

# The FiSh (Fisherfolks’ Shelter) for Stewards

Framework for the Implementing Guidelines of Section 108 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (RA 8550) and the Fisherfolk Settlements Program of BFAR-DA.

## 1.0 Introduction

### Background

The Philippine seas is the source of food and livelihood for millions of Filipinos. The majority of men and women in the country who rely on fisheries for livelihood are found in the municipal fisheries sub-sector. According to the 2002 Census of Fisheries, out of the 1.8 million fishing operators, only 7.8 thousand of this figure are into commercial fishing, while the other 99.6 percent or 1.781 million are municipal fisherfolks.

The Marine and freshwater aquatic resources in the country are experiencing a dramatic decline in fish catch, size and species composition. This situation is undesirably affecting the municipal fisher-folk, being the most vulnerable sub-sector that rely on fisheries resources for their livelihood and daily subsistence. This explains why the fisherfolk sector has remained to have the highest poverty incidence of 41.4 percent, on top of the other basic sectors, between 2003 to 2006.

Table 1. POVERTY INCIDENCE AMONG SECTORS

Sector	Poverty Incidence among population (%)	
	2003	2006
Fishermen	35.0	41.4
Farmers	37.0	37.2
Children	32.7	34.8
Women	24.0	25.1
Youth	19.0	20.8
Senior Citizens	15.1	16.2
Workers in the formal sector and migrant workers	14.6	15.7
Urban Population	11.1	12.5

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board, 2011.

Today, solutions needed to address the problems faced by the fisheries resources and the municipal fisherfolk have become even more challenging. Unsustainable activities, coupled with the effects of the changing climate, continue to plague the fisheries production and coastal habitats. The exposure of the fisherfolk settlements to climate-related disasters and the absence of security to land tenure have mounted a greater risk and adversity to the sector. Robust and holistic management decisions are needed to reverse the trend of decline in the quality of wellbeing of the aquatic ecosystem and the municipal fisherfolk.

### The Fisheries Code of the Philippines

The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (RA 8550), has mandated BFAR-DA (Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources under the Department of Agriculture) to provide for and integrate all the laws pertinent to the development, management and conservation of the fisheries and aquatic resources in the country.

RA 8550 has the overriding objective to:

- 1.1 achieve food security for our country's population;
- 1.2 ensure sustainable development through sound ecological balance;
- 1.3 protection of the quality of the environment.

To be able to attain a sustainable use of the aquatic resources in the country RA 8550 embraces in its goals, the provision of support to the fishery sector primarily the municipal fisherfolk, with the women and the youth. This consists of:

- 1.4 the protection of the rights of the fisherfolk to the use of offshore waters;
- 1.5 preferential use of municipal waters;
- 1.6 utilization of marine and fisheries resources;
- 1.7 programs on poverty alleviation, skills training, supplementary livelihood; and
- 1.8 provision for FFs settlements.

With the enactment of RA 8005 in 1998, an IRR (Implementing Rules and Regulations) was promulgated to prescribe the procedures and guidelines to execute the Law in the same year. However, the said IRR did not include any implementable guidelines for Section 108, nevertheless, has only stated the following:

***“Section 108. Fisherfolk Settlement Areas.*** - *The Department shall establish and create fisherfolk settlement areas in coordination with concerned agencies of the government, where certain areas of the public domain, specifically near the fishing grounds, shall be reserved for the settlement of the municipal fisherfolk. Nothing in this section shall be construed to vest ownership of any resettlement area to a municipal fisherfolk for whom said areas may have been reserved for or had been actually granted to.”; further,*

***“Rule 108.1 Fisherfolk Settlement Areas.*** – *The Department, through BFAR in coordination with Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), DILG and other agencies concerned, shall establish a fisherfolk settlement area that shall be seen in the context of being:*

1. *integrated,*
2. *holistic and self-reliant community; and,*
3. *inclusive of alternative source of income.*

The shelter needs of the municipal fisherfolks around the country were expected to have risen significantly, since 1998. In parallel, given all the factors affecting its ecology, the fisheries and aquatic resources around the country has also dwindled through time.

In 2012, the National Government has recognized the inevitability for Section 108 of RA 8550 to take effect, through the provision of a framework for its implementation.

## **2.0 The Challenges in the Formulation of the Framework for the IRR of Section 108**

The formulation of the framework for the policy guidelines of the IRR was confronted by many challenges. Some of these are the following:

- 2.1 There are very limited land available, near the foreshore, as the identified sites for fisherfolk settlements;
- 2.2 Lands near the foreshore pose climate risks as settlement sites, while many fisherfolks communities are presently situated in these areas;
- 2.3 Majority in the fisheries sector demand for titling, however, lands to be used under Section 108 cannot be titled;
- 2.4 Subsistence fisherfolks and meager earning fisherfolks may differ in their socio-economic state, but they have similar needs for assistance and support as municipal fisherfolks;
- 2.5 There is a concern over the sustainability of a settlement program without expecting any return of financial investment from its beneficiaries;
- 2.6 There is an urgency for resettling municipal fisherfolks, who are presently under the risks of natural hazards; evictions; displacements, however, their capacity to pay and housing requirements or preferences vary;
- 2.7 There are fisherfolk communities located in areas which may pose limitation of access, mobilization and security for housing agencies.
- 2.8 Fisherfolk communities have their own unique culture as a working sector. Local and indigenous cultures should to be considered in the settlement projects, so as not to disorient their traditions and function as fisherfolks;
- 2.9 Private lands that are accessible from the foreshore are more costly;
- 2.10 BFAR-DENR has its technical limitations to implement a housing program, according to its mandate, under Section 108.

### **3.0 The Framework's Response to the Challenges**

The framework recognizes the limitations of Section 108 of RA 8550 in responding to the magnitude and variety of settlement issues faced by the municipal fisherfolks. It also aims to achieve a level of self-reliance among the fisherfolk communities and the local governments, in areas where the assistance from housing agencies may be limited due to the reasons of access and security.

To address the identified major challenges, the following are the general strategies provided by the framework for BFAR-DA's Settlement Program:

- 3.1 Provide various models for housing and mode of tenurial security under the BFAR-DA Settlement Program to be able to manage the availability of land and the scarce resources of the agency, and to cater to the various housing needs of the municipal fisherfolks;
- 3.2 Facilitate an efficient implementation of BFAR's CARMP (coastal and aquatic resources management program) through the housing program, by way of the fisherfolks' concerted conservation activities and sustainable use of coastal and aquatic resources, in a common settlement or village; and
- 3.3 Consider the fisherfolk settlements or villages as the strategic convergence of fisherfolks :
  - 3.3.1 for an organized and systematic implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ecosystem-based CARMP of BFAR-DA around the country; and
  - 3.3.2 for a faster and efficient system of expediting benefits, requirements and approval for

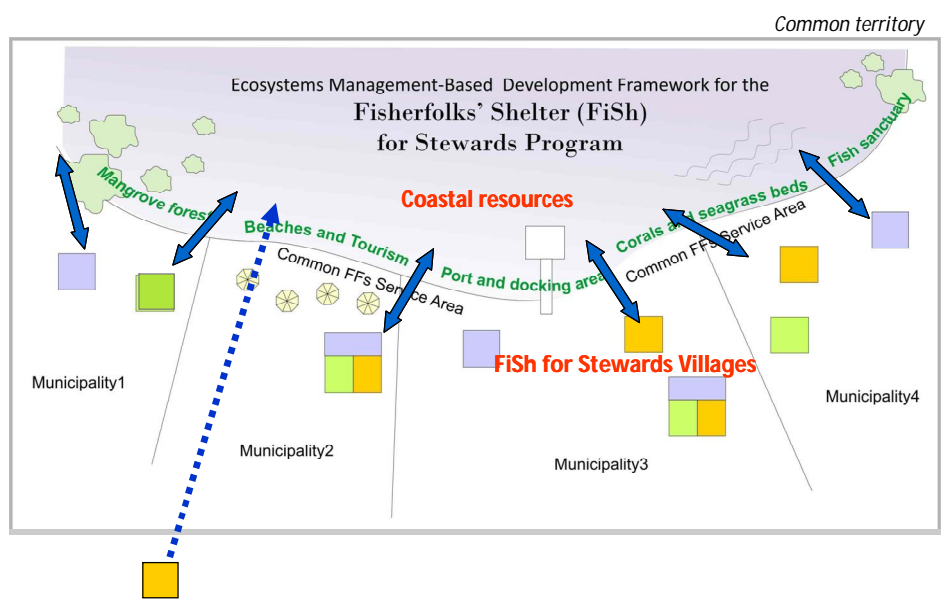
applications which serves like a “one-stop-shop” and a “fast lane” of government agencies’ services.

3.4 Pilot testing of the program to identify and develop:

- 3.4.1 a menu of general core structures;
- 3.4.2 basic site development features;
- 3.4.3 appropriate technologies design and configurations; and
- 3.4.4 modes of construction management and project implementation that are feasible and sensitive to the culture and traditions of fisherfolk villages.

4.0 The Framework for an Ecosystems Management-Based (EM-B) Framework for Settlement Development

The EM-B Framework for the Fisherfolk Shelter for Stewards Program , or the “FiSh for Stewards” Program, is referring to the structure and functions that encompass the relationship of the fisheries and aquatic resources and the Fisherfolks (FFs) in their shared immediate ecosystem.



**Figure 1.** The relationship of the FFs settlement distribution in an Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Area as the basis for the Ecosystems Management-Based Framework of the FiSh for Stewards Program

4.1 The framework recognizes that the subsistence and socio-economic factors on the part of the FFs are the motivations of their co-existence with the coastal resources. To be able to achieve sustainability in this co-existence, the principles must:

- 4.1.1 respect and give priority to the dependence of the FFs communities on fisheries and coastal resources for their subsistence and livelihood; and,
- 4.1.2 bring dignity to the FFs’ crucial roles as “stewards” in managing a sustainable balance between fisheries and coastal resources’ harvest and conservation.

4.2 The physical location of the FFs’ settlements relative to the shoreline has a crucial influence in the co-existence between the FFs and the coastal resources. There are 2 factors that define this physical location:

- 4.2.1 proximity (relative distance; visual proximity that promote ease of management)
- 4.2.2 accessibility (right-of-way, road condition, lighting, safety, etc.).

5.0 The FiSh (Fisherfolk Shelter) for Stewards Program as a component of the FARM (Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management) Program of BFAR

As the housing component of the FARM of BFAR, the Fish for Stewards framework recognizes the needs for housing, other than those of the subsistence and artisanal FFs under Section 108. The program, therefore, extends its benefits to other meagre-earner municipal fisherfolks. The qualification of certain group of beneficiaries under the program shall have the corresponding settlement design and configurations, called, the FiSh Models. These models are designed according to level of affordability of the beneficiaries.

6.0 The two (2) categories of beneficiaries according to income decile group

6.1 The income decile grouping of the beneficiaries for the Program, were initially based on the 2003 NSO’s official estimates of poverty incidence. These data are being updated and released by NSO every three years, based on the FIES (Family Income and Expenditure Survey). Screening and categorizing of the FiSh for Stewards beneficiaries should follow the same system of income decile grouping, below, using the updated NSO data, on which the government housing agencies based the beneficiary’s capacity to pay the monthly amortization for a socialized housing loan.

6.2 The subsistence and artisanal fisherfolk under Section 108:

- 6.2.1 Based on the 2003 FIES, the first (1<sup>st</sup>) to third (3<sup>rd</sup>) decile, are the income groups that have negative savings from their monthly income. Fisherfolks within these income decile groups will qualify for FiSh Model 1.
- 6.2.2 the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) to sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) deciles are the income groups that have minimum monthly savings, but are below the highest income group to qualify for the Program. Fishefolks within these income decile groups may qualify for FiSh Model 2.

6.3 The meager earner fisherfolk:

6.3.1 In a study conducted by the Home Guarantee Corporation in 2005, the lowest income decile group identified to have the capacity to pay for a monthly housing loan amortization, is the seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) income decile group. This capacity to pay was based on the lowest housing loan package of HDMF (Php150,000) at the time of the study

Table2. MEAN FAMILY INCOME BY INCOME DECILE

DECILE GROUP	INCOME				
	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
First Decile	11,937	15,622	20,702	24,506	23,258
Second	19,179	25,262	33,090	39,620	37,218
Third	24,702	32,719	42,633	51,250	48,377
Fourth	30,450	40,631	53,134	64,231	60,513
Fifth	37,211	49,800	66,335	80,247	75,036
Sixth	45,764	61,161	83,253	100,549	93,172
Seventh	57,084	75,898	106,977	128,203	118,166
Eight	74,225	98,234	141,441	169,290	154,467
Ninth	104,942	136,715	200,019	237,029	216,115
Tenth	246,363	295,542	484,114	556,277	479,645

MODEL 1:  
(A) Negative monthly savings

MODEL 2:  
(B) Minimal monthly savings

MODEL3:  
(C) Lowest income decile group to avail socialized housing loan

Under Section 108

Source: 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000 and 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), NSO

6.3.2 Based on its qualification to apply for a socialized housing loan, a fisherfolk under the seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) income decile group may qualify as a beneficiary for Fish Model 3. This is the highest income decile that could qualify for the FiSh for Stewards Program. However, the beneficiaries of Model 3 are not covered by Section 108.

6.4 DA-BFAR has to verify the fisherfolk's capacity to pay, for the final selection of qualified beneficiaries, for each of the particular model. Capacity to pay must consider the combined family income over the number of members and expenses, as well as the fish catch of the FFs.

## **7.0 Prioritization of beneficiaries based on the available land and funds for the FiSh for Stewards Program**

7.1 The core of the program is to prioritize the security of tenure of the municipal fisherfolks who qualify under Section 108, whose daily subsistence and livelihood are heavily reliant on the fisheries and aquatic resources. Availability of land and funding for the Program shall, therefore, prioritize the beneficiaries according to the following chronology:

- 7.1.1 the first (1<sup>st</sup>) to third (3<sup>rd</sup>) income decile groups
- 7.1.2 the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) to Sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) income decile groups
- 7.1.3 the seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) decile group

7.2 Qualified municipal fisherfolks who are under the risk of imminent danger, displacement, or demolition, must be given priority regardless of income decile grouping per item 4.1.

## **8.0 Basic qualification of beneficiaries for the FiSh for Stewards Program**

- 8.1 a Filipino citizen;
- 8.2 bonafide and registered FF with the LGU
- 8.3 impoverished (artisanal, subsistence FF; meager earner FF)
- 8.4 landless
- 8.5 a member of FARMC or an organization of bonafide local FFs
- 8.6 actively participating or submits to actively participate in coastal resources conservation activities under the FFSSP; and,
- 8.7 non-active FFs should commit and comply with the stewardship guidelines of the Program

**9.0 Screening of the beneficiaries.** Beneficiaries for the program will be screened further according to the following:

- 9.1 Based on the income decile level of the FF applicant, the maximum combined family income per annum shall also be determined to qualify a FF in the program.
- 9.2 A participatory socio-economic data gathering shall be conducted, as a part of the process of the Program, to verify and determine the qualifications of a beneficiary to a particular FiSh Model in the program.
- 9.3 Disagreements on the qualification or eligibility of an applicant/beneficiary shall be resolved at the Regional Office of the Department of Agriculture. Representatives from the FARMC and the concerned fisherfolk organization shall attend to help resolve the disagreements.

## 10. Disposition of the limited lands available for the FiSh for Stewards Program

10.1 Limitations of Section 108 of RA 8850 to serve as the basis for the land and site requirements to cater for the FiSh for Stewards Program.

10.1.1 The Program works within the framework of risk-sensitive settlement planning. Taking into consideration the risks from the impacts of natural phenomena, a significant portion of these alienable lands in the high-risk areas of the “public domain, specifically near the fishing grounds” may no longer qualify as settlement sites for the FiSh for Stewards Program.

### 10.2 Expanding the Scope of Lands Reserved for BFAR’s Fish for Stewards Program

To meet the requirements for the availability of lands under the Program, the government must be able to:

10.2.1 expand the scope of the provision under RA 8850 for the reservation of other A&D lands of the public domain, other than those that are “near the fishing grounds”, to be used for the settlement of the municipal FFs; and

10.2.2 qualify the definition of areas “near fishing ground”, in consideration of easement and buffer zones, according to law and the safety of life and properties from the risks of the changing climate; geological; and, health hazards.

### 10.3 Lands to be used for BFAR’s FiSh for Stewards settlements or villages

10.3.1 Those owned by the Government or any of its subdivisions, instrumentalities, or agencies, including government-owned or -controlled corporations and their subsidiaries; and

10.3.2 Alienable lands that are:

10.3.2.1 of the public domain that are unregistered or abandoned or idle; and

10.3.2.2 privately-owned lands that are abandoned or idle.

### 10.4 The FiSh for Stewards Program, through DA :

10.4.1 shall formulate and make available various tenurial arrangements over lands, according to the financial capacity of the beneficiaries of the Program;

10.4.2 shall have a MOA with the beneficiaries that their duties and responsibilities as “stewards” shall give them the guarantee of their tenurial rights over the land that will be granted to them by the Program.

10.5 Various tenurial regularization schemes to be explored in the Program shall include among others, agreements of lease, usufruct, Stewardship Agreement or such other variations as the local government units or through other DA’s stewardship programs.

10.6 Viable scheme for public rental housing may be adopted based on the affordability of the FFs. Various FiSh settlement models are also available in the Program to cater to different levels of affordability of the beneficiaries.

10.7 The DA through the Program shall consult the FARMCs in the formulation of the guidelines:

10.7.1 to properly identify the rightful beneficiaries of the Program; and,

10.7.2 to determine the succession of occupants in the FiSh in the termination of the tenure based on the recommendations of the stakeholders.

11.0 The FiSh for Stewards Models (FiSh Models) Catering to Various levels of FFs Affordability.

Beneficiaries who will avail any of the following FiSh models, shall be qualified according to their capacity to pay. All of the beneficiaries qualifying to any of the models shall be covered under the Program’s guidelines:

- [1] stewardship roles and responsibilities;
- [2] disposition of lands for Fisherfolk Settlement Areas; and,
- [3] succession of occupants in cases where beneficiaries pre-terminate their tenure in the FSA, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

Below are the summary the FiSh Models of the FiSh for Stewards Program.















11.1 FiSh Model 1:

These are the first priority beneficiaries under the FiSh for Stewards Program, under Section 108. These are the FFs who cannot afford to pay even for a reasonable cost of rental for a house and lot.

- 11.1.1 Land and development are counterpart by LGU, DA, CSOs;
- 11.1.2 Housing is built with sweat equity or through “food for work”; labor and materials are subsidized by DA
- 11.1.3 Monthly dues, between Php50-100 for this model. The amount shall be paid to the FFs association as common funds for the maintenance of the site and structures; and
- 11.1.4 The tenurial instrument for this model is a Stewardship Agreement under Section 108 of RA 8550.

The program shall ensure that the beneficiaries are able to pay, after a specified moratorium, through the livelihood projects with BFAR and M/CFARMCs that are built-in with settlement project.

Table 3a. Summary Matrix for FiSh Model 1 for Section 108 of the FiSh for Stewards Program.

“MODEL 1 of Fish for Stewards Village” under Section 108																	
BFAR’s  FiSh for Stewards (under Section 108)  <b>Model 1</b>	Income Decile	Tenurial Instrument	FFs Monthly Dues/Rent/ Amortization  (in Php)			FiSh for Stewards  Counterpart				Other Benefits in the FiSh for Stewards Village				Package of Benefits from other Gov’t Programs through the FFs Ass’n			
	3rd and below (4,031.42/ month or less)																
		Stewardship MOA (Section 108)	50 to 100	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\*For the maintenance and repair of the site utilities and structures in the FiSh for Stewards Village.



















11.2 FiSh Model 2:

These are the second priority beneficiaries under the Program, under Section 108, who can afford to pay for a meager amount of rent for a house and lot.

- 11.2.1 Land and development are counterpart by LGU, DA, CSOs;
- 11.2.2 Housing is built with sweat equity or through “food for work”; labor and materials are subsidized by DA;
- 11.2.3 Monthly dues, between Php50-100 for this model. The amount shall be paid to the FFs association as common funds for the maintenance of the site and structures:
- 11.2.1 With minimum monthly rental between Php200-400. The proceeds from the rent will be halved, and will go to the local BFAR’s and the local government’s fund to be used, specifically, for the purchase of lands for the Program; and
- 11.2.4 The tenurial instrument for this model is a Stewardship Agreement under Section 108 of RA 8550.

Table 3b. “MODEL 2 of Fish for Stewards Village” under Section 108

“MODEL 2 of Fish for Stewards Village” under Section108																	
BFAR’s  FiSh for Stewards  Model  2	Income Decile (monthly)	Tenurial  Instrument	FFs Monthly Dues/Rent/ Amortization (in Php)			FiSh for Stewards Counterpart				Other Benefits from BFAR in the FiSh for Stewards Village				Benefits from other Gov’t Programs			
	4th  to  6th   (5,042.75 to 7,764.3)		  *	  *		    	    	    	    	    	    	    	    	    	    		
		Stewardship MOA and Rent  (Section 108)	50 to 100	200 to 400	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Based on agencies’ requirements			

\* For the maintenance and repair of the site utilities and structures in the FiSh for Stewards Village.  
\*\*50% to local BFAR’s FiSh for Stewards Program; 50% for LGU’s fund for its land counterpart for the FiSh Project (for local government’s purchased lots)














11.3 FiSh Model 3:

A site for the organized FFs who opt for the titling of the land, but have meager affordability to avail of a government socialized housing program. This model is not covered by Section 108.

- 11.3.1 land acquisition through CMP by FFs Ass’n,
- 11.3.2 land development counterpart by LGU
- 11.3.3 housing may be built under “food for work” and “bayanihan” to minimize the cost and to maximize the utilization of resources;

- 11.3.4 For FFs who opt to purchase the land for the FFs community, which they are presently occupying illegally;
- 11.3.5 For FFs who are at risk of eviction, displacement or to natural hazards and disasters, therefore, the need to resettle to onother site; and
- 11.3.6 who opt for a TCT as their instrument for ownership; and
- 11.3.7 agree to pay dues of P50 to the association as common funds for the maintenance of the site and structures; and
- 11.3.8 Model 3 is bundled with and subsidized for common on-site and on-shore facilities by DA including capacity-building and livelihood support that are according to the guidelines of the FiSh for Stewards Program, therefore, the transfer of ownership is only allowed to another qualified steward. This will be stipulated in the stewardship agreement under the FiSh Model 3.
- 11.3.9 A window for facilitating the need to identify lands for CMP will be provided by the Program to the beneficiaries of Model 3. The LGU shall assist the FFAs in negotiating with the private owners and should also provide counterpart or subsidy for the land of these FFs communities under the Program; and
- 11.3.10 Re-planning or retrofitting a FiSh village based on the guidelines of the Fish for Stewards Program must be implemented, for on-site development applications.

**Table 3c.** Summary Matrix for **FiSh Model 3** of the FiSh for Stewards Program

















MODEL 3: Fish for Stewards Village under BFAR’S FiSh for Stewards Program																	
BFAR’s  FiSh for Stewards  Model 3	Income Decile	Tenurial Instrument	FFs Monthly Dues/Rent Amortization (in Php)			FiSh for Stewards Counterpart				Common Benefits for the FiSh for Stewards Village				Benefits from other Gov’t Programs			
	7th  (9,847.17)																
		TCT and Stewardship MOA	50 to 100	–	✓	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Based on agencies’ requirements			

\* For the maintenance and repair of the site utilities and structures in the FiSh for Stewards Village.

11.4 FiSh Model 4:

A common site for a big area of land and services, however, with varied financing schemes in one FiSh Settlement site. This can be a mix of any 2 or 3 of the land and shelter security regularization models. The clustering is aimed to subsidize for the cost of land acquisition and land development.

Table 3d. Summary Matrix for FiSh Model 4 of the FiSh for Stewards Program

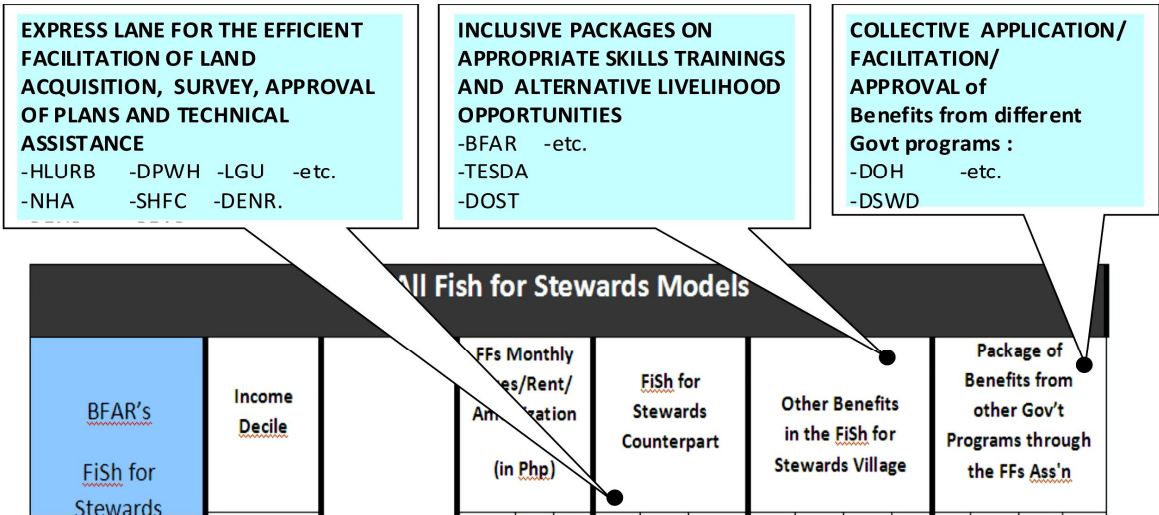
MODEL 4: Mixed Clusters in One (1) Site of Models 1,2,and 3																	
Model 1	Income Decile	Tenurial Instru- ment	FFs Monthly Dues/Rent/ Amortization (in Php)			FiSh for Stewards Counterpart				Common Benefits for the FiSh for Stewards Village				Benefits from other Gov't Programs			
Model 2	7 <sup>th</sup> and below																
Model 3																	
	per model cluster	per model cluster	per model cluster			per model cluster				Per model cluster				per model cluster			

12.0 Coordinated facilitation, collective application and access to benefits for the FiSh for Stewards beneficiaries

Through the assistance of NAPC, the program shall setup an efficient system of coordination with other government agencies, through the Fish for Stewards Management Office, to facilitate the following for the beneficiaries:

- 12.1 Express lane to assist land acquisition, survey, approval of plans and the provision of other technical assistance that will be required to facilitate the application of the fisherfolk association;
- 12.2 Inclusive packages for skills training and livelihood opportunities; and
- 12.3 Collective facilitation of applications to benefits and social services for the poor

Figure 2. Coordinated and collective processing and provision of services to the FiSh for Stewards beneficiaries



### **13.0 The benefits offered by the FiSh for Stewards Program for the FFs**

13.1 To ensure that the beneficiaries are able to effectively discharge their roles as the caretakers of the resources, while providing the needs of their own families from the same resource base, the Program aims to nurture the dignity of the “stewards” by providing them with:

- 13.1.1 shelter/housing within the defined ecosystem where they rightfully belong;
- 13.1.2 a security of regularized tenure over the land for their settlement area;
- 13.1.3 basic services, livelihood opportunities and
- 13.1.4 access to common FFs’ facilities in the foreshore area (docking area/port, drying area, etc.); and
- 13.1.5 security for the lives and properties of the FF’s from hazard and risks.

13.2 The “Fish for Stewards” framework offers a value-added concept in addressing the needs of a marginalized sector for social reform under one program by:

- 13.2.1 addressing the rights and the needs of the FFs for land, shelter, livelihood and roles as stewards;
- 13.2.2 its example for holistic integration of related programs from the various agencies and assistance from CSOs to cater to similar stewardship programs;
- 13.2.3 planning with the FFs for hazard/risk-sensitive shelter plan for settlements;
- 13.2.4 redefines settlement development under the stewardship concept; and,
- 13.2.5 uplifting the wellbeing of the FFs sector under the Program, while institutionalizing a network of similar settlements of stewards to manage the various coastal areas in the country.

**14.0 Prioritization in the selection of beneficiaries for the Fish for Stewards Program.** The Program shall prioritize the qualified FF based on the presence of risk according to the following order:

14.1 FF beneficiaries under Section 108 who:

- 14.1.1 are under the threat of displacement or demolition;
- 14.1.2 are situated in areas with geological, climate, health and other risks;
- 14.2.3 have available land, according to the criteria of the program, as local counterpart; and
- 14.2.4 have support from their local government.

14.2 Meager-earner FF beneficiaries, who are under similar conditions as mentioned in items 14.1.1 to 14.2.4 .

### **15.0 The roles and responsibilities of the beneficiaries under the FiSh for Stewards Program**

15. 1 The counterpart of the beneficiaries under the Program is the FFs commitment as “stewards of the coastal resources. The responsibilities of the stewards to the CRM shall include, but may not be limited to the following:

- 15.1.1 active participation of the FFs and their members of their families in the coastal management conservation project through their Barangay, FF associations and/or local FARMCs;
- 15.1.2 compliance with the proper water and solid waste management at the household, settlement, and coastal level; and,
- 15.1.3 non-engagement with any prohibited and unlawful fishing and coastal activities practices;

15.2 Non-compliance of the FF's to the above conditions shall forfeit the rights as beneficiaries under the Program.

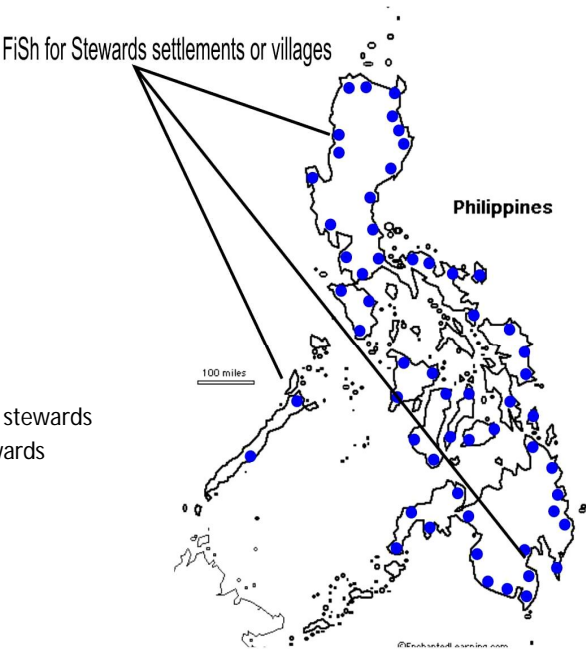
**16.0 Building a network of self-sustaining settlements of stewards through the FiSh for Stewards Program**

16.1 Building a network of settlements for stewards who will look after the fisheries and aquatic resources in their specific ecosystems, is a crucial key to achieve the objectives of sustainable coastal and aquatic resources resources management by DA-BFAR.

16.2 To provide a convergence of stewards in a common settlement for a more systematic:

- 16.2.1 organization;
- 16.2.2 technology and skills training;
- 16.2.3 provision of livelihood and benefits through BFAR and other agencies;
- 16.2.4 planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CARMP through stewardship ;

**Figure 3.**  
A network of self-sustaining settlements of stewards around the country under the FiSh for Stewards Program



16.3 To attain significant returns or benefits from the establishment of a network of FiSh for Stewards villages around the country , through the:

- 16.3.1 improvement of the wellbeing of the municipal fisherfolks;
- 16.3.2 attainment of ecological sustainability for the coastal and aquatic resources;
- and,
- 16.3.3 food security for the country.

**17.0 Redefining socialized housing in the context of stewardship under the FARMPP**

The concept of the FiSh for Stewards Program goes beyond tenurial security and housing needs of the FFs. The FiSh for Stewards Program aims to:

17.1 finalize house plans and site development with community participation, with consideration to their safety, health and with respect for the local culture and tradition;

17.2 instill stewardship to the individual and the collective FFs in the context of:

17.2.1 land and water resources use and conservation; and

17.2.2 appreciation of the interrelationships between upland, inland , coastal, freshwater and wetlands resources

17.3 promote stewardship role at the following levels:

17.3.1 household;

17.3.2 settlement or community;

17.3.3 marine and freshwater ecosystems; and

17.3.4 watershed.

17.4 achieve behavioral change through values formation and education among the stewards.

## **18.0 Promotion of appropriate technologies to attain stewardship starting at the household and settlement levels**

The possible limitations due to the high cost and availability of lands, leaves the Program with an assumption that many of the sites for the FiSh settlements will be situated off-grid of drainage, sewage and water systems. The attainment of the stewardship role starting from the household and community levels shall employ:

18.1 education and activities for behavioral change; and,

18.2 the use of appropriate and affordable technologies, whenever applicable, for:

18.3 solid and water waste management facilities (rainwater harvesting, biogas digester, constructed wetlands, etc.); and,

18.4 facilities for proper water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and,

18.5 promotion of household water treatment and safe storage (HWTS), whenever appropriate.

## **19.0 Consistent with the stewardship framework of the program, the development and construction of the FiSh villages shall adapt:**

19.1 non concrete-intensive site development in managing the land, water and the micro-climate of the FiSh village and to lessen the site development cost; and,

19.2 use of indigenous, composite/mixed, and renewable construction materials to lessen the cost and carbon footprint of the settlement projects; and

19.3 “bayanihan” or “food for work”, without compromising the quality of work, to underscore the spirit of ownership and to maximize the use of available funds.

## **20.0 Planning, construction and site development guidelines for the FiSh for Stewards villages**

20.1 Based on the special features of a FiSh for Stewards village, it is deemed necessary for the program to develop several basic:

- 20.1.1 core house design;
- 20.1.2 site development features;
- 20.1.3 design and configuration of site utilities

20.2 The final architecture and site development of the FiSh Village will be based on the product of the community's plan, under technical guidance, with important consideration to the local conditions, culture and tradition of the fisherfolks.

20.3 In specific areas, local labor and artisans are crucial in the implementation of the traditional construction technologies and the craftsmanship, and in the use of traditional design and materials.

20.4 Using the FiSh village blueprints and based on the accessibility of the site and magnitude of the project, any of the following may handle the implementation of the FiSh Village, with the participation of the local community and the local government:

- 20.4.1 government housing agency;
- 20.4.2 a local architect/engineer; and
- 20.4.3 a local contractor.

20.5 A project manager/architect/engineer, representing BFAR, shall evaluate the progress and quality of the project implementation;

20.6 BFAR, through the help of the appropriate housing agencies, CSOs and/or technical service NGOs will develop the guidelines and training modules for the construction and site development of FiSh for Stewards villages;

20.7 The local government and/or the fisherfolk association may adopt the spirit of "bayanihan" or the principle of "food for work" to underscore project ownership and to promote the wise use of the project resources, without compromising the quality of work; and

20.8 Provision of capability-building and materials from concerned agencies to train the community in the production and propagation of local and sustainable materials, such as bamboo, "amakan", nipa, soil blocks, etc., in preparation for building and maintenance of the site and houses in the FiSh for Stewards villages.

## **21.0 Two categories of the fisherfolk needs for housing assistance**

### **21.1 On-site settlement area**

On-site areas are lands that are currently occupied, but not legally owned, by the qualified municipal fisherfolks to the program.

21.1.1 An on-site situation shall be evaluated based on the existing settlement's suitability for re-planning and retrofitting, to meet the requirements of a settlement fit for stewards, according to the guidelines of the program.

21.1.2 The Department of Agriculture shall give budgetary priority to on-site areas, that will be approved, under the program.

### **21.2 Fisherfolk resettlement (off-site) area**

Beneficiaries under this category are fisherfolks who need to be transferred to another site, from their present settlement area.

21.2.1 Upon the approval of the fisherfolk association's application to the program, the affected community shall be notified by the DA for relocation. The beneficiaries together with the BFAR-DA shall outline the resettlement action plan.

21.2.2 Relocation cost shall be borne by the Department of Agriculture.

## **22.0 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan for a Fish for Steward site**

In cases where resettlement of fisherfolk communities are required:

After the determination of the FSA, the affected community shall be notified by the DA for relocation. The beneficiaries together with the DA shall outline the resettlement action plan. Relocation cost shall be borne by the Department of Agriculture.

22.1 Relocation of the Fish for Stewards sites shall be provided with the basic services such as but not limited to:

22.1.1 Potable water

22.1.2 Sanitation facilities

22.1.3 Power supply

22.1.4 Access to schools and other learning institutions

22.1.5 Access to health services

22.1.6 Cultural needs of the fisherfolks especially members of indigenous groups such as prayer or worship area

22.1.7 Recreational and social space

22.1.8 Open space (parking area for vehicles)

22.1.9 Mini-market or trading center

22.1.10 Space for backyard gardening

22.2 Access to Alternative Livelihood, Docking and Landing Facilities as provided for by the Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority (PFDA).

22.2.1 docking area

22.2.2 fish port

22.2.3 fishing gears storage

22.2.4 Multi-purpose area that will primarily serve the needs of the fisherfolks, such as but not limited to:

22.2.4.1 Temporary shelter of community watchers of boats, gears, equipment and other fishing facilities in the foreshore.

22.2.4.2 Area for the preparation of fishing nets and other gears.

22.2.4.3 Storage house for fishing materials such as ice or fuel.

## **23.0 Social Preparation and Capacity-Building for the implementation of the FiSh for Stewards settlements**

Qualified beneficiaries shall undergo orientation and training such as but not limited to:

23.1 Tenurial Arrangements under Art 108, RA 8550;

23.2 Other tenurial arrangements and socialized housing schemes;

23.3 Coastal Management and Stewardship, Climate Change, Coastal And Wetlands Ecosystems Conservation, climate change adaptation and resiliency and other similar principles that affect their source of livelihood and current situation;



23.4 Organizational Development and Planning;

23.5 Values Formation;

23.6 Livelihood Trainings and other DA-BFAR programs and projects, such as but not limited to, distribution of fishing vessels and nets, organic farming, ornamental fish culture.

23.7 Paralegal trainings for FFs, POs, NGOs , FARMCs and concerned LGU personnel with regards to tenurial security issues and the procedures to facilitate the appropriate methods and modes for land and housing acquisition;

23.8 Adaptation and resiliency-oriented risk-sensitive shelter planning and strategies;

23.9 Resources management and stewardship-oriented settlement planning (for housing design/ construction and site development)

23.10 Local resource-based livelihood opportunities and food production at the household and settlement levels.

23.11 Appropriate technologies for settlement environmental services, where applicable:

23.11.1 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities;

23.11.2 Household water treatment and safe storage and safe storage (HWTS); and

23.11.3 solid and water-waste management.

23.12 Construction technologies using a combination of mainstream (e.g. concrete, steel bars, CHB), indigenous (bamboo,nipa, etc) and appropriate technologies (ferro cement, berms and swales, constructed wetlands, etc.). This is to minimize the cost of the land development and house construction, and to allow the FFs to have affordable and environment-sustainable and safe settlements while minimizing the carbon footprints in their new settlement sites.

## **24.0 Stewardship-Oriented IEC component of the FiSh for Stewards Program**

24.1 IEC component on the role of the FFs settlements in watershed, wetlands and aquatic resources conservation

24.2 Integration of a lesson units on aquatic resources conservation in the local schools of the municipality where the FiSh for Stewards village are situated.

## **25.0 Institutional Framework for the Implementation of the FiSh for Stewards Program**

### **25.1 *National Anti-Poverty Council (NAPC)***

25.1.1 As the coordinating and advisory body, DA shall seek the help of NAPC in liaising with other government agencies to obtain windows for opportunities from various programs (e.g. SALINTUBIG, Asset Reform, People's Survival Fund, Hunger Mitigation, etc.) to espouse the FiSh for Stewards' framework (RA 8425);

25.1.2 shall assist DA to get the collaboration of the various agencies for efficient facilitation for collective applications, capacity-building and access to benefits for the under privileged from government agencies; and

25.1.3 shall assist the DA by providing the venue for collaboration with non-government and civil society organizations that could assist in the various aspects of the local FiSh projects.

## 25.2 *The Office of the **Department of Agriculture (DA)***

- 25.2.1 will oversee and monitor the implementation of the Program. The Program will serve as the housing component for the artisanal and subsistence FFs of the FARM under the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the Department of Agriculture (DA).
- 25.2.2 shall coordinate with the Dept of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment (DENR), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and other concerned agencies for the efficient and effective implementation of the Program and to access other agencies' programs that will support the "FiSh for Stewards" in attaining its goals within its development principles.
- 25.2.3 shall maintain a close coordination with DILG through the partnership of the LGUs in the Program and its active participation in the local Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs).

## 25.3 *The **Local Government Unit** has an important role for the successful implementation of the Program:*

- 25.3.1 its support in the facilitation to carry out the processes involved in the Program;
- 25.3.2 ensure its local counterpart for the availability of land to be used for the program; and
- 25.3.3 incorporation of the FiSh for the Stewards agenda in the local development plan.

## 25.4 *The **FARMCs** will serve as the institutional venue for facilitating the FiSh for Stewards Program.*

The FARMCs are the existing venue for FFs participation, from the national (NFARMC), municipal and city (M/CFARMC), down to the barangay level (BFRAMC), with other stakeholders under the fisheries and aquatic resources management (FARM) programs of the BFAR-DA. The FARMCs will serve as the institutional setting to facilitate the FiSh for Stewards Program. Simultaneous directions of functions and responsibilities to facilitate Program, at the "bottom-up" and "top-down" directions, will be taken advantaged by the Program through the FARMCs with the LGUs.

## 25.5 *The **FiSh for Stewards Management Office (FiSh for Stewards-MO)***

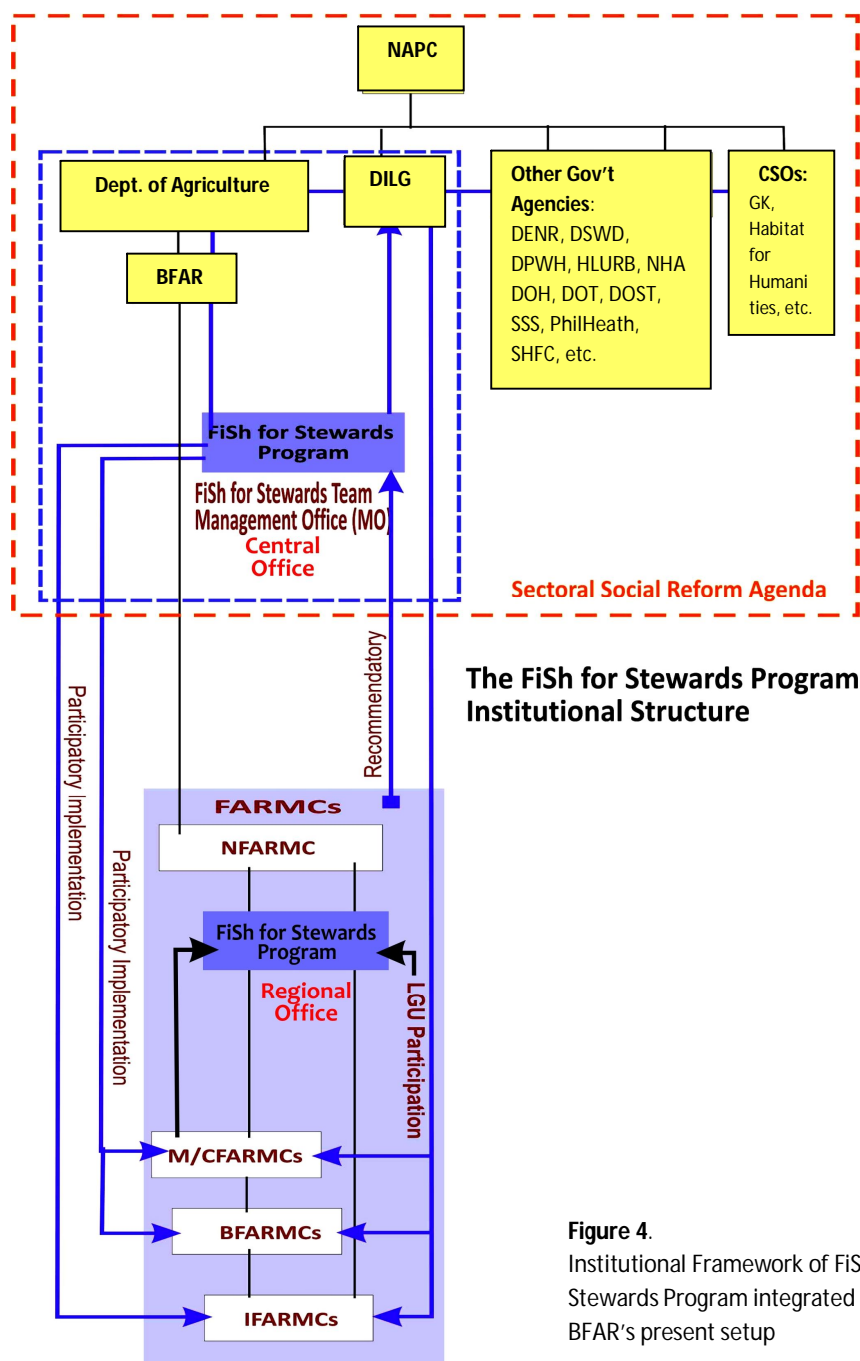
Under the Program, the Department of Agriculture is recommended to form a team that will focus on the affairs of the FiSh for Stewards Program. The team shall be housed in a Management Office (MO), to be lodged under the BFAR-DA.

The Roles of the FiSh for Stewards-MO :

- 25.5.1 make sure of the proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Program;
- 25.5.2 ensure that process and implementation of the Program adhere to and are consistent with its stewardship framework;
- 25.5.3 ensure the efficiency of facilitating the programs and projects while taking advantage of the "bottom-up" and "top-down" processes through the network of the FARMCs; and
- 25.5.4 responsible to evaluate programs from other agencies and assess their viability to benefit the FiSh settlement configurations and financing models .
- 25.5.5 disseminate to FARMCs, the programs of other agencies that are available to cater to the needs of the FiSh settlements.

## 25.6 ***Local stakeholders** (FF Assn, FARMCs, local BFAR, LGU, CSOs, NGOs)*

Through consultations, determines the viability of the programs of DA and other agencies for the beneficiaries of the FiSh for stewards village, and may come up with, and submit their recommendation to the FiSh for Stewards-MO , on how to make guidelines of the program become more suitable to the actual situation of the beneficiaries in the local FiSh for Stewards village.



**The FiSh for Stewards Program Institutional Structure**

**Figure 4.**  
Institutional Framework of FiSh for Stewards Program integrated with BFAR's present setup

## 26.0 Incentives for LGUs through the “FiSh for the Stewards” Program

The LGUs must be able to appreciate the conservation aspect of the Program through its stewardship concept through the following:

- 26.1 promotion of the conservation projects and programs for the local coastal resources;
- 26.2 provision of subsidized land and housing to the stewards as a marginalized sector of their constituents;
- 26.3 creation of future socio-economic opportunities for the FFs and its contribution to the overall local economy; and,
- 26.4 opportunities for “best practices” through the stewardship concept of the FiSh settlements that could bring more prospects for coastal resources management in the local development plan;

26.5 qualify as priority grantee of the various financing facility for its local fisheries sector (Section 109-114 of RA8550) which shall be used primarily to uplift the wellbeing of the municipal FFs through the development of the local fishery industry.

27.0 Roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in the stages of the FiSh for Stewards Program

Table 4. Stages and description of the Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in the FiSh for Stewards Program

STAGES	DESCRIPTION
<div>Site ID and Selection</div> <div>1</div>	<div><b>Application and selection of Municipalities and Barangays</b></div> <div>a) NFARMC selects and recommends specific municipalities for project implementation based on identified criteria and requests from organized FF communities. MFARMC endorses BFARMC applications submitted by FFA to implement FF Stewardship Shelter Program.</div> <div>b) Orientations and agreements made between DA/BFAR and municipalities are conducted to ensure implementation of projects in selected areas.</div>
<div>Preparatory Activities</div> <div>2</div>	<div><b>Activities prior project identification and strategy formulation or housing</b></div> <div>a) Municipal and Barangay Resolution supporting project implementation signed and approved.</div> <div>b) FF association with community volunteers will undergo socio-eco data gathering and hazard mapping of the community under the project.</div> <div>c) Processing of collated data with analysis formulation to guide the FFs’ people’s plan and projects.</div>
<div>Project ID, Selection, Planning</div> <div>3</div>	<div><b>Based from analysis FFA identifies project and develops plans needed for the project.</b></div> <div>a) BFARMC endorses to the Bgy Council the results of the data gathered.</div> <div>b) FF Association &amp; volunteers identifies Projects and Plans for BFARMC endorsement and approval of the Barangay and Municipality.</div> <div>c) Plans will include, tenure strategies (if applicable), settlement plans and projects and coastal management plans required by BFAR.</div> <div>d) Technical support will be provided to assist communities with plans coming from BFAR, housing agencies and CSOs.</div> <div>e) Ensure plans is aligned with existing MLUP and development plans of the municipalities.</div>
<div>Project Approval &amp; Budget Preparation</div> <div>4</div>	<div><b>Identified project by FFA approved by Barangay and Municipality and budget request being prepared</b></div> <div>a) Necessary technical plans are developed and approved.</div> <div>b.) Barangay and City council approves projects and plans for the FiSh project with budget and land as local counterpart; appropriate budget provided by BFAR and the from housing agencies.</div>
<div>Implementation</div> <div>5</div>	<div><b>Actual realization of project – procurement, purchasing, construction, etc.</b></div> <div>a) Necessary requirements for tenure and stewardship projects are submitted for the release of funds.</div> <div>b) Regular reporting and monitoring is conducted to ensure implementation is on track and efficiently implemented.</div>

<b>Project Evaluation and Turn over</b>  <b>6</b>	<b>Evaluation of project completion for turnover</b> a) BFAR and with PMO assess/evaluates the completion of the project. b) BFAR turnover the FiSh village to the fisherfolks association and to the LGU.
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**28.0 Land Requirements and Process of Selection Under the FiSh for Stewards Program**

28.1 The following are the requirements and qualifications for the selection of lands for the Program:

- 28.1.1 reasonable proximity and access to their local resource
- 28.1.2 safety of the lives and properties of the FFs
- 28.1.3 at least, minimum access to basic services
- 28.1.4 availability of other livelihood opportunities

28.2 The Program, in consultation with the FFs, shall define the basic parameters to describe the above site requirements and qualifications. Suitability of the items 28.1.3 and 28.1.4, may not be fully complied with at the time of the land identification. In the process of selection, the FFAs and FARMCs, must be able to determine the viability of the site for its compliance in the process of implementing the FiSh settlement projects.

28.3 Through the other components of the Program and with the support and documented commitments of the LGU, FFA, CSOs and government agencies, items 28.1.3 and 28.1.4 should be achieved in the process for a definitive and considerable period of time.

28.4 The local FARMC has an important role, through its recommendations to the LGU, for the programs and projects designed for components 28.1.3 and 28.1.4 for the FiSh settlement areas.

**29.0 The Process of Selection, Reservation and Inventory of Land for the FiSh for Stewards Program**

29.1 The identification of lands to be considered for the FFSS Program at shall be initiated (Figure 3):

- 29.1.1 by the BFARMC and/or M/CFARMCs in consultation with the FFAs, to be recommended to the LGU through the local Agriculture Officer;
- 29.1.2 by the organized artisanal and subsistence FFAs, to be recommended to the LGU through the local Agriculture Officer;
- 29.1.3 by the DA, through its recommendation to the National Government, for government-owned lands not used for what they have been reserved for the last 10 years, to be used for the Program.

29.2 Identification of the lands, under 29.1.1 and 29.1.2, shall apply for A&D of the public domain including A&D private land in cities and municipalities where there is a scarcity of land under the former category.

29.3 A MOA will be signed between the local FARMC and the LGU for every land that will be identified through the process of selection and approval of application. This process will facilitate the proper and regular updating and monitoring of the lands to be used for the FiSh for Stewards settlements.

Identification and inventory of lands for the “FiSh for Stewards” Program

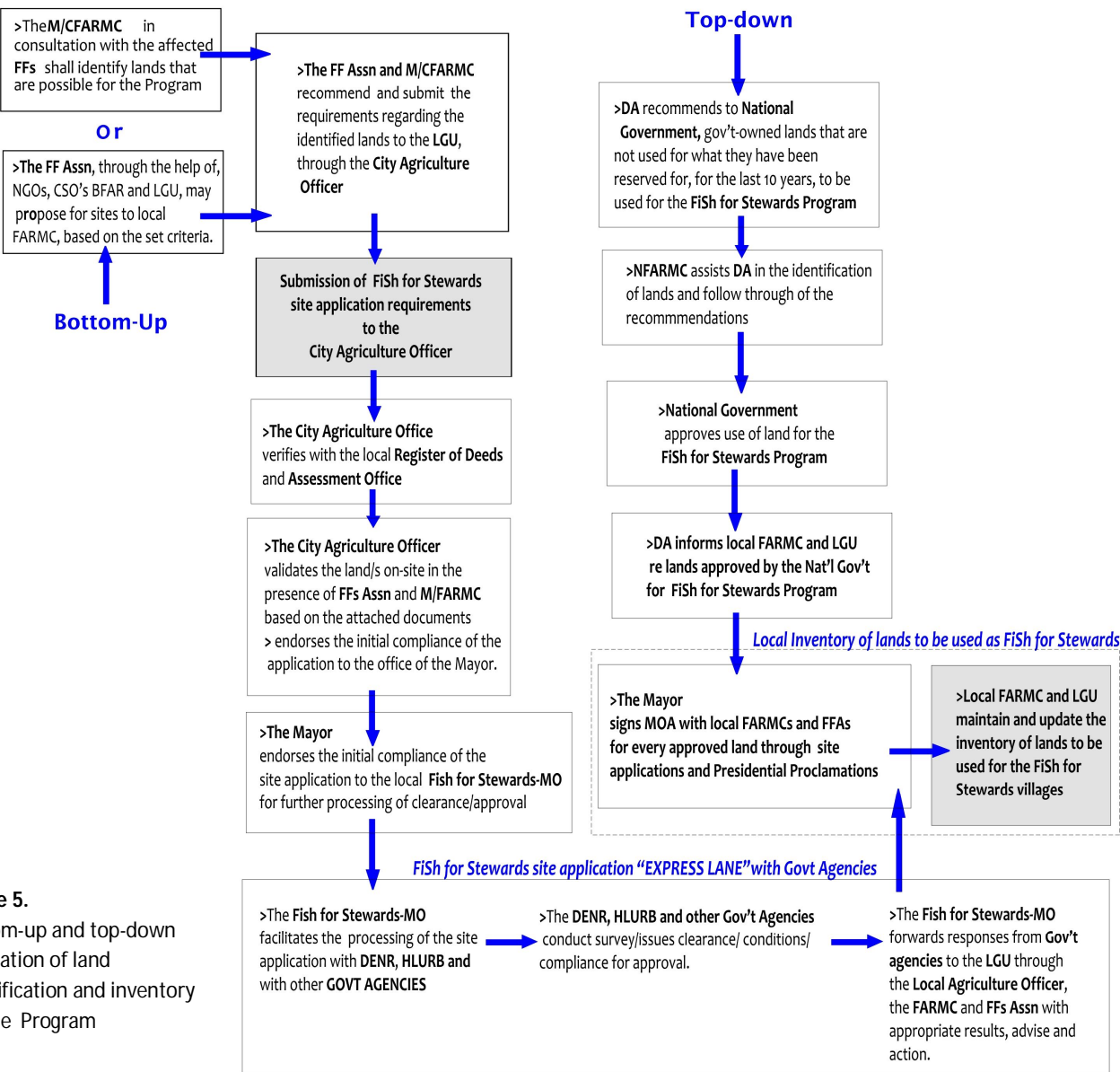


Figure 5. Bottom-up and top-down facilitation of land identification and inventory for the Program

29.4 Documents to be required for recommended sites through the FF Association or the FARMCs

29.4.1 For lands that are recommended for inventory by the FF Association or the FARMCs, in items 29.1.1 and 29.1.2 , the following documents shall be submitted describing the land/site , but shall not be limited to:

- 29.4.1.1 initial community risk-assessment based on field observations and downloadable hazard maps;
- 29.4.1.2 base map (not to scale) sketched by the FFA that describes the distance of land in relation to the shoreline, right-of-way, access roads, schools, health center, existing settlements, other facilities;
- 29.4.1.3 land title and location map;
- 29.4.1.4 number of qualified members of FFA that intends to apply for FiSh for Stewards Program in the particular site (if applicable).

29.4.2 The above documents used for land identification and inventory, shall be the same initial basis for onsite verification of a land being applied for by FFs association as their proposed site to implement their own FiSh village.

30.0 Tenurial Regularization and Funding Options for Land and Housing Development

Based on the various situations of lands to be identified for the Program, the following are the possible options to considered in terms of feasibility for tenurial regularization; housing and site development; and source of funding.

Table 5. Options for tenure regularization, development options and sources of funding for the land and housing components of the Program.

Land Situation/Type	Tenure Option	Housing & Development Options	Funding Source
A. Salvage zone (3m, 20M, 40M)	None (for identified risk areas based on climate and geo hazard maps)  To be utilized for drying fish, mending nets, parking boats. Part of the FFSSP.		
B. Public land beyond the salvage zone	Free patent, presidential proclamation, Free use or Rental, long term lease or usufruct	-Self-Help based on FF's community options ;  -Bayanihan housing thru Habitat or Gawad Kalinga; -“Food for work” -NHA Housing (Slum upgrading); -Developer Housing as 20% housing compliance;  -Alternative Building Materials;  - Serviced lots only with basic development (water, drainage and electricity)	-Livelihood loan;  -loan for housing material (P75,000); -savings and micro-finance; -Cooperative loan; -Local housing Appropriations; -Percentage of tax for commercial fishing;  -20% balanced housing
C. Alienable and Disposable to be identified as fisherfolk settlement	Purchase thru CMP (Community) or Pag-ibig (Individual), Government Expropriation or LGU purchase for redistribution, NHA relocation program, MRB-condominium ownership, cooperative loan and financing	-NHA Housing -Developer Housing as 20% housing compliance; -LGU should provide development (roads, drainage, electricity etc.) -FFSSP models for development options	CMP, LCMP, Pag-Ibig, Appropriations (Local, National and Congressional fund for housing), Cooperative Housing loan, Percentage of local tax for commercial fishing, 20% balanced housing, FF Provident Savings. Private-Public partnership
D. Mixed type - Lands presently occupied by qualified beneficiaries ; assessed to be suitable as FiSh settlement site based on guidelines ; falls on any of the items a, b and c above	Government Expropriation or LGU purchase; Purchase thru CMP (Community) or Pag-ibig (Individual), NHA relocation program, MRB-condominium ownership, Lease or usufruct, Rental, Presidential Proclamation, cooperative ownership	Any of the options above that may be applicable to the land situation and affordability of the beneficiaries	The Department of Agriculture give budgetary priority to on-site FiSh settlements - subsidy; LGU and any of the applicable options as stated above;

31.0 Issues and Interventions in the actual implementation of the FiSh for Stewards Program by BFAR

The holistic approach of intervention under the program shall consider the different issues and concerns which will be integrated in the various stages of implementation of the Program.

Table 6. Issues and Interventions required for the FiSh for Stewards Program by BFAR

Issues		Expected Interventions
Category	Specific concerns	
1. Biological	a. Resource depletion (fish stocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct Fish landing survey</li><li>• Alternative livelihood for off-season fishing</li><li>• Fisheries stock rebuilding plans</li></ul>
	b. Resource degradation (mangrove, sea grass, corals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ecosystem conservation &amp; rehabilitation activities</li><li>• Identification of marine ecosystems protected Areas</li></ul>
	c. Pollution (water-based, domestic, from upland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Settlement waste and pollution management plan</li><li>• IEC for watershed conservation</li></ul>
	d. Coastal hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Hazards Management Plan</li></ul>
2. Socio-economic	a. Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Livelihood Project/ Program</li><li>• Post Harvest Support</li><li>• “One stop shop” access to benefits with appropriate government programs (4Ps, PhilHealth, etc)</li><li>• Access to skills training</li></ul>
	b. Overpopulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Population management</li></ul>
	c. Lack of Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shelter planning</li><li>• Implementation of housing projects through FiSh for Stewards Program</li></ul>
	d. Lack of basic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health Program/Services/Projects</li><li>• Access to water and electricity</li><li>• Access to basic education</li></ul>
3. Cultural	a. Values& beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultural events and activities</li><li>• Behavioral change towards stewardship</li></ul>
	b. environmental awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relating cultural traditions and indigenous knowledge in environmental awareness raising</li></ul>
	c. IP rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participatory planning and respect for the IP rights to their ancestral domain</li><li>• Consideration of traditional values and beliefs in settlement planning and projects</li><li>• Depiction of culture and arts in the design and planning considerations</li></ul>
4. Institutional	a. Local Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advocacy and support for related Municipal Ordinances</li></ul>
	b. Lack of policies and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zoning ordinance</li><li>• Ordinances for:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Fisheries rebuilding plans</li><li>-Ecosystems conservation and rehabilitation</li></ul></li></ul>
	c. Lack of political will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the program</li><li>• Trainings and empowerment for the fisherfolks to initiate and implement projects and activities in their local communities</li><li>• IEC for the FFs Association and FARMC on the existing and updated guidelines and procedures for the Program</li></ul>
	d. Issues on governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incentives for LGU's:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- good governance and support to the Program</li></ul></li></ul>



		- support to Coastal Environmental Plan
	e. conflicting jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Streamline functions and jurisdictions of agencies for the Program</li> </ul>

**32.0 Criteria for the Selection of Municipalities, Barangays and sites for the FiSh for Stewards Program**

32.1 Criteria for Selecting Municipalities:

- 32.1.1 municipalities to be prioritized by M/CFARMCs based on actual FFs conditions;
- 32.1.2 coastal municipalities listed in the anti-poverty program of NAPC;
- 32.1.3 with updated list of registered municipal FFs;
- 32.1.4 situated in environmental and/or disaster-risk areas;
- 32.1.5 endorsed/Supported by LGU and Barangay or by the local FARMC;
- 32.1.6 with CSO Support (preferably);
- 32.1.7 presence of active BFARMC or M/CFARMC; and
- 32.1.8 strategic to bay IFARM with other municipalities.

32.2 Criteria for Selecting Barangay

- 32.2.1 threat of demolition;
- 32.2.2 with environmental and/or disaster-risk;
- 32.2.3 with Organized PO or CSO Support; and,
- 32.2.4 with endorsement from Barangay and or local FARMC

32.3 Criteria for Selecting the FiSh for Stewards sites for implementation

- 32.3.1 with available site, as local counterpart, suitable for the Program;
- 32.3.2 applicants, with at least 15 members of organized and bona fide FFs association;
- 32.3.3 endorsement from Barangay or the BFARMC;
- 32.3.4 with the willingness of LGU to support the Program
- 32.3.5 priority for selection and implementation shall be based on the:
  - 32.3.5.1 threat of demolition;
  - 32.3.5.2 with environmental and/or disaster-risk;
  - 32.3.5.3 organizational and resource counterpart preparedness of the FFs and LGU to implement the project.

**33.0 Pilot testing in ten (10) sites prior to the actual implementation of FiSh for Stewards Program**

To prepare for the actual implementation of the program under BFAR, It is recommended that the FiSh for Stewards Program should undergo pilot testing

33.1 The Program will implement ten (10) pilot sites in three consecutive years. The budget for the pilot sites will be based on NHA’s ( National Housing Authority) existing and proposed cost for the basic housing package used by the agency for its resettlement projects outside urban centers. For models 1, 2 and 3, the package cost are estimated to vary from P175,000 to P240,000, which will include:

- 33.1.1 core housing (min. 24sqm floor area);
- 33.1.2 land and land development;
- 33.1.3 utilities;
- 33.1.4 site development;
- 33.1.5. common spaces for livelihood activities; and
- 33.1.6 appropriate technologies for common use.

33.2 For Model 1 and 2 (under section 108), items 33.1.1 to 33.1.6 are subsidized by the program.

33.3 For Model 3, the cost of 33.1.1 to 33.1.3 will be paid by the beneficiary as a loan through monthly amortization with a housing agency. However, items d,e and f will be subsidized by the program.

33.4 The proposed budget (Php175,000 to Php240,000) per household under the program, does not include the cost for capacity-building and social preparation.

#### **34.0 Monitoring and documentation of the ten (10) pilot sites for the FiSh Settlements**

The Program will implement the pilot testing for 10 FiSh villages in 10 different municipalities/cities around the country. The pilot testing is projected to serve a total of 1,000 fisherfolk households.

34.1 The project development and management of the ten (10) pilot sites shall be closely monitored by the FiSh for Stewards Management Office and other stakeholders for proper documentation. Transparency in the management of funds and resources must be institutionalized in the system of the Program.

34.2 The results and experiences from the pilot sites shall be the basis and will validate the program's:

34.2.1 viable cost for every model;

34.2.2 modes of managing the construction of the project; and

34.2.3 guidelines for facilitating the process-oriented implementation of the program.

34.3 Reduction in the cost of housing, land and land development will also be pilot tested, through the:

34.3.1 use of alternative technologies and indigenous materials for construction;

34.3.2 counterpart funding of the LGU; and other agencies' compatible programs;

34.3.3 "bayanihan" or "food for work"; and

34.3.4 assistance from CSOs.

34.4 Any accumulated savings after the completion of the 10 pilot sites is proposed to remain in the coffers of the Program for future FiSh for Stewards projects.

34.5 A lay manual for the participatory implementation of the project, based on the experiences of the 10 pilot sites, will be prepared to guide the replication/implementation of the FiSh for Stewards Program around the country.

34.6 The pilot testing, shall set the scale, quality and quantity of production for various models of FiSh for Stewards villages. Accordingly, the results from the 10 pilot sites are expected to provide the DA with a more tangible budget variations, for the FiSh Models, during the actual Program implementation.

34.7 The project development and management of the 10 pilot sites shall be monitored closely by the FiSh for Stewards-MO and other stakeholders for proper documentation. Transparency in the management of funds and resources must be institutionalized in the system of the Program.

34.8 The results and experiences from the 10 pilot sites shall provide the Program a workable setup for managing and facilitating process-oriented components and the technical elements, to be refined for replication.

34.9 Managing the wise use of resources for housing, land and land development in the process, shall be explored during the pilot testing through:

- 34.9.1 the use of alternative technologies and indigenous materials for construction;
- 34.9.2 counterpart funding of the LGU; and other agencies' compatible programs that may benefit the project;
- 34.9.3 assistance from CSOs; and
- 34.9.4 "food for work" and "bayanihan".

34.10 Any accumulated savings after the completion of the 10 pilot sites is proposed to remain in the coffers of the Program for future FiSh for Stewards projects.

34.11 The Program recommends the production of a participatory lay manual for the stakeholders and the project implementers, to guide the replication/implementation of the FFS.

34.12 The content of the manual will be based on the lessons-learned and the refinement of the program processes resulting from the documented experiences from the 10 pilot sites.

### 35.0 Projected funding needs for the construction of the settlements and other components for the 10 pilot sites of the FiSh for Stewards Program

**Table 7.** Funding for the Program based from identified program components.

Components	Agencies Responsible	Estimate based on Existing programs	Annual target	Amount to be Requested
1. Housing (Development, Land Acquisition, Housing)	DA-BFAR	175,000 – 240,000 (per housing unit)	1,000 families	175,000,000 to 240,000,000
2. Livelihood	DA-BFAR	350,000 (per community)	10 communities*	3,500,000
3. Social preparation for housing and CRM (organizing and capacity building)	---	20,000 (per family)	1000 families (Implementation stage)	20,000,000
			1000 Families (Social preparation stage)	20,000,000
4. Technical designs and plans (housing)	---	100,000 (per community)	10 communities	1,000,000
5. Post-Harvest and Infra Support	DA-BFAR	1,000,000 (per municipality)	10 municipalities	10,000,000
6. Technical Preparation (Biological studies)	DA-BFAR/DENR	250,000 (per community)	10 communities	2,500,000
7. Technical-Hazard Mapping and technical studies	MGB-DENR	---	---	Regular budget
8. LGU Incentive (Post-Harvest Infra support or livelihood)	DA-BFAR	200,000 (per community)	10 communities	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL: Php 23.4 M to Php29.9 M per community; or Php 234,000,000 to 299,000,000 for 10 communities; or Php234,000 to Php299,000 per Household, or 300,000 per household X 1,000 HH = 300,000,000 for the Pilot Testing (3 Years)</b>				

36.0 Criteria for Selection of the ten (10) Pilot sites for the FiSh for Stewards Program

- 36.1 threat of demolition
- 36.2 prone to disaster and hazard-risk
- 36.3 with available site, as local counterpart, suitable for the Program
- 36.4 endorsement from Barangay or the BFARMC
- 36.5 with the willingness of LGU to support the Program
- 36.6 accessibility for the ease of implementation, documentation, monitoring and evaluation
- 36.7 preferably represent different ecosystems-based settlement areas

37.0 Multi-criteria ratings used for the selection of the pilot sites

Site visits and validation were conducted to select the 10 priority sites from the list of the recommendations from the fisherfolk sectors during the regional consultations. The selection of the priority sites were based on a multi-criteria rating (MCR) system. Criteria are based on the urgency of the needs and factors pertaining to the viability of project implementation.

The MCR system will be adapted in the selection of sites for the actual implementation of the program. The MCR weights may be adjusted according to the results of the pilot testing. The criteria are further sub-divided on the actual rating sheets.

Table 8 . Summary of Multi-criteria Evaluation Rating used in the selection of the 10 pilot sites.

EVALUATION RATINGS	LGU's willingness to support	Identified FFS site/land	With registered FFs in the municipality	Hazard/ Risks	With existing CRM project/program	TOTAL RATING
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Multi-criteria Rating (weight)	25%	30%	15%	15%	15%	100%
Total scores on rating sheet	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
Criteria rating factors	LGU commits an available land  (.50)	Has <u>available</u> land according to FFS criteria  (.50)	Has an existing FFs Assn as possible beneficiaries whose members are registered with LGU  (.25)	No security of land tenure  (.33)	With CRM projects/program that are sustainable and institutionalized <u>under</u> BFAR : -good quality of water resource (.10) -good productivity of the municipal waters (.10) -good production/catch by FFs (mun.) (.10) -provide alternative source of livelihood to FFS, other than direct fishing (post-harvest, etc) (.05)	
	LGU commits counterpart other than land  (.25)	Has <u>identified</u> land accdng to FFS criteria, but still needs to be verified and negotiated (.35)	FFs in the municipality are registered with the LGU/BFAR  (.25)	<u>Presence of hazard/risks:</u> -storm surge (.13) -flood/strong winds during typhoon (.10) -Others specify (.10)	CRM Project shows indicators of sustainability <u>under the FFs organization</u>  - good quality of water resource (.10)  -good production/catch by FFs (mun.waters) (.10) -provide other source of livelihood to FFS (.10) -high productivity of the municipal waters (.05)	
	LGU commits	No available land yet, but	Registry is updated	Threat of demolition or	CRM Project is in a resource management area that is:	

	support at the onset of the project (.25)	LGU is <u>willing to look for a land</u> as its counterpart (.25)	within the last 2 years (.25)	displacement (.34)	-protected or under conservation (.20) -with other noted significance, specify (.10)	
	LGU commits to support the project during implementation process (.10)	Land will be 100% local counterpart (.50)	Information provided by FFs are verified (.25)			
	LGU cannot commit (0)	Land will be 50% local counterpart (.15)				
		No available land for the project (0)				

### 38.0 FiSh for Stewards Program Operational Flow

#### 38.1 Definition of Stages of the Program Operational Flow:

- [1] Site ID and Selection (Application and selection of Municipalities and Barangays)
- a. NFARMC Identifies and selects specific municipalities for project implementation based on identified criteria and requests from organized FF communities. MFARMC endorses BFARMC applications submitted by FFA to implement FF Stewardship Shelter Program.

b. Orientations and agreements made between NFARMC and municipalities are conducted to ensure implementation of projects in selected areas.
- [2] Preparatory Activities (Activites prior project identification and strategy formulation or housing)
- a. Barangay Resolution supporting project implementation signed and approved.

b. FF association with community volunteers will undergo socio-eco data gathering and hazard mapping of the community.

c. Processing of collated data with analysis formulation.
- [3] Project ID, Selection, Planning (Based from analysis FFA identifies project and develops plans needed for the project.)
- a. BFARMC endorses to the B. Council result of the data gathered.

b. FF Association & volunteers identifies Projects and Plans for BFARMC endorsement and approval of the Barangay

c. Plans will include, tenure strategies and projects and coastal management plans required by BFAR.

d. Technical support will be provided to assist communities with plans coming from BFAR, housing agencies and CSOs.

e. Ensure plans is aligned with existing MLUP and development plans of the municipalities.
- [4] Project Approval & Budget Preparation (Identified project by FFA approved by Barangay and Municipality and budget request being prepared.)
- a. Barangay and City council approves projects and plans for the FFSSP with appropriate budget.

b. Necessary technical plans are developed and approved.
- [5] Implementation (Actual realization of project – procurement, purchasing, construction, etc.)

- a. Necessary requirements for tenure and stewardship projects are submitted for the release of funds.
- [6] Regular reporting and monitoring is conducted to ensure implementation is on track and efficiently implemented.

38.2 Components of the Stages:

- [1] Social Preparation and Mobilization (Empowerment and Participation)  
An established FF association or cooperative is critical in ensuring the implementation of the projects. The FFA will represent the community in the execution of the program. One of the indirect result of the project is to create and strengthen the FFA or cooperative. This also includes capacity building activities for the FFA.
- [2] Monitoring and Evaluation (Good Governance)  
To ensure agreements and plans are met and GAC issues are addressed a monitoring mechanism is established to provide immediate feedback and eventual resolution.
- [3] Project Development and Implementation (Management)  
Implementation will be run according to project management tenets of clear plans, expected outcome within the desired timeline. Clear responsibilities are identified and delineated. A mechanism of implementation will be identified.

Figure 6. FiSh for Stewards Program  
Operational Flow





