



Technical Annexes



Extended Guidance for Rapid Appraisals of Fisheries Management Systems

THE USAID OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP

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ANNEX I. SURVEY OF RAFMS APPLICATIONS

In developing this technical guidance, co-authors assessed several Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries Management Systems (RAFMS) applications as case studies. The following contains a brief description of these case studies and a summary of how they were used to inform the extended guidance.

Case Studies Reviewed:

- I. The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership Rapid Appraisals undertaken by the Partnership in Indonesia and the Philippines. USAID Oceans utilized several research methods/techniques (including value chain, gender, bioeconomic, and statistical analysis) in combination with the RAFMS methodology (see Summary Table below). The value chain analysis (VCA) was the most widely used in USAID Oceans' studies, complemented by Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), stakeholder workshops and four visual/participatory tools and techniques: flow charts, mapping, process charts, and timelines. The RAFMS results/outputs were used to developed site-based fisheries management plans, were instrumental in establishing increased scientific knowledge/understanding, aided in decision-making/policy-making, informed stakeholders as key informational materials, and were utilized in developing research agendas.
- 2. Examples from Small-Scale Capture Marine Fisheries Three examples were studied from several countries in the Asia-Pacific and African regions. Six other methods/techniques were used in combination with the RAFMS methodology: Participatory Diagnosis and Adaptive Framework (Andrew et al. 2007), Institutional Analysis and Development, VCA, biodiversity conservation measures, and marine protected area management effectiveness measures. FGDs and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used in each, complimented by eight visual/participatory tools and techniques: calendars, decision trees, flow charts, mapping, process charts, timelines, transects, and Venn diagrams. RAFMS results/outputs were utilized for decision/policy-making, as information materials, to develop fisheries management plans, to identify actions for marine conservation and sustainable small-scale fisheries, and to support post-conflict livelihoods.
- 3. Web-Based Review of RAFMS Citations Over 100 citations of RAFMS applications were reviewed, wherein 11 of them directly utilized the RAFMS as a methodological guide (others cited RAFMS as a reference or part of literature review): Bangladesh (Chowdhury and Yakupitiyage 2000; Hossain et al. 2007, 2008; Das et al. 2009; Miah et al. 2015); India (Lobe and Berkes 2004); Indonesia (Pido et al. 1997; Garces et al. 2006, 2010); Philippines (Dela Peña et al. 2012); and Thailand (Boromthanarat et al. 2006). Out of this total, only six methodological uses of RAFMS were related to capture fisheries, specifically for the evaluation of community-level fisheries management systems in the Philippines and Indonesia (Pido et al. 1997); study of padu system of community-based fisheries management in terms of change and local institutional innovation in South India (Lobe and Berkes 2004); assessment of fisheries rehabilitation in post-tsunami Aceh, Indonesia (Garces et al. 2006); assessment of community needs and fisheries status in tsunami-affected communities in Aceh Province, Indonesia (Garces et al. 2010); assessment the status of coastal fishery resources in San Vicente, Palawan, Philippines (Dela Peña et al. 2012); and evaluation of status of coastal fisheries in Sitakunda Coast with special reference on climate change and fish catch (Miah et al. 2015).

Summary profile of USAID Oceans initiatives/components using RAFMS methodology (2015-2017)

Case Study Topic/Theme	Country	Complementary Methods	Data Collection	Use of Results	Source/Reference Citation
Catch documentation and traceability system in General Santos, Philippines Learning Site	Philippines	VCA	FGD, stakeholder workshop	Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans	Cinco (2017), WorldFish (2017d)
RAFMS applications in General Santos, Philippines Learning Site		IAD, VCA	FGD, KII, stakeholder workshop	Increased scientific knowledge/understanding Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans, research agenda	Garces (2017a), Garces et al. (2013), WorldFish (2017a, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2017e and 2017f)
Rapid appraisal in the context of tuna value chains		VCA	FGD, KII, HHI, stakeholder workshop	 Increased scientific knowledge/understanding Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans, research agenda 	Ramirez (2017), WorldFish (2017b)
Value chain mapping for Gender Analysis of the Fisheries Sector in General Santos, Philippines		Gender analysis, VCA	FGD, KII, HHI, stakeholder workshop	 Decision/policy-making Increased scientific knowledge/understanding Information materials Research agenda Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans 	Carolino (2017)
Gender Analysis in the Fisheries Sector in Bitung, North Sulawesi, Indonesia	Indonesia	Gender analysis, VCA	Checklist, FGD, KII, HHI, Stakeholder workshop	 Decision/policy-making Increased scientific knowledge/understanding Information materials Research agenda Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans 	Tumbol (2017)
Rapid appraisal for small pelagic fishery in Fisheries Management Area 716		Bioeconomic analysis, RA, statistical and mathematical analysis, stock assessment	FGD, KII, HHI, stakeholder workshop	Decision/policy-making Increased scientific knowledge/understanding Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans	Purwanto (2017a)
Rapid appraisal for tuna species in Fisheries Management Area 716		RA, statistical and mathematical analysis	FGD, KII, HHI, stakeholder workshop	 Decision/policy-making, Increased scientific knowledge/understanding Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans 	Purwanto (2017b)

Abbreviations: FGD - Focus group discussion, HHI - Household interview, IAD - institutional analysis and development, KII - Key informant interview, RA - risk assessment, VCA - value chain analysis

Summary profile of selected case studies using RAFMS methodology

Case Study Topic/Theme	Country	Year	Complementary methods	Data Collection	Use of Results	Source/Reference Citation
Ecosystem Approach to small scale fisheries management in Misamis Occidental	Philippines	2011-2013	PDAM	FGD, KII	Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans	Garces et al. (2017b), Garces et al. (2013)
Design and Initiation of the Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network	Pacific Islands Note: get list countries case studies	2001-2004	Biodiversity conservation measures; marine protected area management effectiveness measures	FGD, KII, HHI	Information materials Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans	Parks (2017a)
Promotion of Fisheries Co-management in Post- Conflict Liberia	Liberia	2011-2013	IAD, VCA	FGD, KII	 Decision/policy-making, Information materials Planning/preparation of fisheries management plans 	Parks (2017b)

Abbreviations: FGD - Focus group discussion, HHI - Household interview, IAD - institutional analysis and development, KII - Key informant interview, PDAF - Participatory Diagnosis and Adaptive Framework (Andrew et al.2007), RA - risk assessment, VCA - value chain analysis

Geographical location and thematic application of the methodological users of 1996 "A Handbook for Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems (RAFMS, Version I)"

Topic	Bangladesh	India	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Total
Capture fisheries	1		3	1		6
Ship scrapping workers	1					I
Aquaculture	2					2
Coastal zoning	1					1
Mangrove management					I	1
Total	5	I	3		ı	H

Source: https://scholar.google.com.ph/citations?user=btW UUQAAAA|&hl=en

ANNEX II. RAFMS INDICATORS AND VARIABLES

This annex presents ecological, human, and governance indicators and variables to be used in the RAFMS process. This section can be used as a guide or "menu" of variables and indicators to be used in the RAFMS. Indicators can be collected during Steps One and Two of the RAFMS process to establish benchmarks and used after for Monitoring and Evaluation.

Ecological Well-Being indicators, measures, and scales

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Scale
Fisheries/	Threatened fish species, listed by	- List of threatened fish species by category	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
Biodiversity	relevant national and	- Identified list of fish species protected	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	international agencies (e.g.	- Identified list of threatened fish species	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	IUCN, CITES)	- Program for fish species protection	- Not available=0; Available = 1;
			Implemented=2
	Threatened other (non-fish)	- List of threatened other (non-fish) marine species by category	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	marine species (protection) (e.g.	- Identified list of other marine species protected	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	turtles, marine mammals, sea	- Identified list of threatened other marine species	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	urchin, etc.), listed by relevant	- Program for other marine species protection	- Not available =0; Available = 1;
	national and international		Implemented=2
	agencies (e.g. IUCN, CITES)		
	By-catch/discards	- List of discarded or unwanted species	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
		- Program to utilize by-catch	- Not available: N=0; Available = 1;
			Implemented=2
		- List of measures used on-board to reduce by-catch (e.g., TEDs)	- Not available: N=0; Available = 1;
			Implemented=2
	Community structure (species	Assuming data can be gathered from stock assessment (species by gear	
	diversity, composition) (data	and mean size)	
	from fisheries survey, transect	- List of species caught by gear types	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	survey)	- Species composition by gear types	- Decline N=0, Not Decline =I
		- Changes in spatial and temporal distribution of species by gear and by	- Smaller=0; Stable or Larger=1
		species/groups	

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Scale
	Food webs/trophic interactions	Are you fishing apex predators?	
	= abundant base of primary	- Decline in relative proportion/abundance/ contribution of predators	- Decline =0, Not decline =1
	species	vs. herbivores	
		- Fishing mortality < 0.5 of natural mortality for forage fishery	- No=0, Yes=I
	Target species (including	- List of species by gear (municipal/commercial)	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
	indicator species for system	- Significant changes in species composition	- Yes=1, No=0
	health)	- Changes in spatial and temporal distribution and composition of species/groups	- Smaller=0; stable or larger=1
		- Mean size of fish caught and changes in size compositions by gear type	- Smaller=0; stable or larger=1
	Maintaining reproductive	Assuming there is data:	
	capacity of target species	- Spawning potential ratio > 30% (NOAA, 2006).	- No=0, Yes=I
		- Length at first capture (Lc) > length at first maturity (Lm) Spawning	- No=0, Yes=I
		seasons and corresponding protection measures such as open and	
		closed fishing seasons	- No=0, Available=1, implemented=2
	Level of fishing effort	Trend of CPUE	
		- Et/Emsy <i< td=""><td>- No=O, Yes=I</td></i<>	- No=O, Yes=I
		- CPUEt/CPUEmsy>I	- No=O, Yes=I
		- CPUE by gear, vessel size, and fishing ground	- Available: No=0; Yes=I
		- MSY or MEY estimates and other reference points	- Available: No=0; Yes=I
Habitats	Protecting habitats	- List of MPA/refugia of MPA network and aerial extent within the FMA	- Available: Yes=1, No=0
(Mangrove,		- Programs that protect habitats	 Not available=0; Available = 1;
Seagrasses,		- Bans or other management measures over destructive fishing gears	implemented=2.
Corals, etc.)		(e.g., trawl bans), mesh size regulations, fishing zoning schemes, licensing regulations	- No=0; Yes=1; implemented=2
	Enhancing habitats	- Programs that enhance habitats	Not available=0; Available = 1;
		- Seeding programs, crab banks, No fishing zones	implemented=2.
	Managing for ecosystem	Are you managing for ecosystem resilience?	Not available =0; Available = 1;
	resilience	- Ecosystem resilience management plan	implemented=2
Water	Water quality	- Biological oxygen demand > ppm of seawater in the coastal area	- No=0, Yes=I
Quality		- Temperature	- No=0, Yes=I

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Scale
		- Minimum dissolved oxygen > 3 ppm of seawater in the coastal area	- No=0, Yes=I
		- Eutrophication	- No=0, Yes=I
		- Heavy metals and hydrocarbon levels	- No=0, Yes=I
		- E-coli level < in the coastal area	
	Marine debris	- Program to reduce marine debris	- No=0, Yes=I
		- Program to reduce ghost fishing	- No=0, Yes=I

Human Well-Being Indicators and Measures

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Actual Data or Ratings
Contribution to Macro-level Goals	Poverty Incidence in Fisheries (among fishing and fishery-dependent households)	- Change in real income of (fishing and fishery-dependent) households	 Average income (in USD/year) of fishing and fishery-dependent households over time Poverty threshold levels (in USD/year) over time
	Seafood Security (food fish and other marine species)	 Volume of supply (consider seasonality/ catch rates), prices, and value of seafood harvested and traded over time Volume of demand (consider pop growth/ food pref.), prices, and value of seafood products consumed over time Access to affordable seafood from sources 	 Total volume (in mt/year), value (in USD/year), and price (in USD/mt) produced, consumed, imported, and exported for each major seafood species over time Ratings: 0 – no access; I- w/ access w/in the country;
	Seafood Safety (food fish and other marine species)	 outside the FMA Prevalence of IUU fishing Presence and compliance to guidelines on good fishing, handling and processing practices Status of seafood certification system (CS) Status of catch documentation and traceability system (CDTS) 	 2- w/ access w/in the region; 3- w/ global access Ratings: 0 – common; I- around half; 2- minimal; 3- none Ratings: 0 – no guidelines; I- w/ guidelines but minimal compliance; 2- moderate compliance; 3- high compliance Ratings: 0 – no CS; I- w/ CS but not implemented; 2- partly implemented; 3- fully implemented

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Actual Data or Ratings
		- Compliance to local/ national/ international seafood safety standards	 Ratings: 0 – no CDTS; I- w/ CDTS but not implemented; 2- partly implemented; 3- fully implemented Ratings: 0 – zero compliance; I- minimal; 2- moderate; 3- high
Livelihood and	Employment Rates in	- Number of employed (and unemployed) full-	- Total number of full-time/part-time employed,
Income Sources	Fisheries (among fishing and fishery-dependent	time/part-time men and women in fishery- related livelihoods over time	underemployed and unemployed men and women in specific fishery-related livelihoods over time
	households)	 Employment status & history of men and women in fishery Labor demand for and supply of men and women fishery industry workers 	- Total number of fishery-related jobs for men and women and labor participation rate in fishery-related industries
	Household and Community Dependence to Fishery- Related Livelihoods	 Percent share of fishery-related income to total income (list of other sources of income of men and women and amount of income earned) Number of available job opportunities and types of jobs (fishery and non-fishery related) for men and women 	 Average income (in USD/year) of fishery-related and non-fishery-related income of households (among men and women) over time Total # of fishery-related and non-fishery-related job opportunities for men and women
		 Educational levels by men and women and types/number of livelihood trainings completed Amount of government and private investments on fishery and non-fishery- related businesses and industries 	 Average years of schooling and total # and types of training completed by men and women Total value (in USD/year) of government and private investments on fishery and non-fishery- related businesses and industries
	Presence of Alternative/	- Type/Number of livelihood trainings programs	- Total number and types of livelihood trainings
	Supplemental Livelihoods	attended/completed by men and women - Type/Number of alternative/supplemental livelihood programs participated by men and women	programs attended/completed by men and women - Total number and types of alternative/supplemental livelihood programs participated by men and women
		- Capacity (time and skills) of men and women to engage in supplemental livelihoods	- Ratings: 0 – no training/experience; I- minimal; 2- moderate; 3- high

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Actual Data or Ratings
	Building Resilience of Fishing	 Share to total household income of alternative/supplemental livelihoods of men and women Amount of government budget allocated and NGO programs for initiating and sustaining alternative/supplemental livelihoods Diversity in sources of income of fishery- 	 Average income (USD/year) from main source of income and from alternative/supplemental sources of income of men and women Total value (in USD/year) of government budget allocated and number and types of private investments supporting alternative/ supplemental livelihoods Ratings: 0 – single; I- many but all fishery-related; 2 –
	and Fishery-dependent Households	dependent households including those engaged by men and women - Adaptive capacity of men and women in fishery-dependent households against CC-related hazards, market shocks, and other external factors (e.g. in terms of social capital, networks/linkages among other industry players, among others)	at least one major fishery-related and non-fishery related; 3- many and diversified - Ratings: 0 – lack of network/social capital; 1- limited; 2- moderate; 3- strong
		 List of community-level and autonomous adaptation strategies available/practiced by men and women Government budget allocated for disaster preparedness and building resilience 	Total number and types of community-level and autonomous adaptation strategies available/practiced by men and women Total value (in USD/year) of government budget allocated for disaster preparedness and building resilience
Access to Resources & Productive Assets	Tenure/access Rights of Fishing (and non-fishing?) Households	 Asset ownership (owned or rented) of men and women in fishing households Access to capital (owned or borrowed) used for fishing operations by men and women Percent share of fishing households (of men and women) with tenure/access rights Presence of policies and requirements related to tenure/access rights (e.g. land & water use maps, zoning, permits etc.) 	 Total number and types of assets owned or rented by men and women in fishing households Total amount (in USD) of capital owned or borrowed) used for fishing operations by men and women Total number fishing households (or men and women) with and without tenure/access rights Ratings: Yes, or No; if Yes, list current policies and requirements
	Resource Access of Indigenous People	 Number of men and women indigenous people engaged in fishery-related livelihoods 	- Total number of men and women indigenous people engaged in fishery-related livelihoods

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Actual Data or Ratings
		 Percent men and women with access to fishery resources Presence of policies and requirements related to resource access 	 Total number of men and women indigenous people with and without access to fishery resources Ratings: Yes or No; if Yes list current policies and requirements
	Resource Use/Sharing Conflict	 Number/type of resolved and unresolved issues on resource use/sharing conflict Presence of resource use/sharing arrangements and systems Presence of policies supporting resource use/sharing (e.g. catch restrictions, land and water use maps, zoning) 	 Total number and types of resolved and unresolved issues on resource use/sharing conflict Ratings: Yes or No; if Yes, list resource use/sharing arrangements and systems Ratings: Yes, or No; if Yes list policies supporting resource use/sharing
Markets	Competitiveness of local fishery industry/market	 Volume, price, and value of fishery products produced and consumed over time Current and historical market type, structure, system, and market channels Number and type of men and women suppliers/producers and consumers of fishery products Observed market or value chain relationships and inefficiencies Access of fishery industry-dependent men and women to fair market information 	 Total volume (in mt/year), value (in USD/year), and price (in USD/mt) of produced and consumed of fishery products over time Information on market type, structure, system, and market channels Total number and types of men and women suppliers/producers and consumers of fishery products Information on market or value chain relationships and inefficiencies Ratings: 0 – no access; I- limited access; 2- access from many sources; 3- access from many reliable sources
	Level of integration with broader (international) markets	 Volume, price, and value of fishery raw materials and products imported and exported over time Fishery products flow/mapping over time Productivity and profitability of operations of local industry players Changes in (international) policies & trade requirements/standards (e.g. CDT, quality, etc.) 	 Total volume (in mt/year), value (in USD/year), and price (in USD/mt) of imported and exported fishery raw materials and products over time Industry players & product flow/market maps Information on productivity and profitability List of (international) policies & trade requirements/standards over time

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Actual Data or Ratings
Gender Equity/Equality	Equal/Equitable Benefit Sharing Among Industry Players	 Value addition/benefit of men and women from fishery products Roles of men and women in fisheries and relationship among industry players Access to fishery-related opportunities and equitable compensation Gender-sensitive working conditions Level of knowledge of men and women on fisheries policy Number of men and women in decision-making bodies (BFAR, OPAG, SAFFAI, fisher organizations) 	 Total value addition (in USD/mt) and benefits of men and women from fishery products List of roles of men and women in fisheries and relationship among industry players Ratings: 0 – no access; I - limited access; 2- w/ access but inequitable; 3- w/ equitable access Ratings: Yes or No; if No list issues/concerns Ratings: 0 – no knowledge; I - limited; 2- high but unequal access; 4- high and equal access Total # and of men and women in decision-making bodies and in key positions
Health	Diseases and illness	- Existing diseases and illness	- Number of affected community members
	Malnutrition	- Type of malnutrition	- Number of stakeholders who are malnourished

Governance Indicators and Measures

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Level of Implementation
Institutional	Fisheries management office established and	Local or inter-governmental alliance, council,	0=no office
	operational	etc. established to cover FMA with women	I=local office
		members	2=coordination among local offices
			3=FMA wide coordination office
	Participation/co-management	Local stakeholders (men and women) for	0=no stakeholder participation
		fisheries management organized FMA-wide;	I=stakeholder organized
		actively participating in EAFM planning and	2=stakeholder consultation
		implementation	3=stakeholder/management partnership

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Level of Implementation
	Institutional coordination and cooperation	Multi-institutional collaboration on	0=no coordination and cooperation
		management sustained (formalized as alliance,	I=local multi-institutional coordination
		council, etc.) with budget, staff, M&E	2= multi-local multi-institutional coordination
			3= FMA wide multi-institutional coordination
	Resources (sustainable financing and revenue	Business plan (with sharing of budget and	0=no resources
	generation)	revenues) to implement EAFM plan at FMA-	I=local finances
		scale	2=coordinated local finances
			3=FMA wide shared finances
	Capacity to do EAFM	There is a capacity building and development	0=no capacity building
		established to ensure all stakeholders have	I = local capacity building
		knowledge and skills to engage in EAFM	2=multi-local capacity building
			3=FMA wide capacity building
	Conflict management	There is a conflict management mechanism in	0=no conflict management
		place and operational	I=local conflict management mechanism
			2= multi-local conflict management
			mechanism
			3=FMA wide conflict management mechanism
Plans	Comprehensive EAFM plan adopted and regularly	EAFM plan for FMA adopted	0=no EAFM plan
	updated	and implemented	I=local EAFM plan
			2=coordinated local EAFM plan
			3=FMA EAFM plan
	Management boundaries of the FMA established	Fisheries management area waters delineated	0=no boundaries identified
		(map/chart prepared)	I = Ecosystem boundaries drawn and
			established
			2= Formal agreement on ecosystem
			boundaries
			3= Ecosystem boundaries legally recognized
			by the national government
	Multiple objectives	Set of multiple objectives to	0=no objectives
		deal with interactions within the fishery	I=one objective
		sector and with other sectors/users	2=multiple fisheries objectives

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Level of Implementation
			3=multiple objectives on fisheries, ecosystem
			and human
	Clear outcome-based objectives	There are a set of objectives which are	0=no objectives
		internally consistent and acceptable through	I=objectives are set by government
		compromise with stakeholders.	2=objectives are set in partnership with
			stakeholders
Knowledge and	Program for knowledge, science and	New knowledge and information is being	0=no information program
Information	interdisciplinary information	gathered, analyzed and coordinated to	I=fisheries information program
		support EAFM	2=ecosystem information program
			3=EAF information program
Management	Precautionary approach	Decision makers are applying foresight to	Yes (I) No (0)
		deal with uncertainty in fisheries systems	
	Appropriate scale	Management is being undertaken at	I=management at spatial scale
		appropriate spatial, temporal and governance	2=management at governance scale
		scales for the ecosystem being managed	3=management at spatial, temporal and
			governance scales
	Fisheries management established with fishing	- FMA-scale fisheries monitoring and	0=no fisheries plan
	management plan and regulatory measures	management	I = local fisheries plan and fisheries profile
		- Inventory/characterization of Fleet/Gear	developed
		Fishing Technology	2=Fisheries regulations operational and
			monitoring conducted regularly and feedback
		- Level of Implementation of Regulation	to stakeholders and resource users
		- Species-specific management measures	3=Fisheries species-specific and gear specific
		- Gear specific management measures	regulations, FMA level monitoring used in
			fisheries management actions
	Fish registration and licensing system established	Registration and licensing system used to	0=no registration/licensing system
		regulate fishing effort at FMA-scale	I=registration/licensing system
	Coastal marine habitat management established	FMA-scale habitat monitoring and	0=no habitat management
		management	I=Local coastal marine habitat plan, baseline
			assessment conducted and habitat profile
			developed

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Level of Implementation
			2=Coastal marine habitat monitoring
			conducted regularly and feedback to
			stakeholders and resource users
			3=FMA coastal marine habitat monitoring
			used in formulation of marine habitat
			management actions
	Coastal water quality management established	- FMA-scale water quality monitoring and	0=no water quality management
		management	I=Local water quality, baseline assessment
			conducted and water quality developed
		- Best Management Practices to control	2=water quality monitoring conducted
		land-based and at sea pollution	regularly and feedback to stakeholders and
			resource users
			3=FMA water quality monitoring used in
			formulation of water quality management
			actions
	Marine spatial planning to reduce conflict	Marine use zoning plan developed and	0=no Marine spatial planning (MSP)
		implemented	I = Fisheries and other marine uses identified
			and zoning plan developed
			2= marine use zoning plan implemented (with
			corresponding legal or policy instrument) and
			monitored
			3= marine use zoning plan improved,
			sustained and objectives attained (e.g. conflict
			reduced)
	Network of marine protected areas established	MPA network arrangements implemented,	0=no MPAs
		enforced and sustained	I= Individual MPA or MPAs established,
			baseline data collected, MPA management
			plan implemented, and monitoring system
			established
			2= Individual MPA or MPAs sustained and
			MPA network arrangements established

Attribute	Indicator	Measure	Level of Implementation
			3= MPA network arrangements implemented
			enforced and sustained
	Adaptive management	Decision makers are systematically learning-	Yes (I) No (0)
		by-doing and test-learn-adapt management	
		actions and policies	
Enforcement and	Fisheries Law enforcement team and program	Fisheries law enforcement operations	0=no law enforcement
Compliance	established	regularly conducted over the FMA	I= Fisheries law enforcement team and law
			enforcement program established
			2= Fisheries enforcement operations
			regularly conducted and enforcement
			database established
			3= Fisheries enforcement operations
			sustained and enforcement effectiveness
			evaluated. Collaborative enforcement with
			other participating local governments
Law and Policy	Laws and policies supporting EAFM	National and/or local laws and policies	0=no laws/policies
		supporting the use of EAFM	I=laws/policies at local level
			2=laws/policies at national level
			3=laws/policies at national and local levels
	Establishment of port state measures	National legal framework for port state	Yes (I) No (0)
		measures	
Climate Change/	Plan and policies on climate change and disaster	Investment in adaptive capacity of men and	0=no climate change/disaster plan/action
Disaster	management/preparedness	women and resilient fisheries and coastal	I=climate change/disaster plan
		communities	2=climate change/disaster and actions
			3=investment in adaptive capacity and
			resilience interventions

ANNEX III. SAMPLE CDT GAP ANALYSIS SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Focus Group Discussion interview guides should be tailored for each specific stakeholder group interviewed. As such, the following sets of question guides are focused on thematic areas, to be used with relevant sets of respondents. For example, variables pertaining to fisheries management and IUU fishing can be administered to fisheries officers, resource users and managers, and community members.

Variables Set I: ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND IUU FISHING

Participants: Fisheries officers, resource managers and users; community members

Guiding Questions:

- I) What literature, publications, or reports are available on the fisheries profile (national and site level); structure (commercial and small-scale); fisheries production; major gears/species; number of vessels/fishers; socio-economic context; country map with major fishing areas/zones as well as fisheries management areas?
- 2) What national fisheries management legislation is in place, if any?
- 3) What are the major fisheries management issues (national and site level) pertaining to ecology and fisheries; socio-economic and human welfare; and governance, other, if any?
- 4) What are the fisheries management programs and the current status of fisheries Management and planning, including:
 - a. Management institutions (national and local), fisheries associations?
 - b. IUU measures and fisheries management interventions (licensing, seasonal/area closure, conservation of fish stocks, etc.)?
 - c. Strategies for combating IUU fishing? Is there a clear strategic objective to combat IUU? Is a CDT initiative used as one of the tools to combat IUU?
 - d. EAFM initiatives (site-level implementation and capacity building)?
- 5) Do you have available reports or information on fisheries management programs/projects (FMP) in the study area?
- 6) Are there indications that the fisheries resources are being overfished? Why?

Variables Set 2: ON CDT AND CDT TECHNOLOGY

Participants:

- Inspectors/verifiers/government authorities
- Fishing vessel/carrier vessel captain
- Fish buyers/middleman
- Processors/canners/
- Exporters
- Government fisheries agency representatives
- Resource managers and users
- Community members

Guiding Questions:

Existing CDT Status and Scheme

- 1) Currently, is there a Catch Documentation and Traceability process applied in your country/company?
- 2) Do you have an electronic system for fishing vessel, fishing gear and fisher registrations and permits?
- 3) Does an electronic CDT system exist to collect, share and analyze verifiable ecological, economic, and social data related to seafood products as they move along the supply chain, such that they are traceable from point-of-harvest to seafood importer retail? If yes:
 - a. Is the CDT system being used by all players in seafood supply chain including fishers, buyers, processors, exporters, importers and government?
 - b. Does your CDT system support MCS? Do you use CDT system to collect fishery statistics?
 - c. Do you use the CDT system for stock assessment purposes particularly the point-of-harvest data or for spatial planning efforts, and harvest control rules?
 - d. Is the existing CDT system capable of robust reporting system and performing analytics on the data collected as a broader approach to marine ecosystem management?

- e. Does the existing CDT system analyze a set of Key Data Elements (KDE) and Critical Tracking Events (CTE) that will incorporate elements from existing reporting systems, regulatory requirements in import and export countries and the ASEAN ACDS?
- 4) Do you have other technological or computer-based systems being adopted to support a CDTS for the full, international seafood supply chain?
- 5) Do you have a port in/port out scheme?
- 6) Are all fishing vessel categories equipped with vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and being tracked for fishing?
- 7) Is there an effective landing declaration and inspection scheme?
- 8) Does a robust catch certification scheme exist?
- 9) Does an efficient health certification scheme exist?

CDT Institutional Support, Infrastructure and Enabling Environment

- 10) Is there a functional government infrastructure and superstructure of the existing traceability application and electronic system including hardware, software and personnel?
- 11) Do relevant regulations and laws that are related to CDT exist?
- 12) Are there existing or required manual input forms and supporting documents / certificates on CDT?
- 13) Is there an existing initiative, scheme, or program on CDT, such as FMP, MSC, etc.?
- 14) Are there existing market requirements and CDT drivers?
- 15) Are supporting infrastructure including connectivity available?
- 16) Are there any specific traceability requirements and practices for tuna value chain among small, medium and large-scale fisheries?
- 17) Is there appropriate technological infrastructure available?
 - a. Does IT and digital communication technology exist?
 - b. Are cell towers sufficient to cater to users?
 - c. Are cellular network services efficient?
- 19) Are CDTS data collection being done? How?
- 20) Are the fishers able to use electronic CDT technology?
- 21) Are there considerations on data storage and maintenance?
- 22) Are there concerns on data security?
- 23) Are there existing technology platforms from government agencies along the seafood supply chain? If so, is there data and agency interoperability?
- 24) Are data burden an issue, and if so, with whom?
- 25) Who is responsible in data collection?
- 26) Is avoidance of transition to eCDTS an issue?
- 27) Is transparency a big issue?
- 28) Are there established legal, policy or technical mechanism for collecting CDT data?
- 29) Is there any established mechanism on traceability?
- 30) Are there any regulatory limitations on eCDT?
- 31) Any regulations relevant to seafood traceability?
- 32) Any regulatory control on product movement like quota?
- 33) Is law Enforcement an issue?
- 34) Is there an existing MCS enforcement and eCDTS enforcement?
- 35) What is the most prevalent challenge in enforcing MCS?
- 36) What is the most prevalent challenge in enforcing CDTS?

KDEs, Standards, and Roadmap

- 37) Do any KDE or traceability standards exist?
- 38) Are these accepted traceability standards?
- 39) Do any international standard exist?
- 40) Are there existing management approach and customs clearance system? (e.g., single window, joint operation)
- 41) What data and management standards are used?
- 42) What certificate formats are used?
- 43) Are there data safeguards to avoid falsification?
- 44) Are unique identifiers used by fishing companies?
- 45) Are identifiers such as IMO being used?
- 46) Are existing Identifiers set by global standards?
- 47) Is there unified and coherent process and repository of unique identifier administration (both electronic and paper)

48) Is there an existing national ICT road map promoted in the country particularly on CDT?

Variables Set 3: ON PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS

Participants: Government fisheries agency representatives, resource managers and users; community members

Guiding Ouestions

- I) Do you participate in multiple stakeholder engagement, including with government agencies, private fishing companies, fishing associations and groups, inter-governmental organizations, and NGOs from across the international seafood and information technology industries in the design, testing and implementation of eCDTS?
- 2) Are there existing intra-agency touch points?
- 3) Who are the existing, relevant information and communication technology providers?
- 4) Who are the existing, relevant associations, organizations, and research institutes?
- 5) What are the roles and responsibilities of government, private companies, NGOs on CDTS?
- 6) What is the current private sector and Industry partner support to government CDTS program/s?
- 7) What is the current participation of small-scale fishers in the CDTS program?
- 8) Others?

Variables Set 4: GENDER, HUMAN WELFARE AND LABOR

<u>Participants</u>: Government fisheries agency representatives, resource managers and users; community members

Guiding Ouestions:

- I) Are there any gender and human welfare issues (including but not limited to labor abuses, human trafficking, forced labor) reported in the fishing industry?
- 2) Are there existing safe, legal and equitable labor practices and standards in the seafood industry? Please elaborate.
- 3) Does the existing CDT system include the collection of relevant labor data to monitor labor practices?
- 4) Do you believe that pressure from seafood buyers and the government will promote participation in the CDT system and bring about worker protection and voluntary compliance with labor standards?
- 5) Does the existing system show the actual costs of labor associated with fisheries operations?
- 6) Does the system allow workers to have access to enforcement and grievance mechanisms?

ANNEX IV. CDT GAP ANALYSIS DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

This diagnostic tool can be used to evaluate the CDT readiness of a country, its fisheries, as well as its fishing industry. This can be used as part of Focus Group Discussions or Key Informant Interview sessions during RAFMS process.

#	ITEM	RESPONSE
IUL	CONCERNS	(Y/N/NA)
ī	Is IUU fishing a problem in this fishery? If "yes:"	,
	(a) Why is IUU fishing a problem?	
	(b) Who are the responsible parties for the IUU fishing problem?	
	(c) What forms of IUU fishing exist?	
	(d) Is there any report or evidence that support this claim? If so, please explain.	
	(e) How are these problems dealt with by the government/authorities and the	
	private sector? (f) When did IUU fishing begin occurring?	
2	Is CDTS perceived as one of the solutions to combat IUU fishing problem on the	
	fisheries?	
CA	TCH DOCUMENTATION CONCERNS	
3	Do you currently use a paper-based or electronic system to document fish catch (such	
	as a fishing vessel logbook, catch certificate/document)?	
4	Do you have a port-in/port-out scheme to monitor fishing activity and legality of	
	operations?	
5	Are some/all of your commercial fishing vessels equipped with VMS and being tracked by	
	a system tracking for fishing?	
6	Is there an effective landing declaration and inspection scheme used at port?	
7	Does a robust catch certification scheme exist?	
8	Does an effective health certification scheme for fisheries exist?	
9	Are the required manuals, input forms and supporting documents/certificates available at	
	different nodes of the supply chain?	
10	Are supporting infrastructures such cell towers/sites including internet/Wi-Fi	
	connectivity currently available?	
П	Are there any specific traceability (internal and external) requirements and practices for	
	fisheries' value chains among small, medium and large-scale fisheries?	
12	Are unique identifiers used by fishing companies?	
	(a) Are identifiers such as IMO being used?	
	(b) Are existing identifiers set by global standards?	
13	Is enforcement of fishery laws an issue? Is there an effective MCS enforcement?	
14	Do any fisheries product traceability standards exist?	
	(a) Are these globally accepted traceability standards?	
	(b) Do any international standards exist per processing company?	
15	Are there data exchange protocols and agency inter-operability?	
	(a) Are there existing management approach and customs clearance system?	
	(b) What data and management standards used?	
	(c) What certificate formats are used?	
	(d) Are there data safeguards to avoid falsification	
CD.	T CONCERNS	•
16	Currently, do you have a catch documentation and traceability system (CDTS)	
	implemented for your fishery product? If "yes:"	
	(a) Does the CDTS capture information related to the fishery product as it moves	
	along all stages within the supply chain, from point-of-harvest to export? If	

- information is only captured at some/certain stages of the supply chain, identify which ones.
- (b) Is the CDT system being used by all players in seafood supply chain including fishers, buyers, processors, exporters, importers and government?
- (c) Does your CDT system support MCS?
- (d) Do you use CDT system to collect fishery statistics?
- (e) Do you use CDTS for stock assessment purposes particularly the point-of-harvest data or for spatial planning efforts?
- (f) Is the exiting CDTS capable of robust reporting system and performing analytics on the data collected as a broader approach to marine ecosystem management?
- (g) Is sufficient technological infrastructure for the CDTS available? For example: are IT and digital communications used within the fisheries sector? Are there sufficient cell towers to cater to all users? Is the cellular network service efficient?
- (h) Does other similar technology, being adopted, integrated to CDTS for full, international seafood supply chain
- (i) Is there a functional government infrastructure and/or superstructure of the existing e-CDTS such as hardware, software and personnel or human resources?
- (j) Do relevant regulations and laws that are related to CDTS exist?
- (k) Is there an existing initiative and/or scheme such as Fisheries Management Program, Fisheries Information System (FIP), Fair Trade, Marine Stewardship Council, etc. that governs program on CDT?
- (I) Are there existing international market requirements and/or CDT drivers that influence the development of eCDTS?
- (m) Does the existing CDT system analyze a set of Key Data Elements (KDE) and Critical Tracking Events (CTE) that will incorporate elements from existing reporting systems, regulatory requirements in import and export processes?
- (n) Are CDTS data collection being done? If so, how? (paper-based)? Are there considerations on data storage and maintenance? Are there concerns on data security?
- (o) Is CDTS data transparency a big issue? Are there established legal, policy or technical mechanism for collecting CDT data? Is there any established mechanism on traceability?
- (p) Are there any regulatory limitations on eCDT? Any regulations relevant to seafood traceability? Any regulatory control on product movement like quota?
- (q) Does eCDTS create a data burden? It is an issue, and if so, with whom?

ANNEX V. TEMPLATES FOR GENDER ANALYSIS RESEARCH

The following questionnaires can be used to facilitate Gender Analysis Research. Source: WinFish, 2017

Template for Activity Analysis-

mentioned). For Space:	sehold activities? (A conomic tasks (e.g.,	sk who does reproductive roles th processing, selling, trading) you m	nat are not
Time	Activities	Where done: home, work area, community	
4:00AM to 5:00AM			
5:00AM to 6:00AM			
6:00AMto 7:00AM			
7:00AM to 8:00AM			
8:00AM to 9:00AM			
9:00AM to 10:00AM			
10:00AM to 11:00AM			
11:00AM to 12:00NN			
12:00NN to 1:00PM			_
1:00PM to 2:00PM			
2:00PM to 3:00PM			
3:00PM to 4:00PM			
4:00PM to 5:00PM			
5:00PM to 6:00PM			
6:00PM to 7:00PM			
7:00PM to 8:00PM			_
8:00PM to 9:00PM			_
9:000PM to 10:00PM			
10:00PM to 11:00PM			
11:00PM to 12:00MN			_
12:00MN to 1:00AM			
I:00AM to 2:00AM			
2:00AM to 3:00AM			
3:00AM to 4:00AM			

This template can be used to gather information from women and men on their productive, reproductive, community work, and leisure/rest activities, when they are done, and how much time is used for each.

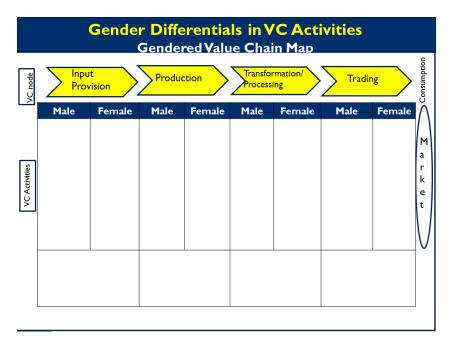
Template for
Participatory Gender
Resource Mapping
(PGRM) in the Fisheries
Value Chain –

This template can be used to to identify and record the resources used, owned, and controlled by women and men along the value chain.

le .	PGRM in the fisheries VC: A Guide Production Production Processing Production Processing Production Processing Production Processing Production Processing Production Processing Production Production Processing Production Product							
VC node	Pro	vision	Produ		Process	ing	Trad	
Accessed/Used	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Utilization								
Owned								
resources								

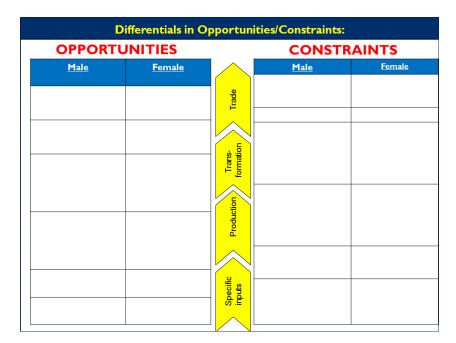
Template for Gender Responsive Value Chain Analysis –

This template can be used to identify and record the roles and actions of women and men along the value chain.



Template for Gender Responsive Value Chain Analysis –

This template can be used to identify and record the opportunities and constraints of women and men along the value chain.



ANNEX VI. SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GENDER ANALYSIS SURVEYS

The following questionnaires can be used to facilitate surveys with fishers and operators. It has been developed according to the domains of the USAID Gender Dimensions Framework. Source: WinFish, 2017

Set A: FISHERS AND OPERATORS

Screening	May I know the nature of your work?				
Questions	A - Captain of a fishing boat/vessel				
	B - Fisher				
	C - Crew/labor/worker of a fishing operation				
	If respondent answered A or B, proceed to Question No. 2				
	If respondents answered C, terminate interview and replace respondent				
	2) Do you fish for tuna?				
	Yes No				
	If answer is YES, proceed with the interview				
	If answer is NO, terminate interview and replace respondent				
Socio-	For respondent				
demographics	What is your name:				
	Address (in General Santos City):				
	Address (outside General Santos City):				
	How many years have you lived in General Santos City? years				
	Sex: Male				
	Female				
	Highest educational attainment:				
	No formal schooling				
	Some grade school				
	Grade school graduate				
	Some high school				
	High school graduate				
	Some college				
	Vocational schooling				
	College graduate				
	Post Graduate				

Civil Status:
Single
Married
Separated
Widow/Widower
Live-in
Ethnic group:
Bicolano
Cebuano-Bisaya
llocano
llonggo
Tagalog
Waray
Badjao
B'laan
Maguindanaoan
Maranao
Tausug
T'boli
Others, specify
About spouse/partner of respondent, if applicable:
Sex: Male
Female
Highest educational attainment:
No formal schooling
Some grade school
Grade school graduate
Some high school
High school graduate
Some college
Vocational schooling

	College graduate
	Post Graduate
	Civil Status:
	Single
	Married
	Separated
	Widow/Widower
	Live-in
	Ethnic group:
	Bicolano
	Cebuano-Bisaya
	Ilocano
	llonggo
	Tagalog
	Waray
	Badjao
	B'laan
	Maguindanaoan
	Maranao
	Tausug
	T'boli
	Others, specify
	How many years has your spouse lived in General Santos City? years
i	

For resp	ondent only								
I.	How many perso	ns live in yo	ur household	l?					
2. Who among members of your household work with you in fishing									
operations? Identify member no. 2, in relation to respondent (no. 1). (e.g. spouse, son, grandmother, etc.), age, check column for sex.									
	Household	Age	Sex		7				
	Members		Male	Female	_				
	I. Respondent				_				
	2.								
	3.								
	4.				_				
	5.				_				
	6.								
	7.								
	8.								
	9.								
	10.								
	11.								
	12.								
3.	What is your hou answer only)	ısehold's mo	st important	/primary sourc	e of income? (One				
	Fishing								
	Fish processin	g							
	Fish trading/se	elling							
	Farming								
	Profession								
	Remittance								
	Others, specif	fy							
4.	What is your hou answer only)	ısehold's sec	ond most im	portant source	e of income? (One				
	Fishing								
	Fish processin	g							
	Fish trading/se	elling							
	Farming								

	Profession
	Remittance
	Others, specify
	None
5.	Approximately how much do you earn per month from fishing? (One answer only; Note: amount in Philippine Peso or PHP, which is about USD0.019 as of 13 May 2018)
	0 to 2,000
	2,001 to 5,000
	5,001 to 10,000
	10,001 to 15,000
	15,001 to 20,000
	20,001 to 25,000
	25,001 to 30,000
	30,001 to 50,000
	50,001 to 100,000
	above 100,000
6.	Approximately how much is your total household income per month from all sources? (one answer only; Note: amount in Philippine Peso or PHP, which is about USD0.019 as of 13 May 2018)
	0 to 2,000
	2,001 to 5,000
	5,001 to 10,000
	10,001 to 15,000
	15,001 to 20,000
	20,001 to 25,000
	25,001 to 30,000
	30,001 to 50,000
	50,001 to 100,000
	above 100,000
7.	Are you a member of any fishing-related organization?
	Yes
	No
	If no, proceed to Question No. 9

	t fishing-relate ion? (Multiple i			u a membe	r of and what is
Organization	Positions				
	President /Vice President	Secretary/ Treasurer	Other Officer Positio n	Member	None
a) tuna industry association	ıs				
b) processors industry association					
c) fisherfolk association	ı				
d) women fisherfolks organization	on				
e) Others, please specify:					
9. What other Please spe		ur communit	y are you	a member o	of (non-fishing)?
10. What is yo	our position in	the fishing op	erations?		
Owner					
Boat Capt	ain /Operator	of the fishing	vessel		
Owner-O	perator				
Officer					
Crew/Wo	rker/Pasahero				
II. What is th	ne size of your	fishing vessel	(main fishi	ing vessel)?	
<3 G	Т				
3-20	GT				
21-15	60 GT				
>150	GT				
12. How many	y days does the	e fishing boat	spend at s	ea?	
I day	or less				
2-3 d	ays				
4-7 d	ays				
2-3 we	eeks				

I-2 months
> 3 months
13. Is fishing boat/vessel registered with LGU/BFAR?
Yes No Don't know
If yes, in whose name is it registered?
Male Female Corporation
If a Corporation, is the president of corporation male or female?
Male Female
14. How was the fishing boat obtained? (Multiple answers allowed)
Self-financed
Borrowed money from relatives/family/friends
Loan (specify lender e.g. bank, private individual)
Buyer
By inheritance
Government Assistance
Non-government agencies
Others, please specify
15. How did you/fishing operator obtain your fishing gears? (Multiple answers allowed)
Self-financed
Borrowed money from relatives/family/friends
Loan (specify lender e.g. bank, private individual)
Buyer
By inheritance
Government Assistance
Non-government agencies
Others, please specify
16. How does the owner raise cash when needed for the fishing operations? (Multiple answers allowed)
Self-financing, proceed to Question No. 18
Borrow money from relatives/family/friends
Loan (specify lender, e.g. bank, private individual)
Buyer
Others, please specify

DW .							
		-	perations,				
	Sex	x					
nsible person	Ma	ale Fem	nale				
or							
_							
ner							
d) Relative							
specify:							
e owner recruit workers for ved)	the fishing bu	ısiness? (Mu	ltiple				
Choice							
ment							
lease specify							
the owner recruit workers?	(one answer	only)					
day							
week							
month							
n a month							
orkers do you have in one fis employment status?	shing operatio	on (indicate	number)?				
	Indicate Number	Employm (check bo	nent Status ox)				
		Regular	Seasonal				
18 yrs & above							
15 yrs to below 18 yrs							
18 yrs & above							
15 yrs to below 18 yrs							
below 15 yrs.							
below 15 yrs.							
Total number of workers in one fishing operation							
	vner borrows money to supple borrowing? What is the sext shring the person or the specify: e specify: e owner recruit workers for wed) Choice ment lease specify the owner recruit workers? day week month orkers do you have in one fist employment status? Is yrs & above Is yrs to below 18 yrs below 15 yrs. below 15 yrs.	where borrows money to support the fishing be borrowing? What is the sex of the borrowing be borrowing? What is the sex of the borrowing insible person Second Marco	river borrows money to support the fishing business of a borrowing? What is the sex of the borrower? Sex				

	21.	From whom do you get reliable info (Multiple answers allowed)	rmation o	n new fishin	g practices?						
		National government agencies									
		Local Government Units									
		Other fishers									
		Tuna industry association									
		Radio									
		TV									
		Internet									
	Others, please specify										
	22.	From whom do you get reliable info	rmation o	n market pr	rices? (Multiple						
		National government agencies									
		Local Government Units									
		Other fishers									
		Tuna industry association									
		Radio									
		TV									
		Internet									
		Others, please specify									
	23.	Who is your primary/major buyer? F (Choose one only)	Please say	if they are r	nale or female.						
		Torrethorn	Sex		7						
		Type of buyer	Male	Female							
		a) Wholesaler									
		b) Retailer									
	c) Wholesaler-Retailer d) Processor										
		e) Consumer									
	f) Financier										
		g) Others, please specify									
	2.4	NA/hat a property and of the latest	الناب المملد) (:d:						
	24.	What percentage of the buyers you percentage) %	deal with	are women	(Indicate						

	25. Who usually bring your tuna catch to the buyer? (multiple answers allowed)										
						heck	7				
					Ь	ox					
	Men	1	18 yrs 8	k above							
	You	ing Men	I5 yrs t	o below I	8 yrs						
	Wo	men	18 yrs 8	k above							
	You	ing Women	I5 yrs t	o below I	8 yrs						
	Boy	s	below I	5 yrs.							
	Girl	s	below I	5 yrs.							
	26. How do	you get your p	product to	your buye	r? (multiple	answer	s allowe	ed)			
	Trans	sport to retail	market								
		· sport to whole		at (fishing r	ort)						
				, -,)O(t)						
	Buye	rs get the fish	at landing s	ite							
	Othe	ers, please spe	cify								
	27. Do you allow your buyers to get your fish on credit?										
	Yes _	_ No									
	If no, wh	y not?									
		d the cash for	fishing oper	rations							
		d the cash for									
		f risks of non-		ж р еньев							
		ulty of collecti									
		rs, please spec			_						
	·	nat percentage					n?%	6			
PRACTICES & PARTICIPATION	28. In your fi	shing operation	on, who usu	ally perfor	ms the foll	owing?					
	Activities	Men	Women	Young Men	Young Women	Boys	Girls	N/A			
	a) Process										
	registration and documents	legal									
	b) Hiring of crev	v									
	c)Plan the trip										
	d)Prepare the bo	oat									
	and equipment e) Procure diese	ıl e									
	f) Buy the baits	·-									
	g) Prepare food										
	water for the cre	ew									

	h) Prepare the nets									
	and accessories									
	i) Operate the boat									
	engine									
	j) Search for fish or									
	fish school									
	k) Set the net or									
	gear									
	I) Dive									
	m) Haul the net									
	n) Bleeding the tuna									
	o) Beheading the fish									
	p) Sort the catch									
	q) Storage in ice									
	r) Unload the catch									
	s) Weigh the catch									
	t) Grade the catch									
	u) Inspecting									
	v)Labelling									
	w) Negotiate with									
	the buyer									
	x)Transport to the									
	buyer									
	y) Receive payment									
	z) Recording of catch									
	aa) Recordkeeping									
	of finances									
	bb) Payment of									
	salaries and bills									
	cc) Mend the net									
	or gear									
-	. 6									
	29. Does a fish ob	server jo	oin the fish	ing operati	on (at sea)?					
	V									
	Yes									
	No									
	If no, proceed	to Ques	stion No. 3	32.						
	20 16 1				,					
	30. If yes, how ma	ny obsei	vers join t	the operation	on!					
		Num	her							
		Tain	DC.							
	Men									
	Women									
	31. Who pays the fish observers?									
	My company									
	Others, p	lease spe	ecify							
	ا عاملها	.014								
	I don't kr	OW								

	32.	Do BFAR enur landing sites)?	nerato	rs/persor	nnel b	oard y	your b	ooat	and docum	nent cato	ch (in		
		Yes											
		No											
		If no, proceed	to Qu	estion No	o. 34.								
	33. If yes, how many enumerators board your boat (in landing sites)?												
			Num	ber									
		Men											
		Women											
	34. Do you attend the following activities? Yes No												
	If no, pr	oceed to Quest		o. 35.									
					activi	ties?							
	If yes, who usually attend the following activities?												
	Activities Men Women Young Men								Young Women	Boys	Girls		
	11 '	ting (People's anization, LGUs As)	,										
	b) Seminars/ Training related to fishing												
	c) Community meetings												
	d) Publ fishir	ic hearings relat ng	ed to										
KNOWLEDGE, BELIEFS &	35.	Based on your	-		what	t exte	nt do	you	agree or d	isagree 1	to the		
PERCEPTIONS	following statements? (NOTE: enumerator has to read each sentence and ask respondents whether they agree or disagree, or they have no position on the matter.)												
	Statement Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree									ee			
		len buyers offer omen	bette	r prices tl	han								
	1 1 '	Vomen buyers a vith than men bu		ier to dea	al								

	c) Women buyers are more particular about quality of fish than men buyers d) Men buyers pay more promptly than women buyers e) It is easier to collect payment from women buyers than men buyers f) Women are encouraged to join fishing trip g) Pregnant women on board bring bad luck h) Women who have their monthly period bring good luck to fishing trip 36. I will read out statements and for each please say whether the false:	hey are t	rue or				
	(NOTE: enumerator to read each sentence and ask respondents statement is TRUE or FALSE)	if they be	lieve each				
	Tuna is a migratory fish Commercial fishers are not allowed to fish within 15 km limits						
	of municipal waters						
	The legal size for purse seine nets to catch tuna is 3 cm						
	The city government requires the registration of purse seine						
	Skipjack is a kind of tuna						
	A Philippine-flagged fishing vessel is allowed to fish in High Sea Pockets 1, 2 and 3 in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean area						
	A tuna fishing vessel operator can export tuna to the European Union (EU) even without submission of catch logsheets						
	To ensure traceability, tuna product labels should include the name of fishing vessels that caught the fish						
LEGAL RIGHTS & STATUS	37. Are you aware of fisheries-related policies/laws?						
	(NOTE: Interviewer must have working knowledge of each of the listed law	vs.)					
	Yes No						
If yes, what are these laws/policies that you are aware of? (NOTE: Response and interviewer merely ticks off the law ment							
	If no, proceed to Question No. 38.						

Check if re the law		respond	ent men	tions
a) The Philippine Fisheries Code	of 1998			
b) Revised Fisheries Code of 20	5			
c) The Handline Fishing Law of 2	.007			
d) Local Government Code of I	991			
e) Convention on the Conservat Management of Highly Migrate Stocks in the Western and Co Ocean	ory Fish			
f) Other answers				
38. Please answer YES or I company you work in	NO in response to the fo	ollowing	about th	e
company you work in		Yes	No	N/A
a) Are you currently covered by SS	SS?			
o) Are you covered by PhilHealth			-	-
c) Are there employees younger the company?	nan 15 years old in the			
d) Do you have leave benefits?				
e) Are you entitled to paternity/ma	ternity leave?			
Are you covered by accident ins	urance?			
g) Are you required to wear comp	any ID?			
n) Are you paid the minimum wage	.?			
) Does your company provide you to do your work?	u with protective clothin	g		
) Does your company provide you	ı protective eyewear			
c) Do you use hand gloves in hand	ing tuna			
) Is your working area well ventila	ited?			
m) Is your work area well lighted?			-	1
n) Does your fishing boat have safe women?	sleeping quarters for			
		+	+	+

	m	nale/fema	le counter	f work, how part? Pleas the one th	e cho	ose one	amon	g the th	ree sta	-	
	Choices				An	Answer					
	Men are paid more than women										
		Men and Women are paid the same									
		Men ar	e paid less	than the w	ome	n					
POWER & DECISION- MAKING	ei W	numerato ho <u>has th</u>	r to read e <u>e final say</u>	isions with ach decision on the issue persons, the	area . How	and asks vever, if r	s respo espond	ndent to lent insist	choose ts that	e the p	person
	Area of Decision Making		Father	Mother	Daughter		Son	Other Male Household member		Other Female Household Member	
	a) Educa	tion									
	b) Food prepa purch	ration/ ases									
	c) Budge	eting									
	d) Leisur activit										
	e) Health	h									
	f) Discip	line									
		ement									
	41. Who makes the decisions with regard to fishing operations? (NOTE: enumerator to read each decision area and asks respondent to choose the person who has the final say on the issue. However, if respondent insists that it is a joint decision between two persons, then check both decision makers)										
	Area of [Decision		Responde	ent	Spouse	Mal cow	e vorker	Fema cowe		N/A
	Purchase parapher		g gears/								
	Fishing ar										
	Financing operation		ng								
	Marketin	g of catc	h								
	Pricing										

		1			ı	1		
	Timing of fishing							
	operation							
	Hiring of workers							
					1			
	42. Are there any fisheries rel	ated-projec	ts/activities	in your c	ommunity?			
	Yes No							
	165 140							
	43. If yes, to what extent are y	you involve	d in these f	isheries re	lated-			
	projects/activities in your community?							
	Community And this	NI	C	06	A1	NI/A		
	Community Activities	Never	Some-	Often	Always	N/A		
			times					
	Meetings							
	Training							
	Public hearing							
	Socials							
	Researches							
	Committee membership							
	Committee membership							
	Association membership							
	Partou Daret							
	Bantay Dagat							
	Coastal resource management							
TIME & SPACE	For Time:							
	What is a typical day for you starting	ng from risi	ng in the m	orning un	til retiring f	or sleep,		
	as you engage in both work and ho	-	-	-	_	-		
	roles that are not mentioned).		•					
	Ear Sacce							
	For Space:							
	Where do you perform the economic tasks (e.g., processing, selling, trading) you							
	mentioned? For example: (Is it safe to assume that reproductive tasks are home							
	based) (See Annex V for recording template).							
	Aside from the tasks mentioned above, what other tasks do you perform? May be not							
	on a daily basis but are being performed once/twice/thrice in a week?							

ANNEX VII. RECOMMENDED NETWORKS AND RESOURCES ON GENDER EQUITY

This section contains links to women/gender groups, societies, organizations, and other collectives devoted (formally or informally) to promoting or highlighting women/gender roles, relationships and issue in aquaculture, fisheries, post-harvest, and aquatic conservation. Visit www.genderaquafish.org/discover-gaf/gaf-networks-and-resources/ for links to select resources below.

Asian Fisheries Society -

- Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries Section www.genderaquafish.org/gaf-section/
- Gender/women, fisheries/aquaculture resources <u>www.genderaquafish.org/resources-</u> 3/asian-fisheries-society-genderwomen-and-fisheries-resources/

African Network of Women in the Fisheries Sector - www.comhafat.org/en/reseaux.php?id=3

Australia's Women's Industry Network Seafood Community - www.winsc.org.au/

European Union -

- Women in Fisheries in the EU <u>www.epthinktank.eu/2013/10/14/women-and-fisheries-in-the-european-union/</u>
- Relevance of gender in the policy arena www.eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/sectoral-areas/maritime-affairs-and-fisheries
- European Network of Women's Organizations in Fisheries and Aquaculture www.akteaplatform.eu/?lang=es; www.twitter.com/AKTEAwif

FAO -

- Gender mainstreaming (Gender Programme) www.fao.org/gender-home/en/
- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (gender, fisheries and aquaculture) www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16605/en
- FAO Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and South East Asia
 <u>www.fao.org/fishery/rflp/en</u>

Women in Fisheries Network Fiji – www.womeninfisheriesfiji.org/

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers – www.icsf.net/en/yemaya.html

Mundus Maris, Sciences and Arts for Sustainability – www.mundusmaris.org/

OECD Wikigender – www.wikigender.org/index.php/Gender and Fisheries

Red Española de Mujeres en el Sector Pesquero (Spanish Network of Women in the Fisheries Sector) – www.mapama.gob.es/en/pesca/temas/red-mujeres/

SEAFDEC -

Experts Workshop on Regional Approach for the Implementation of FAO Voluntary
 Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Human Right-Based Approach and
 Gender-Equitability – www.seafdec.org/download/report-of-the-expert-workshop-on-

- regional-approach-for-the-implementation-of-fao-voluntary-guidelines-for-securing-sustainable-small-scale-fisheries-human-right-based-approach-and-gender-equitability/
- Experts Workshop for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries on Human Rights-Based Approach and Gender Equitability Issue — www.seafdec.org/experts-workshop-securing-sustainable-small-scale-fisheries-human-rights-based-approach-gender-equitability-issue-organized/
- Fish for the People Vol. 16 No. 2 (2018) –
 www.repository.seafdec.org/handle/20.500.12066/1374

Secretariat for the Pacific Community (Women in Fisheries Information Bulletins) – www.spc.int/coastfish/en/publications/bulletins/women-in-fisheries.html

The National Network for Women in Fisheries in the Philippines - www.womeninfisheriesph.org

University of Stirling (Gender Issues in Aquaculture) – www.dfid.stir.ac.uk/dfid/gender/gender.htm

USAID -

- ADS Chapter 205 Integrating Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in USAID's Program Cycle – www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/205.pdf
- Gender at USAID (presentation) –
 https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Gender_USAID.pdf
- Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy –
 https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/GenderEqualityPolicy 0.pdf

USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership - www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org

World Bank, FAO and IFAD Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook (Fisheries and Aquaculture Module – www.siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENAGRLIVSOUBOOK/Resources/Module I 3.pdf

Women Leaders' Forum (Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reef, Fisheries and Food Security-CTI-CFF)/(Coral Triangle Center-CTC) – www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/wlf

WorldFish (Gender as a Cross-Cutting Theme) – www.worldfishcenter.org/content/gender

WSI (International Association for Women in the Seafood Industry) - www.wsi-asso.org

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