



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
AND FOOD SECURITY



**Workshop on Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System Design and
Development based on Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM)
25-26 June 2019 / Dili, Timor Leste**

Philippines

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Outline



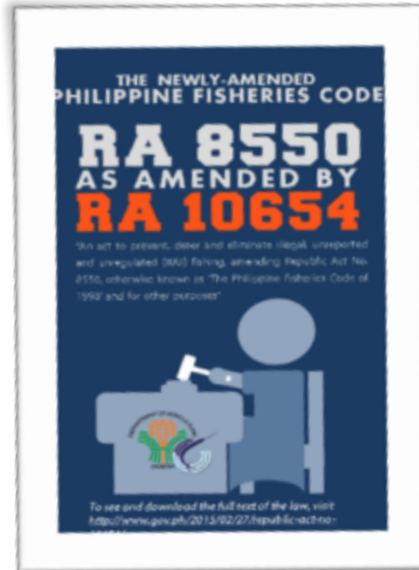
- I. Legal basis
- II. FAO 263
- III. BAC 251
- IV. Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan for
the Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea
- V. Philippine eCDTS development



CHAPTER I DECLARATION OF POLICY AND DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.—It is hereby declared the policy of the State:

f. to adopt the precautionary principle and manage fishery and aquatic resources, in a manner consistent with the concept of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management in specific natural fishery management areas, appropriately supported by research, technical services and guidance provided by the State(aa); and,



Sec. 4. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Code, the following terms and phrases shall mean as follows:

38. *Fishery Management Areas*– a bay, gulf, lake or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes.

39. *Fishery Operator*– one who owns and provides the means including land, labor, capital, fishing gears, and vessels, but does not personally, engage in fishery.

40. *Fishery Refuge and Sanctuaries*– a designated area where fishing or other forms of activities which may damage the ecosystem of the area is prohibited and human access may be restricted



SEC. 7. Access to Fishery Resources. – The Department shall issue such number of licenses and permits for the conduct of fishery activities subject to harvest control rules and reference points as determined by scientific studies or best available evidence. Preference shall be given to resource users in the local communities adjacent or nearest to the municipal waters.
(aa)

Rule 7.1. Determination of Number of licenses. – *The number of licenses and permits for the conduct of fishery activities shall be determined in accordance with Rule 65.2 and the reference points and harvest control rules to be established under Section 8 of this Code.*

Rule 7.2. National Fishing Vessel Registry. – *Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this IRR, the DA-BFAR shall complete the registry of all Philippine flagged commercial fishing vessels, gears, and areas of operation; Provided, that the LGUs shall furnish DA-BFAR and the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) the list of registered and licensed municipal fishing vessels pursuant to Executive Order No. 305, Series of 2004.*

Rule 7.3. Application of Preference. – *Upon the determination of the carrying capacity of the fishery management area, and the number of fishing licenses that may be issued therein, resource users of local communities nearest or adjacent to the fishing area shall have preference in the issuance of licenses over resources users of other communities, but not to the exclusion of the latter, except when otherwise required by the harvest control rules.*

THE NEWLY-AMENDED
PHILIPPINE FISHERIES CODE

RA 8550 AS AMENDED BY RA 10654

To act to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, amending Republic Act No. 8550, otherwise known as "The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1999" and for other purposes.



To see and download the full text of the law, visit
<http://www.gov.ph/2015/02/27/repub-act-10654>

SEC.8. Harvest Control Rules and Reference Points. – The Secretary may establish reference points and harvest control rules in a fishery management area or for a fishery; *Provided, however,* That in municipal waters and fishery management areas, and waters under the jurisdiction of special agencies, Harvest Control Rules and Reference Points may be established upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agency and the concerned LGU in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes. (aa)

Rule 8.1. Reference Points.– Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this IRR, the DA-BFAR shall determine the Target Reference Points (TRP) and the Limit Reference Points (LRP), and the Harvest Control Rules (HCR) to achieve TRP and to avoid LRP in all fishing grounds or fishery management areas, based on the results of national stock assessments, the precautionary principle and the process stated in Rule 65.2, among others.

Rule 8.2. Harvest Control Rules for Limit Reference Points. – Once the LRP is reached, the following HCR shall be implemented after compliance with Rule 65.2:

- a) **Limitation on fishing effort.** – The fishing effort per fishing ground or fishery management area shall be maintained at existing levels and no additional new licenses shall be issued;
- b) **Determination of priority access for renewal of licenses.** – Licensees of CFVL who have been timely and consistently submitting catch reports shall have priority



SEC. 9. Establishment of Closed Season. – The Secretary may declare, through public notice in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation or in public service announcements, whichever is applicable, at least (5) days before the declaration, a closed season in any or all Philippine waters outside the boundary of municipal waters and in bays, for conservation and ecological purposes. The Secretary may include waters under the jurisdiction of special agencies, municipal waters and bays, and/or other areas reserved for the use of the municipal fisherfolk in the areas to be covered by closed season: *Provided, however,* That this shall be done only upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agency and the concerned LGU and FARMC: *Provided, further,* That in municipal waters, **fishery management areas** and other areas reserved for the use of the municipal fisherfolk, closed season may be established by the concerned LGU in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes. The FARMCs may also recommend the establishment of closed seasons in municipal waters, fisheries management and other areas reserved for the use of municipal fisherfolk.

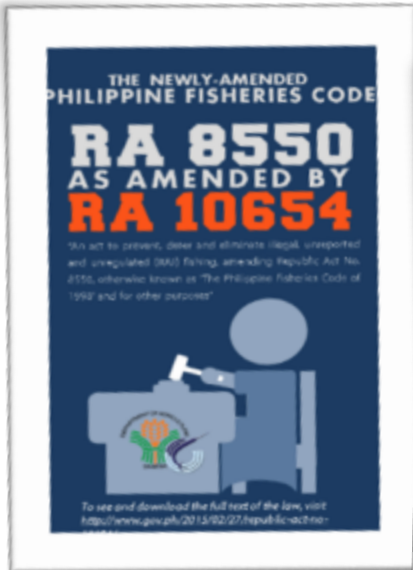
Rule 9.1. Establishment of Closed Season. – *The DA-BFAR may issue regulations declaring a closed season in areas where no closed season exists in accordance with Rule 65.2. An assessment may be undertaken upon the expiration of the closed season to determine its impact on the resource and for the adjustment of HCR.*

Rule 9.2. Closed Season in Municipal Waters and Areas Under the Jurisdiction of Special Agencies. – *A closed season may be established in municipal waters, **fishery management areas**, or areas under the jurisdiction of special agencies, upon concurrence of the LGUs or the special agency and in accordance with Rule 65.2.*



Rule 16.5. Integrated Fisheries Ordinance. – Concerned city/municipal governments, bordering **Fishery Management Areas (FMA)**, shall enact **Integrated Fisheries Ordinances** for the management of contiguous fishery areas. **The management shall not be based on political subdivisions of municipal waters but on the policy objectives of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management of single resource systems.** For this purpose, the municipal/city governments shall ensure the implementation of Sec. 76 of this Code on IFARMCs.

Rule 16.6. Color Coding and Marking System. – The city/municipal governments shall be guided by the implementing rules and regulations of E.O. No. 305, Series of 2004, in the registration, color coding, and marking of municipal fishing vessels.



SEC. 23. Limited Entry Into Overfished Areas. –Whenever it is determined by the LGUS and the Department that a municipal water is overfished based on available data or information or in danger of being overfished, and that there is a need to regenerate the fishery resources in that water, the LGU shall prohibit or limit fishery activities in the said waters.

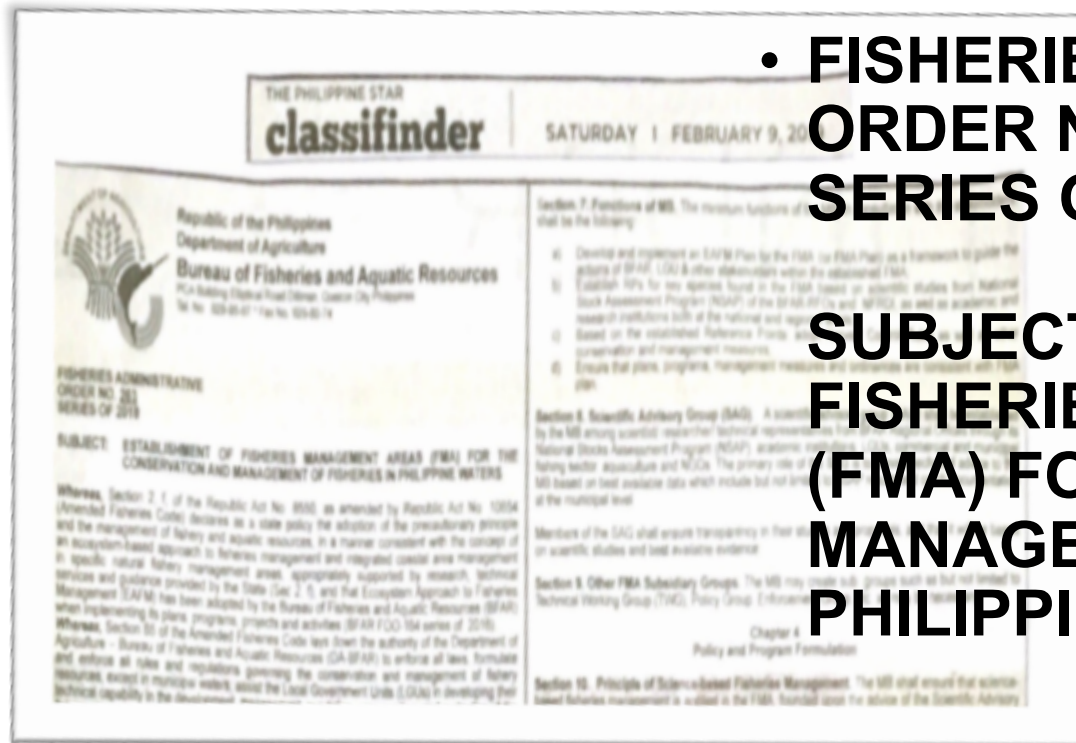
Rule 23.1. Implementation. – *This Section shall be implemented in accordance with the HCR and Reference Points to be established in municipal waters and fishery management areas.*

SEC. 24. Support to Municipal Fisherfolk.– The Department and the LGUs shall provide support to municipal fisherfolk through appropriate technology and research, credit, production and marketing assistance and other services such as, but not limited to training for additional/supplementary livelihood.

Rule 24.1. Technology Transfer and Verification Studies. –*The DA-BFAR, in collaboration with LGUs and other agencies, shall transfer to municipal fisherfolk, technologies in aquaculture, post-harvest, fishing, and other aspects of fisheries management, through training and extension in BFAR's fisheries demonstration farms, National Fisheries*



- **FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 263 SERIES OF 2019**



SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS (FMA) FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES IN PHILIPPINE WATERS

Section 19. Implementation of Market and other Trade-Related Measures

- Market and other relevant measures may be adopted by the FMA to ensure that only fishery products harvested in accordance with the management policies and plans adopted by the FMA to enter the market.

BFAR Administrative Circular 251 (2014)

Establishes a traceability system for wild-caught and farmed fish and other aquatic products

- For wild caught
 - Fishing boats
 - Landings
 - Buying stations
 - Auction markets
 - processing plants, cold storage
 - Transporters, warehouses
 - Traders, shippers, wholesalers
 - Distributors, retailers



BFAR Administrative Circular 251 (2014)

Establishes a traceability system for wild-caught and farmed fish and other aquatic products

- For aquaculture
 - Fish feed producers
 - Hatcheries and breeders
 - Wild fry suppliers
 - Nurseries
 - Aquaculture farms
 - Buying stations
 - Transporters
 - processing plants, cold storage
 - Transporters, warehouses
 - Traders, shippers, wholesalers
 - Distributors, retailers



Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan for the Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea

REGION 12, PHILIPPINES



**Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan for the
Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea**

REGION 12, PHILIPPINES

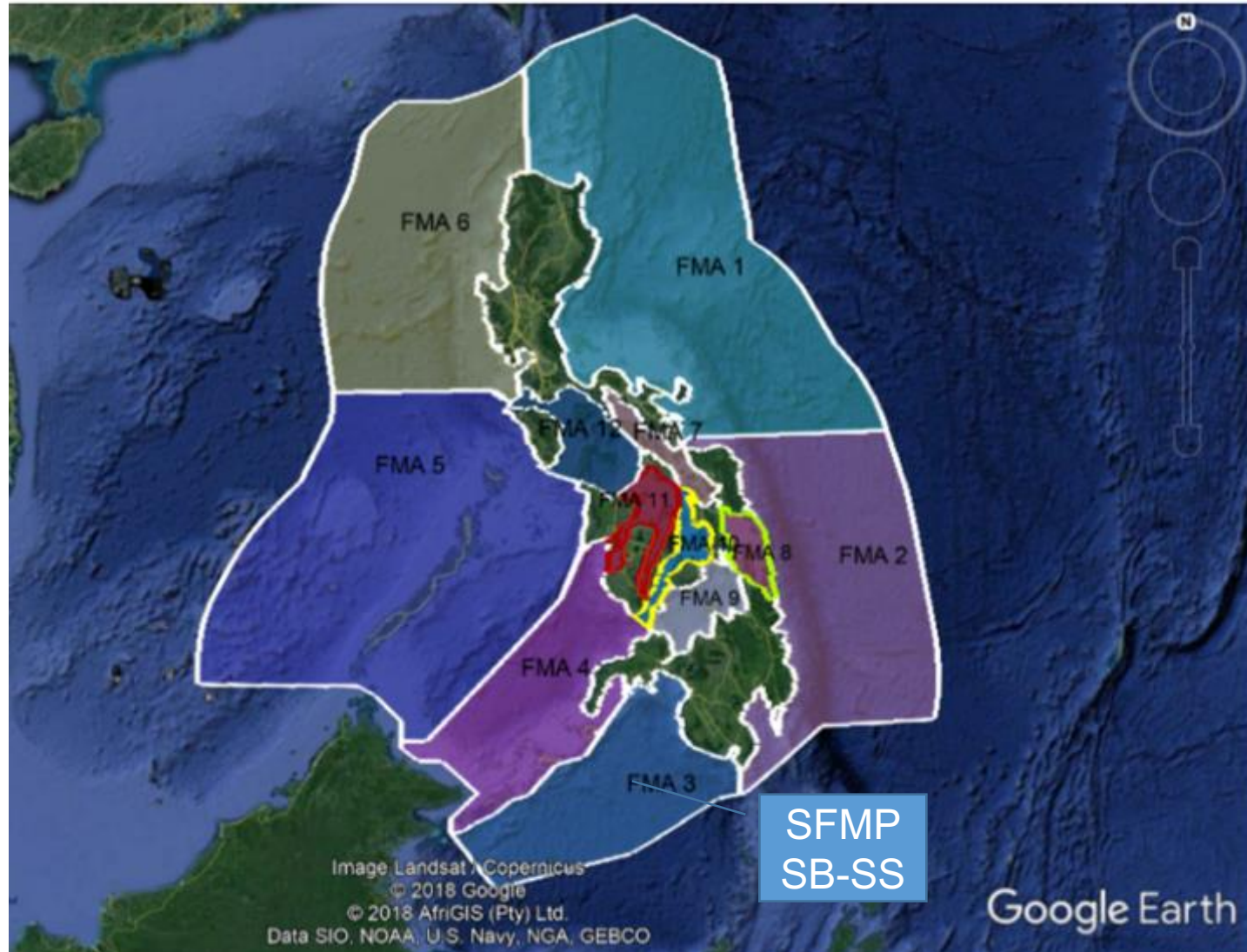
SUBMITTED BY THE USAID OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP



Sustainable Fisheries Management Plan for the Sarangani Bay and Sulawesi Sea

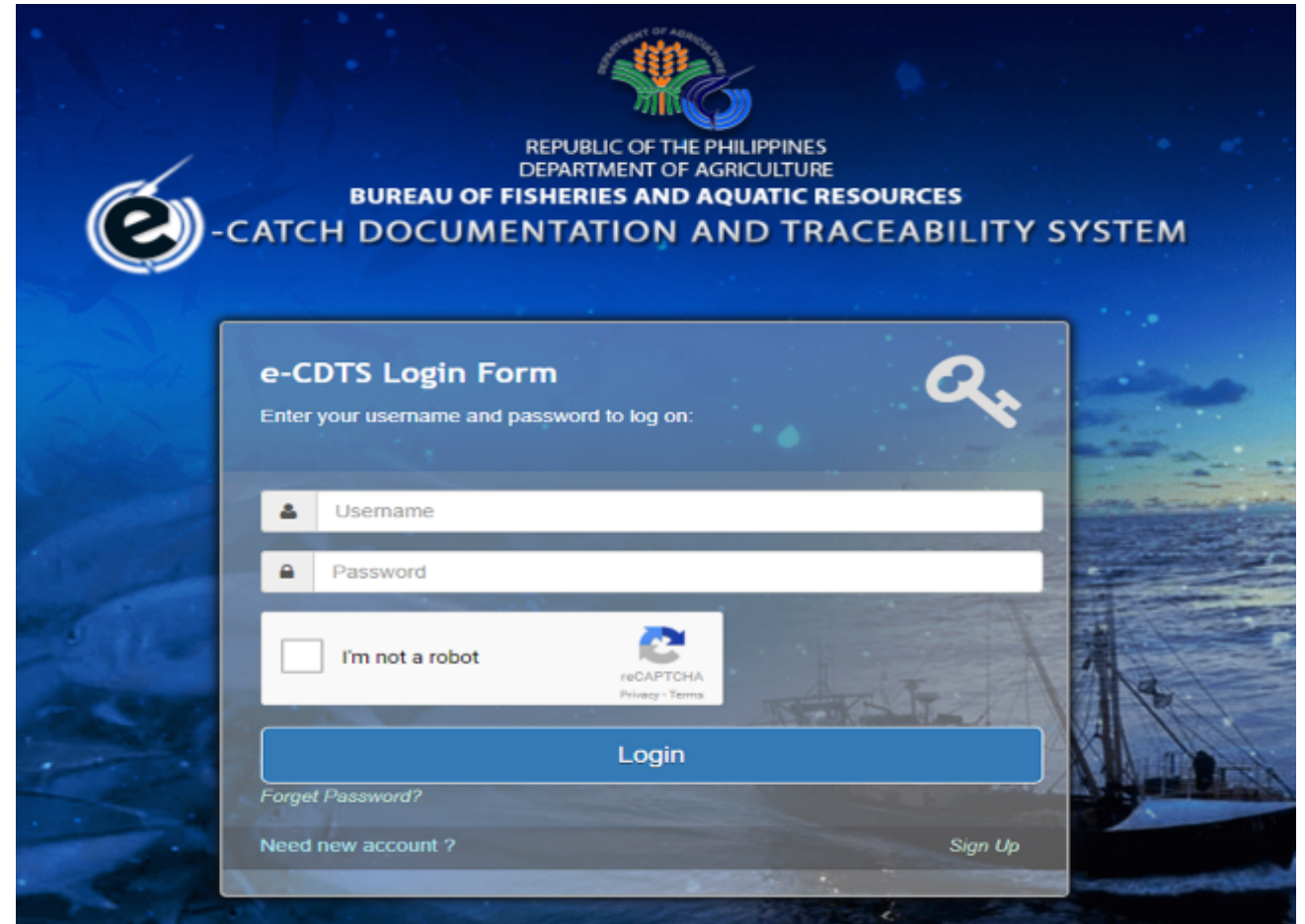
- The is an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan for Sarangani Bay and parts of the Sulawesi Sea
- includes the provinces of South Cotabato, Sarangani, and Sultan Kudarat, including Cotabato City and General Santos City (SOCCSKARGEN)—also known as Region 12 in the Philippines' 16 administrative regions.
- intended to provide a framework for fisheries management within the Sarangani Bay-Sulawesi corridor for adoption and implementation by relevant governmental agencies, local government units, non-governmental partners, academic and research institutions, and the fishing industry sector that altogether will benefit from effective fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in SOCCSKSARGEN and other regions of the Philippines.





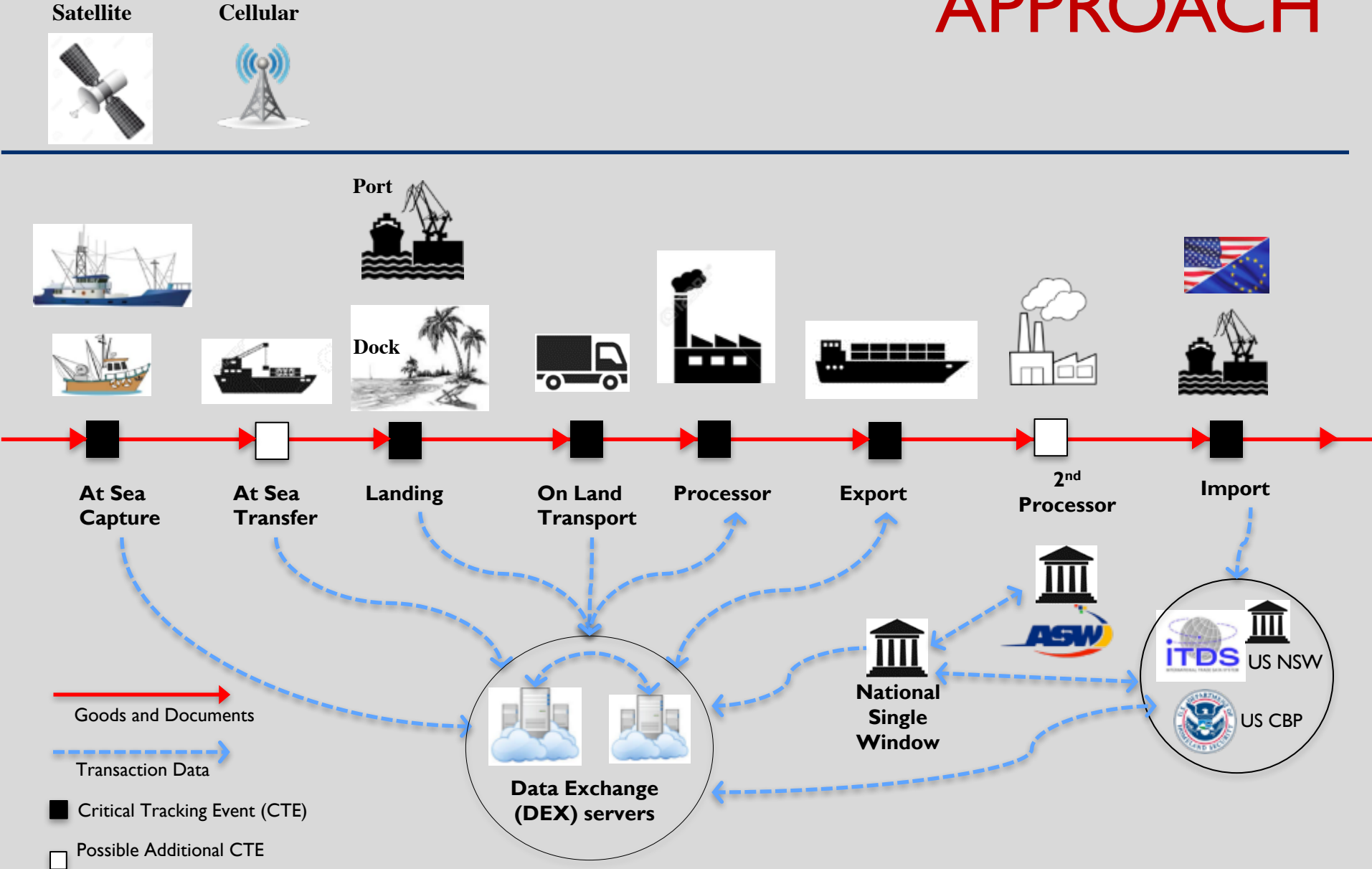
Philippines eCDTS Development

Development of electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability System (eCDTS) – to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF)



The screenshot displays the login interface for the e-CDTS system. At the top, the logo of the Department of Agriculture, Republic of the Philippines, is shown alongside the text "BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES" and "e-CATCH DOCUMENTATION AND TRACEABILITY SYSTEM". The main heading is "e-CDTS Login Form", accompanied by a key icon. Below this, a prompt reads "Enter your username and password to log on:". The form includes two input fields: "Username" and "Password". A reCAPTCHA verification box is present, featuring the text "I'm not a robot" and a checkbox. A blue "Login" button is positioned below the input fields. At the bottom of the form, there are links for "Forget Password?" and "Need new account ? Sign Up". The background of the interface is a dark blue image of a fishing boat on the water.

APPROACH



Key Data Elements (KDEs) of 2 Application used in Philippines

PURSE SEINE / HANDLINE COMMERCIAL

BFAR eCDTS

KDEs:

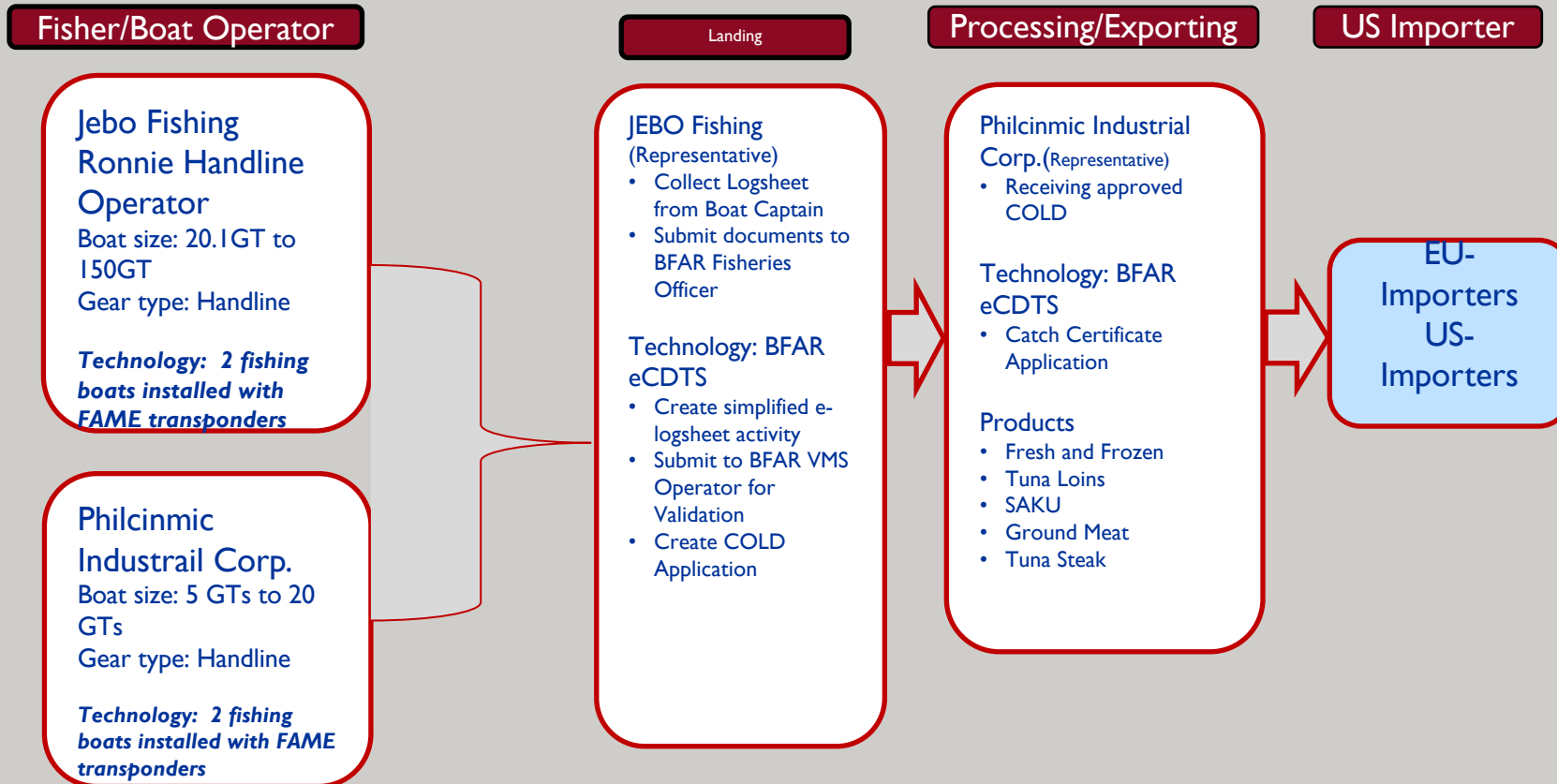
- Name of supplier
- Name of Captain
- Name of vessel
- Vessel registration number
- Fishing license number
- Fishing Ground
- Species
- Verified weight landed
- Buyer
- Buying date
- Delivery date

HANDLINE SMALL SCALE / SMALL- SCALE COMMERCIAL

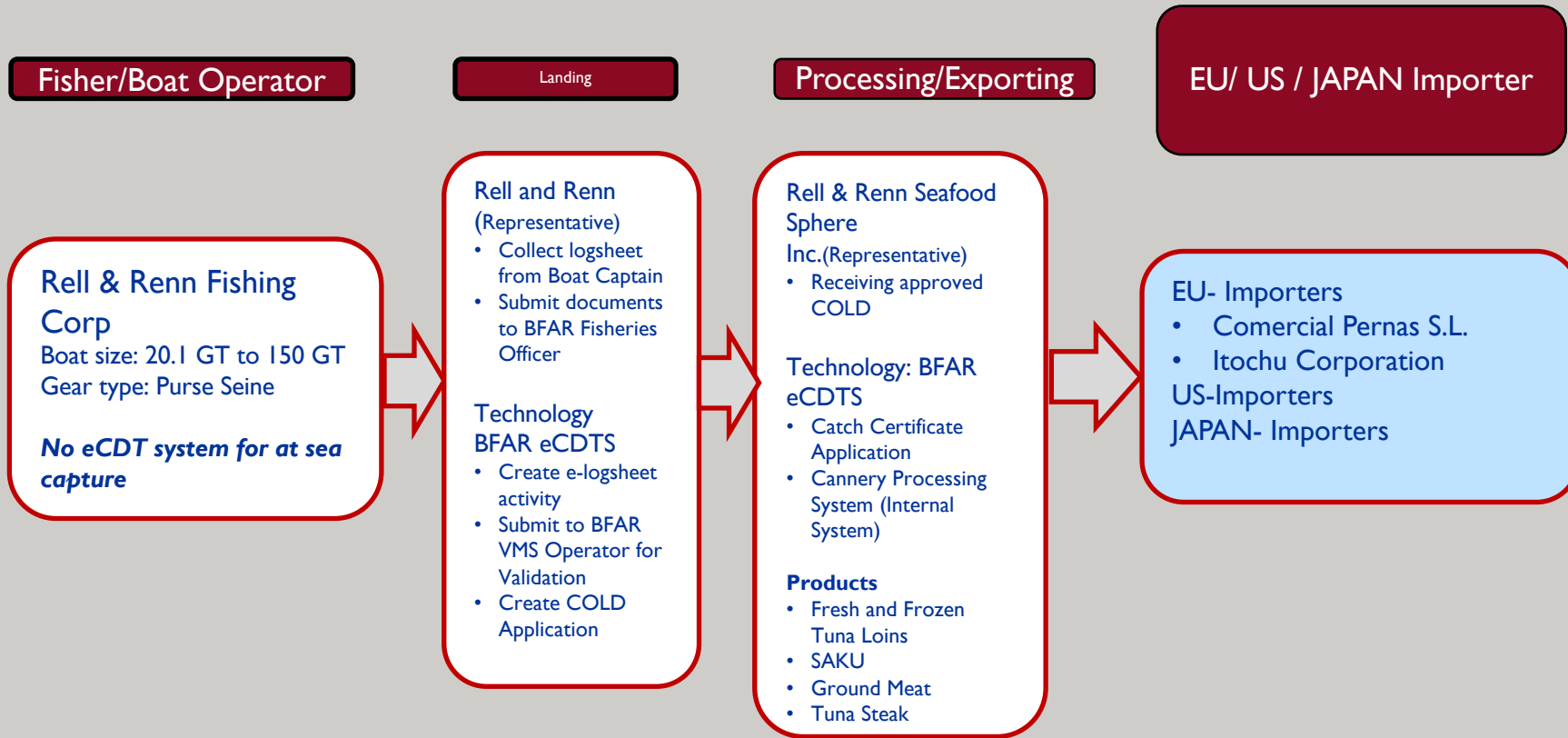
FAME (2-way communication VMS) KDEs:

- **Vessel Name**
- **Fishing License Number**
- Weight
- Gear Type,
- **Boat license**
- **Fishermen license**
- Catch GPS coordinate
- Trip start and end date,
- Species (main catch , by catch)
- Weight
- **FAD? Yes or No**

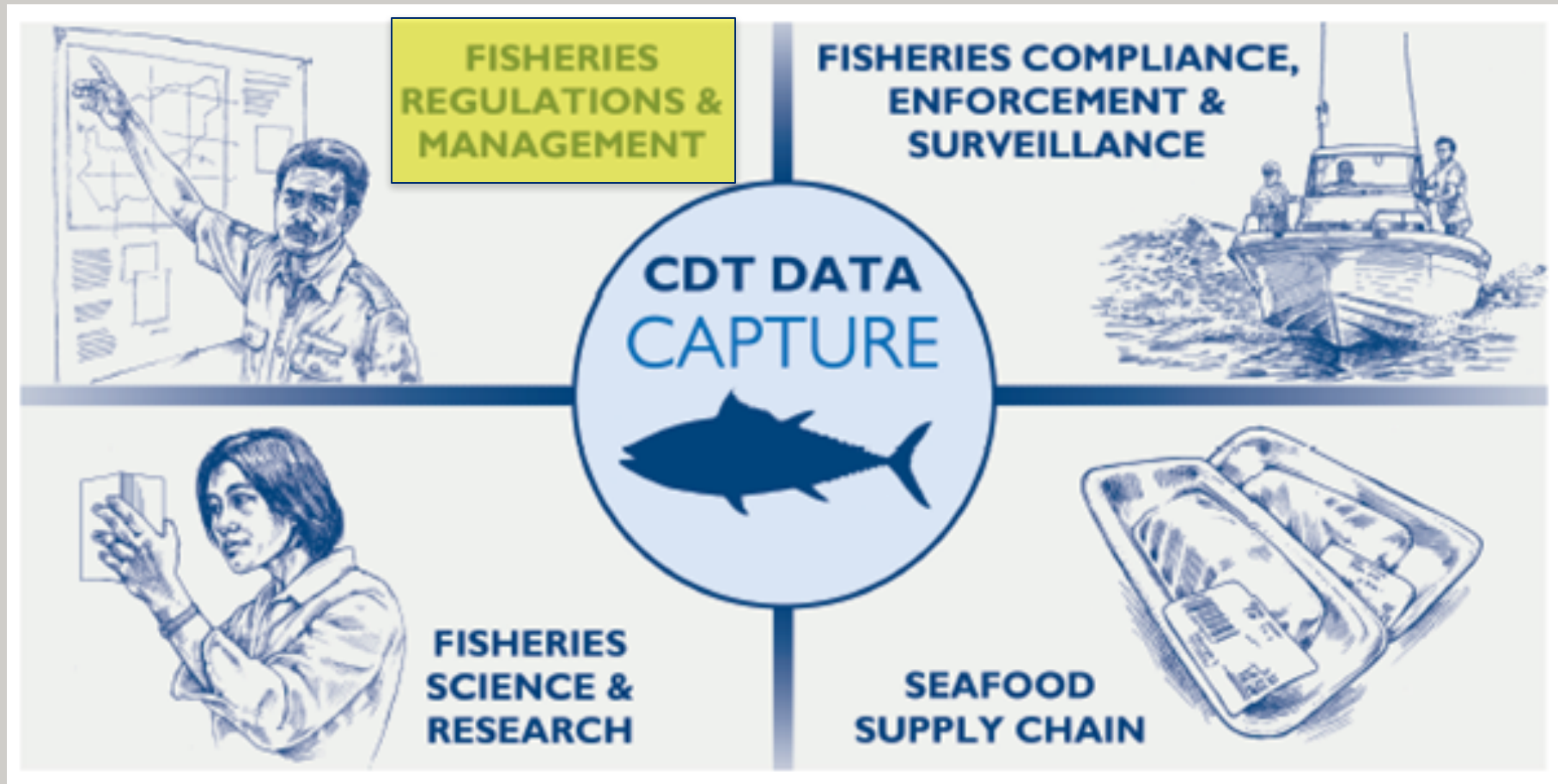
Example Chain: JEBO Fishing / Municipal Fisheries / PhilCinmic Industrial Corp. (Non-Vertically Integrated)



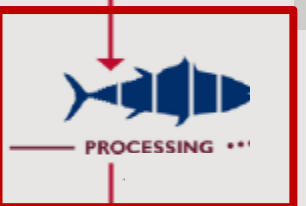
Example Chain 2: Rell and Renn Fishing / Rell & Renn Seafood Sphere Inc. (Vertically Integrated)



Applications of CDT



eCDT TECHNOLOGY



BFAR eCDTS
from “point of
catch” to
“export” (mobile
app and web)



- 13 Fishing and Processing companies actively engaged as First Movers in the

eCDT TECHNOLOGY



LANDING



PROCESSING



EXPORT



IMPORT

“FAME”
Small-Scale
Vessel
Transponders
(PH)



IN THE PHILIPPINES

FAME –

- 30 transponders installed in 24 municipal boats (<3 GT) and in 6 small scale commercial boats (3.1-20 GT).
- NFC cards provided to tag tuna from point of catch to fish landing.
- Testing underway, with frequent adjustments being made to technology and user support models.



IN THE PHILIPPINES

FAME –

- Municipal fisheries partners are members of the Alliance of Tuna Handliners in General Santos and Sarangani Province.
- Interconnectivity with BFAR system is under discussion to complete traceability from bait to plate.



IN THE PHILIPPINES

BFAR eCDTS

- 13 First Movers from small scale commercial and medium commercial fisheries
- BFAR eCDTS functionality has already been tested
- User acceptance of the eCDT system has already been conducted

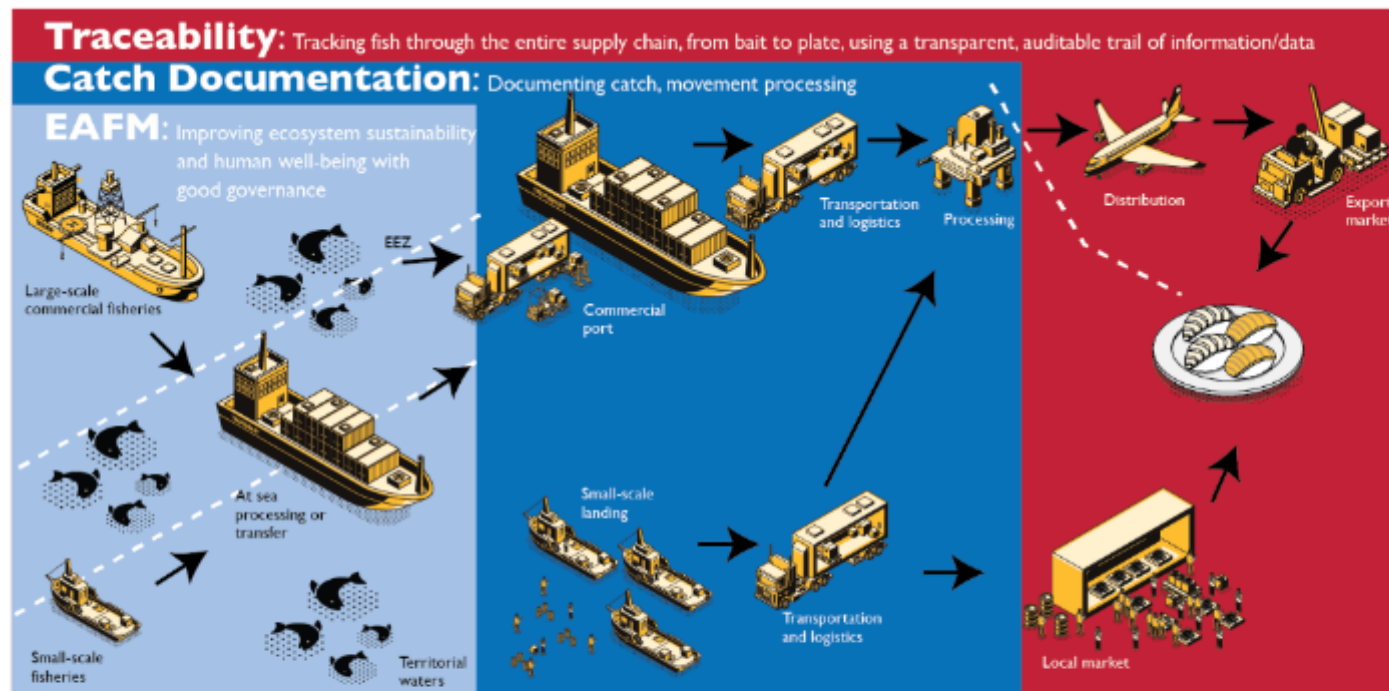


IMPACTS OF BFAR eCDTS

- **Two (2) Technologies developed in the Philippines**
- **About 24 metric tons of tuna exported using BFAR eCDTS system**

Linkages of eCDT Data and EAFM Planning

eCDT data can be leveraged to support fisheries management, linking EAFM and seafood traceability initiatives.



↑ Ongoing Stakeholder Engagement:
Local and National Governments
Regional Organizations
NGOs
Donors
Private Sector ↑

LESSONS LEARNED

eCDT TECHNOLOGY –

- **“One size fits all”** solutions can be challenging to implement and ineffective – systems must be **interoperable and accessible**.
- eCDT systems should be **built upon the strengths of existing CDT protocols**.
- Critical for support from **strong enforcement** (including validation and verification) among government agencies and a **clear** (private sector) **business model**.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT –

- Effective fisheries management plans should **incorporate and be backed by eCDT systems**, in concert with other management measures.
- The use of eCDT data for **informing fisheries management** is relatively new, thus it requires the development of new tools, methodologies, and software.

LESSONS LEARNED

PARTNERSHIPS –

- **The most successful partnerships are formed between multiple parties** (i.e. private sector, government, and local community groups).
- **Periodic partnership reviews and evaluation** can optimize existing partnerships and identify new opportunities to support priorities.

HUMAN WELFARE –

- **Human welfare and gender have become key considerations for traceability**, including the roles of women and men, their working conditions, policies, business environments, and markets.
- eCDT systems can be a **valuable human welfare tool**.
- If developed holistically, **eCDT can enable valuable human welfare-related functions**, including non-compliance and abuse alerts.

TERIMA KASIH - MARAMING SALAMAT TANK IU- OBRIGADO TAGIO TUMAS

