

CTI *Workshop*

PHILIPPINES

National CTI Program





CTI-Philippines National Plan of Action (CTI-Phil NPOA)

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BACKGROUND



- **Jan – October 2008: Administrative**
 - Steering Committee
 - Secretariat
- **March – October 2008: In-country stakeholder consultations:**
 - Visayas
 - Mindanao
 - Luzon
 - Experts' Meeting (post CCC2)
 - TWGs for Goals 1-5
 - TWGs for Coordinating Mechanisms, M & E, Financial Mechanism
 - Integration Workshop (for CCC3/SOM2)
- **November 2008 – January 2009: TWG meetings and workshops (in prep for CCC4, Ministerial Meeting and Summit)**
 - Creation of CTI-Philippine Coordinating Committee (NCC)
 - Review and refinement of CTI-Phil NPOA vis-a-vis approved CTI RPOA
 - Stakeholder consultations on refined version of CTI-Phil NPOA

Proposed Outline of the CTI-Phil NPOA



I. **BACKGROUND & RATIONALE**

The background and rationale of the CTI-Phil POA will include the following: 1) status/significance of the Coral Triangle; and 2) the Guiding Principles of the RPOA (i.e. UNCLOS/MDG/CBD and other International Treaties/Agreements);

II. **VISION, MISSION and FRAMEWORK**

III. **ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

Issues and concerns are summarized from outputs of various in-country consultations, particularly from the major island group workshops (i.e., Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao). Additional issues and concerns are also taken from the Experts' Meeting and various TWG workshops.

IV. **GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES**

Goals, objectives and strategies will be based on the CTI RPOA (i.e., Goals 1-5: Seascapes, EAFM, MPA and networks, Climate Change and Threatened Species), with enabling actions and priorities for each goal.

V. **COORDINATION MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS**

The section will discuss the general approach to coordination at the national level and the structure for the National Coordination Committees (NCCs) as proposed in the CTI RPOA.

VI. **FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

The section will discuss external and internal funding opportunities at the national level (past, current and future).

VII. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The section will discuss M & E indicators for each of the goals, objectives and/or strategies prioritized above

ANNEXES:

- A. Maps
- B. Provisional Priority Marine Species Checklist
- C. Stakeholder consultation output (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, Experts)

Vision-Mission-Framework of CTI-Phil NPOA



Vision

A highly productive archipelagic state:

That is globally unique, resilient and a center of diversity, with vibrant ecological integrity, including all species assemblages, communities, habitats and ecological processes;

That sustainably and equitably provides for the socio-economic and cultural needs of human communities dependent on it, and adaptive to extreme weather events due to climate change;

Whereby biodiversity and productivity are sustained through the generations by collaborative and adaptive management across all political and cultural boundaries contributing to the vision, goals and objectives of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region and the Coral Triangle.

Vision-Mission-Framework of CTI-Phil NPOA



Mission

To arrest the accelerating degradation of the natural environment and to conserve the country's biodiversity, in order to maintain ecosystem services, ensure food security, and improve human well-being through effective governance across all geo-political and cultural boundaries.

Framework

Integrated Coastal Management and related approaches, such as coastal resource management or coastal zone management, shall be the national policy framework to promote sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources in order to achieve food security, sustainable livelihood, poverty alleviation and reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards, while preserving ecological integrity.

Main goals, targets, strategies & actions



Goals:

1. **"PRIORITY SEASCAPES" DESIGNATED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED**
2. **ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES (EAFM) AND OTHER MARINE RESOURCES FULLY APPLIED**
3. **MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs) ESTABLISHED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED**
4. **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES ACHIEVED**
5. **THREATENED SPECIES STATUS IDENTIFIED AND IMPROVED**

GOAL #1: SEASCAPES



Objective #1. “Priority seascape” **programs identified**, with **management** and investment plans **developed** and sequenced. [2010- 2020].

Strategy #1. Conduct rapid assessments of existing **Seascape** Programs. [2010]. *[Note: Philippines agreed to base the definition on the six (6) biogeographic regions]*

Strategy #2. Conduct rapid assessments of potential new Seascape Programs. [2012].

Strategy #3. Conduct detailed and relevant scientific studies in the bio-physical and socio-economic areas. [2015].

GOAL #1: SEASCAPES



Objective #1. “Priority seascape” programs identified, with management and investment plans developed and sequenced. [2010- 2020], *cont...*

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ **Conduct prioritization exercise in support of selecting new seascape from South China Sea, Northeast Pacific Seaboard and Southeast Pacific Seaboard.**
- ❑ **Develop a master plan from which an investment plan will be prepared for the priority seascape.**
- ❑ **Document best practices for sharing with other CT6 countries.**

GOAL #1: SEASCAPES



Objective #2. “Priority seascape” programs fully functional. [2020].

Strategy #1. Adopt a general “model” for a fully functional seascape program. [2010].

Strategy #2. Secure social and political support with accompanying legal and institutional mechanisms at varying governance levels . [2012].

Strategy #3. Promote ecosystem based mgt. [2015].

Strategy #4. Engage private sector. [2015]

Strategy #5. Mobilize **financial resources** necessary to support “priority seascape” programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans). [2015].

Strategy #6. Establish seascape capacity-building and learning mechanisms. [Ongoing].

Strategy #7. Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation of existing seascape programs. [Ongoing].

Strategy #8: Ensure that Seascapes encompass key biodiversity areas and help protect threatened species [2012].

GOAL #1: SEASCAPES



Objective #2. “Priority seascape” programs fully functional. [2020], *cont...*

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ Implement Sulu Sulawesi Seas Action Plans on MPAs, fisheries and species.
- ❑ Align existing seascape models with policy and legal framework of the Philippines
- ❑ Implement Executive Order #533 (Adopting Integrated coastal management as a national strategy to ensure sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources and establishing and supporting mechanisms for its implementation).
- ❑ Support an effective communications campaign and replication of best practices in the SSME corridors
- ❑ Support the establishment of MPA networks

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #1 (2): Strong legislative, policy, and regulatory frameworks for EAFM in nearshore and pelagic fisheries developed. [2012].

Strategy #1. Identify ecological, social-cultural, economic and institutional elements of EAFM and their inter-relationships. [2012].

Strategy #2. Review and strengthen existing legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks. [2011].

Strategy #3. Institutionalize EAFM within the government [2012]

Strategy #4.: Determine fishing capacity and implement programs to reduce fishing over-capacity. [2015].

Strategy #5. Formulate and implement Phil POA Regional Plan for IUU. [2015].

Strategy #6. Join together in negotiations of fishery access agreements. [2015].

Strategy #7. Review and redirect perverse economic subsidies and other economic barriers in the fishery sector. [2015].

Strategy #8. Engage the fishing industry in supporting EAFM [2015]

Strategy #9: Monitor conservation status of all major fisheries species to determine if they are threatened. [2012].

Strategy #10: Improve functional implementation of fisheries management within municipal waters. [2017].

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #1 (2): Strong legislative, policy, and regulatory frameworks for EAFM in nearshore and pelagic fisheries developed. [2012], *cont...*

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ Review and update existing policies e.g. Republic Act 8550 (Fisheries Code of the Philippines), National Marine Policy taking into consideration Archipelagic Development Framework (ArchDev) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to achieve EAFM.
- ❑ Implement Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP).
- ❑ Undertake relevant research that will feed into EAFM policy processes e.g. studies on carrying capacity of the ecosystem.
- ❑ Formulate appropriate implementing or enabling mechanisms.
- ❑ Disseminate and implement the National Plan of Action for IUU fishing.
- ❑ Review projects and focus on integration of resource management policies and projects.
- ❑ Enforcement and IECC for the seasonal regulation of gears, areas, and species within municipal waters.

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #2 (1). Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities across the region through a new sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative ("COASTFISH")

Strategy #1. Define and map Poverty and Fisheries Zones to be targeted. [2011].

Strategy #2. Design and launch a **national CTI COASTFISH Initiative. [2012].**

Strategy #3. Collaborate around the mobilization of significant new financial investments to support COASTFISH. [Ongoing].

Strategy #4. Collaborate around technology and information sharing, lessons learned, and joint marketing of common products. [Ongoing].

Strategy #5. Promote best practices on sustainable full-cycle mariculture and aquaculture practices. [Ongoing].

Strategy #6. Address over-capacity for resource use and attendant health concerns, causing or as an effect of coastal resource management (CRM), as needed. [Ongoing].

Strategy #7. Provide safety nets for over-exploitation through provision of sustainable livelihood opportunities.

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #2 (1). Improved income, livelihoods and food security of coastal communities across the region through a new sustainable coastal fisheries and poverty reduction initiative ("COASTFISH")

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ Document and review lessons learned from past and current projects on coastal and marine resources management, e.g., FSP/FRMP, FISH Project, Mindanao Rural Development Project, Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources in the Bicol and Caraga Regions (SUMACORE), Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project (ICRMP).
- ❑ Implement the national integrated coastal management policy.
- ❑ Conduct value chain analysis of fishery products e.g. tuna, reef fish and small pelagics.
- ❑ Mobilize financial and technical resources to support national implementation of COASTFISH.
- ❑ Assist League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) in mainstreaming EAFM through capacity building activities.
- ❑ Implement sustainable livelihood programs for priority poverty zones (e.g., marginalized fishing communities).

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #3. Sustainable management of shared tuna stocks achieved for all species of tuna exploited in the region, with special attention to spawning areas and juvenile growth stages. [2020].

Strategy #1. Develop collaborative research, information-sharing, strategies for protection of spawning and juvenile growth areas, and financing mechanisms [2010].

Strategy #2. Establish a National Forum on Tuna Governance. [2010].

Strategy #3. Develop a comprehensive plan on the markets and trade of tunas and explore ways to utilize its potential to get due benefits with other global trading partners. [2012].

Strategy #4. Mobilize private sector leaders. [Ongoing].

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #3. Sustainable management of shared tuna stocks achieved for all species of tuna exploited in the region, with special attention to spawning areas and juvenile growth stages. [2020].

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ **Implement National Tuna Management Plan and other management plans for other species e.g. small pelagics, etc.**
- ❑ **Formulate national implementing rules and regulations on fishing capacity, vessel monitoring system, fish aggregating device, observer program, etc.**
- ❑ **Refine national vessel registry.**
- ❑ **Monitor conservation status of Tunas using IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories.**

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #4. A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved. [2020].

Strategy #1. Develop a collaborative work program on management of and international trade in coral reef-based fish and ornamentals (i.e., jointly supported research, information-sharing, system analysis, and strategies for addressing the supply and demand sides of the trade). [2010].

Strategy #2. Establish a CTI Forum on International Trade in Coral Reef-Based Organisms. [2010].

GOAL #2: EAFM



Objective #4. A more effective management and more sustainable trade in live-reef fish and reef-based ornamentals achieved. [2020].

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ **Develop and implement sustainable live reef fish trade (LRFT) management plans in Palawan and Surigao**
- ❑ **Update RA 8550 that will reflect a sustainable live reef fish trade (LRFT) in the Philippines**
- ❑ **Conduct studies on reef fish spawning aggregation and implement seasonal closure of spawning areas.**
- ❑ **Develop mariculture projects for live reef fish species.**
- ❑ **Monitor conservation status of live reef and ornamental species using IUCN Red List Criteria.**

GOAL #3: MPAs



Objective #1. Coral Triangle-Philippines MPA System (CT-Phil MPAS) in place and fully functional[2020].

Strategy #1. Coral Triangle-Philippines MPA System (CT-Phil MPAS) in place and fully functional [2010].

Strategy #2. Complete and endorse a comprehensive map and corresponding geo-referenced database of MPA networks to be included in CT-Phil MPAS (i.e., local MPAs and NIPAS). [2012].

Strategy #3. Collaborate to build capacity for effective management of the CT-Phil MPAS. [Ongoing].

Strategy #4. Collaborate around mobilizing sustainable financing for the CT-Phil MPAS. [2010].

Strategy #5. Collaborate on the establishment of effectively managed MPAs and network of MPAs.[Ongoing].

Strategy #6. Establish a public / private partnerships or Working Group for engaging the relevant industries, primarily tourism and travel, oil and gas industries industry, in supporting CTMPAS. [2010].

GOAL #3: MPAs



- Objective #1. Coral Triangle-Philippines MPA System (CT-Phil MPAS) in place and fully functional[2020].

National Actions [2012]:

- Support the adoption and implementation of the Philippine marine sanctuary strategy
- Support the implementation of the SSME MPA Sub-Committee Work Plan
- Identify priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBA) in the Philippines with at least one operational MPA network in each mKBA, develop management plans and necessary policy studies and recommendations.
- Link, network and develop new marine national Centers of Excellence that will serve the country.
- Strengthen capacity of local government units and support services of the national government agencies on MPA management
- Implement effective management of Tubbataha Reef National Park and Cagayancillo, Turtle Island Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Implement the Coastal Resources and Fisheries Conservation Project (CRFC).

GOAL #4: CLIMATE CHANGE



Objective #1. Region-wide Early Action Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the near-shore marine and coastal environment developed and small island ecosystems developed and implemented. [2011].

Strategy # 1. Complete assessment of current climate trends and future projections, vulnerabilities based on current climate risks and trends and formulated strategies to reduce vulnerabilities to climate risks. [2011].

Strategy # 2. Conduct assessment on current capacities to establish baseline and identify priority gaps and develop capacity –building programs. [2012].

Strategy #3. Develop country specific plan of action to address the most important *and immediate* adaptation measures based primarily on analyses using existing models. [2011].

Strategy #4. Mobilize resources to finance the implementation of the climate change adaptation measures [2011].

GOAL #4: CLIMATE CHANGE



Objective #1. Region-wide Early Action Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the near-shore marine and coastal environment developed and small island ecosystems developed and implemented. [2011].

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ Identify coastal areas and communities in the country that are most at risk to climate change impacts.
- ❑ Assess the presumptive climate change impacts on biodiversity, fisheries productivity, ecology of coastal and marine habitats and ecosystem services
- ❑ Identify, document and implement immediate adaptation measures to climate change of the coastal communities to sea level rise, flooding, storm surges, etc.
- ❑ Mainstream early warning systems for vulnerable coastal settlements as a result of impacts of climate change.
- ❑ Formulate a national (Philippines) climate change Adaptation Plan and mobilize resources for implementation
- ❑ Identify species and areas most resilient to climate change and target these for conservation action.

GOAL #4: CLIMATE CHANGE



Objective #2. Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation. Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models. [2013].

Strategy #1. Design and implement a Pilot Phase for National Centers of Excellence. [2012].

Strategy #2. Support scientific researches, economic analysis and valuation studies on climate change impacts including studies of the economic cost of action and inaction. [2012].

Strategy #3. Develop and Implement communications and information management strategies. [2012].

Strategy #4. Enhance the current mandate and terms of reference of designated "focal point" to incorporate regional sharing of ideas, models, and information, and organize discussion on policies and practices, among others on climate change adaptation on coastal and marine. [2012].

GOAL #4: CLIMATE CHANGE



Objective #2. Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for marine and coastal environments are established and in full operation. Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models. [2013].

National Actions [2012]:

- ❑ **Identify the appropriate institutional mechanism to coordinate activities on climate change adaptation and mobilize financial and technical resources**
- ❑ **Evaluate costs and benefits of actions and inactions to climate change impacts in the coastal zones**
- ❑ **Mobilize financial and technical resources to support the national center of excellence, if needed**
- ❑ **Develop appropriate communication messages on climate change adaptation and incorporate these in formal and non-formal education channels.**

GOAL #5: THREATENED SPECIES



Objective #1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrasses, mangroves and other threatened marine flora and fauna placed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species will no longer be declining (2015), followed by a clear trajectory toward an improved status (2020), as key steps for preventing their extinction and supporting healthier overall marine ecosystems. [2020].

Strategy #1. Assess species status by supporting ongoing and new assessment programs. [2012].

Strategy #2. Complete and implement Philippines' National Shark Action Plan. [2012].

Strategy #3. Complete and implement Philippines' National Sea Turtles Conservation Action Plan. [2012].

Strategy #4. Complete and implement Philippines' National Seabird Conservation Action Plan

Strategy #5. Complete and implement Philippines' National Marine Mammal (Cetaceans and Dugong) Conservation Action Plan. [2012].

GOAL #5: THREATENED SPECIES



Objective #1. Improved status of sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, corals, seagrasses, mangroves and other threatened marine flora and fauna placed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species will no longer be declining (2015), followed by a clear trajectory toward an improved status (2020), as key steps for preventing their extinction and supporting healthier overall marine ecosystems. [2020].

Strategy #6. Complete and implement region-wide Conservation and Active Recovery Action Plan for Targeted Reef Fish and Invertebrate Species that are threatened

Strategy #7. Complete and implement Philippines National Plan of Action on Invasive Alien Species (RPOA-IAS).

Strategy #8. Adopt and strengthen (i) local and national legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks and (ii) regional and international agreements on threatened species, and put in place supporting networks and information management systems. [2013].

Strategy #9. Jointly develop and implement capacity building activities that support the above actions on threatened species

GOAL #5: THREATENED SPECIES



Objective #1. Improved status of ... [threatened species]... [2020]. (con't).

National Actions [2012]:

- Red list assessments of priority marine species in the Philippines under Global Marine Species Assessment (GMSA) [Note: currently in proposal stage; to include sharks, corals, sea grasses, mangroves, and other taxocoenes (select invertebrates, commercial and endemic teleosts, seasnakes, macro-algae, cetaceans, dugong)].
- Endorsement and implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and other Cartilaginous Fishes.
- Support establishment of National Red List Committees on marine turtles, cetaceans and dugong, and adopt National Action Plans (NPOAs) for the Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles, Cetaceans and Dugong.
- Survey and monitoring of seabirds in priority marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) in the Philippines
- Conduct stock assessments, evaluate catch trends of commercially important species, and propose management recommendations for over-exploited fish species/ populations by BFAR/NFRDI/ NSAP.
- Support IUCN Red List training for local/national experts and species specialists (from academia and government agencies).
- Develop National Plan of Action for Invasive Alien Species.

Major Science and Information Needs for Management



- **Seascapes:** Rapid Assessment Techniques at seascape level
- **EAFM:** Carrying capacity of ecosystems; Fisheries data banking; Observer program; Hatchery techniques for high-value organisms
- **MPA:** marine KBA; MPA connectivity; GIS modelling of gene flow;
- **Climate Change:** Species vulnerability and resiliency from global climate change; Disaster risk management and preparedness; simulation modelling;
- **Threatened Species:** Taxonomy; Biodiversity monitoring; Threat identification, quantification and mapping; Fisheries interaction (bycatch); Monitoring and mapping of trade routes; genetic “barcoding”; NDF (non-detrimental findings) methods/protocols; Biological pollution control (e.g., Invasive Alien Species).
- **Cross-ref:** Standardize scientific data storage and retrieval system; valuation of natural resources and ecological services

Major Governance and Institutional Needs



- Institutional networking (Species, MPAs, Seascapes)
- Harmonization of local, national, regional and international policies and laws
- Law enforcement (national & transboundary)
- Sustainable financing mechanisms
- Local governance capacity building
- Piracy
- Foreign poaching
- Zoning of and within municipal waters/ of municipal waters in off-shore islands
- Navigational lanes for large vessels (oil tankers)



THANK YOU!
