

Application form: **SMALL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT** (budget up to DKK 1 million)

Please, note that applications for less than DKK 200,000 may use a simplified form.

March 2011

This form must be used to apply for funding of small-scale development projects. It is divided into four parts:

1. Cover page with basic information

Applicant, partners, synthesis, title, amount applied for, etc.

2. Application text

This part is built around a structure, which must be adhered to in the description of the small-scale development project. Instructions on how to fill in this framework are reproduced at the end of the form.

3. Budget summary

The main items of the budget drawn up for the project. Please, note that the budget summary must be elaborated upon in the annex *Budget format*.

4. List of annexes

This is to indicate the obligatory and supplementary annexes that support the application.

Instructions

The instructions elaborate on what should be included under each section and subsection in order to have the application assessed.

Please, note:

- **NUMBER OF PAGES:** Part 2 'Application text' must not exceed 16 pages. Applications longer than that will be turned down.
- **SIZE OF ANNEXES:** The length of supplementary annexes must not exceed 30 pages.
- **LANGUAGE:** The project description must have been drawn up in cooperation between the Danish applicant organisation and its local partner. Consequently, a document must be available in a language commanded by the local partner. The actual application, however, can only be submitted in Danish or English.

The application form and all annexes must be submitted in three printed copies to:

Project Advice and Training Centre (Projektrådgivningen), Klosterport 4A, 3.sal, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

In addition, the application form and Annexes A-C must be sent electronically to: projektpuljen@prngo.dk.

Annexes D-F may also be submitted in an electronic format, although this is not required.

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1. Cover page

SMALL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (less than DKK 1 million)

Project title:	Developing an Appropriate Framework to Philippine Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing (MFRL)		
Danish applicant organisation:	People Uniting and Generating Aid for Development (PUGAD)		
Other Danish partner(s), if any:			
Local partner organisation(s):	Tambuyog Development Center (Tambuyog)		
Country(-ies):	Philippines	Country's GDP per capita: (see www.prngo.dk): US\$3,656 GDP per capita in 2009 (Source: World Bank)	
Project commencement date: 1 st . of July 2011	Project completion date: 1.Dec. 2012	Number of months: 18	
Contact person for the project: Name: Einer Lyduch Email address: eily@niels.brock.dk			
Amount requested from the Project Fund: 566.244,42 DDK	Annual cost level: (Total amount requested divided by number of project years) App. 378.000,00 DDK		
Is this a re-submission? (To the Project Fund or Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, previous date of application:			
Is this a: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. New project? <input type="checkbox"/> B. A project in extension of another project previously supported (by the Project Fund or others)?			
<p>Synthesis (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English)</p> <p>Projektets formål er at bidrage til en alternativ og bæredygtig model for det filippinske kystfiskeri i stedet for den nuværende lovgivning, der indebærer registrering og køb af licenser, hvor det primære formål fra lokalt niveau handler om at generere indkomst til kommunen, men hvor konsekvensen mange steder er, at licensbetalingen er sat så højt, at det ikke står mål med udbyttet fra fiskeriet, så mange kystfiskere dermed opgiver fiskeriet, herunder mange kvinder, der har bidraget med en større andel til husholdningen. Det betyder udstødelse af mange kystfiskere fra deres erhverv og dermed en yderligere marginalisering og splittelse af mange kystsamfund. Projektet vil undersøge virkninger og konsekvenser af den nuværende MFRL (Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing), inddrage udenlandske erfaringer, inddrage 6 småfisker organisationer, der dækker Filippinerne geografisk og gennem workshops og en større konference også med andre NGO'ere, centrale og lokale politiske myndigheder, den akademiske verden og de udenlandske ressourcepersoner udarbejde en bæredygtig model, der er socialt, økonomisk og miljømæssigt forsvarlig.</p>			

14.april 2011

Date

Person responsible (signature)

Kastrup

Einer Lyduch

Place

Person responsible and position (block letters)

2. Application text

Structure:

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish organisation

People Uniting and Generating Aid for Development (PUGAD) is a national and international development non-government organization (NGO) that was founded in 2005. It has a total of 90 members. PUGAD's primary purpose is to "work to fulfill UN's Millennium Goals for 2015 where the main focuses are: human rights, democracy and good government governance, and social and economic development."

PUGAD has worked with the local partner Tambuyog Development Center to develop this project. It also engaged, together with the local partner, in consultations with several fisher folk leaders to gather their inputs during the preparation of this project. Before this, PUGAD and Tambuyog cooperated in the conduct of the Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries in Copenhagen in September 2009 where rights-based solutions to the global fisheries crises were put forward. PUGAD has been active in the Network for Small-Scale Fisheries in developing countries together with Africa Contact and the Living Sea and has participated in cooperation work in the last four years, involving a study trip to South Africa to work with Masifundise and the Coastal Links, the FAO Conference in Bangkok for small-scale fishers in October 2008 where we met Tambuyog for the first time. Tambuyog participated in the abovementioned conference at Borups Højskole in Copenhagen in September 2009 together with other representatives from Canada, Kenya, India, South Africa and the USA where we also conducted a two-day conference addressing the issues regarding small-scale fisheries. It is on this occasion that we discussed a possible cooperation with Tambuyog. At the COP 15 in Copenhagen, Tambuyog also participated and the Network organized a conference in accordance with the alternative summit where Tambuyog, PUGAD and Africa Contact participated. The agenda was primarily about climate change and its impacts on Southeast Asian nations. In February 2010 Einer Lyduch, the PUGAD President, was in the Philippines and had two meetings in the head office of Tambuyog where we started to be more concrete about this envisaged project. Shortly afterwards the first papers were drafted. In June 2010 the Network discussed the project and PUGAD and Africa Contact decided to involve the South African partners because the lessons learnt from South Africa is relevant in the Philippines. In August 2010 Amelia Lyduch and Luth Hammer were in the Philippines and had a meeting with Tambuyog about project cooperation; and in November 2010 Einer Lyduch was also in the Philippines and had a day-long meeting about the project with Jaime Escobar, Jr., the writer of this project and Arsenio N. Tanchuling, the Tambuyog Executive Director. In November 2010 PUGAD had constructive consultation with PRNGO (Troels Hovgaard) and since then we followed the many pieces of advice and continued to work with the project.

Besides Tambuyog, PUGAD has cooperated with other NGOs in the Philippines. At present, PUGAD has still an on-going project in Cooperative organizing, education and training with the local fisherfolk, including the women, in the island of Samar in Central Philippines and in 2010 PUGAD supported this Coop with 10.000,- Danish crowns to repair the boat engines, to buy new fishing nets and feeds to the small-scale piggery project. PUGAD supports the SAMFISHCO in Samal, Bataan, a small-scale fisher Coop and in 2010 PUGAD supported it with 10.000,- Danish crowns and we will do the same here in 2011. PUGAD also supports an anthrurium project for working students in Malaybalay in Mindanao and just sent 10.000,- Danish crowns. In the last three years, PUGAD has worked with Vimcon, another NGO in the Visayas,

mainly in Ormoc, Leyte and Cebu Island, where it is also organizing small-scale fishermen and women. Further, PUGAD was made a "Solidarity Fund" beneficiary by EI-Forbundet, the Trade Union for Electricians in Copenhagen in the last three years. Recently, Congress donated 25.000,- Danish crowns to PUGAD's work in the Philippines; therefore PUGAD participates on May 1st, the Labor Day, and receives the surplus from beer, soft drinks, coffee, etc. Here PUGAD also informs about its projects in the Philippines. PRNGO has funded one of PUGAD's projects over the last five years: "Udviklingsprojekt: Kooperativt fiskeriprojekt I Filippinerne," bevillingsnr. 07-403-MP-apr .I perioden 1.7.2007-31.12,2008 (perioden blev dog skubbet 1 måned til slutdato 1.2.2009). Bevilliget kr. 252.500,-.

PUGAD and Africa Contact organized a major conference at Christiansborg in December 2010 about the EU fisheries agreement with developing countries, which was attended by more than 120 participants from the Danish parliament, the EU parliament, NGOs, experts and other.

The considerable experiences that FFN has gained under this appropriation and as the network continuously builds on include:

- Study tour to South Africa to learn from AK's and their partner's experiences in capacity building of the civil society's organisations.

- A week seminar with the final conference organized by LLH. The theme was the characteristics of Inshore fishing and opportunities for development. There was particular focus on the women's role in fishing, its global impact on the sector and Marine environment.

- PUGAD and AK's seminars and conferences on corruption and commercial treaty within fisheries, enhanced FFN's capabilities and reputation as a network, that address international issues. Ca. 60 attendees, including several international delegates from Research Institute, NGOs and government agencies as well as European-Union Parliamentarians, debated on the said issues.

- Participation in international seminars and conferences, like the conference on coastal fisheries in Bangkok in 2008, organized by FAO. The conference reinforced FFN's networks and contributed significantly to the knowledge of inshore fisheries (management and policy) and its enormous importance to food security in coastal communities in ACP countries.

- The network on its own, organized a study tour to North of Jutland to a seminar in innovative Fisheries Management, visited Thorupstrand Coastal Fishing Guild and Hanstholm harbour.

- Its participation to 2 seminars on reform of the European Common Fisheries Policy of the European Commission in September 2009 and February 2010 to build up further the networks contacts in Brussels.

The past 3 years of cooperation with FFN, has strengthened the knowledge and competencies of the organisation within: 1.) methods and importance of supporting capacity building of the civil society in the coastal fisheries, 2.) knowledge on international issues such as fishing trade between EU and ACP countries which means that our partners in the South can better carry out lobbying and advocacy to their decision makers as well as the international level., and 3.) strengthening the network between South and North organisations as well as the South – South level.

Many of PUGAD's members have been participating in the courses and seminars arranged by the PRNGO. Many of PUGAD's members deals with project work in their profession and have been working for other NGO's and/or are students with knowledge of international relations and development.

The best way PUGAD can support Tambuyog and this project is to participate in strengthening the citizenry's possibilities to fight for their rights and give people and civil society the tools to resist, speak up and strengthen democracy at all levels, create systems for responsibility and transparency and secure the access to participatory and rights systems.

A.2 Other Danish partners (to be filled in if several Danish organisations are forming an alliance)

The project will be followed by the FFN (Fagligt Fiskeri Netværk) and Jeppe Høst will be the lecturer regarding experiences from other countries (see enclosed CV)

A.3 The local organisation

The organization

The local counterpart is Tambuyog Development Center Inc., a development NGO working in the Philippine fisheries sector. Tambuyog, as it is commonly called, was founded in 1984 and today, it has a total of 105 members. The mission of Tambuyog is to: "Lead the advocacy, facilitate mechanisms for and provide

services on the enhancement of community property rights, the creation of community-based social enterprises and effective fishery resource governance, integrating gender for the sustainable development of the fishing industry from local up to international level.”

Governance structure

In Tambuyog, the top governing body is the General Assembly (GA) composed of all the membership. The GA approves the strategic plan and meets every three years to set the annual policy directions based on the strategic plan. The GA also elects the members of the Board of Trustees (BOT). This once-every-three-year meeting is synchronized with the three-year period of implementation of Tambuyog’s programs and projects. It is to ensure that the Board of Trustees and other Tambuyog Officers are responsible for the three-year implementation period and will be accountable to the GA at the end of the period.

Membership expansion in the GA is done through invitation by the existing members, and the applicants become full-fledged members by approval of the GA every three years. Qualifications for GA membership include the applicant’s commitment to community-based fisheries management and his/her willingness to be an active member.

The BOT meets quarterly to oversee the progress of implementation of the policy directions set by the GA. It also decides on major institutional or program management issues. Next to the BOT is the Office of the Executive Director (OED). As head of the OED, the Executive Director (ED) is responsible for the overall management of the institution and its programs. As an *ex officio* member of the BOT, the ED is also directly accountable to the BOT.

The ED is assisted by the Office of the Deputy Executive Director (ODED) which is in charge of the day-to-day institutional and program operations and programs development, which is composed of program monitoring and project development. The OED directly supervises all key implementing units such as administration and finance, programs development, research and publication, campaigns and advocacy, social enterprise and area work/project sites.

Project participants

The primary participants in this project are municipal fishers that have been the partners of Tambuyog and recipients of its development programs in the coastal communities. Over the years, this partnership with the fisherfolk has involved community organizing, community-based resource management, advocacy, gender mainstreaming and social enterprise development.

Experience in development work

Tambuyog started out in 1984 doing research and organizing in coastal communities in Lingayen Gulf in Northern Luzon. In 1994, it developed and implemented the Sustainable Coastal Area Development (SCAD) Program as an integrated, community-based approach to institutional development, capability building, research, resource management, advocacy, enterprise development and delivery of basic social services. In the 1990s, Tambuyog also conducted a national-level advocacy for Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) and initiated the CBCRM School, a capability-building program that aims to develop resource managers from the ranks of the fisherfolk nationwide. In the first half of the 2000s, Tambuyog conducted the Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Campaign Project, which was aimed at influencing fisheries trade policies in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other international trade negotiations. Furthermore, during this period Tambuyog implemented the Sustainable Aquaculture Advocacy Project, which promoted a sustainable aquaculture framework as an alternative to socio-environmentally harmful aquaculture practices. At present, Tambuyog’s thrusts are poverty reduction and market empowerment in tandem with CBCRM and social enterprise development, alongside advocacy for fisherfolk access to adequate capital and appropriate infrastructure.

Networking and cooperative relations

Tambuyog has been a member of such national government consultative bodies as the National Agriculture and Fisheries Council (NAFC) of the Department of Agriculture (DA), which is responsible for giving policy recommendations to the DA. Tambuyog was also a member of national agricultural trade consultative bodies during the WTO Hongkong Ministerial Negotiations. Tambuyog has had projects with several European development agencies like NOVIB, Oxfam Great Britain, Christian Aid and the European Union. If needed, we can provide more information about these projects.

Qualifications of relevant staff and/or members/volunteers

Name	Position in the organization	Educational Background/Profession
Edna Co	Board Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructor, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines
Mario E. Maderazo	Board Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lawyer
Arsenio N. Tanchuling	Executive Director, Tambuyog Development Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.S. Business Management Certificate in Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries, International Ocean Institute, Univ. of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji Diploma in Social Development, Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, Canada

A.4 The cooperative relationship and its prospects

As mentioned above, PUGAD and Tambuyog have been in contact since 2008. In 2009, PUGAD and Africa Contact led the conduct of the Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries in Copenhagen, where Tambuyog and other NGOs in developing countries participated, to discuss the global fisheries crises and propose solutions using a rights-based approach. Please see B.2 below for more details about how PUGAD and Tambuyog coordinated to develop this project.

B. PROJECT ANALYSIS

B.1 In what context is the project placed?

In the Philippines, jurisdiction over coastal marine waters within an expanse of 15 kilometers from the shoreline of every municipality has been turned over to the local municipal government by virtue of the National Fisheries Code of 1998. In turn, the Fisheries Code is based on the Local Government Code of 1991 which gave greater autonomy to the local governments.

Municipal fisheries

This 15-kilometer expanse of coastal marine waters under municipal government jurisdiction is known as “municipal waters,” which are primarily used as fishing area of small-scale artisanal fishers. These fishers who fish in the municipal waters are called therefore called “municipal fishers.” Municipal fishers use small-scale and traditional fishing methods, thus limiting their fishing capacity to within 15 kilometers from the shoreline.

Under the Fisheries Code, the main criteria for determining whether a set of fishing equipment is qualified to be used in municipal waters is the weight of the fishing boat. Fishing boats weighing above three tons are prohibited by law to fish within the municipal waters; they are classified as “commercial” fishing boats that can operate only outside the municipal waters. In fact, the fishing boats of most municipal fishers would weigh far less than the three-ton limit under the law.

The term “municipal fishers,” as far as Philippine civil society organizations are concerned, should include the women in coastal communities since the majority of them also engage in fishing activities such as gathering shells and other seafood near the seashore for the family’s subsistence, while others work in aquaculture farms to augment the husband’s income from fishing. The government puts the total number of municipal fishers at 1.4 million nationwide, comprising the biggest labor force in Philippine fisheries. If their families are included in the head count, municipal fishers would make up a significant social sector of about 8.4 million people (i.e. 1.4 million multiplied by six, the national average household size).

Furthermore, fishers are the poorest of all sectors in Philippine society. Since 2000, the data of the National Statistics Coordinating Board (NSCB) have consistently shown that poverty incidence is highest in the sector—hovering between 40 and 50 percent of all fisher households.

Degradation of fisheries resources

The main threat facing municipal fisheries is unabated overfishing. Along with other factors, overfishing has resulted in declining fish catch, degradation of coastal ecosystems and other socio-environmental costs. Critical fisheries habitats are also degraded, thus greatly reducing their capacity to sustain fisheries and provide ecological services. The fisheries production data confirm the degraded status of fishery resources in the country. From 1981 to 2001, the yearly total fish catch in the municipal waters had shown a stagnant trend, hovering between 900,000 and 1.1 million metric tons—despite the fact that over the same period, the number of municipal fishers had increased by 2.5 times from 580,000 in 1980 to 1.4 million in 2002. It means that the fish catch remained stagnant despite a 2.5 increase in fishing effort—a clear indication that fisheries production has gone beyond the maximum sustainable level and that fish stocks are harvested at a rate that exceeds their capacity to regenerate.

Overfishing persists due to the open-access situation of Philippine fisheries characterized by undefined property rights and weak management institutions. In this context, the current government program of registration and licensing in municipal waters can be a means of regulating fishing effort. However, as will be discussed below, the implementation of the Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing (MFRL) has seen a lot of complaints and even resistance from the fisherfolk who regard it as a burden rather than a regulatory measure.

B.2 How has the project been prepared?

At the start of the implementation of MFRL in several municipalities around 2006, Tambuyog engaged in an education campaign with municipal fishers to discuss with them the pertinent national and local MFRL laws. Afterwards Tambuyog began to receive feedback from affected fishers about the negative consequences of the MFRL implementation. In 2009, Tambuyog began its consultations with PUGAD about the problems in the MFRL implementation. The idea for a policy research and advocacy project on the issue was developed in several consultations and meetings with PUGAD President Einer Lyduch. These included personal meetings between him and Arsenio Tanchuling, the Executive Director of Tambuyog, in the course of his several visits to the Philippines and constant communication by e-mail. Preparation of the project went through the same process of consultations. The draft was written by Tambuyog, the local partner. Three fisherfolk leaders were involved in the drafting of the project. PUGAD, through its President and its Board, reviewed the draft and made valuable suggestions and inputs. PUGAD also finalized the project.

B.3 Problem analysis

The basis for MFRL can be found in the National Fisheries Code of 1998. However, the specific national law pertaining to MFRL and the guidelines for its implementation was issued only in 2004 in the form of an executive order by the Philippine president. This is Executive Order 305 (EO 305) which is entitled “Devolving to Municipal and City Governments the Registration of Fishing Vessels Three (3) Gross Tonnage and below.”

Even with the issuance of EO 305, municipal governments would not be able to implement MFRL within their jurisdictions without a local enabling ordinance based on EO 305. Because local governments were given autonomy under the Local Government Code of 1991, almost every national law has to be supplemented by a local ordinance for it to be applicable. Since EO 305 came out in 2004, several municipalities have enacted their own local ordinances based on it. However, there is no data yet on the number of municipalities that have already enacted these local ordinances, and whether or not they constitute the majority of the total 915 coastal municipalities (and cities) in the country. As a result, there is no way of knowing the extent of implementation of the MFRL on a nationwide scale.

Issues in MFRL implementation

Notwithstanding the lack of data, reports gathered by the Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR) on the implementation of MFRL in several municipalities reveal the disturbing fact that municipal

governments regard licensing basically as a revenue-generating measure rather than a means to regulate fishing effort and prevent overfishing.

In fact, fishers who were interviewed at the start of the implementation have complained that the required registration and licensing fees, which are to be paid on a yearly basis, are set too high and that they found it difficult to pay them. Some fishers even refused to register and to obtain a license because of the perceived excessive fees. This would hardly be surprising given the present open access situation in most municipal fisheries where the declining fish catch now barely accounts for the “resource rent,” which means the normal returns on all fishing costs, both explicit (e.g. cost of fishing implements) and implicit (i.e. opportunity lost). Thus municipal fishers find the annual registration and licensing fees quite high because they are not based on the actual returns of fishing in the municipal waters.

Furthermore, the granting of licenses is merely based on “demand” considerations—i.e. the need of the applicant to fish as means of livelihood. Any fishing unit that is registered is automatically “licensed”, thus placing no limits to entry in the municipal waters. The provisions of the Fisheries Code for the estimation of resource capacity using maximum sustainable yield (MSY) or total allowable catch (TAC) as the basis for determining the number of licenses have not been implemented. Resource and ecological assessments are lacking or, if available, not adequately fed into the formulation of the local MFRL ordinances.

Finally, the women have criticized the present MFRL laws and ordinances as “gender-blind” in that they contain no provisions that take into account their role as fisher-gleaners (i.e. gatherers) of shellfish and other seafood in mangrove forests and seagrass beds near the shore—a role that is distinct from the sea-borne activities of men fishers. As fisher-gleaners, the women are the main users of such coastal resources as mangrove forests and seagrass beds. However, the current laws and ordinances do not have any provisions that make them part of the registration and licensing system. Thus the current MFRL system cannot be an effective means of fisheries management by completely disregarding a group of users of the coastal fishing ground (which includes mangrove and seagrass areas).

Negative consequences of MFRL

This treatment of MFRL as primarily a revenue-generating measure and the neglect of resource and ecological assessments will have serious consequences on the already precarious status of the municipal fishery resources. As already mentioned, some affected fishers simply did not bother to register and apply for a license in defiance of EO 305 and its local ordinance. Of course, they will continue fishing even without a license since it is their only means of livelihood. On the other hand, fishers who paid the fees tried to “make up” for the amount “lost” by increasing their fishing effort subsequently. Therefore, the MFRL in its current form fails as a regulatory measure; it even tends to worsen overfishing in municipal waters instead of curbing it.

What needs to be done

There is therefore a need to study the current MFRL implementation, assess its limitations and its impacts on municipal fishers and on the municipal fisheries resources, and analyze the factors or reasons behind the limitations and the impacts. Likewise, there is a need to study relevant foreign experiences to draw lessons on how other countries tackled similar problems and designed an appropriate version of small-scale fisheries registration and licensing in their own context. These studies are important in order to develop policy recommendations for a more appropriate and more effective MFRL framework, which means, among other things, taking into account the resource rent (surplus) of the municipal fishing ground and integrating the distinct role of women as fisher-gleaners. These policy recommendations should be based on studies of the limitations of the existing MFRL approach and implementation and of relevant foreign experiences in small-scale fisheries registration and licensing.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

C.1 Target group and participants

The primary target group is composed of the participants in the project activities, including municipal fishers from six municipal fishing areas in Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao (these are the three main geographical areas comprising the Philippines) where several of the coastal municipalities have already implemented the MFRL. These six fishing areas are—from north to south—as follows: Lingayen Bay, Batangas Bay and

Tayabas Bay in Luzon; Tañon Strait in the Visayas; and Saranggani Bay and Lanuza Bay in Mindanao. Tambuyog Development Center has been engaged with fisherfolk organizing and advocating for community-based resource management in these fishing areas in recent years; and at present it continues to operate in Tayabas Bay, Tañon Strait and Lanuza Bay.

Below is a table showing the specific municipalities that will comprise the project area per fishing area and the existing fishers' organizations where the project participants will come from:

Fishing Area	Municipality/City	Fishers' Organization
Lingayen Bay	Dagupan City	<i>Progresibong Alyansa ng Mangingisda sa Pilipinas</i> (Progressive Alliance of Fisherfolk in the Philippines)
Batangas Bay	Calatagan	<i>Samahan ng Maliliit na Mangingisda sa Calatagan</i> (Association of Small Fishers in Calatagan)
Tayabas Bay	Unisan	Unisan Fisherfolk Federation
Tañon Strait	Guihulngan	Mahusay Fish Loving People (MAFILP)
Saranggani Bay	General Santos City	Provincial Network of Resource Managers (PRONET)
Lanuza Bay	Cortes	<i>Nagkahiusang Mananagat nga Nag-amping sa Kadagatan</i> (United Fisherfolk Federation of Lanuza Bay)

From these six fisher organizations, 36 fisherfolk members will participate in the project activities. With an aim for equal gender representation, the 36 fisher participants will be composed of 18 men and 18 women. In addition, 14 persons from Tambuyog and three other Philippine non-government organisations, two representatives from the academe, two government officials, two South African representatives, one Danish consultant and one PUGAD staff will be part of the primary target group. In total, the primary target group will be made up of 58 people.

It is worth noting that the 36 fisherfolk participants from the project areas will be involved in the following activities: 1) evaluation of the MFRL laws and ordinances, approach and implementation; 2) evaluation of the South African experience in small-scale fisheries registration and licensing, including the South African advocacy experience in this respect; 3) formulation of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation; and 4) formulation of advocacy strategies for the policy critique and recommendations.

The three Philippine non-government organizations that will participate in the project activities are the NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR), a coalition of fisheries non-government organizations that are active in advocacy for community-based fisheries management in the country's municipal waters, the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) and the Center for Empowerment and Resource Development (CERD), both of which are specializing in community organizing and sustainable livelihoods among small fisher communities. They know from area-based experiences the limitations of the present MFRL system.

The secondary target group includes all those people in the six municipal fishing areas who are involved in fisheries activities and who will benefit from the project in terms of improved knowledge on the policy framework and a joint ability to engage in advocacy for the policy recommendations. This would mean all households that engage in fishing activities and the problem is that there is no data on the total number of households, much less the total number of persons that engage in fishing. While there are 9,180 fishers registered in the six areas, this number represent only the male fisher and does not include the women and children who engage in or depend on fishing. However, if we assume that the 9,180 fishers are male spouses corresponding to the same number of households and multiply their number by six (6), the average size of a Filipino household, we will arrive at an estimated total of 55,080 persons in the six areas who would comprise the secondary target group.

Ultimately, all the 1.4 million municipal fishers nationwide will benefit from the set of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL system once they have gained knowledge about it and accepted it as embodying their hopes for a sustainable and community managed municipal fisheries. This benefit is not contingent upon government adoption of an appropriate MFRL approach although that is the desired end in itself. Just as important is the fishers' gaining understanding of the ideal (the appropriate MFRL approach) and a sense of purpose in advocating such an ideal until it becomes a reality (government

policy).

The government puts the poverty incidence among municipal fishers at 44 percent of all households in 2010 compared to just over 30 percent for the general population. Further, municipal fisher households are below the national average in terms of educational attainment of the household head, access to safe water, electricity and sanitary toilet facilities. More fishers live in makeshift houses with no security of tenure than the general population.

C.2 The project's objectives and success criteria (indicators)

Development objective

Immediate objectives and indicators

This envisaged project has an implementation period of 18 months and constitutes the first phase of a planned two-phased project (see Sustainability in C.4 below for details). In this first phase, it aims to attain the following immediate objectives:

Immediate Objectives	Indicators	Sources and Means of Verification
1. Develop a set of policy critique policy recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation	<p>This set of policy critique and recommendations is developed from an analysis of the limitations of the existing MFRL approach and implementation and an evaluation of relevant foreign (i.e. South African) experiences on fisheries registration and licensing. It seeks to promote an alternative appropriate MFRL framework with the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it takes into account the resource rent (surplus) in municipal fishing grounds • it integrates the distinct role of women as fisher-gleaners in municipal fisheries • it aims to address the problem of overfishing in municipal waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published MFRL policy critique and recommendations handbook • An article on the MFRL policy critique and recommendations published in SAMUDRA or other international fisheries publications.
2. Develop an advocacy guide for promoting the set of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL (developed under immediate objective 1)	<p>This advocacy guide consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusions of the relevant aspects of South African advocacy experiences in the local context • advocacy strategies for both policy and public promotion 	MFRL advocacy handbook

C.3 Outputs and activities

Activities	Means	Expected outputs
		<i>In pursuit of immediate objective 1.0:</i>
1.1.1 Conduct a study of existing MFRL laws and ordinances	Review existing MRFL laws Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	<u>Expected output 1.1</u> Analyzed the limitations in the existing MFRL
1.1.2 Conduct a study of the present MFRL approach and implementation	Interview key government actors and affected municipal fishers Workshop	
1.2.1 Conduct a study of South African experiences on fisheries registration and licensing	Preparation of case study design Case study presentation (Note: <i>to be conducted as part of a Multi-Stakeholder Conference of municipal fishers, fisheries NGOs, foreign consultants/ partners, and government representatives</i>)	<u>Expected output 1.2</u> Evaluated foreign experiences (i.e. South African) on fisheries registration and licensing and their relevance in the Philippine municipal fisheries context
1.3.1 Summarize the lessons drawn from the above studies under the Activities on Expected Results 1.1 and 1.2 which are relevant to the local context	Workshop (Note: <i>to be conducted as part of the Multi-Stakeholder Conference in Activity 1.2.1</i>)	<u>Expected output 1.3</u> Formulated a set of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation
1.3.2 Formulate the policy recommendations for an MFRL that takes into account the lessons from Activity 1.3.1	Workshop (Note: <i>to be conducted as part of the Multi-Stakeholder Conference in Activity 1.2.1</i>)	
		<i>In pursuit of immediate objective 2.0:</i>
2.1.1 Study the South African advocacy experiences on fisheries registration and licensing	Case study presentation (Note: <i>to be conducted in the same Multi-Stakeholder Conference in Activity 1.2.1</i>)	<u>Expected output 2.1</u> Evaluated foreign advocacy experiences (i.e. South African) on fisheries registration and licensing and their relevance in Philippine context
2.1.2 Summarize the lessons drawn from the foreign advocacy experiences under Activities 2.1.1 which are relevant to the local context	Workshop (Note: <i>to be conducted as part of the Multi-Stakeholder Conference in Activity 1.2.1</i>)	
2.1.3 Formulate advocacy strategies for the set of policy	Workshop (Note: <i>to be conducted as part of the Multi-</i>	<u>Expected output 2.2</u>

Activities	Means	Expected outputs
critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation	<i>Stakeholder Conference in Activity 1.2.1)</i>	Formulated advocacy strategies for the set of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation

C.4 Strategy: how does the project cohere?

Project methodologies/approaches

One of the methodologies is the conduct of a research study on the existing MFRL approach and implementation to assess its limitations and impacts on municipal fishers and on the municipal fisheries resources, and analyze the reasons behind the limitations and the impacts.

This study will entail a review of the current MFRL laws and ordinances, key informant interviews with government implementors and affected municipal fishers, and a workshop involving the 36 fisher participants from the six areas, local NGOs and members of the academe who are knowledgeable about fisheries registration and licensing.

There will be two case studies of the South African experiences on fisheries registration and licensing in small-scale fisheries to draw relevant lessons in the Philippine municipal fisheries context: the experience of Masifundise and the experience of Coastal Links. These case studies will include the experiences in advocacy work on the issue. A Tambuyog representative will travel to South Africa to discuss with Masifundise and Coastal Links the conduct of the case studies and to invite them to present the case studies in the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisheries and Licensing. The participants in this conference are the 36 municipal fishers from six areas, one Danish consultant/ ex patriate, one PUGAD staff, two South African delegates, six Tambuyog representatives (including the three project staff members), eight from other Philippine NGOs, two from the academe and two from the government.

After a thorough discussion of the results of the research study on the existing MFRL approach and implementation, as well as the results of the case studies, a set of policy critique and recommendations will be formulated through a workshop. Another workshop will be devoted to the formulation of an advocacy guide composed of the relevant aspects of the South African advocacy experiences and the advocacy strategies for the set of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation.

Capacity-building processes

The processes in the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisheries and Licensing are learning activities especially for the fisher participants. These include the presentation and discussion of the results of the research study on the existing MFRL and the case studies on the South African experiences, the workshop on the formulation of the set of policy critique and recommendations and the workshop on the formulation of advocacy strategies. Through these processes, the fisher participants gain valuable knowledge about the limitations of the existing MFRL approach and implementation and the concept of what the alternative appropriate MFRL approach should be. It is worth noting that they are leaders of fisher organizations and are in a position to conduct discussion sessions with the municipal fishers in the six areas.

The exchange of relevant South African experiences will provide the needed lessons and inputs in the development of an alternative appropriate MFRL framework. The development of this framework will strengthen the future advocacy of Tambuyog and the fisherfolk organizations on the issue of municipal fisheries registration and licensing.

C.5 Phase-out and sustainability

Sustainability

It is worth noting here that this envisaged project is **the first of a planned two-phased project**. In the second phase, the set of policy critique and recommendations for an appropriate MFRL framework will be advocated by the municipal fishers toward developing an alternative to the current MFRL approach which is more of a taxation measure rather than a tool for regulating fishing effort. The advocacy guide will be a useful tool in promoting this alternative framework in the government policy agenda. Besides advocacy, the continuity project will focus on education work for the municipal fishers about the issues in municipal fisheries registration and licensing and the alternative approach to the current system. Articulate advocates

will be developed from the ranks of the municipal fishers.

C.6 Assumptions and risks

One of the assumptions is that there are government officials who understand the limitations of the existing MFRL approach and therefore see the need to improve it. This assumption is consistent with and well-substantiated by the views and opinions of government implementors delivered even during formal meetings in national and local consultative mechanisms with NGOs and people's organizations. A second assumption is that there are aspects of South African experiences on fisheries registration and licensing that are relevant to the Philippine municipal fisheries context. A third related assumption concerns the relevant aspects of South African advocacy experiences. Initial talks with PUGAD have convinced us that there are similar experiences from which Philippine municipal fishers can learn.

One risk that is seen is the presence of traditional-minded municipal mayors who would refuse to acknowledge the limitations of the current MFRL system. They can be obstacles in advocacy work later on to promote changes in the registration and licensing laws and ordinances.

D. PROJECT ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP

D.1 Division of roles in project implementation

Tambuyog is mainly responsible for the implementation of this partnership activity. PUGAD, however, has a significant role in ensuring the transfer of relevant lessons of successful South African experiences on fisheries and licensing in small-scale fisheries in the Philippine municipal fisheries context. Below is a matrix that spells out the division of tasks between the three partners in the implementation of the project:

Responsibilities of Local Partner (Tambuyog)	Responsibilities of the Danish Partner (PUGAD)
Ensures the conduct of all project activities, including the research study on the existing MFRL approach and implementation and the conduct of the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing	Ensure the participation of South African fisheries experts/delegates in the preparation and presentation of the case studies on South African experiences on fisheries registration and licensing in small-scale fisheries, including the advocacy experiences
Coordinates with fisherfolk leaders and other civil society organizations in the municipal fisheries sector for ensuring basic unities with regard to the set of policy critique and recommendations on the existing MFRL approach and implementation	Review the proceedings and results of the research study on the existing MFRL approach and implementation and of the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing In addition, the foreign partners will provide inputs and suggestions on the systematization of experiences and on the conduct of advocacy activities in the future.
Networks with government officials and other stakeholders at the national and local (particularly, municipal) levels to achieve working unities on policy reform proposals on municipal fisheries licensing.	Ensure the dissemination in Denmark of relevant information about the experiences gained in this partnership activity.
Ensures project monitoring, assessment and evaluation (including reporting).	Coordinate regularly with Tambuyog regarding project planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Management System

A Project Committee will be formed composed three Philippine-based staffmembers who will be hired from outside the present set of Tambuyog staff. These are: a Project Coordinator, a Research Officer and a Project Documentor. The Project Coordinator is the overall leader of the partnership activity and is primarily

responsible for its effective management and implementation. He/she will be supervised by the Tambuyog Executive Director.

Both the Research Officer and the Documentor will be supervised by the Coordinator. The Research Officer will assist the Coordinator in the conduct of the research-related activities, especially the evaluation of the existing MFRL system and of the South African experience, as well as the formulation of policy recommendations and advocacy strategies. A Project Documentor will be hired on a monthly retainer basis to ensure the documentation of the research activities and the proceedings of the multi-stakeholder conference.

One Danish consultant/ex pat and one PUGAD member will participate at the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing and also visit some of the local areas. One PUGAD member will travel to the country to participate in project monitoring and evaluation.

D.2 Monitoring and evaluation in project implementation

Project planning and assessment will be done monthly, together with project monitoring. Project monitoring will be done through consultations with the project staff and with the participants in this envisaged project, especially the municipal fishers involved. The Danish partner PUGAD will be updated regularly of the project activities through monthly reports by the Project Coordinator. At the end of the project term, a project evaluation will be conducted together with the financial auditing.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has project-related information work in Denmark been planned?

PUGAD's primary purpose is to "work to fulfill UN's Millennium Goals for 2015 where the main focuses are: human rights, democracy and good government governance, and social and economic development." There are around 40 activists working in PUGAD, and its members come mainly from the greater area of Copenhagen, but a few are from Jutland and Holbæk and Næstved in Zealand. The members' background are as follows: worked in other NGOs (Arbejderbevægelsens Internationale Forum, Babaylan, KULU, FN- FN Forbundet, MS og andre), the Trade Union movement, center-left political parties, universities and remarkably many with an ethnic background other than Danish (especially in the Philippines and African countries). To achieve its goals, PUGAD engages in advocacy work in Denmark and the EU and influences public opinion on welfare and development issues. Specifically, it has participated in the Copenhagen International Day for the last four years where PUGAD has had a booth and talks to approximately 5,000-6000 people. Here we discuss the need for development aid and more concrete information about our projects via flyers, brochures and signboards. PUGAD participated in the national campaign in 2009 "Der skal folk til" and did people-to-people events eight times. In 2010 PUGAD participated in the campaign for "The UN Millenium Goals" (UN MDG) where we also had lots of people-to-people events and were especially active at the huge Campaign Day on the 9th of September. Through PUGAD Niels Brock participated as a business partner and more than 500 students were in the streets of Copenhagen to hand out "Verdensbedstenyheder." In 2011 we will also participate in the UN MDG campaign.

PUGAD is active in PRNGO, NGO Forum, the Fisheries Network, Tårnby Foreningsråd, the trade unions, etc.

E.2 Has project-related information work in Denmark been planned?

PUGAD will inform about all the project activities through signboards, flyers and brochures and will publicize articles in the media and through power point presentations, videos and the social media. Lately, PUGAD established a "Social Media Group" which will work with this kind of activities. The project will be a topic in the Fisheries Network and also in the conferences arranged by the Fisheries Network. It should be noted that the Network has just applied in the NGO Forum for a project that deals with coastal fisheries and focusing on the differences between industry and coastal fisheries and the consequences for the environment.

Most importantly, we believe that this project can develop a fisheries and licensing model based on the principles of community property rights and community-based coastal resource management which can be an inspiration for others and, therefore, it will be shared with both Tambuyog and PUGAD's network and its partners in the Philippines, in the EU and globally. The effect should be the necessary discussion among policymakers at all levels about the sustainable fisheries in an environmental, social and economic context.

BUDGET SUMMARY AND SIGNIFICANT INPUTS

This envisaged project has a total cost of DKK 566.244,42, equivalent to PhP 4,461,076.26 at the exchange rate of PhP 1: DKK 0.12693.

3. Budget summary

Here a summary of the main budget items should be provided.

A detailed budget with notes must be submitted in the annex '*Budget format*', which can be downloaded at: www.prngo.dk. NOTICE: Remember to click on all three tabs in order to fill in all three spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation' at www.prngo.dk

Budget summary		Currency
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Project Fund as well as other sources)	<u>620.579,31</u>	Ph pesos
Of this, the Project Fund is to contribute	<u>620.579,31</u>	Ph. pesos
Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any		
Indicate total cost in local currency	<u>620.579,31</u>	
Indicate exchange rate applied	<u>1 PhP = 0,12693DKK</u>	
If relevant: Indicate the extent of project-specific consultancy assistance (spreadsheet 3 of the budget format), see also 'Guide to budget preparation'		

Note: All budget items in DKK

Main budget items:	Full amount	Financing	
		Plan	Of this from other sources
		Of this, from Project Fund	0
1. Activities	207.185,01	207.185,01	
2. Investments	0,00	0,00	
3. Expatriate staff	20.636,93	20.636,93	
4. Local staff	158.979,83	158.979,83	

5. Local administration	25.246,38	25.246,38
6. Project Monitoring	18.988,73	18.988,73
7. Evaluation	31.826,81	31.826,81
8. Information in Denmark (max. 2% of 1-7)	9.257,27	9.257,27
9. Budget margin (max. 10%, min. 6% of 1-8)	47.212,10	47.212,10
10. Project expenses in total (1-9)	519.333,06	519.333,06
11. Financial auditing	9.867,33	9.867,33
12. Subtotal (10+11)	529.200,39	529.200,39
13. Administration in Denmark (max. 7% of 12)	37.044,03	37.044,03
14. Total (12+13)	566.244,42	566.244,42

4. ANNEXES

OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted both in print by post and electronically by email:

- A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation
- B. Factsheet about the local organisation
- C. Budget format

Annex B is filled in and signed by the local partner. It can also be submitted in a copied/scanned version.

The following annexes about the Danish organisation must be submitted in print by post:

- D. The organisation's statutes
- E. The latest annual report
- F. The latest audited annual accounts

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max 30 pages):

Annex no.	Annex title
1	Audited annual account 2010 for PUGAD
2	Annual report 2010 for PUGAD
3	By laws for PUGAD latest revised
4	Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation
5	Gantt Chart for the project
6	LFA log over the project
7	Factsheet about the local organisation
8	Budget format
9	PUGAD board members
10	CV for Jeppe Høst

