

Policy Writeshop on Risk Insurance and Cancabato Bay Management Plan

September 27 – 28, 2016

Ritz Tower de Leyte



Date & Venue

September 26-27, 2016 at Ritz Tower de Leyte

Facilitators & Trainors

Christian Saramida and Julius Ceasar Caballes

Participants

There were thirty two participants in the policy writeshop coming from different organizations and associations from Tacloban City. These are the St. Vincent Women's Association, Old Kawayan Women's Fish Processing Association (OKWFPA), Old Kawayan Fisherfolks Association (OKFA), Rural Improvement Club (RIC), Cabalawan Fisherfolks, Tacloban Fisherfolks Urban Association (TFUA), and Brgy. 75 Fisherfolks Association. A representative from DENR region 8, FLET Tacloban City, BFAR Region 8 and Sangguniang Panglusod were also present. The names of the participants are Saleha Badidles, Leila Esperas, Sarah Dador, Marife Alforte, Criselda Padilla, Ma. Rowena Llego, Vilma Padul, Maritoni Lucañas, Analiza Bihic, Ana Fe Cadayong, Kareen Olario, Junjito Padul, Lito Balangbang, Eduardo Padayao, Emilio Aryap, Allan Abello, Lyric Earl Demain, Elvin Aler, Primo Nalda, Raul Duque, Edmundo Ceriño, Fredy Manco, Cyril Malinao, Losanto Castillo Jr, Isidoro Nerja, Bobby Gonzales, Caroline Jane Badua, Vevilen Trazona, Genaro Obera, Bruno Cabrera, and Mario Mugan.

Aims & Objectives of the Training

The main objective of the writeshop is to create and propose policy for Risk Insurance and Cancabato Bay Management Plan

Agenda & Activities

Day 1

- Getting to Know the Participants
- Opening Remarks
- Cancabato Bay Fisheries Management Plan Writeshop Review
- Open Forum
- Lecture on Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project (FISH CORAL)

Day 2

- Workshop on Cancabato Bay Management Plan
- Revision of the existing policy writeshop output on Risk Insurance and Cancabato Bay Management Plan
- Commitment sharing of different agencies

The Training Proper

Preliminaries

The event started at 9:35 in the morning. The opening remarks was given by Losanto Castillo Jr, the president of TFUA- CFARMC.



A photo taken during the opening remarks of Losanto Castillo Jr, the president of TFUA-CFARMC

SESSION 1: Review on Cancabato Bay Fisheries Management Plan Writeshop last May 25-26, 2016

Trainor/Facilitator: Christian Saramida

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

- In the lecture, the trainor presented the output of the policy writeshop that happened last May 25 – 26, 2016.
- Main Reasons:
 - o Poor state of the seas months after Typhoon Yolanda

- Fish catch have been decreasing due to the existence of pile of garbage and debris that is now flooding major fishing grounds of the city (Cancabato Bay which feeds up 16 barangays)
- Moreover, it is saddening to find out that there had been no any concrete plan for the management of Cancabato Bay despite it being declared as a marine protected area under Sangguniang Bayan Ordinance No. 2003-8-138.
- On Coastal Resource Management
 - On the proposed Cancabato Bay Fisheries Management Plan, there is a need to review the ordinance against the provisions of the newly-amended fishery law or Republic Act 10654.
 - For the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, together with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, what they can offer is regular water quality assessment, monitoring of coastal habitat, and resource assessment on Cancabato Bay.
 - The Office also mentioned about the 20 million-worth Fish CORAL Project that is going to be implemented in 38 municipalities starting this year 2016 until 2020.
 - The Agriculture Office of Tacloban City has already signed a memorandum of understanding with BFAR and for this reason active participation of the municipal fisherfolk is encouraged.
 - The City Environment and Natural Resources Office also raised concern on the project since it will impact its beach forest rehabilitation project. In addition, the on-going dredging and clearing of seagrass near the Astrodome area are likewise opposed.
- On Stock Assessment
 - There is no specific data as to the exact quantity of fish caught in Cancabato Bay.
 - BFAR provided the total landed-catch at San Jose, Tacloban Fish Landing Center.

- The table below shows the total landed-catch from the year 2009 to 2015.

Year	Total-Landed Catch (in kg.)
2009	33,668.26
2010	112,124.2
2011	84,906.92
2012	87,382.92
2013	13,924.17
2015	34,591.53

- The top ten fishing gears used by municipal fishers in Cancabato bay are modified gillnet, hook & line, spear gun, dynamite fishing, crab net, fish pot, spear gun with light, drift gillnet, gillnet, spear gun with compressor.
- The top five most dominant species caught in San Jose are *Leiognathus splendens* or locally called as "lawayan, parut-put", *Nemipterus hexodon* or "sagisi-on", *Leiognathus elongates* or "sap-sap, parut-put", *Upeneus quadrilineatus* or "goat fish", *Leiognathus bindus* or "sap-sap".
- On mangrove assessment:
 - According to the City of Environment and Natural Resources Office, for Brgy. 88, San Jose, Tacloban City, there is a beach forest area of 2.0 hectares with 4,000 seedlings planted. This was part of the 1 billion worth of beach forest rehabilitation project of the national government right after Typhoon Yolanda hit.
 - At present, CENRO has a city-wide beach forest program.
 - The issue on the real status of Kataisan Point where a lot of mangrove species can be found was also discussed. Basing it on

the Land Classification Map provided by the NAMRIA, the area of Kataisan Point is considered to be timberland.

- However, some of the fishers said that there are private claimants to the land. To resolve this, CENRO suggested that a formal letter be sent to DENR which will then summon the alleged private claimants to show proof of ownership.
- On Local Fishing Industry
 - As of early 2016, the city has a total of 3,309 registered fisherfolk, 1,705 registered fishing vessel, 1 fish sanctuary, 1 fishery reserved, and 82.5 hectares of mariculture park. Specific for Cancabato Bay which covers at least 15 barangays, there is a total of 1,099 registered fisherfolk and 613 registered fishing vessel.
 - For capture fisheries, Tacloban City has a total volume of production of 1, 103.04 metric tons with a value of Php110, 304, 000.00. Its major fishing grounds are San Pedro Bay, Cancabato Bay, Anibong Bay and San Juanico Strait.
 - For aquaculture, specifically for fish cages, it has a total volume of production of 87.807 metric tons with a value of Php8,780,700.00. It is mostly found in Tagpuro and Old Kawayan. Another component of aquaculture is seaweed farming with a total production of 27.984 metric tons for fresh seaweeds with a value of Php335,808.00 and 1.2 metric tons for dried ones with a value of Php36,000.00. The same is found in Tagpuro and Old Kawayan.

LIVELIHOOD				
Programs/Strategies	Resources Needed Person Responsible	Timeframe	Challenges	Indicators
1. Provision of bangus feeds and cages	Feeds Budgetary Requirement: Php4,000,000.00 (for 20 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2017-2019	Releasing of fund Not priority project of the Chief Executive	Fund approval
2. Production of high value species (siganid, lapu-lapu, pompano)	Fingerlings and feeds Budgetary requirement: Php1,500,000.00 (for 30 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Releasing of fund Weak implementation of laws Lack of technical personnel from City Agriculture	Do
3. Mud crab fattening	Net, feeds, & bamboo Budgetary requirement: Php300,00.00 (for 20 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Do	Do
4. Production of sea cucumber	Bamboos, net Budgetary requirement: Php200,000.00 (for 20 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Do	Do
5. Production of punaw & baliad (pen culture)	Bamboos, net Budgetary requirement: Php400,00.00 (for 40 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Do	Do
6. Floating green mussel	Drums and ropes Budgetary requirement: Php1,000,000.00 (for 20 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Do	Do
7. Post harvest a. Boneless dried danggit b. Boneless bangus c. Smoke bangus d. Punaw salting	Bangus, danggit, knife, drying trays, forceps, smoke haus, freezer, vacuum sealer, vacuum packs, chopping board, basins, trays Budgetary requirement: Php500,000.00 (for 50 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Releasing of fund Lack of technical personnel from City Agriculture	Do
8. Soft chilling of blue crabs	Freezer, crab pot Budgetary requirement: Php500,000.00 (for 20 families) LGU, BFAR, NGOs	2016-2020	Do	Do

MARINE ECOSYSTEM REHABILITATION & CONSERVATION				
Programs/Strategies	Resources Needed Persons Responsible	Timeframe	Challenges	Indicators
1. Clean-up/Maintenance a. Collection & gathering of debris b. Transport & disposal of debris <i>Note: Conducted every quarter of the year, 50 fisherfolk for cash for work</i>	Chain hook, floating taft Budgetary requirement: Php100,000.00 per maintenance (contractual basis) Barangay constituents, TFUA, CFARMC, City Government c/o City ENRO, City Agriculture, CDRRMO	1 st and 2 nd quarter of 2017-2019	Weather Cooperation among stakeholders Mechanical failures Delayed release of funds	Tons of debris collected <u>Malimpyo na</u>
2. Maintenance of existing mangrove plantation, replanting	follow-up budget to City ENRO Barangay constituents, TFUA, CFARMC, fisherfolk, academe	2 nd & 3 rd quarter of 2017	Weather Low & high tide schedules <u>Sud-sud</u> Boat way	Number of seedlings replanted and maintained
3. Closed and open season a. Drafting of ordinance for the closed and open season (<u>danggit, bonao and polian</u>)	CFARMC, TFUA, other stakeholders	June to November 2016	Illegal fishing <u>Sud-sud</u>	Implementation of ordinances
4. Seagrass reforestation/restoration				
5. Provision of boat landing centers for Cancabato barangays (number of boat landing centers will depend on the number of fisherfolk in each barangay)	Budgetary requirement: Php1,000,000.00			
6. PCRA on Cancabato Bay	Budgetary requirement: Php100,000.00 BFAR	Within 2016 (tentative is third quarter of the year)		

LOCAL LEGISLATION & LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Programs/Strategies	Resources Needed Persons Responsible	Timeframe	Challenges	Indicator
1. Strict implementation of ordinance by FLET enforcers	FLET enforcers, CFARMC enforcers, City Legal Office PNP	ASAP	Politicizes implementation Lack of support from City Council	Minimize illegal activities Commitment
2. Prohibit Anchorage of fishing vessels above 3 tons along the bay	CFARMC, City Agriculture, S.B. Members, PNP	1-3 years	Needs legislation	Safe from marine pollution
3. Introduction of closed season	CFARMC, City Agriculture, S.B. Members	1 year	Needs legislation Lack of alternative livelihood	Ease marine products pressure
4. Deputize barangay tanods as fishery law enforcers a. 2 barangay tanods & brgy. Kagawad committee chairperson on Agriculture b. Make bantay dagat sa regular City employee	Equipment & Visibility + mobility materials for the bantay dagat Training/capacity building of bantay dagat BFAR, City Agriculture, PNP	1 st quarter of 2017	Lack of logistics, 24/7 visible enforcement Lack of knowledge/awareness of assigned enforcement people	Commitment

INFORMATION & EDUCATION CAMPAGIN (IEC)				
Programs/Strategies	Resources Needed Persons Responsible	Timeframe	Challenges	Indicators
1. Provision/procurement of the following materials a. Flyers b. Brochures c. Tarpaulin	Financial funding: a. BLGU(barangay) b. City Government (D.A.) c. NFR & other NGOs and private sector Budgetary requirement: a. Php300,000.00 for flyers	January to December (depends on ordinances & existing issues)	Funding Political affiliation	Distribution and availability of IEC (information and education campaign)
2. Consultation among fisherfolk along Cancabato Bay (per barangay)	Logistics Budgetary requirement: Php50,000.00	January to December (depends on the availability of barangays)	Lack of interest	Well oriented
3. Assistance for barangay programs and projects of NFR	Proposal or resolution	January to December	Availability of fisherfolk for scheduled date Look for alliances	Well-oriented Approved proposal with financial support
4. Information campaign for the new fisheries law (R.A. 8550 as amended by R.A. 10654)	Training per barangay (30 participants per session) BFAR	January to December	Conflict of schedule of trainers/ orientors	Well oriented
5. Installation of sign board within Cancabato Bay barangays	Budgetary requirement: Php750,000.00	2016-2020		



Christian salamida reviewing the output of the last policy writeshop on Cancabato bay management plan



A photo taken while the lecture is going on

OPEN FORUM

Key messages of the activity

- Where did the 32.5 million budget for mariculture, which is downloaded to Local government unit went?
 - o There is already a running committee hearing for this issue conducted by the sanggunian
- We need to know how to ensure our crops, members and boats
- Let us help each other (Pagburublig kita) in order to protect our coastal areas
- Just sustain our organizations and register to DOLE in order to be always accredited
- We need to undergo training on Fishery Law and deputized at least two members of each barangay to have the right to arrest those who destroy the coastal areas.
- Regarding the mangroves, there is no maintenance after planting that is why only few percent of the planted mangroves survive.
- Every barangay must have a resolution to create coastal resource management plan (CRMP)
- We need to make a good relationship with the City Agricultures Office, fisheries and others because even though the budget is not transmitted to them, they are still the ones processing the document and we need their approval in order to continue. If we don't have a good relationship to them it would be hard.
- According to Sir Julius, he asked BFAR why did the 32.5 million budget was downloaded to LGU?
 - o There was a mandate in their office to download the budget to LGU.
 - o The order came from higher grounds, they just follow the order.

SESSION 2: Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project (FISH CORAL)

Trainor/Facilitator: Julius Ceasar Caballes

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

- FishCORAL will address key issues that will contribute to the high incidence of poverty among fishermen through sustainable management of the coastal and fisheries resources and implementation of community-based enterprises in the 1,098 communities of the target 11 bays/gulfs.
- The goal is to contribute to a reduced incidence of poverty in the covered coastal communities
- The objective is that coastal communities sustainably manage their fishery and coastal resources and increase income from fishery-based livelihood activities among target areas
- In coastal resource management
 - o Benefits include improved condition of coastal resources in target bays/gulfs resulting to increase in value of municipal fisheries and value of ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses)
 - o Outcome includes
 - 15% average increase of fish density in coral reefs from baseline and 15% average improvement in the condition of hard coral cover from baseline for selected sample protected areas.
 - Establish capability of LGUs and fishing communities to enforce sustainable management of fishery and coastal resources
 - Bay management council buildings and municipal watchtowers

- Patrol boats for law enforcement and zoning ordinances
 - Municipal/city and bay wide fishery and CRM and investment plans implemented
 - Habitats for fishery and coastal resources rehabilitated and established
- In livelihood development
 - Increase in household income of target beneficiaries from microenterprises
 - Outcomes include:
 - Fishing households in the target coastal communities constantly engaged in diversified sources of income
 - People's organizations generating profit from aquaculture and marine product processing enterprises
 - Infrastructure and equipment support like community hatcheries, seaweed solar dryers and storage, municipal fish landing and post-harvest equipment
- In project management and coordination
 - The outcome includes BFAR and LGUs efficiently and effectively delivered services to the target coastal communities
- The project duration is 5 years (2016-2020), the project cost is Php1.86 billion, the lead agency is DA-BFAR, the coverage are the 11 bays and gulfs located in region 5, 8, Caraga and ARMM and the beneficiaries are the fishing households living in the target coastal communities



Sir Julius of BFAR discussing the FishCORAL project

Day 1 ended at 5:00 in the afternoon finishing the lectures on Cancabato bay management plan writeshop and FishCoral

Day 2 started at 9:45 in the morning

SESSION 3

Trainor/Facilitator: Christian Salamida

Activity 1:

The participants were grouped into four. Each group was assigned on different categories (livelihood, marine ecosystem rehabilitation and conservation, local legislation and law enforcement, information and education campaign). The participants were given the previous output of the last writeshop on Cancabato bay management plan and they were tasked to put some revision or additional proposals to the existing proposals and what are the ways forward in order to achieve it.



A photo taken on the group assigned to Livelihood during the activity



A photo taken on the group assigned to Information and educational campaign during the activity



A photo taken on the group assigned to marine ecosystem rehabilitation and conservation during the activity



A photo taken on the group assigned to local legislation and law enforcement during the activity



A member of the group assigned to livelihood presented their output



A member of the group assigned to marine ecosystem rehabilitation and conservation presented their output



A member of the group assigned to information and education campaign presented their output



A member of the group assigned to local legislation and law enforcement presented their output

(Note: The table form of all the outputs presented is on a different MS word document – policy writeshop on cancabato bay output)

Commitment Sharing:

CFARMC

We will request to city agriculture that we need to have our own office so that we can move on our own

SANGGUNIAN BAYAN

1 to 3 years' timeframe for the proposal is very long because we will help to implement it as soon as possible

DENR

The DENR supports citizen arrest on illegal logging (mangrove), first move is to coordinate with the barangay and contact the DENR

BFAR

We will respond to the complaints and ways forward of the fisherfolk. BFAR will always support people who are interested in marine livelihood specifically in Tacloban. Regarding FLET training it is much better to inform the media that we are already conducting FLET enforcer. In the part of RA10546, our orientation is disseminated in the barangay level. Every barangay within 44 barangays of coastal areas of Tacloban is informed regarding RA10654

NFR

In behalf of NFR, the urgent and feasible way is to conduct dialogue with the sanggunian bayan members regarding policy writeshop on cancabato bay management plan. Regarding fish coral we will coordinate dialogue and proposal making writeshop.

Day 2 ended at 1:30 in the afternoon

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

The Trainors and Facilitators

TRAINOR/ FACILITATOR	SESSIONS DISCUSSED	AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION & Designation
 Christian Salamida	Cancabato Bay Fisheries Management Plan Writeshop	
 Julius Ceasar Caballes	Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project (FishCoral)	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Region 8 (BFAR Region 8)

APPENDIX B

Photos of the Participating Representatives of Fisherfolk Associations



The participants from Cabalawan Fisherfolk Association



The participants from Rural Improvement Club together with NFR personnel



The participants from St. Vincent Women's Association



Participants from Brgy. 75 Fisherfolk Association



The participants from Old Kawayan Fisherfolk Association (OKFA)



The participants from Tacloban Fisherfolk Urban Association (TFUA)

