



**EAS
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THE EAST ASIAN SEAS CONGRESS

25 Years of Partnerships for
Healthy Oceans, People and Economies
Moving as One with the Global Ocean Agenda

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TRACK 3: BIODIVERSITY AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

SESSION 3.4

**Transforming Coastal Communities,
Securing Futures**

CONVENER:



RARE Philippines



EAS Congress 2018

25 Years of Partnerships for Healthy Oceans, People and Economies: Moving as One

**with the Global Ocean Agenda
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Track 3: Biodiversity and Coastal Management

“Transforming Coastal Communities, Securing Futures”

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Convening Agency

Rare Philippines
and
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Coastal fisheries are a forgotten sector, often perceived as small, lacking data and undervalued; yet, critical to food security, livelihood of millions, national economies, and an integral part to marine biodiversity in the East Asia.
- 1.2 To address this wicked problem, speakers from various stakeholders in the coastal fisheries reform from Indonesia and the Philippines highlighted the importance of an integrated and holistic approach. Speakers shared solutions and innovations addressing issues on lack of data, securing preference for small-scale fishers, financing and at provincial or regional scales, and replicating, sustaining and scaling community-focused management interventions.

2. THE 3 PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE COSTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

- 2.1 **Rocky Sanchez-Tirona**, Rare Philippines' Vice President, started the session by telling the story of Jaime, a fisherman in Lubang island, which is a few hours away from Manila, in the Philippines. Jaime owns a small 15hp boat, called a banca, and every day, he goes out with his friend Roger. They spend about 10 hours in the water, and depending on the season, catch flying fish or skipjack tuna. They bring home around 4-6 kilos a day, which they sell to the itinerant vendor that drives around the island on a motorcycle, or else Jaime's wife goes

around to their neighbors. There are more than 2,500 fishers like Jaime on Lubang island, and over 1.9 million of them in the Philippines. There are 2.6 million in Indonesia, 1 million in Brazil and 450,000 in Mozambique. An estimated 50 million of the 52 million fishers all over the world are small scale fishers.

- 2.2 Coastal fisheries are also home and the source of livelihood for some of the country's poorest, with municipal fishers have one of the highest levels of poverty incidence of any sector, 34% vs the national average of 26% in the Philippines. This makes them most vulnerable to disasters and climate change.
- 2.3 Coastal fisheries are where fishers like Jaime intersect with biodiversity. The coastal zone, officially 12 nautical miles or 22 kilometers from shore, is where 85% of the world's reefs, and 100% of the mangroves are. This area is very close to what is called municipal waters in the Philippines.
- 2.4 In the past, more energy and resources---from the government, academe, and funders---went to commercial, higher-value pelagic fisheries. Part of the reason was because managing small-scale fisheries is hard---there is very little data and capacity, governance is complicated, and they were disaggregated across thousands of communities. Past efforts concentrated on working with a few communities at a time, because working at scale seemed so daunting. Or worse, programs just tried to apply pelagic fishery solutions, which were designed for single-species fisheries being managed at maximum sustainable yield (MSY), to small scale fisheries, which are very different because of their multi-species, multi-gear nature, with very little success.
- 2.5 Ms. Tirona pointed that working on coastal fisheries would help achieve multiple sustainable development goals. Coastal fisheries programs would contribute to the achievement of the following SDG goals: 1 (No Poverty) ,2 (Zero Hunger) ,5 (Gender Equality) ,8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) ,9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) ,10 (Reduced Inequalities) ,11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) ,12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) ,13 (Climate Action) ,14 (Life Below Water) ,16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).
- 2.6 Ms. Tirona also pointed out that prioritizing coastal fishery also aligns with Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of the East Asia Implementation Plan 2018-2022 (SDS-SEA IP 2018-2022), which is composed of 3 Priority Management Programs and 3 Governance Programs. The Priority Management Programs include: 1) Biodiversity Conservation and Management; 2) Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management; and 3) Pollution Reduction and Waste Management. The cross-cutting Governance Programs include: 1) Ocean Governance and Strategic Partnerships; 2) Knowledge Management and Capacity Development; and 3) Blue Economy Investment and Sustainable Financing.
- 2.7 Ms. Tirona highlighted the problem of overfishing, especially within the municipal waters. She says that overfishing presents a complex socio-ecological problem with fisheries collapse

presenting severe repercussions on the wellbeing of coastal communities, the progress of rural development and the status of national economies. Addressing it requires an integrated solution. Rare shares its 3 pillar solution: 1. community-based management, establishing networks of Managed Access + Reserves across coastal waters to replenish and sustain fisheries and effectively protect coral reefs; 2. policy and governance, An enabling environment through clear policy that gives priority and preference to local communities in their access to and management of local fisheries; 3. blended finance, sustainable finance mechanisms from public and private sources to support the cost of reform and then sustain effective management at scale; and the overarching strategy of behavior adoption, integrating program design and delivery with behavioral insights and social marketing to promote adoption of new behaviors and social norms that build environmental stewardship.

- 2.8 Ms. Tirona said that they recognize the need to align community, municipal, provincial, national, international levels in the context of policy and governance, working both bottom-up and top-down. In the International field highlighting the forgotten fisheries – coastal fisheries. Bringing this to the national levels, which takes cue from international discussions and frames importance for national development. In the local and municipal level, communities are being networked to municipalities, then networking those together. Ms. Tirona pointed out that in all of the countries where Rare is present, they have come to realize that the provincial level that is the focal point of bridging top down to bottom up. There is a need to prioritize engagement at this level for local activities to resonate up to national and international levels.
- 2.9 She also points out that solutions need to be effective at the local level, where the problem is. Ms. Tirona says that science and their own experience tell them that some of these key ingredients include: reserves, where fish populations can recover, community-based management using the principles of managed access, and behavior change approaches. But it needs to be delivered across enough area to address the scale of the problem, whether it is a seascape, a fishery management area or a bay.

3. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AT THE RIGHT SCALES: MAKING EAFM IN FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREAS STICK THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT

- 3.1 **Nygiel Armada**, USAID FISHRIGHT's Chief of Party, started his session with the discussion on the life cycles of various fish species, showing their stock distribution and geographical scale in their various life stages. He says that a living organism, like fish, is not bound by political boundaries. Usually, the smaller the species, the less is their geographical spread. The bigger the species, the scale they are spreading is wider. He points out that there is usually bad management of smaller fish resources or species which are often managed in the local or inter-local government unit (LGU) levels; while, there is often better management of the larger species or resources, like tuna, which are managed in a national or international level. This is largely because of the economic value of the larger species and their links to larger

more valuable markets. Mr. Armada said that the ecological scale that we are trying to manage should be congruent with the governance scale affected by it.

- 3.2 Mr. Armada defined Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and its advantages. He emphasized that EAFM is about managing fisheries at ecosystem scales rather than the scales defined by jurisdictional boundaries. It addresses the sustainability of ecosystems and not just the sustainability of target species. EAFM provides governance mechanisms for the selected spatial scale, that it is about finding a balance between ecological and human well-being.
- 3.3 Mr. Armada discussed several examples of EAFM management interventions. There are gear-specific management such as: beach seine, blue swimming crab fishing gears, or ban on catching berried blue crab. There are also management interventions that are specific-specific such as: minimum size limit for blue crab, closed season for rabbit fish, or closed season for small pelagics. He also cited their experience at Danajon Bank, which is located in the Central Visayas in the Philippines, as an example of an inter-local government unit cooperation with a good ecological and governance scale. There they used hydrodynamic and plankton studies in the establishment MPA and MPA network, applying ecological principles in the designs of MPAs and networks of MPAs. He also pointed out another management intervention using zoning for fisheries and other uses.
- 3.4 Mr. Armada pointed several challenges and lessons learned. He cited the formation of an inter-local government unit enforcement team to curb Danish seine in 2004. He said that the goal was achieved at increasing the fish biomass but those that benefited from the gains were not the targeted or intended beneficiaries for the program. Some of the lessons from USAID's previous programs – FISH and ECOFISH – point out that for an EAFM to succeed, the governance scale should match the spatial scale, right scaling. Equity issues still remain a big challenge for the program and so is excess fishing effort.

Discussion:

- 3.5 In moving forward, Mr. Armada pointed that in their new program – FISHRIGHT – the focus should be right sizing of fish effort. They will use ecosystem modeling to guide partners in decision making on the appropriate fishing configuration. There is an emphasis on how science is communicated and how the partners will appreciate the science. This is really to demonstrated that ecological well-being can be met without necessarily having to sacrifice human well-being.

Vera Horigue, from University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP MSI), asked regarding the mismatching scales on how will they approach it in FISHRIGHT projects, on how they plan to address the equity issues and what to focus on?

Mr. Armada said that the focus is governance through the local municipality through the fisheries code. The FISHRIGHT project will also focus in the Visayan Sea and scale farther than

municipal waters. In the MPA areas, there is no control among the people passing through the areas that can disrupt the MPA so an agreement needs to be set in place for this. The agreement needs to have scientific basis and ecological support.

Bonar Laureto, from the Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE) asked how to reconcile the factor on market scale or demand scale because there will always be market forces acting on it, how does one do the matching of the governance and ecological scale with the marketing factors acting upon it?

4. MEASURING SMALL SCALE FISHERIES IN MYANMAR (OURFISH VIDEO)

- 4.1 A short video was shown featuring a software application called Our Fish which was developed by The Smithsonian Marine Conservation Program and used by other programs such as Rare's Fish Forever. It is used to collect data on fish catch, monitor fishing activity among small-scale fishers and keep track of fishers, species caught, and the origin of species.
- 4.2 The video features a case in Myanmar, demonstrating how fish data is collected, how the Our Fish was used, its various features and how the data collected has helped them manage their fisheries better. In Myanmar, the challenge is how they can be able to understand the fishing activity and the biological and ecological issues that contribute to the biodiversity efforts. Collecting data is hard but it has to be done to help the government and various partners in the right interventions for their fisheries.

5. CASE STUDY OF DAMPIER STRAIT IN INDONESIA: ALIGNING RIGHTS-BASED MANAGEMENT POLICY WITH GOVERNANCE AT A PROVINCIAL SCALE

- 5.1 **Taufiq Alimi**, Rare Indonesia's Vice President, shares a video (in Bahasa) that shows how various villages and their leaders coming together to agree and formalize their partnership to help manage their fisheries better. This is Rare's experience with the communities in Raja Ampat in Indonesia. Similar to the Philippines, the communities there suffer from over fishing due to open access from different fishers from different places. The declaration of the government and villagers meant Raja Ampat would be a community managed fisheries area where the 2 major islands, comprising of 221,000 hectares with 6,300 hectares as reserves, is divided into 19 areas for the 19 villages that comprise it, affecting the 1200 households or over 6,000 people living within it. This also signifies that they agree to set in place various management interventions such as gear restrictions, seasonal closures, permanent closures of the reserves
- 5.2 This is a demonstration of the community, with its formal and informal, leaders' commitments. It is made possible by the customary leadership going hand in hand with government leaderships and solid management plans. The willingness of the communities would not mean anything if it is not supported by government policies. These are examples of truly functional managed areas using science-based and ecosystem-based approach.

Using behavior adoption strategies, the communities have moved from everyone fishing anywhere to fishers fishing in designated areas.

- 5.3 The communities are in a road to success. They employ the effective use of behavior adoption campaigns. They realize that they cannot just tell people to do this or do that but the the people need to believe that the interventions and policies are meaningful for them and their future generation. There are three pillars to their approach: policy engagements, community engagement and sustainable financing. They build on previous successes and learn from past challenges.
- 5.4 Rare wanted to replicate the experience in Raja Ampat. It developed a new similar model for non-customary law, also taking opportunity for the new law 23/ 2014, whereby in Indonesia all authority will be shifted in the provincial level covering the coastal area, 0-12 nautical miles from shore. Rare works with the provincial government to establish a network of TURF Reserves. The provincial government in South East Sulawesi allocates a community fishing ground privileged to small scale fishers. They want to prioritize small-scale fishers and provide them with the privileged access to the first 2 nautical miles from shore and other justifiable areas. The model provides a good example for the management of coastal fisheries and a good support to the management of the larger Fishery Management Area. Rare is experiencing increased demands from other provincial governments.

6. OPPORTUNITIES FOR COSTAL FISHERIES FINANCING AT DIFFERENT SCALES: SAN CARLOS CITY EXPERIENCE

- 6.1 **Gerardo Valmayor**, City Mayor of San Carlos City, shared their experience on implementing their city's coastal resource management (CRM) program. San Carlos City is a 2nd class city in the province of Negros Occidental in the Philippines with a total land area of 45,150 hectares, coastline of 37 kilometers, 27, 155 hectares of municipal waters, and population of 132,563 (2015). Of its 18 barangays or communities, 10 of them are coastal with 1,393 registered fisherfolks.
- 6.2 Mayor Valmayor pointed out that they have 3 main concerns for their CRM:1) Coastal Law Enforcement, 2) Coastal Ecosystems Development 3) Socio-Economic Development. For Coastal Law Enforcement, these are some of their strategies and activities: 1) Information, Education and Communication Campaign/Social Marketing, 2) Strengthening their Law Enforcement Team through a) Constant Meetings b) Trainings and Seminars c) water search and rescue (WASAR) training d) provision of incentives for insurance or work pay for Bantay Dagat/ Bantay Katunggan Task Forces (sea patrol) e) strong coordination among law enforcement agencies. 3) 24/7 Seaborne Patrol Operation, 4) Gear licensing, 5) Policy formulation, 6) Logistics Support (6 Patrol boats, GPS, Communication equipment, etc.).
- 6.3 For Coastal Ecosystems Development, San Carlos City has the following strategies and activities: 1) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign/Social Marketing,

2) Resource Assessment and Monitoring and Evaluation, 3) Gathering of Crown of Thorns, 4) Coastal Clean-ups, 5) Establishment of Marine Protected Areas, 6) Mangrove Reforestation, 7) Fishing Vessel Registration, 8) Provisions for Diving equipment

6.4 San Carlos City has the following strategies and activities for its socio-economic development concerns: 1) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign/Social Marketing, 2) Provision of alternative livelihood programs to fisherfolks, 3) Community organizing, 4) Registry of fisherfolks and Fish Catch Monitoring, 5) Strengthening of FARMC/Capacity Development, 6) Networking/Sourcing of Funds, 7) Fish Forever Pride Campaign/Managed Access Area + Sanctuary (MAA+S), 8) Policy Formulation, 9) Conduct of surveys.

6.5 San Carlos City has a total annual budget of Php 5,143,340 (USD 97,000). This is divided into 4 categories: 1) Bantay Dagat Annual Program which has a budget of Php 3,015,630, 2) Marine Protected Area Program with a budget of Php 460,500, 3) CRM/ Mangrove Reforestation with Php 1,576,210, and FARMC Program with Php 81,000. Majority of the demonstration projects indicated in the San Carlos City Master Development Plan to include the “sustainable city projects” has been implemented on a phase by phase scheme for the past 5 years. Given the limited funding resources, some of these projects had been implemented through leveraging local and international funding institutions being part of the city’s financial programming resource mobilization strategy. However, all sustainable city project components indicated in the plan were continuously funded by the City Government through its Annual Investment Plan categorized and harmonized with the City’s Coastal Fisheries Resources Management Plan (CFRM Plan), Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) carrying average of 70% project implementation which has been continuing as to this date.

6.6 Mayor Valmayor cited several linkages and support from local and international Funders for technical, logistic and financial support. One of which is an up-coming partnership with Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) on the establishment of waste water treatment facility in Sipaway Island. Another example is an on-going partnership with Rare on the implementation of the Fish Forever Pride Campaign & establishment of the Sipaway Island Managed Access Area (SIMAA).

6.7 Mayor Valmayor highlighted some opportunities for sustainable financing for their CRM such as: 1. Co-management scheme between the concerned barangays and Fisherfolk Organizations, 2. Establishment of additional Marine Protected Areas/Managed Access Area + Sanctuary (MAA+S), 3. User fee system on eco-tourism sites, 4. Sustainable business enterprise/links to market for fisherfolks, 5. Linkages to Funding Agencies both local & international, 6. Adaptive Fisheries Assessment and Management (AFAM), 7. Building of a database as guide for decision makers.

6.8 The mayor also discussed what they think are the key ingredients for a local government unit to effectively pursue financing for its CRM programs based on their experiences: 1) Political Will, 2) Self-reliance, 3) Innovativeness, 4) People’s participation/ consultation, 5)

Transparency. These are the ingredients that has built the San Carlos City of today which has won for them several local and international awards.

- 6.9 Through these San Carlos City has experienced a variety of impacts and benefits: 1) More effective implementation of CRM programs, 2) More serious and more disciplined Fishery Law enforcement team, 3) increased biodiversity, coral cover, fish density, fish biomass, etc., 4) Increased Catch per unit effort, 5) Increased community involvement & awareness

7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR COSTAL FISHERIES FINANCING AT DIFFERENT SCALES: DOF-BLGF PERSPECTIVE

71. **Nino Raymond Alvina**, Executive Director of Department of Finance of the Philippines Bureau of Local Government Finance (DOF-BLGF), gave an overview of the mandate of his office. DOF-BLGF is an oversight agency of the local government on local financing. It is an attached agency of the Department of Finance. It has 15 Regional Offices all over the country, with immediate jurisdiction to local treasury offices, which are the tax collectors in the LGU. Director Alvina said that the case of San Carlos City is a success story that they want to replicate.

7.2 Director Alvina pointed out various financing support for local governments which can be categorized into 3: 1) External Sources, 2) Own-source Revenues, 3) Alternative sources. One such example of external sources of financing support for local governments is the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). Annually, LGUs receive the IRA as their rightful shares from 40% of national internal revenue taxes based on the collection of the 3rd preceding fiscal year. It is a formula-based block grant distributed according to LGU level (prov, city, muni or barangay) and sharing (population, land area, and equal sharing). IRA has been continuously growing at an average of 12% growth in the last 5 years, representing an average of 5.8% of GDP (6.1% in 2017). For FY2018, local governments are allocated with Php522.75B. 20% of the IRA is set aside by the LGU for local development projects.

7.3 Another source of external financing for local governments are the special shares from National Taxes. These are shares of LGUs based on derivation principles, some of these are: shares in National Wealth, shares from Ecozones, shares from excise tax on tobacco products, shares from excess collection in value added tax (VAT) and shares of LGU from Government owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) engaged in the utilization and development of the national wealth.

7.4 An extraordinary case of external source of financing for local governments are from grants and donations. Examples of which are: performance-based grants, grants secured from foreign sources or Local Government Support Fund.

7.5 An LGU can also opt to generate financing from its own-source revenues. Examples of these sources are: local taxes, fees and charges and economic enterprises.

- 7.6 Alvina also highlighted alternative sources of funding for local governments. Some of these are forms of local indebtedness, others are for limited purposes. Some examples of local indebtedness come in the form of loans, credits and other forms of indebtedness; deferred payment and other financial schemes; bonds and other long-term securities; inter-local government loans, grants, and other subsidies; and loans from funds secured by National Government from foreign sources. Local governments cannot take a loan or credit more than 20% of their income.
- 7.7 Some of the forms of alternative financing sources with limited purposes are: construction, installation, improvement, expansion, operation, or maintenance of public facilities, infrastructure facilities, housing projects, acquisition of real property, and the implementation of other capital investment projects; establishment, development, or expansion of agricultural, industrial, commercial, house financing projects, livelihood projects, and other economic enterprises; acquisition of property, plant, machinery, equipment, and such necessary accessories; or Finance self-liquidating, income-producing development or livelihood projects.
- 7.8 Alvina said that according to DENR, there are 832 coastal municipalities and 25 coastal cities in the Philippines. The average IRA dependence of these LGUs is at 87%, 31 of these LGUs depend by over 95%. The expenditure responsibilities are related to enforcement of fishery laws, environmental protection, farmers' and fishermen's livelihood, etc.
- 7.9 At a local level, LGUs are looking at achieving SDGs 11 and 13. Some of the efforts for SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, are for public economic enterprises or revenue-generating projects, social subprojects or environmental subprojects. Some of the efforts for SDG 13, Climate Action, are for adaptation activities, monitoring of diseases, forecasting hazards or planning, preparedness and management.
- 7.10 Alvina discussed the status of the Credit Financing for LGUs in the Philippines. In 2018, 141 Certificates were issued to coastal LGUs, 47 from Luzon, 40 from Visayas and 54 from Mindanao. Those loans are for infrastructure, heavy equipment, construction of water system, etc. Most LGUs have existing loans, but only 4 of the certificates issued are for coastal protection and development projects, such as *Community-Based Coastal Ecosystem Protection and Biodiversity Conservation, Shoreline Project/ Baywalk along Barangay Look, and Construction of Seawall with Carriageway and Eco-Tourism Facilities*.
- 7.11 Alvina also highlighted the major challenges on sustainable financing. Sustainable financing requires technical know-how, effective strategies, political commitment, and private sector participation. There is also that discussion on building own revenues versus dependence on national and local government sources, assessing or debating on the potential of fisheries and tourism revenues, as well as other applicable charges. Another challenge are the varying estimates of costs for marine protected area management and other environmental protection functions – expenditure responsibilities depend on the scope and degree of issues

and problems in the LGUs. There is a recognition of the strengthening of inter-LGU cooperation and alliances, but these are often faced with policy issues.

7.12 Alvin also presented the credit financing as an option. The DOF has a Municipal Development Fund that provides concessional credit financing to support decentralized services, such as: Municipal Development Fund Project, Disaster Management Assistance Fund, The Millennium Development Goals Fund, Philippine Water Revolving Fund Standby Credit Facility, or the Revenue Administration and Modernization Program.

7.13 Alvin outlines the role of BLGF in LGU credit financing. BLGF issues certificates of borrowing capacity of local governments, as required by DOF and Central bank of the Philippines (BSP) policies. From 12 document requirements, only 4 documents are now required. Monitoring of LGU loans has been intensified through reporting requirements with lending institutions and local governments. The interest of local governments to avail credit financing to fast-track development, thru capital investments, has grown in recent years. There is a 92%+ more borrowing Certificates issued in 2017. New proposed loans grew by 140% last year (Php20B in 2016 to Php48B in 2017).

Discussion:

7.14 Some of the ways forward for BLGF are: create and grab on the opportunities to optimize inter-LGU cooperation; bonding together for higher credit financing; To help define develop clearer policy guidelines on financing options for inter-LGU alliance; and help expand LGUs capacity to tap other resource mobilization sources not limited to credit financing: growing your own revenue base – update revenue codes, design properly the fees and charges, and show that public funds go to services needed by the people.

Vera Horigue, from University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP MSI), asked if there is a link between the expenditures based on the management and their total area of their municipal waters.

Alvin said that there is a growing recognition where the funding should be tracked for local government especially environmental expenditure.

Jurgen asked what is the status in the in the Philippines in the use of subsidy for projects to solve IRR, the integration of private section investments and subsidy?

Alvin said local government can grant incentives and make investment returns better.

8. PANEL DISCUSSION

8.1 **Maria Aimee Sobrevega**, Focal Person for Visayan Sea, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Region 6, Department of Agriculture of the Philippines, begins by reiterating the mandate of The Bureau of Fisheries Resources under the Department of Agriculture (DA-BFAR/ BFAR). BFAR is legally mandated to protect, manage and conserve

fisheries as stipulated under Republic Act No. 8550 or the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, as amended by R.A. No. 10654.

Consistent with the principles of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), BFAR is pushing for the creation of Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) which are science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries.

Ms. Sobrevega agrees to the point of Mr. Armada, the lessons learned from Fish and ECOFISH Projects recommends right management scales for EAFM to succeed. She thinks we can have three different scales of management in the Philippines –first, the Local Government Unit (LGU) as the primary institution mandated to manage municipal waters; second, inter-LGU alliances/ cluster of LGUs for peer learning and resource sharing and lastly, FMAs or Marine Key Biodiversity Areas following ecosystem-based management.

She also mentioned that last 2017, the BFAR together with the Provincial Governments of Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Cebu, Masbate and Capiz signed a covenant of commitment for the joint management of the Visayan Sea as the first FMA in the country. Visayan Sea is shared by 33 municipalities and cities from 5 Provinces with an estimated area of 1M hectares. Various stakeholders were convened to develop the Visayan Sea Management Framework following EAFM; while, the National Stock Assessment Teams, in consultation with prominent fishery scientists in the country, developed and recommended reference points and harvest control rules to address excess fishing effort. She says that they are looking forward to finally making use of available fisheries data and the adoption of right sizing of fishing effort scheme in the Visayan Sea. The application of Rare's behavior adoption campaigns are effective strategies to communicate the importance of right sizing and to get the support of the different stakeholders and promote voluntary compliance.

Ms. Sobrevega reacts to the presentation of Director Alvina that indeed coastal LGUs are faced with several challenges in accessing and generating financing support for Coastal Fisheries Resource Management (CFRM) due to different priorities of Local Chief Executives, lack of capacity to implement revenue generation schemes, among others. LGUs have to leverage funding and partnerships with local, national and international funding institutions. To uphold local autonomy, LGUs should have its own revenue generation schemes and sustainable financing for convergence initiatives- especially if one wants to address excess fishing effort where non-fisher- based livelihood programs will be provided.

Ms. Sobrevega congratulates the City of San Carlos, Negros Occidental headed by Mayor Valmayor for their laudable CFRM Program. She mentioned that she had an opportunity to work closely with the Fisheries Office of San Carlos when she was working for GIZ and that the LGU is now enjoying the fruits of their hard work and dedication in managing their municipal waters. The LGU is blessed to have supportive leaders, passionate and competent

technical team and counterpart support from the Provincial LGU. The LGU of San Carlos has proven that their efforts have been sustained beyond political leadership.

Looking at the different strategies presented, we recognize the need for ecosystem-based management framework at a larger scale to be adopted and executed effectively at the local level. To jumpstart EAFM at the LGU level, BFAR launched one of their flagship programs, the Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan or MMK, an annual search for the most outstanding coastal communities in the country to ensure the protection and rehabilitation of coastal resources of municipal waters. As the National Director- Commodore Gongona would always say, "If the municipal waters are protected, we can ensure the sustainable production of fish for the entire Philippine fisheries and other related industries."

- 8.2 **Ms. Desiree Eve R. Maaño**, Section Chief in the Coastal and Marine Division, Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, started by stating that one cannot entirely take away biodiversity, habitat and ecosystem from fisheries because of their innate dependency and interconnectivity to each other; hence, in order to enhance or increase fisheries production, one has to put premium on the protection and sustainable management of the marine environment and biodiversity, may it be in a form of any of the following: 1) identifying and effectively managing marine protected area, or scaling into marine protected area networks, 2) developing capacities of our coastal community in managing resources, 3) conducting a joint coastal enforcement or any other possible mechanisms, 4) employing science based approach in formulating management decisions, 5) Making use of Social marketing/ behavioral change, or 6. Identifying Sustainable Financing mechanisms

Coming from the national government mandated in overseeing the biodiversity management and making sure that ecological integrity of our coastal ecosystems is being maintained, she said that the session is a very good exchange and learning experience. Presentations have shown efforts steaming at the ground level. However, she also pointed out and recognized some persistent challenges in terms of coordination and political commitment in the implementation of such measures or initiatives. She was interested to know on how to sustain such partnerships and commitment on the ground.

She also pointed that at the national level, one the initiatives to create synergies and to balance production, wise use of marine biodiversity resources, and its conservation is through BMB-BFAR Convergence. A memorandum of agreement between two agencies was just then recently signed and the operational plan to implement the convergence was already being developed.

Ms. Maaño also pointed out that another important concern that maybe we need to explore more, is the Engagement of our private sector in these processes.

Another question she posted towards the presenters and coastal field managers present in the room was on how to actually mainstream or harmonize the different plans and priorities, and if they utilize any practical tools for it.

Ms. Maaño raised the idea that perhaps all the learnings coming from these initiatives should be translated into a bigger policy framework or some sort of a national road map so that continuous support can be given towards the sustainable management of our coastal resources. She says that their office could also make use of the learnings from these to develop practical approaches to guide them in making decisions on necessary tradeoffs, such as issues on population management, economic growth and equity.

- 8.3 **Ms. Setyawati**, Deputy Director of Marine Affairs and Fishery, Indonesia Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), noted that there is indeed an issue in the limited funding source and there is much dependence in the local and national fund. Such is also the case in Indonesia.

She pointed that there are a lot of gaps in the financing in the ecosystem and environment sector and she thinks the private and philanthropic sector can fill in this gap.

She raised the question to the group on what should be the strategy to tap the philanthropic and private funds.

Ms. Setyawati also expressed her appreciation for Rare for all its work in Indonesia.

- 8.4 **Susana Siar**, Fishery and Aquaculture Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), raised the idea regarding the impact of the management measures where there are winners and losers and asks how management measures will impact different stakeholders. Stakeholders not just from the harvesting part but also from the other stages of the fish supply chain. She mentioned that there are different levels of power within the different stakeholders and some may hold more power than others.

Ms. Siar also pointed that we need to understand the human dimension in all these such as: sex disaggregated data, working condition and access to basic services. With regards to the management measures, she raised the question if there are some kind of social protection for the communities during closed seasons for fishing. She mentioned that unemployment benefits are a scheme present in other countries for licensed fishers.

Discussion:

- 8.5 **GIZ representative** asked as question to Director Alvina on how does it work on the example of the water investments from the BLGF that require long term investment that cannot be easily monitored and are hardly visible to the electorate?

Director Alvina said they use a carrot and stick approach, in which they place performance-based incentives which can be reinforced with the importance of coastal management and environmental protection and on the stick side, take to task LGU that are negligent. This can be explored further by discussing with appropriate agencies.

9. MOU SIGNING

9.1 The last part of the session was led by Rare Philippines' Director Paolo Domondon for the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Rare and BLGF, and announcement of upcoming roundtable with coastal municipalities. The Rare and BLGF signed a partnership to assist coastal LGUs in accessing and managing financing for the LGUs' CFRM projects. The partnership also entails helping build the capacity of LGUs to access financing, identifying various options and sources of financing and building other mechanisms for financing.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Overall, the session has achieved its goal to build a greater appreciation for the importance of coastal fisheries, foster interests in aligning and consolidating resources across government, NGO, and private sector as a means of transforming coastal communities.

10.2 Rare recommendation is a call to participate a roundtable discussion it is hosting in 2019 to further tackle solutions that work in addressing major issues in coastal fisheries. Topics for the roundtable discussion will range from: sustainable financing, marine tenure, behavior change, collaboration and partnerships. This will be a multistakeholder discussion with the hopes of producing 1 or more of the following: policy paper on identified issues, knowledge management platform, research agenda, or forming of a coalition.

**ANNEX 1
SESSION PROGRAM**

EAS PARTNERSHIP HUB
Program
8/28/18

Track 4: Biodiversity and Coastal Management

Proposed schedule: November 28, 2018 (2-hour session)
Convener: Rare, Inc. Philippines and Indonesia
Session Title: **Transforming Coastal Communities, Securing Futures**

Objectives/Short Description: This session will focus on coastal fisheries, which are often undervalued and under-resourced, yet critical to food security, the livelihood of millions and national economies, as well as integral to marine biodiversity. Speakers will discuss issues such as the lack of data, securing preference for small-scale fishers, governance and financing at provincial or regional scales, and will tackle the opportunities presented by community-focused management approaches and partnerships taken to scale.

Its goal is to build a greater appreciation for the importance of coastal fisheries, interest in aligning and consolidating resources across government, NGO, and private sector.

Session length: 2 hours

Activities:

Time	Session Title	Leads (Facilitators, presenters, hosts, etc.)
5 mins	[Welcoming] Overview and Presentation of Objectives	Rocky Sanchez Tirona , VP Rare Philippines
15 mins	[Context Setting] The 3 Pillars of Sustainable Coastal Fisheries Management	

20 mins	[Presentation] Fisheries Management at the Right Scales: Making EAFM in Fishery Management Areas stick through community-based management	Nygiel Armada , Chief of Party, USAID FISHRIGHT
5 mins	[Video] Measuring small scale fisheries in Myanmar (OurFish video)	Rocky Sanchez Tirona , VP Rare Philippines
20 mins	[Presentation] Case Study of Dampier Strait in Indonesia: Aligning rights-based management policy with governance at a provincial scale	Taufiq Alimi , VP Rare Indonesia
20 mins	[Presentation] Opportunities for coastal fisheries financing at different scales	Mayor Gerardo P. Valmayor – City Mayor, San Carlos City, Negros Occidental Nino Raymond B. Alvina , Executive Director, Department of Finance (DOF) of the Philippines, Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)
20 mins	Panel Discussion	Facilitator: Rocky Sanchez Tirona , VP Rare Philippines Reactors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maria Aimee Sobrevega, Focal Person for Visayan Sea, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) Region 6, Department of Agriculture of the Philippines • Ms. Desiree Eve R. Maaño, Section Chief in the Coastal and Marine Division, Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines • Ms. Setyawati, Deputy Director of Marine Affairs and Fishery, Indonesia Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susana Siar, Fishery and Aquaculture Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
15 mins	Action Planning and Presentation	Paolo Roberto Domondon , Director for Strategy, Partnerships & Development, Rare Philippines

Session Output

Action Plan for the (Outcome) Roundtable discussion



SDG Outcomes from the session:


Follow up roundtable discussion to be scheduled in 2019 to convene partners from Philippines and/ or Indonesia to assess progress, discuss bright spots, and renew commitment to the following SDG targets:


14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

ANNEX 2
RESOURCE PERSONS

Name	Picture	BIO
Rocky Sanchez Tirona		<p>Rocky Sanchez Tirona is Rare's Vice-President for the Philippines. She is spearheading the implementation of Rare's global initiative, Fish Forever, in the Philippines. She leads a team of 36 staff, who are working with local and national leaders to manage coastal fisheries more sustainably. The Philippines program has worked with almost 90 coastal municipalities since 2010, building capacity in marine governance, enforcement, monitoring, fisheries management and behavior change. She is also leading Rare's work in the Pacific.</p> <p>Prior to Rare, Rocky worked at Grey advertising, leading its social marketing and advocacy communications unit, working on issues like health and family planning, water and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, as well as political and issue-based campaigns. Previous to that, she was an advertising Creative Director for consumer products and services, where she learned the art and science of understanding and persuading different target audiences. She holds a degree in Psychology from the University of the Philippines.</p>
Paolo Roberto Domondon		<p>Paolo Domondon is the Director for Strategy, Partnerships and Development of Rare in the Philippines. Together with the country VP, he helps in the development of strategies to help grow Rare and its mission in the country. He leads the policy and government engagement work, resource mobilization, partnerships and communications.</p>

		<p>Prior to Rare, Paolo was the General Manager of GK1World (Singapore), the regional office of Gawad Kalinga (GK) based in Singapore, and helped grow and establish Gawad Kalinga's presence in several countries in Asia.</p> <p>Paolo has more than 10 years of development work in various sectors. He graduated as the first magna cum laude in B.S. Psychology from De La Salle University and holds a M.A. in Public Administration from the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. He currently serves as a board member of GK1World (Singapore) and the Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting (PPCRV), the biggest accredited citizen's arm of the Commission of Elections.</p>
<p>Gerardo Valmayor</p>		<p>GERARDO P. VALMAYOR JR San Carlos City, Negros Occidental Philippines SP MEMBER - 1995-1998, 2001-2004 CITY VICE MAYOR – 2004-2010 CITY MAYOR – 2010-2013, 2013-2016, 2016 – PRESENT</p> <p>He was born and raised in the City of San Carlos, Province of Negros Occidental. He is a simple young man with a big dreams and an equally big heart. He dreams and works only for the good welfare and prosperity of the People of his beloved City of San Carlos. He envisions this city as a future nirvana, with the most unique blend of economic enterprise, environment friendly and intellectual dynamism within a rural setting. He works hard and pushes resolutely for the right reforms to achieve all these. With him at the helm, it can only be a rewarding sail, and it is with unassuming pride that the City of San Carlos has reaped various international and national awards. Recently, the city was awarded as ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC), Top</p>

		<p>100 Sustainable Destinations in 2018, ASEAN Clean Tourist City Award and for the 5th time awarded for Seal of Good Local Governance. He is a licensed Mechanical Engineer and earned his Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering (BSME) Degree at DLSU-Manila</p>
<p>Nino Raymond Alvina</p>		<p>Niño Raymond B. Alvina is the Executive Director of the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), an agency of the Department of Finance (DOF) overseeing the revenue operations of all local governments in the Philippines. Before this assignment in 2016, he was the Director in charge of local treasury and assessment operations, capacity building, and special projects of BLGF. From 2013 to 2015, he assisted the DOF's Fiscal Intelligence Unit to develop programs for BLGF and establish data analytics on local finance. Earlier, he worked on property valuation and taxation reforms under the Second Land Administration and Management Program, supported by World Bank and AusAID, from 2007 to 2012, in various areas of project management, policy development, legislative advocacy, training, IEC, and assisted in publishing and disseminating best practices in local fiscal management from 2005 to 2006. He earned his bachelor's degree from the National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG) of the University of the Philippines, Diliman, and completed his Executive Program in Local Fiscal Decentralization and Local Government Financial Management (PFD) from the Sanford School of Public Policy, Duke University, North Carolina, USA.</p>

Nygiel Armada



Nygiel Armada has a Hydrobiology and Fisheries Science graduate degree from Hamburg University and has now over 35 years of experience in fisheries resources management. He was a faculty member of the College of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (CFOS) of the University of the Philippines Visayas for over 25 years and taught courses in fish population dynamics, biostatistics, and marine ecology. He did stock assessment work in Ivory Coast in Africa and fisheries resource and ecological assessment studies of various fishing grounds in the Philippines. He was involved in various fisheries resources management work in the country and in neighboring Asian countries for various projects of the ADB, World Bank, GTZ, UNDP, CIDA, ICLARM, WWF, UNEP/GEF, and PEMSEA. He is the senior advisor of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) for the country's National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). He served as regional expert on fish refugia of the UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project as well as the specialist on ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). He was the fisheries management advisor of Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, and the Chief of Party (COP) of the Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project, both USAID-funded projects to improve the management of important coastal and marine resources and associated ecosystems in the Philippines. He is currently the COP of the Fish Right Program, also a USAID-funded program designed to address biodiversity threats, improve marine ecosystems governance, and increase biomass in selected areas of the country.

Maria
Aimee
Sobrevega



Maria Aimee A. Sobrevega is a Supervising Research Specialist from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Regional Office (BFAR) VI, Iloilo City. She is the Visayan Sea Focal Person who is tasked to ensure that the project activities implemented are consistent with the Visayan Sea Management Framework covering 3 regions, 5 provinces and 33 local government units. She leads the mainstreaming of Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in the provinces of Western Visayas by providing technical assistance in planning and implementation, alliance building and strengthening, compliance promotion and fishery law enforcement and Marine Protected Area (MPA) network establishment. She likewise supports jumpstarting EAFM in the region thru BFAR's banner program, the *Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan (MMK)* Program. The MMK or the Search for Outstanding Coastal Community aims to recognize outstanding initiatives and contributions of coastal municipalities/cities to sustainable fisheries development.

Prior to BFAR, she worked as the Site Manager of Southern Negros Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) for the USAID Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project and Coastal Fisheries Resources Management Adviser under the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – Environment and Rural Development (EnRD) Programme in Region 8.


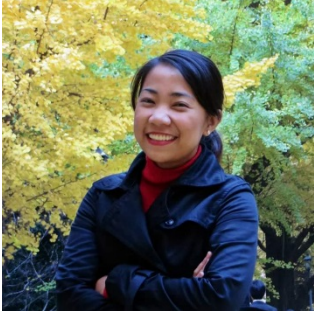
She holds a degree in Fisheries from the University of the Philippines in the Visayas and a Diploma in Environment and Natural Resources Management from the University of the Philippines Open University.


Taufiq Alimi



Taufiq Alimi was trained as nuclear engineer, and further studied environmental economics. He has found his main interest in environment. With the Center for Policy and Strategy Studies he researched environmental aspects of Indonesian economic policies; economic inequality impact of nuclear power plant construction in Indonesia, impact of environmental disclosure to stock price in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Taufiq continued his passion on environment by directing training program on sustainable development with Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD). He facilitated training sessions in University of New Hampshire in Durham New Hampshire, Imperial College in London, and other LEAD International Training Sessions in Armenia, Brazil, Canada, Pakistan, Mexico, and Russia. With this institution Taufiq developed tools for assessment of social carrying capacity for sustaining development.

Taufiq took over the position of the Executive Director of the Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute in 2005-2009. The Institute developed standards for sustainable forest management certification. Through the Institute, Taufiq led the development of Indonesian Timber Legality Verification System, a backbone system that is recognized by European Union and integral part of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between Indonesia and European Union. This position brought Taufiq to become member of the National Forestry Council, and was elected to become its Chairperson in 2009-2010. Taufiq joined Clinton Foundation in 2010-2011 to manage Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI) Forestry in Indonesia to help development of 750,000 hectares of forest carbon project throughout Indonesia. On March 28, 2011 he joined Rare to become

		<p>Rare Vice President for Indonesia. He manages the entire Indonesian operation and together with Rare leadership team brings Fish Forever to live. Fish Forever ambitious goal is to bring solution of creation of TURF-Reserve for relevant coastal waters across over 200 districts in Indonesia. He is now learning Blended Finance to foster adoption of right based fishery management at wider scale.</p>
<p>Ms. Setyawati</p>		<p>Setyawati is Deputy Director for Marine and Coastal Governance in Directorate for Marine and Fisheries, Ministry of National Development Planning of Government of Indonesia since 2014. Her duties are to support formulation of national development plan, medium term plan or annual government plan, particularly for marine and coastal development. She has been working in the Ministry since 2003. She holds a undergraduate degree in civil engineering from University of Sebelas Maret Indonesia, and master degree in Natural Resource Economics from the University of Queensland, Australia.</p>
<p>Ms. Desiree Eve R. Maaño</p>		<p>A biologist and an advocate for ocean conservation, Ms. Desiree Eve R. Maaño is currently serving in the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau as one of the Section Chiefs in the Coastal and Marine Division. One of her tasks is to provide technical support to the Bureau on the management of coastal and marine environment and biodiversity conservation in terms of program planning and implementation, and drafting of technical guidelines and policy recommendations. She also currently leads the Philippine Rise and West Philippine Sea coordination meetings and serves as the focal person of BMB on the series of international negotiations on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction. She completed her Bachelor's Degree in Biology specializing in Ecology at the</p>

		<p>University of the Philippines Los Banos, and Master's of Engineering in Environmental Studies Degree from the University of Tokyo, Japan.</p>
<p>Susana V. Siar</p>		<p>Susana V. Siar is a Fishery and Aquaculture Officer at the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Bangkok, Thailand. She has been working in the field of fisheries and aquaculture since 1989. Before joining FAO in 2005, she worked briefly with the WorldFish Center in Penang, Malaysia, and before that, was with the Aquaculture Department of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center in Tigbauan, Iloilo. She holds a BSc in Human Ecology and MSc in Rural Sociology from the University of the Philippines at Los Baños and a PhD in Geography from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. Her areas of work include stakeholder participation in the management of fishing harbours and landing sites, strengthening fisherfolk organizations, fisheries co-management, gender in fisheries and aquaculture, and reducing bycatch and discards.</p>