

GEDSI Situation of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF), Philippines (Sardines)

Rosalie Arcala Hall

*University of the Philippines Visayas Center for Integrative and Development
Studies*

Roadmap

- Description of Sardines Fisheries at the Site/s (vessels, gear, techniques and equipment for processing)
- Map of the locale and fisheries area
- Supply Chain for Sardines in Pictures (production/catch at landing site, processing, selling)
- Governance- IUUF apprehensions, local ordinances. Bantay Dagat
- Analysis

What IUU Fishing is:

- practices that infringe on legal and jurisdictional regulations (including permit and licensing for gear, vessel, crew)
- non-reporting of catch
- destructive fishing practices within a sustainably managed area, e.g., marine protected area
- poaching- encroachment in territorial waters by foreign fishing fleet or by commercial fishers into municipal waters
- unfair labor practices in commercial fisheries

IUU fishing: drivers

- Competition between subsistence and small commercial fishers- “fishing down” to smaller size commercial species + edging out of subsistence fishers
- Increased ex-vessel price for high value species
- Enforcement gaps; remote and observation-based monitoring limited given vast coverage of Philippine waters
- Weak government regulatory ambit (permit and license) on subsistence and small scale commercial fishers

GEDSI dimensions of fisheries

- Male dominated production (capture, off-shore), poor men
- High participation of women in processing and marketing phases (canneries, drying, small scale retail)
- Social inequality pronounced- commercial fishers able to catch and earn more than artisanal fishers; boat owner, creditors, traders, fishing crew, processors locked in tight relations over credit and sales
- Informality- income distribution and sharing of catch

Research Question

- **Gender equality, disability, and social inclusion dimensions of IUU fishing in *small scale fisheries for sardines***
 - a. Where in fisheries value chain for each specie do men and women engage? How do ***gender relations and networks*** inform contributions to the value chain?
 - b. What are the various ***economic roles*** (as it relates to ownership or control over assets) in the fisheries value chain? How do ***economic relations affect the status*** of fisheries actor-stakeholder?
 - c. What are the ***gender, social inclusion, and disability issues in IUU fishing*** for these commercially valuable species? How are ***membership, participation and involvement in decisionmaking for local measures against IUU fishing*** structured by gender, social class, disability, and ethnolinguistic identity?

FMA 11 IUUF Index = 2.75

- Commercial fishers intrude in municipal waters
- Poor enforcement correlated with weak licensing and registration

I-FIT SCORES BY FMA

	FMA	2	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	NAT'L
Prevalence		2.57	2.39	2.45	2.27	2.49	2.35	2.50	2.75	2.58	2.51
Vulnerability		2.49	2.60	2.79	2.50	2.58	2.33	2.30	2.53	2.87	2.53
Response		2.80	3.17	3.11	2.60	2.66	2.72	3.40	2.98	2.08	2.76
IUU Fishing Index		2.59	2.74	2.75	2.42	2.55	2.42	2.75	2.76	2.57	2.58

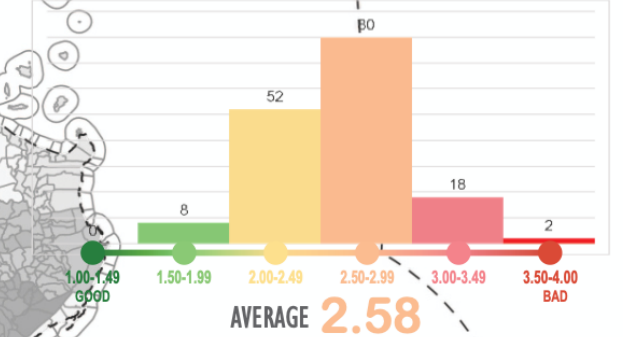
NUMBER OF ASSESSED LGUs BY FMA
RELATIVE TO TOTAL NUMBER OF LGUs

	FMA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
LGUs assessed		0	15	0	7	9	2	0	47	37	4	26	13	160
Total LGUs in FMA		103	80	64	85	50	123	84	51	106	83	90	85	1004

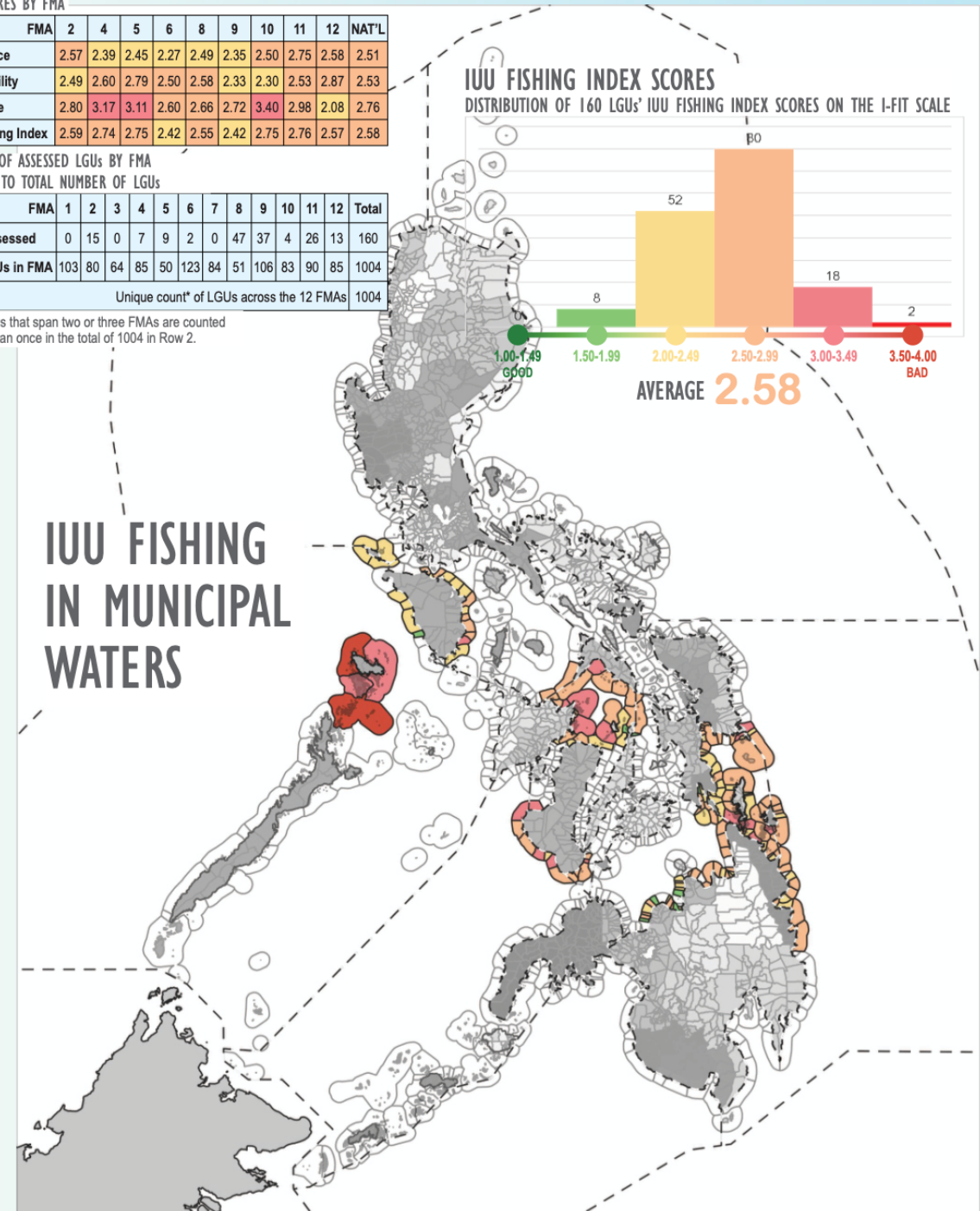
Unique count* of LGUs across the 12 FMAs 1004

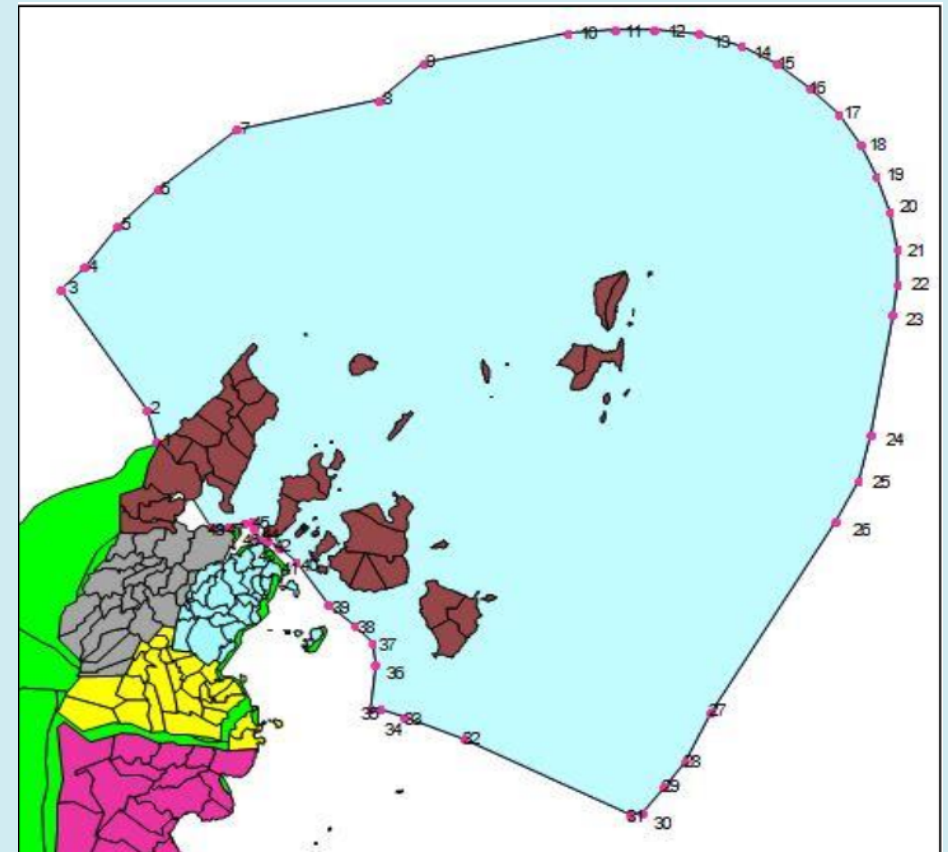
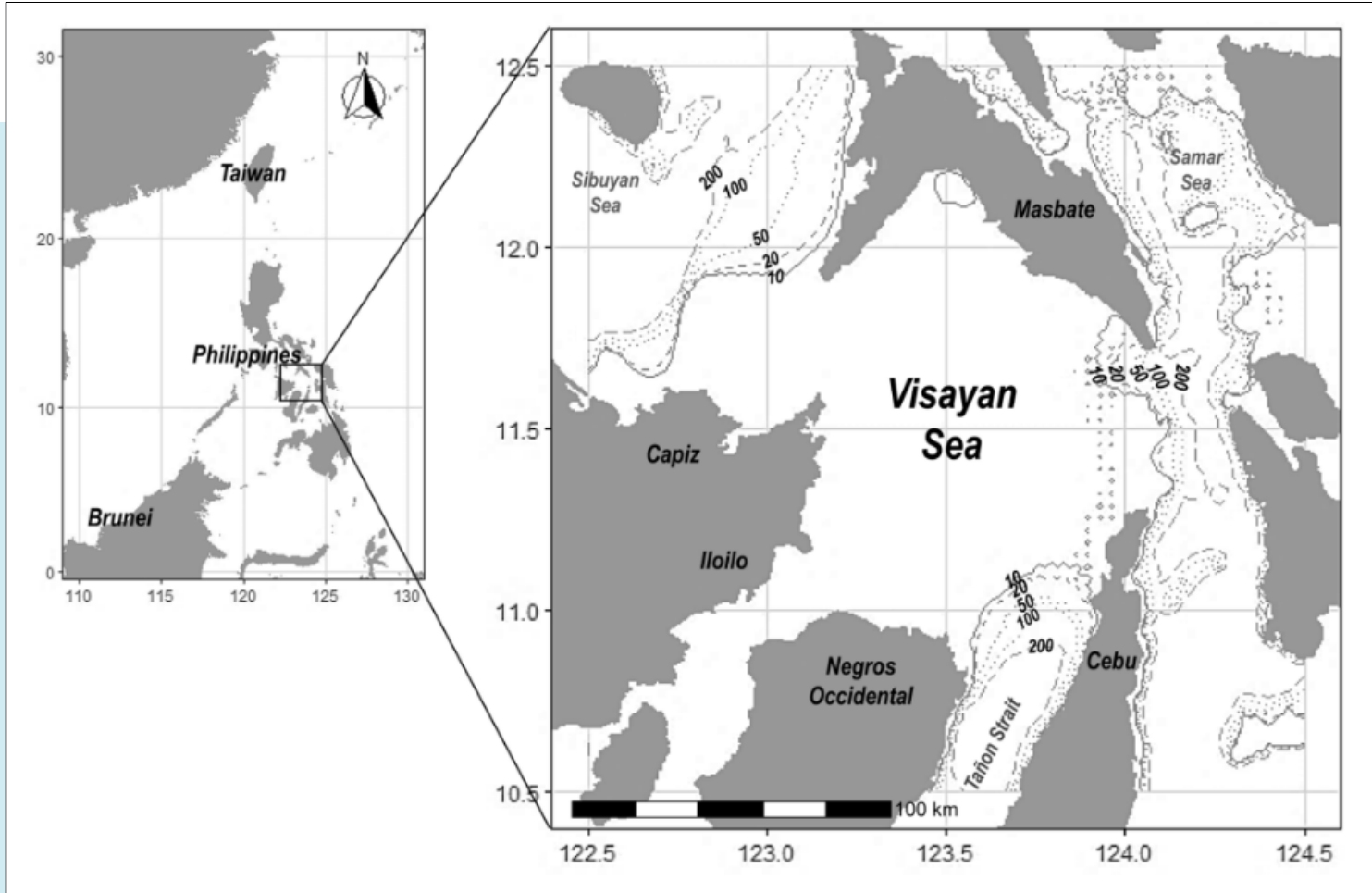
* 84 LGUs that span two or three FMAs are counted more than once in the total of 1004 in Row 2.

IUU FISHING INDEX SCORES
DISTRIBUTION OF 160 LGUs' IUU FISHING INDEX SCORES ON THE I-FIT SCALE



IUU FISHING
IN MUNICIPAL
WATERS





Methods

Sardines Carles, Iloilo

Key Informant
Interviews

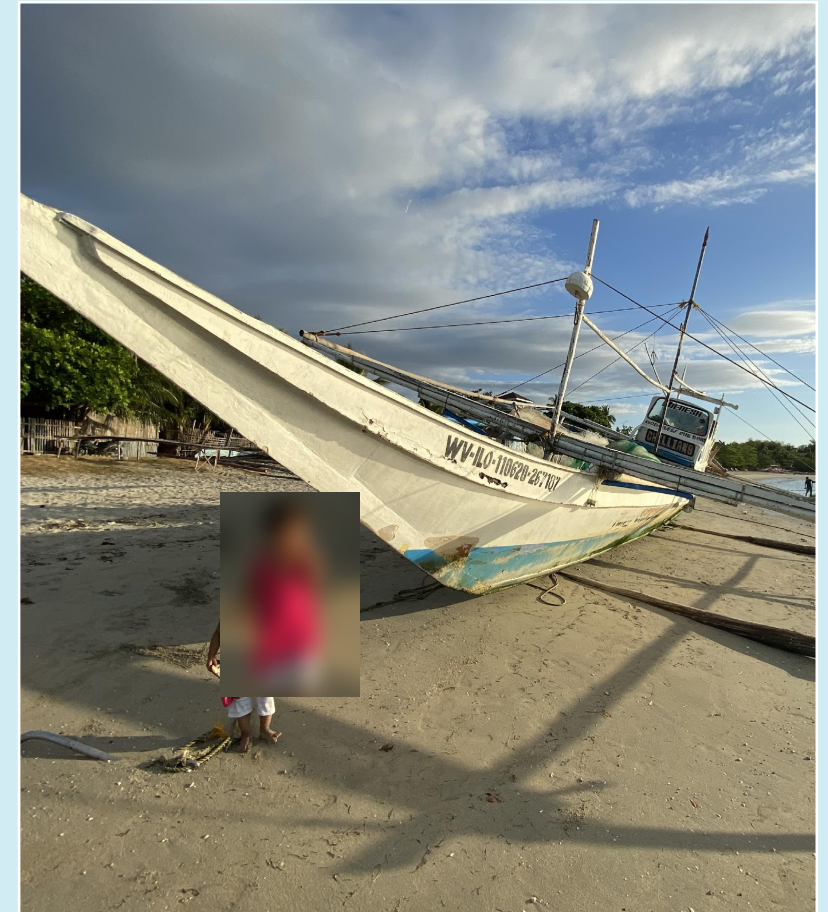
13 (fishers, processors, traders,
manugpanting, IUUF focal person)

Focus Group
Discussion

4-fishers, processors, law enforcement

Participant
Observation

Bancal fish landing 1 day + local market + 3
fishing community visit (Buaya, Sicogon
island, Brgy. Dayhagan and Guinticgan)



Description of Sardines Fisheries



(Fresh) tamban



lopoy (juvenile by-catch)

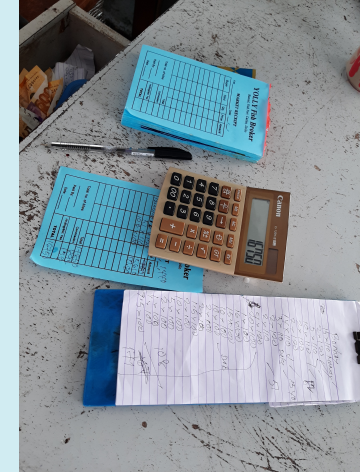


(Dried) tabagak

Sardines Value Chain



(male and female) sorters



(female) bookkeepers and
(male) auctioneers



Sardines Value Chain



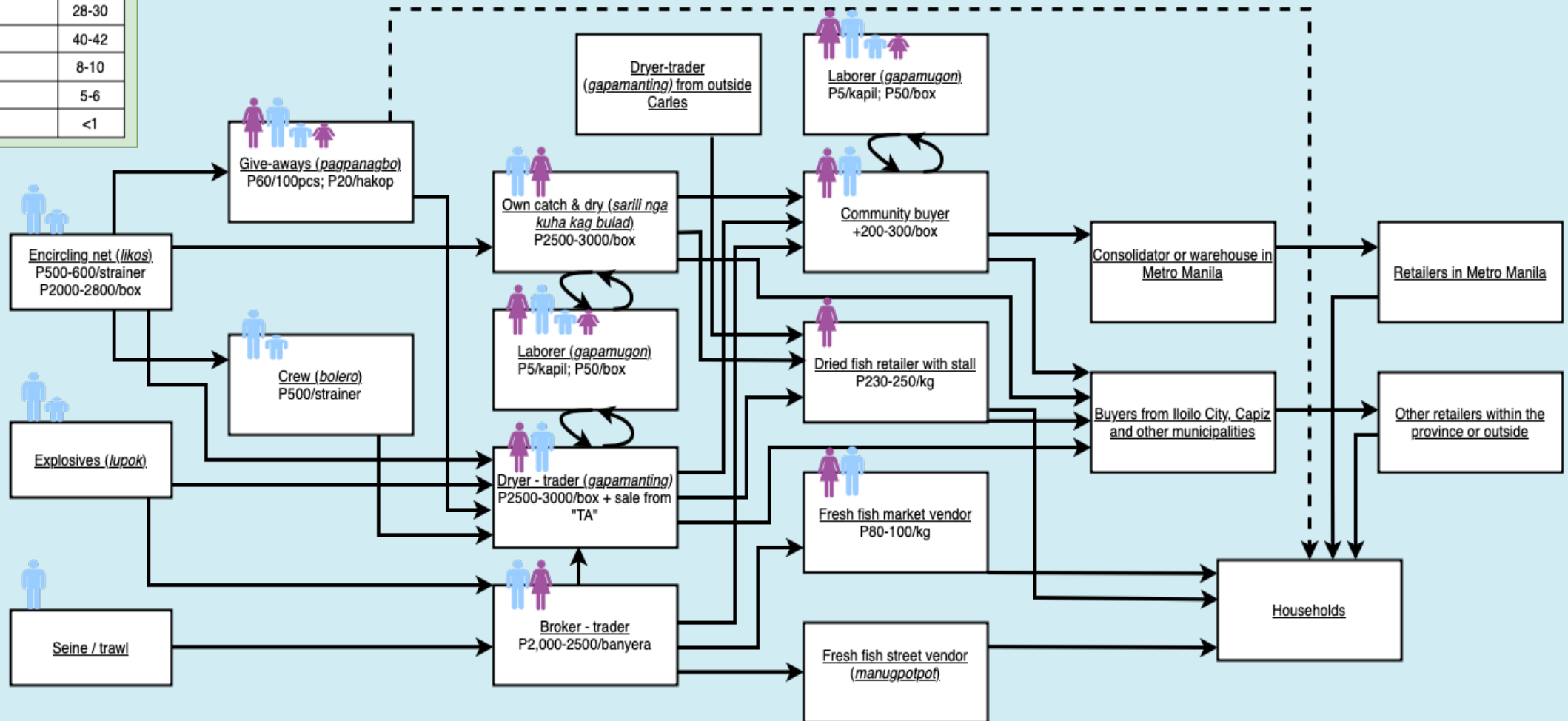
drying and processing

Marketing and selling



Sardines Supply Chain: Gender and Earnings

Measurement	In kgs
Banyera	28-30
Box	40-42
Strainer	8-10
Kapil	5-6
Hakop	<1



Findings

- multi-gear, all-season, specialized communities
- thick and complex supply chain allowing diversified involvement (laborers, children, elderly)
- differentiated gender roles (physicality)- adult and young men do offshore fishing; women mostly involved in processing and retail
- Ex-vessel price determined by consolidator- buyer from Manila or Roxas; credit access
- Formal mechanism (Task Force) for inter-municipal and inter agency coordination focused at sea, but not on regulating the market
- “Falling” into IUU Fishing but strong social norms around gear and vessel size (LGU chose not to enforce)



Findings

- Resource extraction is high and far reaching, pushing IUUF
- legal and illegal methods of catch, market preference for dynamite-caught fish
- Implicated in many other IUUF practices- poaching, unregistered boats, lack permit, catching juveniles, child laborers
- disability due to dynamite fishing; 4 cases (male fishers) known by Bantay Dagat, including 2 deaths; largely, unreported



Key Takeaways

- High ex-vessel price and availability of outside capital push intensified fishing using illegal methods
- Microeconomy of sardines - specialized communities, diversified involvement of locals, outside capital tie locals to lower value end of the chain
- More complex value chain for sardines allow for greater involvement by and differentiated roles for women
- Sardines fisheries support household consumption through an informal sharing system





Pathways for Reform

- Help small scale fishers become commercial fishers to realize high values
- Redirect measures against IUUF by effecting community buy-in on sustainable practices and gears (no use of blast; checking for blast-caught sardines at landing site)
- Extend social protection to young and adult male fishers; capital for women owner-driers and buyer-driers
- Require traders/consolidators to include registration of fisher-suppliers in their business permit
- Classify backyard drying, ambulant vending, and local trading post as “businesses” not for the purpose of taxation but monitoring catch