latest in his work in crafting the Fisheries Annex.

Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

Dr. Pido’s presentation concluded the first day of the workshop. The workshop coordinators composed of WorldFish and USAID Oceans participants gathered to have an internal after action review (AAR) to reflect on their insights from the activity so far, their likes about the day’s proceeding, things they believed were parked for the time being, and things that they could have done differently. They also levelled off on how to conduct and facilitate the second day of the workshop what preparations must be done for the upcoming activities.

**Participant Inputs:** Mr. Sumog-oy reacted that that the results of the Verite study affirms earlier related studies conducted by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Greenpeace, and Finland.

Ms. De Leon asked about the continuity or sustainability of efforts regarding gender and labor because sometimes, change in human resources leadership do not allow follow through of these initiatives. She mentioned that there have been earlier efforts of USAID Private Sector Mobilization for Family Health Project (USAID PRISM) and DOLE in which fishing industry companies collect data about their workers including the number of their children and the contraceptive they use. In 2009 and 2010, gender sensitivity issues were already raised which led to the eligibility of the members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community to be part of the fishing industry.

## 6. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2017

Before starting the series of presentations for the second day of the workshop, Dr. Lando gave brief synthesis of Day 1 and an overview of the schedule for Day 2 (Supporting Presentation X).

### 6.1 Assessing the Internal Activities of the Tuna Industry and Identifying Potentials for Adding or Creating Value



Dr. Alita Roxas presenting the socio-economic component results.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

**Presenters:** Dr. Roxas, Socio-economics cum VCA Specialist, WorldFish; Dr. Tim Huntington, BNA

**Session Objective:** Share results of complementary value chain analysis studies conducted by WorldFish and BNA, and validate results with stakeholders. The session also aims to identify gaps, if any, and map out next steps as appropriate.

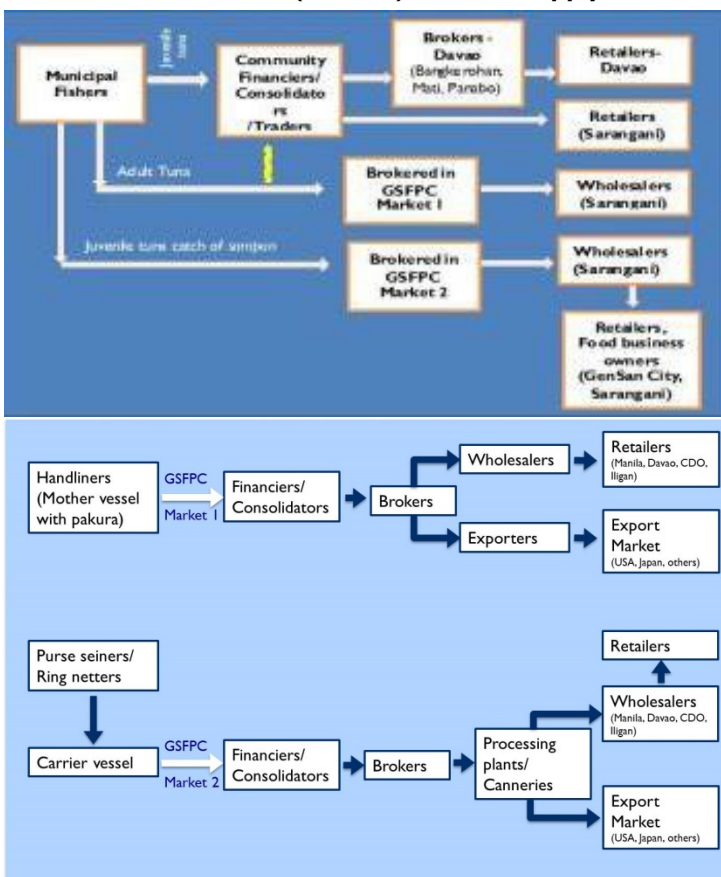
**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations XI and XII

**Summary:** Dr. Roxas covered the preliminary results of the socio-economics and value chain analysis of the tuna industry conducted under the WorldFish study *Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems in the Philippines* (Supporting Presentation XI). In her presentation, she identified and described the key people involved in the supply chain as seen in the Figure 8.

She also cited her observations on estimated net earnings of these fishers, financiers, and retailers. She mentioned that fishers tend to earn more income per kilogram but benefit the least owing to the small volume of catch after several days of fishing;

financiers/consolidators cum wholesalers earn the most due to the large volume of fish consolidated in a day; and retailers are a far second to the financiers/consolidators in terms of earnings. Due to the presence of many other retailers, each can sell only a small proportion of the fish daily. Retailers also have the option to sell fish where prices are higher. This observation brought her into concluding that value chain analysis gives a powerful insight on the reason behind the persistence of poverty among small players and capital accumulation among big players in a coastal community.

**Figure 8. Key players in the small-scale (top) and commercial (bottom) fisheries supply chains.**



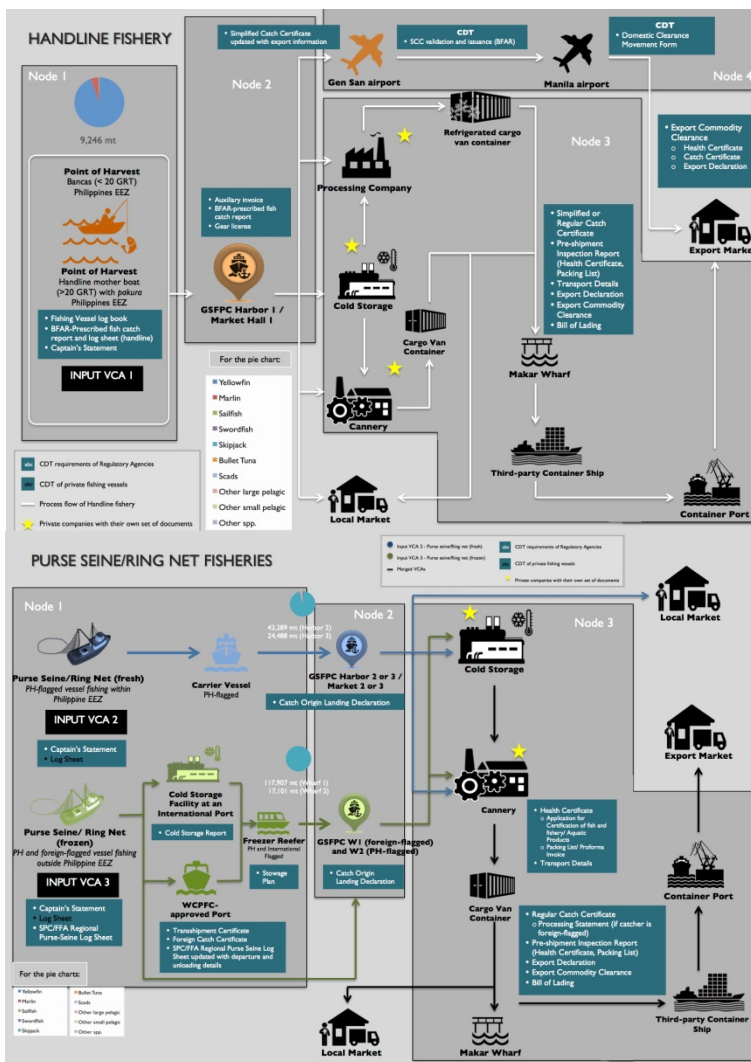
Each player in the supply chain for both types of fisheries are constrained by several factors, most of which are unique from the other players. The study also identified the opportunities that the different players have.

Dr. Roxas also gave some recommendations on how to move forward in improving the fisheries management system based on these results. The following are her recommendations: a) optimize benefits accruing to key players in the value chain by providing input support (e.g., financing), especially to the small players; b) localize

provisions in the new Fisheries Code and other fisheries directives using information gathered in the VCA; c) mainstream fishery resource conservation and management through the EAFM with the participation of various sectors to ensure both the sustainability of the movement and of fish-based livelihoods; and d) simultaneously address human and ecosystem well-being in the short-term and over the long term period.

On behalf of BNA chief executive officer Mr. Ben Sheppard, Dr. Tim Huntington of BNA then presented the results of the study **Rapid Value Chain Assessment of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines** (Supporting Presentation XII). He presented the value chain maps for the handline and purse seine/ring net fisheries which were developed based on the analysis of tuna resources and their management, flow of tuna through GSFFPC, CDT in the Philippines, and CDT data flows in GSFFPC (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Handline (top) and purse seine ring net (bottom) fisheries value chains**



Most tuna landed in GSFFPC are skipjack and yellowfin whose stocks are still good, unlike the big-eye tuna which is already considered as overfish. He also pointed out that the shift from single stock fisheries management to EAF would require the Philippines to take certain actions to cope with the regional fisheries management.

Main fisheries that inputs into the GSFFPC are handline fishery, domestic purse seine and ring net fisheries, and frozen bulk consignment. A number of traceability instruments exists in the country, however, CDT is often market-driven. The mix of fisheries inputting in the GSFFPC present complex CDT challenges. The study identified a few opportunities and barriers to improving CDT, however it was pointed out that much of the leverage for improved CDT will come from overseas buyers.

Dr. Huntington ended the presentation by sharing the roadmap that they have developed for improved fisheries management in the learning site from 2018 – 2022. This roadmap is composed of five elements, namely fisheries governance, resource and marine ecosystem management, traceability development, quality and value addition, and improved ethics, welfare, and equality.

**Participant Inputs:** Mr. Sumog-oy suggested that the team also look into the operation of the sister companies. He pointed out that due to how the sister companies operate, a single company or group of company can play the role of all the players in the value chain. Such set-up can possible lead to unequitable distribution of income among between company owners and laborers. Dr. Roxas did agree that there are players who cover the whole chain and said that she would like to talk to Mr. Sumog-oy after the session.

Philexport XII laboratory supervisor Ms. Johanna Villanueva suggested that studies should not only look at the quantity of tuna catch but also look into the proportion of it that is of good quality. She also said that it is worth looking at the activities in the industry during transportation as it is the probable stage of the chain where most contamination occurs. Trends in laboratory testing have shown that processed tuna have higher histamine levels compared to fresh ones. Catchers are aware of the need to maintain the condition of the fish while plants

practice good manufacturing practices (GMP). On the other hand, there is not much training done on transporting tuna.

AHT Officer Mr. Raul Gonzales cautioned against catch documentation treated as generic for all types of fisheries. He emphasized that there are different types of fishers even within the commercial fisheries, particularly the handliners and purse seiners. He also requested not to make the proposed CDT system to be too complicated for the fishers.

Ms. Delgado asked about any similar efforts to compel buyer or consumer to require the declaration of the product source as most certifications that she is aware of do not cover social aspects. Dr. Huntington said that this would be tackled more on the next presentation however he said that in the next five years, he foresees other standards moving towards inclusion of social welfare.

## 6.2 Catch Documentation and Traceability

**Presenters:** Dr. Tim Huntington, BNA; Dr. Elviro Cinco, Technical Adviser for Fisheries, WorldFish

**Session Objective:** Share results of complementary studies on CDT conducted by BNA and WorldFish, and validate results with stakeholders. The session also aims to identify gaps, if any, and map out next steps as appropriate.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations XIII and XIV

**Summary:** Dr. Huntington then gave a presentation on the **End Market Analysis for Tuna and CDT Requirements** (Supporting Presentation XIII) which is still under the BNA Rapid Value Chain study. This presentation focused on the main tuna export markets and requirements as well as the customer requirements for tuna products.

Canned tuna makes up the main tuna export category for the Philippines and export of this product from the country has more than doubled for the past five years. In 2015, 50% of Philippine tuna export went to the European Union (EU).

In terms of CDT requirement, each importing country or region has its own set of CDT requirements, which were presented by Dr. Huntington. Meeting the different import requirements is challenging for the Philippines. Among the issues to be addressed in order to meet the import requirements are IUU fishing, quality, phyto-sanitary provisions (PSP) and contaminants, dolphin-safe, labor practices, and sustainable sourcing. CDTs can contribute in addressing these issues.

To determine the customer requirements for tuna products from the Philippines, BNA looked at two case studies, namely those for fresh yellowfin tuna handline fishery, canned skipjack tuna. For yellowfin tuna, buyers look for freshness, price, and sustainability. The challenge in meeting the requirements for yellowfin tuna export will be in local licensing, complexity of supply chain, and changes in LGU management structure. The buyers of skipjack tuna, on the other hand, is concerned most about environmental sustainability and social/ethical issues. The recently certified Solomon Islands skipjack tuna and yellowfin tuna fishery includes both free-school and anchored FADs, suggesting that this is no longer a major barrier to MSC certification, however there is still the challenge of current non-compliance with WCPFC CMMs and defining a suitable Unit of Assessment.



*Dr. Elviro Cinco presenting the preliminary CDT Gap Analysis results of the WorldFish RAFMS project.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

Dr. Elviro Cinco, WorldFish Technical Adviser for Fisheries, then presented the **preliminary results of the CDT Gap Analysis** conducted under the WorldFish Rapid Appraisal study (Supporting Presentation XIV). He reiterated that CDT is among the tools that can be used to address IUU fishing by documenting the process. IUU fishing is a very relevant issue in light of the alarming declining CPUE trend which is nearing fisheries collapse in the learning site.

He showed that IUU fishing can occur from the first to the last stage of the supply chain. IUU fishing can enter the supply chain through various modes of mixing of catch from various fishing gear and methods. No proper CDT among small-scale fisheries sector exist. Only financier cum broker keeps her own catch record for accounting purposes.

In commercial fisheries, mixing of catch is suspected in carrier boats that gathers catches from various fishing boats and fishing grounds. The staggered unloading of catch in ports also provides opportunities for entry of IUU fishing.

A number of awareness, knowledge and research, implementation, commitment, technology, and standards CDT issues were identified in the study. Despite the issues, canneries in General Santos City are able to meet various CDT standards. Among the existing CDT standards, all the canneries in the city are compliant to the EU and BFAR standards.

Dr. Cinco listed barriers to whole-chain traceability and adoption of CDTs. He mentioned that the principles for a smooth adoption of CDTs are the following: (1) Build traceability into the business plan, (2) Implement and adhere to protocols and processes to maximize success, (3) Enhance the data verification and interoperability process, and (4) Cooperate, build, trust and share data. Taking these into consideration, the study provided recommendations for early actions and future research, recommendations on early policy concerns, and other recommendations.

**Participant Inputs:** Mr. Sumog-oy appreciated that a living and transformative document was produced from the study that does not sideline the most important and non-disposable resource – the workers. He however suggests that the term “labor standard” be amended to “labor standards and trade union rights” to make it semantically consistent with domestic laws. He mentioned that the term “labor standards” in the Philippines only pertains to the living ways, social protection, working conditions, and work safety and security but excludes trade union rights. Dr. Huntington said that the full report on which his presentation is about have an in depth discussion on the International Labour Organization (ILO) rights however the term they used in the report was “collective bargaining” instead of “union rights.” Ms. Delgado said that their assumption is that the term labor standard is based on labor rights, however she appreciated Mr. Sumog-oy’s reminder in the matter.



*Mr. Ben Sumog-oy during the open forum  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

With regards to the catch data, Mr. Sumog-oy mentioned that there is a possibility that volume of catch is underestimated as workers’ compensation is currently based on the declared volume. He therefore suggested that workers themselves be commissioned for catch documentation as it is expected that they are more motivated to do accurate documentation considering that they stand to benefit more from accurate documentation assuming that indeed understatement is rampant. Dr. Cinco agreed that accurate production data is needed, however he clarified that this is not limited to landing data only. He said that there is a need to look at different data sources, and accessing these data sources would require cooperation of different agencies.



*Mr. Raul Gonzales during the open forum.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

Mr. Gonzales shared the challenges that handliners typically face in documentation and record keeping. Handliners usually supply sashimi grade tuna, thus their priority is to maintain the quality of catch while managing crew and vessel operations. The government, on the other hand, does not assign people to record weights at the port for documentation. He believes that the governments should invest on this considering that 15% of private business revenues go to the government thus actions to address IUU should not only be at the expense of private businesses. He again reiterated that the system should not be too complicated and difficult for the fishers. He observed that during the time when the yellow card from EU was up, the government eased the requirements for licensing and registration to encourage fishers to register into the system. However now that the yellow card is dropped, the requirements are starting to become stringent again.

Ms. Contreras said that it is important to identify where the issues come from. For example, the fine mesh net in Dr. Cinco’s presentation and reports of mixed catch are from municipal fisheries. Commercial fisheries on the

other hand is guided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) policy allowable mesh. Commercial vessels also have observers on board. Regarding CDT, she informed the room that there is already an ongoing trial on the use of electronic log sheets in the high seas. Ms. Contreras added that half the fisheries issues can be addressed if the laws already in place are properly enforced.

With regards to IUU fishing, Mr. Bani said that it would be good to emphasize if the activity is done by municipal or commercial fishers. In the case of commercial fishers, he said they are known to encroach into the municipal waters during peak season. The permits issued for net trial are being used as an excuse for net fishing within the municipal waters. He also emphasized that regarding juvenile fishing, other species aside from tuna should also be given attention.

From the discussions around CDT, Mr. Garces surmised that in developing the CDTS to be pilot-tested in the learning site, several pathways should be considered: one for the municipal and small scale sector, another for the purse seiners and ring netters, then a third one for the handliners, and lastly covering the frozen products.

### 6.3 Concluding Presentations of Research Findings



*Collected cards containing issues in the fishery sector of the General Santos City Learning Site.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Ma. Aisa Shayne Roneth Angeles*

Four clusters of study results were presented during the first two days of the workshop, February 21 and 22. The first two presentations presented findings on the current situation of the fisheries in the General Santos City Learning Site. This was followed by four presentations on the socio-economic and governance components of the fishery industry. On the second day, two presentations were given that presented the results of the assessments on internal tuna industry activities through the Value Chain Analysis.

For every presentation, participants were given the opportunity to voice comments, concerns, or reactions to research findings. In addition, attendees were invited to record comments on paper for collection and further consideration. These cards, together with verbally reported comments and concerns, were used to come up with a list

of overarching issues and concerns in the fisheries industry of the Philippines Learning Site (Table 4).



**Table 4. Summarized concerns following presentations of research findings.**

Institutional/Governance	Biophysical	Socio-econ	Post-Harvest	Cross Cutting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limiting and controlling vessel registration/ licensing</li> <li>• Net fishing in municipal waters of Sarangani Bay</li> <li>• Generalization of policies on gears among commercial fishers</li> <li>• Use of fine mesh net</li> <li>• Control of traditional fishing grounds by commercial fishers</li> <li>• Role of the WCPFC as a regional RFMO in the national management in Philippine waters</li> <li>• Issues on territorial waters between Indonesia and Philippines</li> <li>• Unclear or Insufficient harmonization of CFP 756 vs NIPAS Law vs RA 10654</li> <li>• Detention cases of fishers in Indonesia-lack of access to government support</li> <li>• Lack of commitment to traceability systems</li> <li>• Lack of support from the government for gathering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address biological capacity deficits than just growth</li> <li>• CNFIDP commits 5% growth in captures fisheries which may encourage increase in fishing pressure</li> <li>• Decreasing CPUE (nearing collapse of fisheries) possibly due to the decrease of fish</li> <li>• Inefficient fishing methods</li> <li>• Unknown or unclear absorbing capacity of Sarangani Bay</li> <li>• Status of coastal habitats causes decline of fisheries</li> <li>• Impact of juvenile fishing from FAD</li> <li>• Coal fired power plant impacts fisheries in the future</li> <li>• Increase in squids abundance possible due to loss of predators (e.g. tuna)</li> <li>• Siltation from the highlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viability of ecotourism as an alternative to fishing</li> <li>• Big companies taking on the whole value chain process leading to unequitable division of profits between company owners and workers</li> <li>• No control on prices of fish catch</li> <li>• Decimation of traditional fishing communities by big business</li> <li>• Need for more payao and solar lights</li> <li>• Capacity limits of other sectors to economic needs of those who will be displaced if fishing is regulated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSC certification very long and expensive specially for small scale fishers</li> <li>• Contamination of processed food</li> <li>• Fishing during spawning seasonal partly driven by selling of gonads</li> <li>• Availability of investors who will venture in processing of squids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in the conduct of gathering accurate data</li> <li>• Standardized definition of terms (i.e. labor standards to include union rights)</li> <li>• Effectiveness of the enforcement of EAFM</li> <li>• Possible correlation between human population increase and fish catch</li> <li>• Involvement of women in both fishing and fish-related activities</li> <li>• Issue of crew missing on board</li> <li>• labor injustices in commercial fishing</li> <li>• Inclusion of handline fishers in workforce profile</li> <li>• Need for a plan on addressing systemic poverty, unsustainable fishing, and overfishing</li> <li>• Prioritization of labor issues</li> </ul>

accurate number of production/ catch  • Too stringent registration process  • Control of influential persons vis-à-vis foreshore areas				
CFP – Common Fishery Policy MSC – Marine Stewardship Council RFMO – Regional Fisheries Managements Organisation RP – Republic Act WFPFC – Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission				

## 6.4 Introduction to Scenario Building and to a National Scenario on Capture Fisheries, Describing the Vision of Success



Mr. Paul Joseph Ramirez co-facilitating the scenario building process.  
 Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

**Session Leads:** Mr. Sammy Malvas, Regional Director, BFAR XII; Mr. Paul Joseph Ramirez, Technical Adviser for Socio-economics, WorldFish; Dr. Lily Ann Lando, Deputy Team Leader cum Capacity Building Specialist, WorldFish

**Session Objective:** Socialize a national scenario on capture fisheries and develop a shared vision of the fishery industry in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations XV and XVI

**Summary:** To set the tone for the scenario building activity, Mr. Malvas presented the overview of the CNFIDP (Supporting Presentation XV). WorldFish Research Fellow and Technical Adviser for Socio-economics, Mr. Paul Joseph Ramirez then presented the process for scenario development (Supporting Presentation XVI). Mr. Ramirez explained that the scenario building process is a forecasting tool with the goal of developing exploratory scenarios for the Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea and plan to manage it properly. He emphasized that that this scenario building will focus on how the participation among stakeholders in all sectors will be influential in the future of Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea and what it will look like.

To come up with an agreed vision for the fisheries in Region XII (or SOCCSKSARGEN), participants were asked to write down on metacards elements or characteristics of their fisheries and fishing industry after five years. Based on all the cards given by the participants, the elements of their vision can be grouped into six clusters, namely (1) biophysical/ecological productivity, (2) socio-economic, (3) policies/enforcement, (4) governance/management, (5) global competitiveness, and (6) innovation technology. These cards were taken into consideration in drafting the shared vision statement and are summarized in Table 5.

**Table 5. Characteristics of envisioned fisheries and fishing industry scene in SOCCSKSARGEN in five years.**

Bio-physical/Ecological Productivity	Socio-economic	Policies/Enforcement	Governance/Management	Global Competitiveness	Innovation/Tech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing productivity</li> <li>• Sustainably managed fishing</li> <li>• Recovery of fish stocks by 10%</li> <li>• <i>May sapat na isda pa na huhulihin ang susunod na henerasyon</i></li> <li>• Self-sustaining municipal tuna fisheries</li> <li>• Sustainable from generation to generation</li> <li>• Sustainable tuna captured fisheries</li> <li>• Sustainable fishing</li> <li>• Electronic catch documentation</li> <li>• Self-sustaining fishing and industry by 2022</li> <li>• Achieved &lt;5% variance of boat load estimates against actual catch landings</li> <li>• Sustainable modern &amp; safe fishery by 2022</li> <li>• Available alternative fishing ground</li> <li>• <i>Dumami ang tuna</i></li> <li>• Southern Mindanao fisheries sector contribute more than 1% increase in fishing industry</li> <li>• <i>'Pag may tuna hatchery dapat may tuna culture</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Happy tuna exporter</li> <li>• “Happy” fishers from Southern Mindanao living above poverty line</li> <li>• Security of tenure for informal settlers fisherfolk</li> <li>• Training programs in livelihood for the wives and dependents of husband-fisher</li> <li>• DO 156-16 is implemented so that fishing workers are protected and given guaranteed wages</li> <li>• A rebalancing of opportunities for both the commercial and municipal fishers wherein the municipal fishers are given more priority in their share of the bounties of the sea</li> <li>• Reduced poverty incidence of marginalized fishers</li> <li>• In 2022, <i>lumago ang kabuhatan ng mga maliliit na mangangisda</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No IUU fishing</li> <li>• IUU free fish supply/ production</li> <li>• No illegal fisher in the municipal waters by 2022</li> <li>• Stop illegal fishing in the Sarangani Bay</li> <li>• <i>Mahuhuli na isda ay adult</i></li> <li>• Poverty-free &amp; IUU-free</li> <li>• No juvenile catch</li> <li>• Well annotated system for traceability for tuna canneries &amp; supply</li> <li>• Reduced IUU fishing by 25%-50%</li> <li>• More facilities such as hatcheries to sustain the fishing industry &amp; address the issue on low volume of caught fishes</li> <li>• No conflict between municipal &amp; commercial tuna fishers</li> <li>• <i>Wala ng illegal fishing by 2022</i></li> <li>• Continued access in the HSPI of WCPO for the 36 PS/RN handliners in HSPI</li> <li>• Equitable partnership between fisheries &amp; fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal waters free from commercial fishing during peak season of particular species</li> <li>• Provision of equitable benefits to all participants</li> <li>• Government is both supportive and where necessary able to control non-compliance</li> <li>• Exclusive fishing grounds for handliners</li> <li>• <i>Maging maayos ang lahat</i></li> <li>• Workable &amp; doable CDT</li> <li>• Electronic CDS/ Paperless</li> <li>• Local seafood traceability standard – imposed to protect local consumers</li> <li>• Collaborative/ cooperative fishing industry</li> <li>• Traceable fish products</li> <li>• Fully implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuna industry will be globally competitive and to maintain General Santos as the tuna capital of the PH</li> <li>• No. 1 producer of tuna</li> <li>• Resilient, sustainable &amp; globally competitive</li> <li>• Globally competitive and ensures food security</li> <li>• More globally competitive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of tuna hatchery (scientific approach)</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Mindanao tuna fisheries contribute significantly to local taxes</li> <li>• 0% poverty</li> <li>• Fish stock increasing</li> <li>• The industry must recognize the needs of sustainable fisheries and a healthy marine</li> <li>• Want to witness again way back 1980's which abundant of fish landed in General Santos City</li> <li>• <i>Panahon ng kailangan ibaan ang isda kasi di na kaya i-received ng cannery</i></li> <li>• Control of wedge; pollutant contribute by coastal communities</li> <li>• Add MPAs for the re-population of fish stocks Protect/ restore the foreshore area, foreshore land and public easement</li> <li>• Fish stocks increasing, sustainable fishing practices enforced, benefits shared equitably</li> <li>• The fisheries sector/ industry is able to provide a sustainable source of income for most, if not all, of the fishers in Mindanao</li> <li>• Philippine fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mas maraming oportunidad sa mga babae</i> in terms of employment</li> <li>• Creation of actual fishers' village for the marginalized fisherfolk in every coastal municipality</li> <li>• Create more jobs, food security and nutrition</li> <li>• A fishing industry where the workers justly share in the fruits of production</li> <li>• Small scale fishers are more organized; cooperatives have long term plans for the welfare of the fisherfolk</li> <li>• <i>Dapat ang mga small fisherfolk ay mga entrepreneurs na doing business abroad</i></li> <li>• Increase real income</li> <li>• Sustainable jobs to abate unrest in the fishing industry</li> <li>• Better labor conditions for commercial fishers</li> </ul>	<p>company for sustainable marine resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No need for fisheries patrol</li> <li>• Continued seaborne patrol to pre-empt illegal fishermen to conduct illegal fishing</li> <li>• <i>Matagumpay na hanap- buhay kapag walang kurap</i></li> <li>• Reduced poverty incidence of SSF</li> <li>• Tuna industry is sustainable and IUU eliminated</li> <li>• Imposition of catch limits on existing large scale commercial fishing vessels using active gears. Putting a halt in the over deployment of these active fishing gear vessels and its corresponding FADs.</li> <li>• Compliance of fishing vessels to be at par with developed countries in terms of safety, traceability &amp; welfare</li> <li>• Compliance to labor laws &amp; safety in the workplace to improve workers &amp;</li> </ul>	<p>EAFM Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobbying by influential movers in the fishing industry must not be allowed</li> <li>• Compliance of fishing vessels to be at par with developed countries in terms of safety, traceability &amp; welfare</li> <li>• Compliance to labor laws &amp; safety in the workplace to improve workers &amp; workplace welfare</li> <li>• Management group in the fishing industry to seriously look into the improvement of the lives of fishers for the fishing industry to be sustainable</li> <li>• Well managed fishery sector</li> </ul>		
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<p>operation in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Convention area to contribute to lesser stress in Philippine waters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in catch volumes should be manifested more in the passive methods of fishing rather than a remarkable growth in production using active fishing gears by large scale commercial fishing companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower the workers by respecting their right of association</li> <li>• Benefits for <i>Bantay Dagat</i></li> <li>• Inclusive growth should mean that workers equitably share in the fruits of production</li> <li>• Respect labor and human rights to prevent revolt of international markets</li> <li>• Increase income of small fisherfolk through tapping export market</li> <li>• By 2022, <i>ang sektor ng pangisdaan at industriya ay makakapagbigay na</i> more than minimum wage sa workers at gender-balance status in terms of nature of work</li> <li>• <i>Ang mga maliliit na mga mangingisda ay namumuhay nang matiwasay</i></li> <li>• Improved/ increased net income for SS fisher income</li> <li>• Plan for the workers</li> <li>• Improved quality</li> </ul>	<p>workplace welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management group in the fishing industry to seriously look into the improvement of the lives of fishers for the fishing industry to be sustainable</li> <li>• Well managed fishery sector</li> </ul>			
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	<p>of life of municipal fishers and ordinary labor in the fisheries industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All workers in the industry especially handline fishers are fairly represented in decision-making, protected by labor laws and industry-led Code of Business Ethics – based on national and international labor and human rights standards</li> </ul>				
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## 6.5 Identifying the Drivers of Success and Failure of a Shared Vision

**Session Leads:** Dr. Lily Ann Lando, Deputy Team Leader cum Capacity Building Specialist, WorldFish;

**Session Objective:** Identify the drivers and barriers of success that may affect the shared vision and reach a consensus on the top two driver/barrier to be considered in coming up with the scenario matrix.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentation XVI



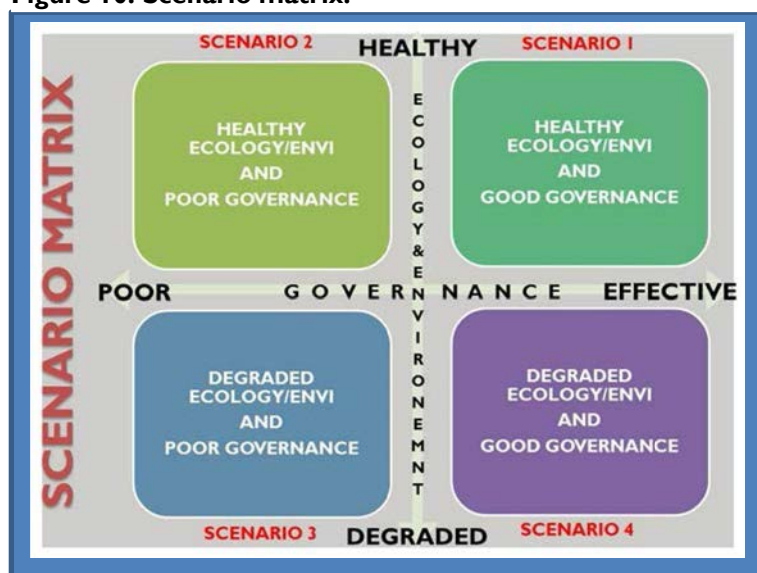
*Participant voting the most uncertain driver/barrier.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Ma. Aisa Shayne Roneth Angeles*

**Summary:** The participants were then asked to write down factors, which they think will enable or hinder them in achieving their goal or from reaching their shared vision. WorldFish and USAID Oceans initially clustered the drivers and barriers identified by the participants into seven, namely (1) economic, (2) infrastructure, (3) human resources, (4) governance/enforcement, (5) policies, (6) environment, and (7) political. However when this clustering was reviewed by the participants, it was agreed to combine the drivers and barriers under governance/enforcement and political into one group.

Two drivers or barriers were needed to come up with the scenarios. The drivers or barriers to be considered should be the most relevant and most uncertain. Determining which of the six clusters of drivers and barriers is the most relevant and most uncertain was done by voting. To avoid mob mentality in voting while at the same time taking in consideration time constraint for this task, voting sheets were prepared where the spots for the stickers (representing the participants' votes) is covered by a flap. Participants are only allowed to lift up the flap for the cluster they will vote for. In this way, the participants will not have an idea where majority of the votes are already before they cast their votes. Each participant was given stickers to vote twice – one for the most relevant, and one for the most uncertain. Only one person can vote at time away from the eyes of the other participants. Based on the votes, **governance/enforcement** and **environment** were the most relevant and most uncertain drivers and barriers.

Two drivers or barriers were needed to come up with the scenarios. The drivers or barriers to be considered should be the most relevant and most uncertain. Determining which of

**Figure 10. Scenario matrix.**



The polarities of these drivers/barriers were then determined. Mr. Ramirez suggested that the two extremes for governance are poor/weak governance and good governance, while for environment, the two extremes were described as degraded environment and healthy environment. The participants agreed to these descriptions of polarities. These polarities were then used to come up with a four-quadrant scenario matrix with quadrant 1 to contain a scenario with good governance and healthy environment; quadrant 2 with poor/weak governance and healthy environment; quadrant 3 with poor/weak governance and degraded environment; and quadrant 4 with good governance and degraded environment (Figure 10).

## 6.6 Describing Scenarios

**Session Leads:** Dr. Asuncion De Guzman, Team Leader cum Fisheries Governance Specialist, WorldFish; Dr. Lily Ann Lando, Deputy Team Leader cum Capacity Building Specialist, WorldFish; Mr. Paul Joseph Ramirez, Technical Adviser for Socio-economics, WorldFish; Dr. Alita Roxas, Socio-economics cum VCA Specialist, WorldFish

**Session Objective:** Describe and validate the scenarios in the resulting matrix including opportunities and challenges anticipated in these scenarios.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentation XVI

**Summary:** The participants were then divided into four break-out groups to work on each scenario. The participants were pre-grouped by WorldFish to ensure that key sectors and players are represented in each group. Groupings of the participants are found in Annex III. Each group was asked to describe the scenarios particularly characterizing the status of the identified drivers/barriers in the scenario they are assigned, come up with a scenario narrative based on these descriptions, and identify challenges and opportunities to achieve the vision under the scenario.

Dr. De Guzman, Dr. Roxas, Dr. Lando, and Mr. Ramirez facilitated the break-out sessions for scenarios one, two, three and four, respectively. The results of each break-out group were presented in a plenary by a group representative the next day.



Break-out session for building scenarios.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Ma. Aisa Shayne Roneth Angeles

## 7. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2017

Before proceeding with the break-out group outputs on the third day, Dr. Lando first gave a presentation of her synthesis on the previous day's activities (Supporting Presentation XVII). She also presented the draft of the shared vision for SOCCSKSARGEN fisheries:

*“Five years from now, we envision a SOCCSKSARGEN fisheries sector and tuna industry that is able to equitably and sustainably share the benefits from fisheries resources through (1) sustained and well-managed fish capture culture among fishers across generations, (2) empowered fishers, workers, and business operators equally protected from unfair treatment and risks, (3) IUU-free Sarangani Bay waters with a pro-active approach to resource management and law enforcement, (4) supportive government policies and programs to fishery-dependent communities and value chain players for greater productivity, competitiveness, and resilience, contributing to national food and income security, inclusive growth, and resource use sustainability.”*

**Participant Inputs:** Regarding the part on “empowered fishers”, Mr. Bani asked if this encompasses security of small fishers’ tenure along the coastline. Mr. Gonzales mentioned that according to the law, the government is required to create a fishing village for every coastal municipality. Mr. Bani however said that this law can be disadvantageous to the fishers because if the fishing village is established far from the sea, it would mean that the fishers would be required to bring down their houses along the coast, thereby making it difficult for them to guard their gear and boats. Mr. Sumog-oy commented that this is actually why there is a law allowing public access to certain areas of the foreshore, unfortunately, they observed that this is not sufficiently enforced.

Mr. Gonzales shared his personal vision wherein policies are stable enough that stakeholders are motivated to comply. In his vision, stakeholders no longer feel to need to disobey the law because the policies are working for the benefit of everybody.

Mr. Sumogoy-oy hopes that the shared vision developed in this workshop can be considered in the national plan of BFAR.

### 7.1 Presentation of Outputs

**Session Leads:** Mr. Paul Joseph Ramirez, Technical Adviser for Socio-economics, WorldFish

**Session Objective:** Appreciate the scenarios described by the participants.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXI





Ms. Shalimar Abdurahman and Ms. Giselle Cahumnas presenting Scenario 1.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

**Summary:** The program then proceeded to the presentation of break-out outputs. Ms. Shalimar Adurahman of SFFAII and Ms. Giselle Cahumnas of the municipality of Alabel presented the discussion outputs for Scenario 1 (Supporting Presentation XVIII). Under good governance and healthy environment, their group sees a scenario where there is a healthy and resilient marine environment with high biodiversity that supports and sustains fisheries production and food security. An effective governance reduces resource use conflicts, promotes social and gender equity, protects human and ecological well-being,

and ensures poverty reduction. The presentation also mentioned about how there will be no more catching of juvenile fishing.

Ms. Villanueva then presented the discussions surrounding Scenario 2 – poor governance with healthy environment (Supporting Presentation XIX). The group said that under these conditions, the abundant fishery resources in Southern Mindanao can easily provide socio-economic opportunities for fisheries stakeholders. However, it is highly vulnerable to adverse factors resulting from poor management and governance leading to depletion of fishery resources, and inequity and marginalization of fisherfolk.

Mr. Gonzales presented the discussions around Scenario 3 – poor governance with degraded environment (Supporting Presentation XX). The group gave their scenario the title *Matira ang Matibay* or “Survival of the Fittest”. They gave a narrative description of the scenario in terms of the different clusters of drivers/barriers, namely governance and policy, socio-economic conditions, human resources, and infrastructure.



Mr. Damian Canizar Jr. presenting Scenario 4.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

Mr. Canizar Jr. presented for the last group with the scenario of good governance with degraded environment (Supporting Presentation XXI). They described their scenario as one wherein the degraded fishery resources pushed the government to limit access and use of resource, and introduced alternative livelihoods strategies. Initially, resistance from displaced municipal fishers caused unrest. However, with the intensive education, training, and information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign, municipal fishers are into diversified livelihoods. With the cooperation of fishers and through an alliance of LGUs, a unified fishery ordinance is in place. There is drastic decline in the operations of commercial fishers, traders/exporters and processors with others shifting to new livelihoods. With the decline in fish catch, the sector is exploring new fishing grounds and securing bilateral/ multilateral agreements in support of tuna industry players. LGUs and BFAR are proactive in combating IUU fishing and championing Ecosystem based Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) to help fishery resource recovery.



Mr. Orley Badilla during the open forum.  
Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa

**Participant Inputs:** Regarding the scene from Scenario 1 wherein there are no more juvenile fishing, Ms. Faith Batatin from the Provincial Office of Sarangani said that increase in dumping of by-catch might arise especially in commercial fishing. She therefore suggests that dumping of by-catch be included among the challenges. Dr. De Guzman raised that overfishing does not only pertain to catching of juveniles. There is also recruitment overfishing to be considered because if large adults are depleted, there would be no production. Prohibition of juvenile fishing and reduction of adult fishing should therefore be promoted.

Mr. Orley Badilla of the Apostles of the Sea mentioned that there is also an issue on conflicting territorial lines particularly between Indonesia and Philippines that affects the commercial fisheries sector. There are a many occurrences already of Filipino fishers being arrested within the Philippine boundary by Indonesia because based on their declared territorial boundary, the area is already in their territory. Related to this, Mr.

Gonzales said that if there is good governance and good fishing grounds well within the Philippine EEZ then there would be no reasons for Filipinos to fish in other countries. Based from these exchanges, Mr. Hilario asked if the Philippines is capable of changing the mindset of other countries.

In reaction to the Scenario 2, Mr. Sumog-oy said that challenges are not being addressed because it does not benefit those who are dominant in the industry thus leading to poor governance. Mr. Ronnie Romero of BFAR however mentioned that there are initiatives implemented to empower the smaller players, such as the community fish landing centers which are established for the small-scale fishers.

Regarding the challenges identified In Scenario 3, Ms. Batatin commented that the identified lack of extension challenge in the scenario is not only a challenge in the scenario but is also a reality. Dr. Roxas, on the other hand, reacted to Mr. Gonzales' comment that women do nothing while at home. She said that not all women who are left at home are not doing anything and in fact are doing many things.

As a reaction to the mention of mariculture as an opportunity in Scenario 4, Ms. De Leon suggested that the possibility of establishing tuna hatchery in the Philippines be explored considering that the Philippines is part of the tuna highway and that the side of the tuna highway that is within the Philippine EEZ is the spawning area. Dr. Cinco agreed to this and mentioned that this is in fact being done in Japan. Dr. Cinco also suggested that the rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems be considered, such as rehabilitation of damaged corals and replanting in mangrove areas.

With regard to the use of fine mesh nets, Mr. Bani cautioned against generalizing the use of the said gear as illegal activity. It should be clear when the use of fine mesh net is appropriate or legal. This gear is used for catching anchovies (*dilis*) and krill (*alamang*).

Mr. Canizar Jr. mentioned that the platform DICT created platform that is available even at the barangay level. This platform can help fishers who are looking for alternative livelihoods without necessarily removing them from fishing. The agency is also working with BFAR to include environment conservation in the platform. Mr. Garces raised the possibility for collaboration to development a CDTS and provide industrial engineering (IE) support and applications.

## 7.2 Initiating the Crafting of SFMP for Sarangani bay and Sulawesi Sea

**Session Leads:** Dr. Michael Pido, Fisheries Planning Specialist, USAID Oceans; Dr. Elviro Cinco, Technical Adviser for Fisheries, WorldFish; Dr. Asuncion De Guzman, Team Leader cum Fisheries Governance Specialist, WorldFish; Dr. Lily Ann Lando, Deputy Team Leader cum Capacity Building Specialist, WorldFish; Dr. Richard Muallil, Fisheries Management Specialist, WorldFish; Mr. Paul Joseph Ramirez, Technical Adviser for Socio-economics, WorldFish; Dr. Alita Roxas, Socio-economics cum VCA Specialist, WorldFish

**Session Objective:** Recommend actions to address fisheries issues in the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site that will serve as inputs to the SFMP.

**Presentation References:** Supporting Presentations XXII, XXIII, XXIV, and XXV

**Summary:** Dr. Pido presented the mechanics for the last two activities of the Validation Workshop, which were prioritizing issues and action planning (Supporting Presentation XXII). He described the process of coming up with the fisheries problems or issues structure which will be used as a working document in the prioritizing of issues. The issues considered in the working document are from the presentations from the first two day of the workshop, comments during the open forum, and listings from the metacards given by the participants. These were then subjected to a series of clustering followed by overlaying with the categorization system used in EAFM, CNFIDP, and other literature. The resulting working document clustered all the issues identified into 27 items grouped under three classifications: (1) ecological well-being, (2) human well-being, and (3) good governance (Table 6).

**Table 6. Fisheries issues considered for crafting the SFMP for the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi Sea Learning Site**

Ecological Well-being	Human Well-being	Good Governance
1. Excessive fishing effort	1. Limited livelihood opportunities	1. Limited IEC
2. Catching of immature/juvenile fish	2. Population pressure	2. Weak law enforcement
3. Destructive fishing	3. Ineffective implementation of zonation scheme	3. Low priority given to fisheries
4. Conversion of fisheries habitats into other uses	4. Resource use competition and conflicts	4. Limited institutional capabilities
5. Pollution and siltation	5. Inequitable distribution of benefits	5. Overlaps in policies, rules, and regulations
6. Climate change	6. Labor and gender	6. Inconsistent implementation of national policies and regulations
	7. High external demands of specialized fishery products	7. Inadequate/inconsistent fisheries policies
	8. Poor product quality	8. Limited coordination among concerned agencies/stakeholders
	9. Weak marketing strategies	9. Limited research and development
	10. Limited facilities (e.g. fish ports, market roads, harvest facilities, etc.)	10. Lack/limited community/public participation
		11. Lack of/limited CDT

Participants were asked to break-out into three groups: (1) municipal fisheries, (2) commercial fisheries, and (3) post-harvest and marketing. Each group is to select three issues from each category which they collectively feel is most relevant to them and would therefore wish to focus on. They are then to identify actions to on how these issues can be addressed.

Groupings are listed in Annex IV. Group 1 (municipal fisheries group) was facilitated by Dr. Lando, Dr. Muallil, and Dr. Pido, Group 2 (commercial fisheries) by Dr. De Guzman and Dr. Cinco, and Group 3 by Dr. Roxas and Mr. Ramirez.

Each group first ran through the identified issues to level off understanding of each issue among the participants. Upon going over the listing of issues, each group decided to combine some of the issues. Group 1 decided to treat “Weak law enforcement” and “Inconsistent implementation of national policies and regulations” as one issue, and “Overlaps in policies, rules, and regulations” and “Inadequate/inconsistent fisheries policies” as another. Group 2 considered catching of immature or juvenile fish and destructive fishing as one issue. Group 3 combined “Overlaps in policies, rules, and regulations” and “Limited coordination among concerned agencies/stakeholders”.

For groups 1 and 2, the issues were shortlisted by asking each participant to vote for three issues under each category. Group 3, on the other hand, no longer needed to go through a voting process as a consensus spontaneously arose from the discussion of the issues.

After selecting the top three issues per category, each group then identified the actions that can be taken to address these issues. After which, the participants reconvened for the plenary presentation of the workshop outputs.

First to present was Group 3 represented by Ms. De Leon (Supporting Presentation XXIII). The group worked on excessive fishing effort, pollution and siltation, and climate change ecological well-being issues, resource use competition and conflicts, labor and gender, and poor product quality human well-being issues, and limited IEC, overlaps in policies, rules, and regulations and limited coordination among concerned agencies/ stakeholders, limited research and development, and lack/limited CDT good governance issues. Ms. De Leon mentioned that Philippines experts canned tuna, sashimi, frozen catch, fish mills, and round scad. With regard to excessive fishing effort, the group focused more on the issues related to supply, demand, prices and cost cascading to trade and marketing, and volatility in volume and price. Ms. De Leon shared when fish is caught in areas closer to the shore, cost of catching the fish is less and the fish is fresher. On the other hand, fish caught in farther fishing grounds entailed more cost and when landed can be of poorer quality. When these are sold in canning factories, fish differ in quality and pricing. With regards to pollution, the group observed that the communities along the coasts add to the waste. They pointed out the effect of climate change to the path of tuna and the absence of a program

focusing on sustaining the fishing industry or on partnering with other countries in development initiatives.



*Ms. Rosanna Bernadette Contreras presenting the output of Group 2.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

Ms. Contreras presented the output of Group 2 (Supporting Presentation XXIV) which focused on the excessive fishing effort, catching of immature fish/juvenile fishing and destructive fishing, and pollution and siltation ecological well-being issues, limited livelihood opportunities, resource use competitions and conflict, and labor and gender human well-being issues, and weak law enforcement, lack/limited CDT, and policy overlaps, inadequacies, and inconsistencies good governance issues. They highlighted that there are already policies regarding putting up of fish aggregating devices (FADs) however there is still a need for proper implementation.

Ms. Arlynn Hollero of the municipality of Maasim, Ms. Cherry Marie Delfin of the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), and Ms. Batatin took turns in presenting the output of Group 1 (Supporting Presentation XXV). For the ecological well-being issues, the group tackled climate change, catching of immature fish/juvenile fishing, and excessive fishing effort; limited livelihood opportunities, resource use competition and conflict, and labor and gender for the human well-

being issues; and lack/limited CDT, weak law enforcement and inconsistent implementation of policies, overlaps in policies, rules, and regulations and inadequate or inconsistent fishery policy, and lack of limited community or public participation for the good governance issues.



*Ms. Arlynn Hollero, Ms. Cherry Marie Delfin, and Ms. Faith Batatin presenting the output of Group 1.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

## 7.3 Synthesis

Dr. Pido presented the synthesis of the three-day Stakeholder Validation Workshop (Supporting Presentation XXVI). He reiterated that all four objectives of the workshop such as 1) Present results of the studies; 2) Validate study results; 3) Initiate Crafting of SFMP; and 4) Enhance the awareness of the project stakeholders/beneficiaries were met. Dr. Pido also presented and highlighted the shared vision for SOCCSKSARGEN fisheries sector and tuna industry in which he stood firm that in order for fisheries to be sustainable, stakeholders should be involved in developing a long-term development rather than a short-term increase in fish catch. This could be achieved thru partnership and cooperation among them- stakeholders. He also mentioned that every person should be empowered where in workers should be free from labor abuses, business operators free from unreasonable requirements, and free from gender issues. Most of all, it is important that there is the will from all stakeholders to combat IUU.

With the results from the workshop, next steps on the development of CDT was presented as follows:

- Build on existing practices or systems
- Consider potential pathways
- Commercial– gear/fisheries-specific system or process
- Municipal/ Small-scale – different pathway from Commercial
- Establish partnerships between government, industry and other stakeholders (PPP) for interoperability of key data for CDTs

- Enforcement of and compliance to existing regulations

Further, results of the workshop are of necessity for the development of the Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan.

## 7.4 Closing Program and Sharing of Thoughts

The participants were asked to fill out an After Action Review (AAR) form (Annex V) as part of WorldFish assessment and evaluation of the Stakeholder Validation Workshop.

Selected participants were asked to share some of the things that they have written on their AAR forms, and other thoughts they have on the workshop. Ms. Fatima Bataga, Chief Administrative Officer of DOLEXII expressed her gratitude for the opportunity to participate in the workshop. She was delighted that their break-out group (commercial fisheries) was well represented. She said that even though the participants hold different positions, they still all agreed that law enforcement is important.

Mr. Gonzales said that his is very grateful for everything that occurred in the workshop. People are now expressing themselves and he felt that he was free to express his thoughts and was heard during the workshop. He hopes that since the USAID Oceans project is a continuing partnership with the NGAs, among others, the results of the study be translated by way of influencing the government and doing concrete actions later on.

Ms. Kaye Kirsteen Mendoza, Information Officer of BFAR, liked the presentation of outputs and found them useful for the development of IEC materials. She also appreciated how insights were freely shared throughout the duration of the workshop.

Kingford Enterprise Quality Analyst Ms. Cristy Cardona appreciated the participation of the different stakeholders while the Maasim Municipal Agriculturist Ms. Susan Baya commented on the venue of the workshop. Mr. Rojas and SEAFDEC Technical Coordinator Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat also shared their appreciation of the workshop.



*Ms. Fatima Bataga, Mr. Raul Gonzales, Ms. Kaye Kirsteen Mendoza, Ms. Cristy Cardona, Ms. Susan Baya, Mr. Dexter Rojas, and Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat sharing their thoughts on the Stakeholder Validation Workshop.*

*Photo Credit: WorldFish/Jheanna Marie Herbosa*

## 7.5 Closing Messages

To formally close the workshop, Mr. Silvestre, Ms. Batatin, and Mr. Malvas gave messages on behalf of USAID Oceans, the province of Sarangani, and BFAR XII, respectively. Mr. Silvestre expressed that everyone's

participation for the last three days was a resounding success and that USAID Oceans is humbled by the hard work and knowledge that the participants exhibited. Ms. Batatin also expressed her appreciation to the organizers and her fellow participants and announced that they are always open to the partnering for the development of the province. Similarly, Mr. Malvas also look forward to more partnerships towards the improvement of the fisheries sector in the region.

## 8. REFERENCES

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# ANNEX I. STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION WORKSHOP PROGRAM

TIME	ACTIVITY	LEAD
<b>Day I—21 February 2017</b>		
8:00—8:30	Registration	WorldFish/BFAR XII
8:30—10:15	Prayer	WorldFish
	National Anthem	WorldFish
	Welcome Remarks	<b>Ronnel Rivera</b> Mayor, <i>General Santos City</i>
	Introduction of Participants	<b>Maria Angelica Cecilio</b> Aquaculturist I, <i>BFAR XII</i>
	Introduction of Keynote Speaker	<b>Laila Emperua</b> Planning Officer and NSAP Project Leader, <i>BFAR XII</i>
	Keynote Address	<b>Eduardo Gongona</b> Undersecretary for Fisheries, DA and Director, <i>BFAR</i>
	Message from the Industry	<b>Joaquin Lu</b> President, <i>SOCKSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. (SFFAI)</i>
	Oceans Overview and Update	<b>Geronimo Silvestre</b> Chief of Party, <i>USAID Oceans</i>
	Rationale and Workshop Objectives	<b>Lily Ann Lando</b> Interim Director, <i>WorldFish</i>
<b>10:15—10:40</b>	<b>Coffee Break and Photo Session</b>	
10:40—12:00	Introduction to Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)	<b>Efren Hilario</b> EAFM Focal Point, <i>BFAR</i>
<b>12:00—1:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>1:00 – 2:30</b>	<b>Fisheries in Sarangani Bay: the Current Situation</b>	
1:00—1:30	Capture Fisheries Profile (RAFMS)	<b>Richard Muallil</b> Fisheries Specialist, <i>WorldFish</i>
1:30—2:00	Fisheries Profile of Sarangani Bay	<b>Laila Emperua</b> , <i>BFAR XII</i>
2:00—2:30	Workshop I—Identifying Issues in Fisheries	<b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Len Garces</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i>
<b>2:30 – 5:00</b>	<b>Socio-economic and Governance Dimensions of the Fishery Industry: Nuancing the Current Situation</b>	
2:30—3:00	Fisheries Governance in Sarangani Bay (RAFMS)	<b>Asuncion De Guzman</b> Team Leader cum Fisheries Governance Specialist, <i>WorldFish</i>
<b>3:00—3:15</b>	<b>Working Coffee Break</b>	
3:00—3:30	Gender Analysis of the Tuna Fisheries	<b>Marieta Sumagaysay</b>
	Sector in General Santos Area, Philippines	Project Leader and Gender Expert, <i>WINFISH</i>

TIME	ACTIVITY	LEAD
3:30—4:00	Field Assessment of Labor in the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines	<b>Daryll Delgado</b> Research and Stakeholder Engagement Program Manager, <i>Verite Southeast Asia</i>
4:00—4:30	Crafting of Fisheries Annex of the Protected Area Management Plan of SBPS	<b>Michael Pido</b> Fisheries Planning Specialist, <i>USAID Oceans</i>
4:30—5:00	Workshop 2—Identifying Issues in Socio-economics and Governance	<b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Arlene Satapornvanit</b> Human Welfare and Capacity Building Specialist, <i>USAID Oceans</i>
<b>Day 2—22 February 2017</b>		
8:00—8:15	Registration	WorldFish/BFAR XII
8:15—8:30	Synthesis of Day 1 and Overview of Day 2	<b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
<b>8:30 – 10:00</b>	<b>Assessing the Internal Activities of the Tuna Industry and Identifying Potentials for Adding or Creating Value</b>	
8:30—9:00	Socio-economics and Value Chain Analysis of the Tuna Industry (RAFMS)	<b>Alita Roxas</b> Socio-economics cum Value Chain Analysis Specialist, <i>WorldFish</i>
9:00—9:30	Rapid Value Chain Assessment of the Tuna Fisheries Sector in the Philippines	<b>Ben Sheppard</b> Chief Executive Officer, <i>BNA</i>
9:30—10:00	Workshop 3—Identifying Issues in Value Chains	<b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> Technical Advisor of RAFMS Team, <i>WorldFish</i>  <b>Len Garces</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i>
<b>10:00—10:15</b>	<b>Working Coffee Break</b>	
<b>10:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Catch Documentation and Traceability</b>	
10:00—10:30	End-market analysis for Tuna and CDT Requirements	<b>Tim Huntington</b> , <i>BNA</i>
10:30—11:00	Preliminary Gap Analysis of CDT in Sarangani Bay	<b>Elviro Cinco</b> Technical Advisor of RAFMS Team, <i>WorldFish</i>
11:00—11:30	Workshop 4—Identifying Issues in CDT	<b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>  <b>Len Garces</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i>
11:30—12:00	Overview of the Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP)	<b>Sammy Malvas</b> Regional Director, <i>BFAR XII</i>
<b>12:00—1:15</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
1:15—1:35	Introduction to Scenario Building and to a National Scenario on Capture Fisheries	<b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>  <b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
1:35—2:00	Describing the Vision of Success	
2:00—2:30	Identifying the Drivers of Success and Failure of the Shared Vision	
2:30—3:00	Clustering and Prioritizing the Drivers	
<b>3:00—3:15</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>	



TIME	ACTIVITY	LEAD
3:15—4:45	Describing Scenarios	<b>Asuncion De Guzman</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
<b>Day 3—23 February 2017</b>		
8:00—8:30	Registration	WorldFish/BFAR XII
8:30—9:00	Synthesis of Day 2 and Overview of Day 3	<b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
9:00—10:00	Presentation of Outputs	<b>Participants</b> <b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
10:00—10:20	Workshop Overview and Input	<b>Michael Pido</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i>
<b>10:20—10:30</b>	<b>Working Coffee Break</b>	
10:30—12:15	Workshop 5—Shortlisting the Problems and Issues	<b>Elviro Cinco</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Asuncion De Guzman</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Richard Muallil</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Michael Pido</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i> <b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Alita Roxas</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
<b>12:15—1:30</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
1:30—2:30	Workshop 6—Action Planning to Address the Fisheries Problems and Issues in Region XII	<b>Elviro Cinco</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Asuncion De Guzman</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Richard Muallil</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Michael Pido</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i> <b>Paul Joseph Ramirez</b> , <i>WorldFish</i> <b>Alita Roxas</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
2:30—3:30	Presentation of group outputs	<b>Lily Ann Lando</b> , <i>WorldFish</i>
<b>3:30—3:45</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
<b>3:45—4:15</b>	<b>CLOSING PROGRAM</b>	
3:30—4:15	Synthesis of the workshop and next steps	<b>Michael Pido</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i>
	Impressions	<b>Participants</b>
	Message of Thanks	<b>Geronimo Silvestre</b> , <i>USAID Oceans</i>
	Closing Messages	<b>Steve Solon</b> Governor, <i>Sarangani Province</i>  <b>Sammy Malvas</b> , <i>BFAR XII</i>
4:15 onwards	Departure of Participants	

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## ANNEX III. SCENARIO BUILDING BREAK-OUT GROUPINGS

<p><b>Group 1 (Scenario 1)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shalimar Abdurahman</li> <li>2. Alexces Abergonzado</li> <li>3. Marivick Alonzo</li> <li>4. Junary Arevalo</li> <li>5. Lea Cabaluna</li> <li>6. Peter Erick Cadapan</li> <li>7. Giselle Cahumnas</li> <li>8. Marelen Calangian</li> <li>9. Diosdado Cequina</li> <li>10. Reggie Cordova</li> <li>11. Herbert Demos</li> <li>12. Iskak Dipatuan</li> <li>13. Clint Gallaron</li> <li>14. Movima Guno</li> <li>15. Augusto Hernandez</li> <li>16. Czarina Saikol</li> <li>17. Manuelito Sanguenza</li> <li>18. Crisanto Suarez</li> <li>19. Ben Sumog-oy</li> <li>20. Glenn Valle</li> <li>21. Glosette Valle</li> </ol>	<p><b>Group 2 (Scenario 2)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jane Abellar</li> <li>2. Orley Badilla</li> <li>3. Susan Baya</li> <li>4. Ma. Ligaya Balongo</li> <li>5. Damian Canizar Jr.</li> <li>6. Cherry Delfin</li> <li>7. Laila Emperua</li> <li>8. Karen Fegurias</li> <li>9. Carlota Hanawi</li> <li>10. Efren Hilario</li> <li>11. Reanne Lapinig</li> <li>12. Pendatun Masukat</li> <li>13. Kaye Mendoza</li> <li>14. Alirieza Nicolas</li> <li>15. Shirly Palawan</li> <li>16. Maguid Pani</li> <li>17. Emelyn Pimentel</li> <li>18. Jimboy Ramos</li> <li>19. Dexter Rojas</li> <li>20. Ronald Sombero</li> <li>21. Johanna Villanueva</li> </ol>
<p><b>Group 3 (Scenario 3)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rasid Bani</li> <li>2. Fatima Bataga</li> <li>3. Enriqueito Daguplo</li> <li>4. Chrislyn Dullete</li> <li>5. Pablo De Los Reyes Jr.</li> <li>6. Bayani Freduleces</li> <li>7. Jimampir Gamido</li> <li>8. Raul Gonzales</li> <li>9. Vivian Gregory</li> <li>10. Nelanie Guadalquiver</li> <li>11. Sherwin Hermoso</li> <li>12. Felix Lupaz</li> <li>13. Joanne Lorilla</li> <li>14. Samuel Malvas</li> <li>15. Roel Marabulas</li> <li>16. Julius Mingoc</li> <li>17. Gemma Moreno</li> <li>18. Josefino Poloso</li> <li>19. Norminda Tomindug</li> <li>20. Mercy Tomo</li> </ol>	<p><b>Group 4 (Scenario 4)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leonardo Acla</li> <li>2. Venancio Banquil</li> <li>3. Cristy Cadorna</li> <li>4. Eugene Casas</li> <li>5. Glennville Castrence</li> <li>6. Carolina De Leon</li> <li>7. Marissa Dela Cruz</li> <li>8. Eustaquio Elope Jr.</li> <li>9. Ernesto Española</li> <li>10. Edgardo Esperancilla</li> <li>11. Arnel Farnal</li> <li>12. Caridad Felisilda</li> <li>13. Jovy Garrido</li> <li>14. Ronil Gonzales</li> <li>15. Arlyn Hollero</li> <li>16. Rolando Lorenzana</li> <li>17. Virginia Musa</li> <li>18. Ian Rafols</li> <li>19. Ronnie Romero</li> <li>20. Noemi Sumarana</li> </ol>

## ANNEX IV. ACTION PLANNING BREAK-OUT GROUPINGS

<b>Municipal Fisheries</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Novima Gono</li> <li>• Diosdado Cequiña</li> <li>• Shirly Palawan</li> <li>• Giselle Cahumnas</li> <li>• Alirieza Fatima</li> <li>• Crisante Suarez III</li> <li>• Dexter Roxas</li> <li>• Enriqueito Daguplo</li> <li>• Rasid Bani</li> <li>• Venancio Banquil</li> <li>• Faith Batatin</li> <li>• Susan Baya</li> <li>• Chrislyn Dullete</li> <li>• Arlyn Hollero</li> <li>• Virginia Musa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Josefino Polloso Jr.</li> <li>• Dexter Rojas</li> <li>• Iskak Dipatuan</li> <li>• Pablo De Los Reyes Jr.</li> <li>• Cherry Marie Delfin</li> <li>• Jimepir Gamido</li> <li>• Ronil Gonzales</li> <li>• Leonardo Acla</li> <li>• Eustaquio Elope Jr.</li> <li>• Ernesto Espanola</li> <li>• Nelanie Guadalquiver</li> <li>• Sherwin Hermoso</li> <li>• Niron Ibrahim</li> <li>• Felix Lupaz</li> <li>• Pendatun Masukat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maguid Pani</li> <li>• Jimboy Ramos</li> <li>• Manuelito Sanguenza</li> <li>• Carlota Hanawi</li> <li>• Reanne Lapinig</li> <li>• Reggie Cordova</li> <li>• Alexces Abergonzado</li> <li>• Lea Cabaluna</li> <li>• Peter Erick Cadapan</li> <li>• Efren Hilario</li> <li>• Maria Angelica Cecilio</li> <li>• Czarina Saikol</li> <li>• Glennville Castrence</li> <li>• Concepcion Portugal</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Fisheries</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damian Canizar Jr.</li> <li>• Fatima Bataga</li> <li>• Marivick Alonzo</li> <li>• Jovy Garrido</li> <li>• Reynante Vallejo</li> <li>• Ramil Enriquez</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rolando Lorenzana</li> <li>• Orley Badilla</li> <li>• Bayani Freduleces</li> <li>• Raul Gonzales</li> <li>• Jo-anne Lorilla</li> <li>• Noemi Sumarana</li> <li>• Ben Sumog-oy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marlene Calangian</li> <li>• Augusto Hernandez</li> <li>• Eugene Casas</li> <li>• Laila Emperua</li> <li>• Marissa Dela Cruz</li> <li>• Julius Mingoc</li> <li>• Glenn Valle</li> </ul>
<b>Post-harvest and Marketing</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ma. Ligaya Balongo</li> <li>• Janly Lagos</li> <li>• Shalimar Abdurahman</li> <li>• Cristy Cardorna</li> <li>• Herbert Demos</li> <li>• Karen Feguiras</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vivian Gregory</li> <li>• Emelyn Pimentel</li> <li>• Johanna Villanueva</li> <li>• Ian Rick Rafols</li> <li>• Darlon Solana</li> <li>• Clint Bryan Gallaron</li> <li>• Kaye Kirsteen Mendoza</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jane Christine Abellar</li> <li>• Jamiro Medardo Jr.</li> <li>• Norminda Tomindug</li> <li>• Ronald Sombero</li> <li>• Glosette Vallue</li> <li>• Sharon Dalid</li> </ul>

# ANNEX V. AFTER ACTION REVIEW FORM

## AFTER-ACTION REVIEW FORM

**Activity:** Towards Improved Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Southern Mindanao: Stakeholder Validation and Initial Crafting of a Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan

**Date:** 21 – 23 February 2017

**Facilitator:** WorldFish

*Please tick off one.*

I am a female:  male:

For each item below, please **tick the box** that best describes your experience.

SA- Strongly Agree A - Agree N - No opinion D - Disagree SD - Strongly Disagree

### I. Administrative and Logistics

ITEMS		SA	A	N	D	SD
<b>Workshop venue</b>	The room was conducive for presentation/discussion/workshop.					
<b>Accommodation</b>	The hotel room was clean, comfortable and a relaxing place to stay.					
<b>Objectives</b>	The objectives of the workshop were clear.					
	The objectives were met and exceeded my expectations.					
<b>Program</b>	The program was well-organized.					
<b>Food</b>	The food was good and served just right.					

### II. Learning Experience

ITEMS		SA	A	N	D	SD
	The environment is conducive for sharing ideas and giving feedbacks.					
	Facilitation effectively avoided monopoly of discussions by a few members of the group.					
	Facilitation effectively enabled everyone to be heard.					
	I feel that I was given the chance and sufficient time to share and explain my thoughts.					
	I feel that my views were respected and well-received.					
	I feel that I made a significant contribution to the discussions.					
	My participation level to the workshop was high.					

Kindly fill each quadrant below for the **INSIGHTS** you gained, things you **LIKED** best, ideas you think have been **PARKED** and missed out and things which could be **CHANGED** in the workshop so that we could be guided in our future activities of similar nature.



Thank you very much.