

Leadership Training on Marine Conservation with Fisherfolk & Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Youth

October 15 – 17, 2016

San Juanico Golf Course and Country Club, Tacloban City



Date and Venue:

October 15 – 17, 2016 at San Juanico Golf Course and Country Club, Tacloban City

Facilitators and Trainors:

Roel Venico and Celso _____

Participants

There were forty-five youth participants coming from four barangays in Tacloban North namely SM Cares Brgy. 101 New Kawayan, Brgy. 102 Old Kawayan, Brgy. 106 Sto. Nino GMA Kapuso Village and Brgy. 83-A Burayan, Tacloban City. The names of the participants are: Ronald Maraguinot, Glady Mae Alforte, Christine Avila, Kint Zymon Bodaño, Christine Gerez, Justine Miranda, Irene Robles, Cristian Padul, Jeally Rose Behic, Angelica Meriano, Frankoris Miranda, Eleno Miranda Jr., Jayson Cocollo, Angel Sales, Lyka Mae Pantas, Marvin Bañez, Jr., Cherry De Paz, Gregorio Sabusap, Jr., Michael Palencia, Jhon Mark Guzman, Jenna Guzman, Daniela Bodaño, Ariane Lozada, John Wayne Navarro, Jonald Jay Garcia, Vanessa Iglesias, Aravella Malate, Syra Mae Delacierra, Mary Mel Beato, Ulysis Llego, Jemima Dy, Angelina Maceda, Lyka Mae Pantas, Edgardo Dado, Jr., Marvin Bañez, Jr., Menchie Lucañas, Jerom Miranda, Licar Jay Pornias, Nicole Lim, Jane Pleda Gabriente, Hilda Vergara, Reynaldo Aguirre, Romar Asistorres, Glady Mae Alforte and Kenneth Abuda. The trainors are Roel Venico and Celso _____.

Aims and Objectives of the Training:

The training objectives are:

- ✕ To know the basic aquatic ecosystem and its challenges
- ✕ To understand the situation of the marine life
- ✕ To capacitate youth to be active promoters for marine conservation
- ✕ To understand their role of the youth in the protection and conservation of marine ecosystem

Agenda and Activities:

Date / Time	Activity /Session	Methodology	Materials Needed	In - Charge
	Day 1, - October 15, 2016			
Morning				
8:00AM – 10:00 AM	Arrival and Registration Billeting			Organizer
10:00 – 11:00	Preliminaries Invocation Philippine National Anthem GTKY House Rules Expectation Settings Presentation of Program Flow Objectives		PowerPoint Manila Paper Pentel Pen Metacards	Resource Person
11:00 – 12:00	Module 1. Marine Ecosystem Session 1. Marine and It's Ecosystem Types of Ecosystem Categories of Aquatic Ecosystem Marine Life	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session		RP
Afternoon				
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Break			
1:00 – 2:00	Session 2. Sustainability Development of the Ocean Duty to Protect Facts about Ocean What we Harvest from Ocean Challenges	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session	Metacards Pentel Pen Manila paper	RP
2:00 – 3:00	Session 3. Challenges Facing Marine Ecosystem Major Challenges Policies	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session		RP
3:00 – 5:00	Session 4. What is Marine			

	Conservation Workshop			
	Day 2, - October 16			
Morning				
7:00– 8:00	Breakfast			
8:00 – 8:30	Preliminaries			
8:30 – 9:45	Session 5. Why the Youth Benefits, Positive and Motivation on Youth Involvement	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session	Metacards Pentel Pen Manila Paper	RP
9:45 – 12:00	Session 6. Roles of the Youth Roles of the Youth	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session Workshop	Crayons Cartolina Pentel Pen	RP
Afternoon				
12: 00 – 1:00	Lunch Break			
1:00 – 1:15	Ice Breaker			
1:15 – 2:45	Session 7. Leadership Story Bridging Leadership	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session Workshop	Bond Paper Ball Pen	RP
2:45 – 3:45	Session 8. Leadership Asset Mapping Leadership Development Quality of Leader	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session Workshop	Metcards Ball pen	RP
3:45 – 5:00	Session 9. Volunteerism Reasons People Volunteer Benefits of Volunteering Opportunities in Volunteering Challenges in Volunteering	Resource Person will employ interactive facilitation in conducting the session		RP

	Day 3,-October 17, 2016			
Morning				
7:00 – 8:00	Breakfast			
8:00 – 8:15	Preliminaries			
8:15 – 12:00	Video Presentation Commitment Setting Employee Training and Development Coaching, Counselling, Mentoring Faces of Employee Empowerment The Process of Empowerment	Participants will write their commitment towards helping in the conservation of marine ecosystem. Participants will share its commitment to the audience	Projector Metacards Balloons	RP
Afternoon				
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Break			
1:00 – 4:00	Team Building Activity	Recreational activities will be conducted to build leaders in one self		RP
4:00 – 5:00	Sharing of Learning and Awarding of Certificates			
5:00- onwards	Home Sweet Home			

The Training Proper:

1st Day
October 15, 2016

Facilitator: Mr. Celso _____

The event started at 9:00 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Celso, one of the facilitators led the opening prayer through a video presentation.



(Mr. Celso welcoming the participants)

Preliminaries:

- Introduction of participants
- Levelling off of expectations (Content/topic/Input + Resource persons + Participants + Food + venue)
- The participants were divided into four groupings (attach pictures of the group and group name)

- Mr. Celso gave each group five minutes to know each other. (attach picture)
- Mr. Celso asked all the participants to write their expectations on each area using bond papers and asked them to paste their outputs on the wall. (attach picture)
- Mr. Celso have read all the expectation outputs (attach picture)

SESSION 1: Marine and its Ecosystem

Facilitator: Mr. Roel Venico

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

- Discussion on Marine and its Ecosystem
 - **Terrestrial ecosystems:** where organisms and their environment interacts on landmasses.
 - **Aquatic ecosystems:** where plants, animals and their physical environment interact in water.
 - Fresh water ecosystem are a subset of Earth's aquatic **ecosystems**. They include lakes and ponds, rivers, streams, springs, and wetlands. Lesser salt content.
 - Marine ecosystem are among the largest of Earth's aquatic **ecosystems**. They include oceans, salt marshes, intertidal zones, estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, coral reefs, the deep sea, and the sea floor.
 - **Rocky Shore** - in rocky shore you may find rock cliffs, small and large boulders, small and large rocks and tide pools.
 - **Sandy Beaches** - Animals in this ecosystem need to adapt to the constantly-changing environment. They need to deal with wave action, tides and water current.
 - **Mangroves** - Mangrove trees provide shelter for a variety of marine life and important nursery for young marine animals.
 - **Salt Marshes** - Provide habitat for marine life like birds, migratory birds, are important nursery areas for fish and invertebrates and others
 - **Reef – Builders** - Are hard (stony) corals.
 - **Marine Species Found on Coral Reef**
 - * Invertebrates may include: hundreds of species of coral, plus sponges, crabs, shrimp, lobsters, anemones, worms, bryozoans, sea stars, urchins, nudibranchs, octopuses, squid and snails.
 - *Vertebrates may include a wide variety of fish, plus sea turtles and marine mammals such as seals and dolphins.



(Mr. Roel discussion on Marine and Its Ecosystem)



(Participant answering the question of the facilitator)

SESSION 2: The sustainable development of the Oceans: Conserving the marine environment for the benefit of humankind

Facilitator: Mr. Roel Venico

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

- Discussion on the sustainable development of the Oceans: Conserving the marine environment for the benefit of humankind
 - **The Duty to Protect**
 - The development of science and the evolution of technology have enhanced knowledge of the ocean, its biodiversity, biotechnological and energetic potential as well as of the mineral resources of the marine soil and subsoil.
 - To protect and preserve the marine environment is not only a goal but a General Obligation under Part XII of UNCLOS (Art. 192)
 - "States have the right to exploit their natural resources pursuant to their environmental policies and **in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment**"
 - Ours is an ocean planet: **70%** of it is covered by the sea
 - Projected coastal population by 2025 : **6 billion**
 - Number of people who rely on fisheries for direct employment, of which 87% are in Asia and the Pacific: **38 million**
 - Marine pollution originating from land based sources: **80%**
 - **61%** of the world's total economic output comes from areas within 100 kilometers from the coast
 - Marine tourism, marine fisheries, and aquaculture are estimated to provide global economic benefits worth **\$161 billion, \$80 billion and \$57 billion, respectively**
 - **Challenges:** Overfishing is the #1 challenge to the health of the marine ecosystem; species, as well as entire ecosystems are being lost.
 - As a result, the overall ecological unity of our oceans are under stress and at risk of collapse.
 - We are in risk of losing a valuable food source many depend upon for social, economical or dietary reasons.
 - Loss of habitat : Marine ecosystems are experiencing high rates of habitat loss and degradation, and these processes are considered as a critical threat to marine biodiversity, second only to overfishing.
 - Approximately 20% of the world's coral reefs were lost and an additional 20% degraded in the last several decades of the twentieth century, as well as approximately 35% of mangrove area
 - Invasive species: invasions harm not only the environment but also have industrial, social, recreational, and economic impacts
 - **Unsustainable Fisheries**

- Overcapacity: oversized fishing fleet take more than our oceans can sustainably support.
- Unsustainable fishing methods impact on the basic functioning of our marine ecosystems.
- Unselective fishing practices and gear cause destruction on non target species.
- Bycatch / discards and bottom trawling are examples of those practices.
- Ocean Acidification and Climate Change Caused by the ocean uptake of anthropogenic CO₂ from the atmosphere
 - *Stringent CO₂ mitigation measures would limit ocean acidification and global warming.
 - *The increase in acidity in the surface waters of the ocean is a consequence of the CO₂ emissions may severely threaten the existence of various marine species.
 - *Most of the world's coastal cities were established during the last few millennia, a period when global sea level has been near constant. Since the mid-19th century, sea level has been rising, primarily as a result of human-induced climate change.
- Pollution
 - *Nearly 80% of marine pollution originates on land; pollution accompanies most kinds of human activities, including offshore oil and gas production and marine oil transportation.
 - * Traditional shipping and oil transportation routes are more exposed to the impacts of oil-polluted discharges from tankers and other vessels than other areas.
- What can be done to protect the ocean?
 - *Implementation is the key word
 - * Eliminating harmful subsidies is the single greatest action that can be taken to protect the world's oceans.
 - * Encourage the application of ecosystem approaches
 - *Promote integrated coastal and ocean management
 - * Advance the implementation of the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine environment from Land Based Activities



(Mr. Roel explaining the sustainable development of the Oceans)



(Participant answering the benefit of humankind in conserving the marine ecosystem)

SESSION 3: Major Challenges facing Ecosystem and Marine Policy (Challenges and its impact, Issues and Policies

Facilitator: Mr. Roel Venico

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

- Discussion on Major Challenges facing Ecosystem and Marine Policy (Challenges and its impact, Issues and Policies
 - **The health of our ocean**
- *We've learned about the many resources and services marine ecosystems provide
- * Both natural and human factors can affect the health of these ecosystems
- * In today we'll learn about the challenges marine ecosystems face and how marine policy can address these challenges

-What are some of the major challenges facing marine ecosystems?

- Water pollution

*Two major pollution types:

- **Point sources:** From an identifiable "point" such as a factory
- **Nonpoint sources:** Not from a single "point"; Carried to water by runoff from various sources

Sources of marine pollution:

- Runoff, sewage treatment plants, factories, oil spills, accidents, ocean dumping, offshore drilling, airborne emissions
- Can you think of others?

Some effects of pollution:

- Seafood and water contamination, loss of marine organisms, beach closures, economic losses, eutrophication

- Habitat loss and degradation

*Marine life requires habitat for survival and growth

* Habitat loss may impact species dependent upon these areas

* Sources of habitat destruction include natural and human factors

Examples

- Coastal development that results in wetlands loss

- Typhoons may damage barrier islands and seagrass beds
- Dams may block fishes from reaching freshwater habitats
- Overfishing
 - * Commercial fisheries provide food and revenue for the Philippines
 - * Overfishing can decrease fish stocks, cause effects throughout the food web, and impact the economy
 - * Additional challenge: Managing **by catch**, the unintentional catch of non-target organisms like sea turtles, marine mammals
- Climate change
 - * Changes in climate can impact marine ecosystems
 - * Sea level rise: ocean warming, loss of land-based ice (e.g., glaciers) are causing sea levels to rise
 - Possible Impacts: Wetland loss, erosion of coastal habitats, habitat loss to marine species
- Ocean acidification: ocean is absorbing increasing CO₂ from atmosphere, resulting in a lowering of seawater pH
 - Possible Impacts: Decrease in available carbonate, may affect marine life that use carbonate to build shells and other structures like shellfish, coral, and calcifying plankton.

Meeting the policy challenges: overall

- Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM)
 - A relatively new approach to managing our marine resources that focuses on whole ecosystems rather than only individual species
 - Recognizes the connections between humans and the environment
 - Includes environmental, social and ecological goals
 - NOAA's approach to EBM is adaptive (flexible to changing information and conditions) and collaborative (to involve participation from a broad range of groups and individuals with an interest in our ocean's resources)



(Discussion on Major Challenges facing Ecosystem and Marine Policy)



(A photo taken during the session on Major Challenges facing Ecosystem and Marine Policy (Challenges and its impact, Issues and Policies)
)

LUNCH BREAK

Afternoon session resumed at 1:30pm

Facilitator: Mr. Roel Venico

Concepts of the Session & Activity

- Group presentation on their group name and chant
- Energizer for everyone through a Zumba dance
- Discussion on Marine Conservation
- Marine resources conservation also known as marine conservation, is the protection and preservation of ecosystems in oceans and seas.
- Marine resources conservation focuses on limiting human-caused damage to marine ecosystems, restoring damaged marine ecosystems, and preserving vulnerable marine species.
- Workshop
- Participants were grouped into 4.

- Each group picked challenges facing marine ecosystem.
- Each group identified strategies and ways to conserve our marine ecosystem.
- Each group presented the strategies and ways on how these will help not only on the environment but also human being
- The presentations will be on a role play through the use of multi-media presentation.
- The presentations must show the cause and effects of the challenges and the output of the strategies recommended
- The video presentation must not exceed 15 minutes.
- Aqua Team-Climate Change, Sea Lion-Pollution, Aspirant-Over Fishing, Aqua Movers-Loss of Habitat to be presented by each group on the last day of training
- Mr. Celso call for an early dismiss for the group's preparation and brainstorming.



(Group presentation on their group name and chant)



(Participants enjoying their Zumba dance as one of their energizers)

2nd Day
October 16, 2016

- Day 2 started at 9:00 o'clock in the morning. It was started with an opening prayer through a song titled "Lead Me Lord"
- Short Recapitulation of all the topics that were discussed during the first day.
- Morning exercise through an energetic Zumba (trumpets challenge)

SESSION 4: Why the youth? "Ang kabataan ang pag-asa ng bayan"

Facilitator: Mr. Celso _____

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

Objectives are:

- ❖ To discover their personality in terms of strengths and weaknesses

- ❖ Encourage youth to be involved in community planning and development especially focusing environment
- ❖ To realize their role as catalyst for change in preservation of marine life.



(Mr. Celso facilitating the discussion on “Why the Youth?”



(Reynaldo answering his individual SWOT Analysis)

Discussion on “Roles of the Youth”

Objectives are:

- Explain the importance of youth’s civil participation in the preservation and conservation of our ecosystem – marine life
- Understand the role young citizens can play in the community
- Appreciate the role of the youth in terms of contributing, involving and engaging their part
- Be able to structure an advocacy campaign concerning on youth as a future directors of our country

Roles of the Youth

1. CONTRIBUTE
2. INVOLVE
3. ENGAGE
4. LINK

5. IDENTIFY

CONCLUSION:

Youth are in a position to be among the stable and long-term contributors that help guide this process. Youth represent a vast and often untapped resource for immediate and long-term community development efforts. As youth are brought into and connected with organizations and civic roles that they have traditionally been excluded from, they can participate in active and equal decision-making at multiple levels. As youth engage in more sustained positive relationships with adults, other youth, and community organizations, they will learn that they are valued citizens of their communities. Such collaborations will lead to skill enhancement and confidence-building traits, which will help prepare them for navigating toward adulthood.

Workshop: Poster and Slogan Making Contest



(Participants busy making their poster and slogan output)



(A photo taken during the workshop)

LUNCH BREAK

Afternoon session resumed at 1:30PM

SESSION 4: Leadership Story

Facilitator: Mr. Roel Venico

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

❖ Bridging Leadership Roles

Communicator: Articulate purpose in a way that involves others

Convener: Make sure the right people are at the table and stay there

Visioner: Help people see common interests and the benefits of joint effort

Discussion on YOUTH LEADERSHIP

- practice of teens exercising authority over themselves or others
- elaborated upon as a theory of youth development in which young people gain skills and knowledge necessary to:
 - lead civic engagement
 - education reform
 - community organizing activities

Qualities of a Good Leader

1. Pagplano (PLANNING)
2. Pag-organisa (ORGANIZING)
3. Pag-giya (TO GUIDE)
4. Kontrol (CONTROL)
5. Pagdesisyon (DECISION-MAKING)
6. Komunikasyon (COMMUNICATION)
7. Mapa-maag! (RESOURCEFUL)
8. Inisyatibo (initiative)
9. Pagpapadangat (facilitation)

Conclusion:

"COMMUNITIES CAN BE IMPROVED BY BUILDING UPON THE STRENGTHS AND CAPACITIES OF ITS PEOPLE"



(Mr. Roel discussing on Youth Leadership)

SESSION 5: Volunteerism

Facilitator: Mr. Celso _____

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

❖ Discussion on Volunteerism

VOLUNTEERISM - THE POLICY OR PRACTICE OF VOLUNTEERING ONE'S TIME OR TALENTS FOR CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL, OR OTHER WORTHWHILE ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY IN ONE'S COMMUNITY

❖ REASONS PEOPLE VOLUNTEER

- to build personal and professional contacts
- to build your self-esteem and self-confidence
- to develop new job skills
- to make a difference in the world
- to make new friends
- to increase personal satisfaction

- to add experience to your resumé
- to develop people skills
- to develop communication skills
- to do something as a team or family
- to explore career possibilities
- to feel needed and appreciated
- to share your skills with others
- to be challenged
- to do something different
- to improve your health
- to have fun!

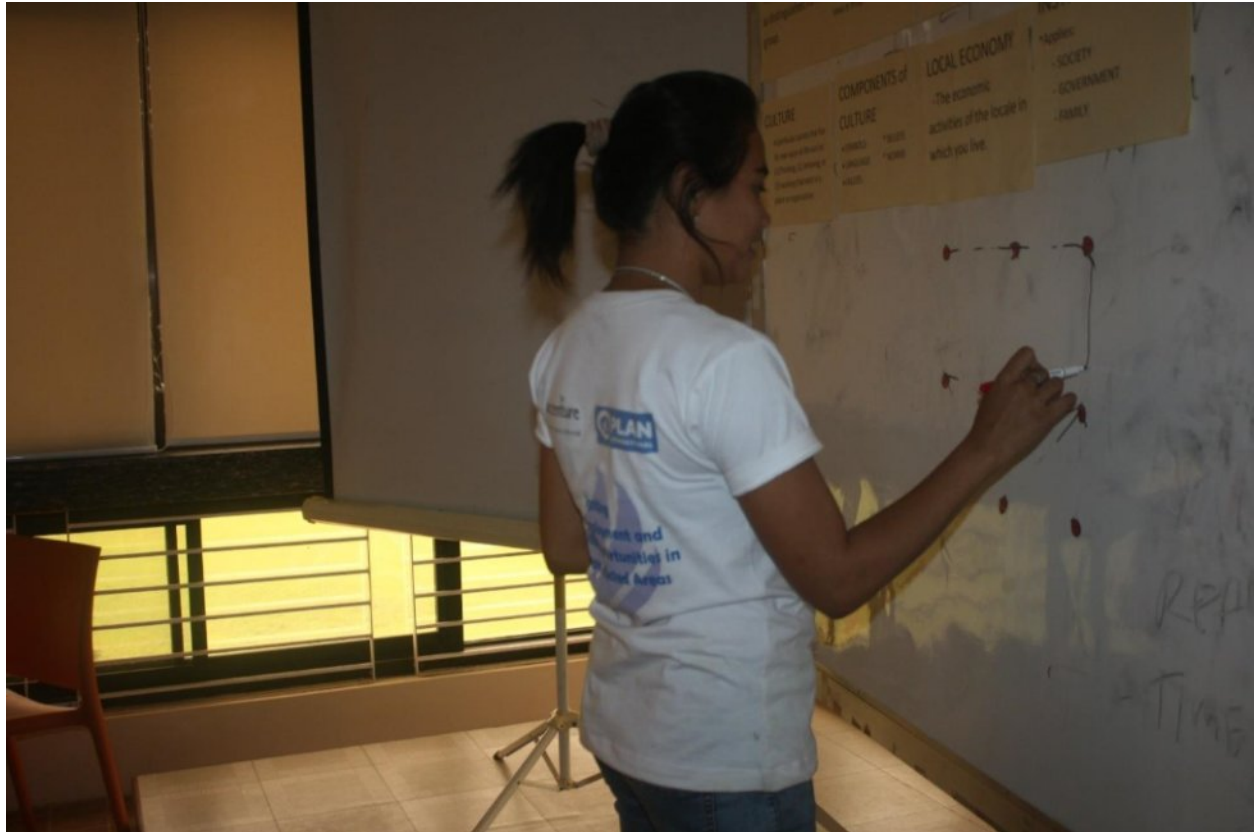
❖ BENEFITS OF VOLUNTEERING

- it will boost your visibility
- you'll sharpen your skills
- time commitment is flexible
- make meaningful community connections
- expand your professional horizons
- better appreciate what you have
- feels so good about it

❖ LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FROM VOLUNTEERING DEVELOP AND ENHANCE SKILLS

- opportunity for personal growth
- discover new skills and capabilities
- learn more about yourself and other people
- overcome personal challenges
- enhance self-esteem and confidence
- develop more intensity and personality
- experiment new skills in a safe environment

Day 2 ended at 4:30 in the afternoon. Dinner was served at the pool side for socialization and some team building activities and fun games.



(A photo taken during the discussion of Mr. Celso on Youth Volunteerism)



(Getting ready for swimming)



(Videoke King and Queen Contest)



(A photo taken during the teambuilding activity)

3rd Day
October 17, 2016

SESSION 6: Wrapping-up

Facilitator: Mr. Roel Venico

Key Messages & Concepts of the Session & Activity

- Day 3 started at 9:00 o'clock in the morning. It was started with an opening prayer
- Short Recapitulation of all the topics that were discussed during the first day and second day
- Presentation of the posters and slogan (insert pictures)
- Commitment setting with flying balloons
- Video Presentation
- Day 3 ended at 1:00PM in the afternoon

- Home Sweet Home



(Poster and Slogan making output presentation)



(A photo taken during the awarding of certificates)



(A photo taken during the video output presentation)



(Their last activity before heading home: Commitment-setting with flying balloons)

