

# FINAL REPORT

## DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

### PURPOSE

The final report is the Danish organisation's report to the Civil Society Fund. Therefore, the intention is that the Danish organisation fills in the report in cooperation with the local partner and uses it as an opportunity to reflect on the impact of the intervention.

The final report can be used as a tool in your partnership to enhance transparency and joint responsibility as described in CISU's thematic paper on *partnerships*, which is available at CISU's website: <https://cisu.dk/temapapirer>

The final report will be added to the Danish organisation's track record and will be taken into account in future assessments of applications from the Danish organisation involving the same or other partners in line with the Guidelines for the Civil Society Fund.

**External evaluation:** in the case of interventions with a total budget over DKK 2 million, the external evaluation report must be attached, unless it has already been forwarded to CISU.

The report can be supplemented by images, videos, documents, screen dumps from social media or other materials produced during the implementation that can be uploaded through 'Vores CISU' together with the final report.

CISU aims to send feedback on the report to the Danish organisation no later than two months after receiving the report.

**The report must not exceed 8 pages (this cover page is not included).**

Danish applicant organisation	PUGAD		
Intervention title	Advanced Preferential Rights of Fisherfolks over Municipal Water Benefits-Streams		
Contact person's name	Einer Lyduch		
Contact person's email address	einerlyduch@gmail.com		
Reference number	18-2173-UL-mar		
Country(-ies)	Philippines		
Period of the intervention	1.7.2018 – 30.9.2021		
Total budget	2.436.432	Actual expenditure	2.436.432

17. February 2023

Einer Lyduch

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Person responsible (signature)

EINER LYDUCH

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Person responsible (in capital letters)

## 1. Outcomes and strategy

1.1 Describe whether each of the objectives have been achieved and assess the extent to which the strategy has led to the expected outcomes and objectives as originally set out in the application.

*If an evaluation has been conducted, kindly include reflections on the findings of the evaluation. Use the indicators to guide your description and reporting (all indicators must be assessed).*

The two project objectives supporting the long-term goal are as follows:

1.1 To capacitate organized fisherfolks and their networks to engage duty-bearers to support their preferential rights claims over resources in municipal waters, have access and control to the advanced means of production in fisheries, comply with fishing operation standards and be included in their plans and budget support. Also, facilitated the consolidation of 7 fisherfolks organizations of women and men to scale up livelihoods into the level of enterprise and established broader market linkages and networks (between and among POs, LGUs, other CSOs, and private sector).

1.2 For each of your objectives, note in the table below how close you are to fulfilling the objectives (in percent).

*Remember that the % must correspond to your description of achievement of objectives in section 1.1.*

	Achievement in %
Achievement of Objective 1	60-79%
Achievement of Objective 2	60-79%
Achievement of Objective 3	
Etc.	

0-19 %: very low achievement
20-39 %: low achievement
40-59%: medium achievement
60-79%: high achievement
80-100%: very high achievement

1.3 Describe the main challenges faced during the implementation and what adjustments you have made to mitigate these challenges.

*These may concern factors and changes in the context, which have had an impact on the partnership, target groups and/or activities.*

The most crucial challenges the project management had to deal with during the implementation of the project were the two tropical typhoons that devastated the region, the eruption of Taal Volcano, the African Swine Fever (ASF) infestation and resurgence of the COVID-19 epidemic in the country severely affected the sources of livelihood of the people. The Covid 19 pandemic in March 2020 caused travel restrictions and prohibition of any form of face-to-face group gatherings that resulted to significant delays in project activities.

The Covid-19 pandemic negatively affected the livelihood of the fisherfolks in the project areas since there were no buyers from other municipalities due to travel restrictions thus affecting the prices of fish.

The “African Swine Fever” has affected small hog raisers not only in the province of Quezon but the whole of Luzon in 2020. Hogs were culled upon orders of the government to stop the spread of the virus. The

Government has promised to duly compensate the hog raisers for the culled animals but to this date, the promised compensation has not been received by the fisherfolks and farmers. Given these conditions, important Project activities were continued by installing appropriate health protocols during face-to-face project meetings and gatherings.

The fisherfolks' organizations installed a total of 20 fish aggregating devices (Payao), which is 30% of their target FADs to be installed to ensure the viability of the fishing operations of the Taksay. However, because of the limited number of fishing trips mainly due to the Covid 19 pandemic and extreme weather events, it was recommended by the Project Management Team to further extend the Experimental Fishing operations in order to collect enough data and achieve the desired full benefits for the SSF. The LGU of Mulanay has already issued a resolution for the extension of the experimental fishing operations.

1.4 Describe how the intervention has strengthened civil society and to what extent this has contributed to social justice.

*This may concern fulfilment of human rights, decrease in poverty levels, participation in decision-making processes, equal access to resources, just institutions, etc.*

The Project has created a conducive working environment and an effective partnership among the LGU of Mulanay and Fisherfolks, Tambuyog, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), other government support institutions including the Philippine National Police (PNP). This working partnership is based on trust and on the reliable technical support between and among the different government institutions and civil society organizations which is a good indication of achieving sustainability in development efforts.

The different fisherfolks organizations in Tayabas Bay, and Tambuyog were able to launch a campaign against seabed quarrying and its negative effects on municipal fishing and distributing information materials and engaging the different LGUs to disapprove any application on said seabed quarrying projects. The Local Government Units (LGUs) of Padre Burgos, Agdangan, and Unisan adapted the MFARMCS' resolution denying the application for the permit for the offshore quarrying of Tayabas Bay.

1.5 Summarise (in no more than 10 lines) what difference the intervention has made. For example, the most important changes that have occurred as result(s) of the intervention.

*The text will be used in CISUs monitoring and communication as well as published on CISU's world map website used to communicate results.*

"The Project activities enhanced the development of mutual trust and reinforced the collaborative bond between the various stakeholders (fisherfolks, Local Government of Mulanay, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Social Welfare and development, and National Police Force) and strengthened their commitment to work together to achieve common development goals.

The services of the livelihood technical consultant and the periodic trainings, the on-field inspections and the numerous technical supports to the cooperative resulted to better understanding of project objectives and further enhanced participation and cooperation among the project stakeholders. The Project empowers the marginalized fisherfolks and other local community stakeholders to undertake actions to address their own socio-economic needs which are in line with the mission of PUGAD in developing countries."

The objective of providing more economic benefits to fisherfolks through the commercial fishing operations managed by the Cooperative is still in the process of being achieved. It is too early to conclude that the commercial fishing though classified as “experimental” can be sustained in the long run. However, the initial findings of the Feasibility Study indicate a very positive income flow.

Due to the excitement of the initiative and the expectation of better pricing in favor of the local roaming fish vendors, the initial 24 fishing expeditions have created a network of retail sellers with established consumer markets. Deeper understanding is needed on the actual customer reach of these fish vendors as well as the micro-markets existing in the area and their buying patterns.

Taksay Experimental Fishing started in October 2019, instead of March 2019 which is the Northeast Monsoon season or locally known as “Amihan” season ideal for fishing. October is the start of the Southwest Monsoon season or locally known as “Habagat” season which is not ideal for fishing.

The substantial delay in the procurement of the main fishing vessel was due to several vital factors, namely:

- a. the travel restrictions due to the COVID 19 epidemic.
- b. the local elections in May 2019 and
- c. delayed confirmation from the Provincial Government on the municipal ordinance allowing the Taksay Experimental Fishing operations in the 10.1-to-15-kilometer area.

The eight (8) fishing expeditions during the “Habagat” season (Southwest Monsoon Season) resulted to losses due to low fish catch.

No expeditions were conducted in November and December 2020 due to inclement weather, loss of “Payaws”/FADs and damages sustained by boat and net. The lost FADs were not only due to bad weather but also due to resource use conflict. From the original 24 FADs installed, only 10 remained at the time the evaluation was conducted.

The Science Advisors together with BFAR concluded that there was not enough catch documentation data for analysis and recommended the extension of the experimental fishing from June 2021 until September 2021.

The Taksay Experimental Commercial Fishing is still too premature to determine whether the experimental fishing of the Taksay will be successful in attaining its objective of giving more benefits to municipal fisherfolks, thus the need to extend the operations of the experimental commercial fishing operations. But early indicators from the limited operation of the Taksay reveal that its future income potential is very promising based on the recent feasibility study findings. (Note: We need to establish data on the volume of fish catch during lean fishing months to really determine the operational and financial viability of the Taksay).

## 2. The target group

2.1 Describe how the intervention has contributed to bringing about improvements for the intervention’s target groups.

The Project has created a conducive working environment and an effective partnership among the LGU of Mulanay and Fisherfolks, Tambuyog, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), other government support institutions including the Philippine National Police (PNP). This working partnership is based on trust

and on the reliable technical support between and among the different government institutions and civil society organizations which is a good indication of achieving sustainability in development efforts.

## 2.2 How many persons have been reached by this intervention?

In the FFO's all in all app. 700 members. Directly effected app. 6000 in the areas and if/when the experimental fisheries is successful will provide app. 50.000 people with more and cheaper fish

*Try to answer as accurately as possible. Please answer with numbers, not text.*

	Number of persons
Number of persons that have <b>participated</b> in intervention's activities (primary target group) 800	50.000
Number of persons <b>affected</b> by the intervention's activities without having participated in the activities (secondary target group)	6000

## 3. The partnership

3.1 Reflect on to what extent the intervention has strengthened the cooperation and partnership and created mutual gains for the participating partners. You are welcome to provide specific examples.

PUGAD coordinates regularly with Tambuyog in project planning, monitoring and evaluation. PUGAD helps in information of technology of vessel monitoring system and the training for its usage. PUGAD provides orientation and training for the compliance to the MSC and European market standards for possible market linkages for small pelagic and tuna-like commodities, through its link with other civil society groups working on it.

3.1 Describe how the intervention has contributed to the partners building relations with other actors.

*4 The actors can be authorities, other local, national, and international organisations, networks, private companies, or other donors, both in the developing country of cooperation and in Denmark, and how these have contributed to the results of the intervention.*

The Project is a partnership between Tambuyog and PUGAD to address strategic issues of small fisherfolks in the Philippines, particularly responding to the high incidence of poverty and marginalization of the sector in terms of social protection, unrealized preferential rights of fisherfolks over the municipal waters, increased fishers' communities' vulnerability due to changing climate conditions, and overfishing.

The project supported the claims of municipal fisherfolks of their preferential rights on municipal waters to realize economic benefits by venturing into small scale commercial fishing within the 10.1 to 15 kilometers municipal waters of Tayabas Bay, consistent with Section 5 of the Fisheries Administrative Order on Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries (FAO VGSSF) and Republic Act 10654 (amended Fisheries Code-RA 8550) in view of meaningful participation in governance in fisheries and resource management.

#### 4. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning

4.1 How have experiences and results been gathered and used during implementation and after the end of the intervention?

*In case, an external evaluation has been conducted, you must explain how the findings have been integrated and/or how these can inspire potential follow up activities/interventions.*

4.2 Please describe what tools or methods have been used for monitoring and/or capacity building.

*Mark with a "x" in the table below and elaborate on any other relevant methods. It is not a requirement to use the mentioned tools. CISU uses the information for monitoring purposes.*

Tools and methods	
	Mango Health Check
x	Accountability Dialogue Tool
x	Other tools? Quarterly Financial Reports and posts showing expenditure plus or minus 10% asked for explanations
x	Other tools. Monitoring and evaluation visits, but only 1.st half of project period due to corona lockdown from March 2020 and until finished Sept. 2021

4.3 Describe the most significant lessons learned and how these can assist in improving future interventions.

#### 5. Sustainability

5.1 Describe in what areas it is considered difficult to achieve sustainability.

*This may encompass political, organisational, social, technical, financial, and/or environmental sustainability*

Some concerns whether the benefits of Phase 4 STREAM Project that are likely to continue after the Project timeframe and funding is finished.

For the cooperative, the Taksay operations has established an initial basis for the fisherfolk to bond and work together. The initial food security, income for the fisher and as well as enterprise incomes have provided the necessary motivation for the members and its officers to pursue the Taksay operations. Key personnel have been hired to ensure proper operations (hiring of a Boat Capitan with commercial experience). Cooperative practices must be strengthened to build the social aspect of the venture and its cooperative nature.

The functional partnership has established mutual trust among the key stakeholders and have reinforced the belief that working together to achieve common development goals in the community is better than working alone. The Project has established, galvanized and further strengthened the partnership of LGUs and fisherfolks organizations in the project communities and closely worked in rehabilitating mangrove forest, in protecting fish sanctuaries and in monitoring and surveillance against encroachment of commercial and illegal fishing.

Th LGU-TWG in Mulanay have acknowledged that they see a strong possibility that they will continue supporting the projects of fisherfolks started by TDC, which is a good indicator that fisherfolks and their organizations have been recognized by the LGUs as partners in development and could have access to valuable government resources to fund their future projects. The favourable ruling of the Supreme Court on the Governor Mandanas-Governor Garcia petitions to include in the computation of the Internal Revenue Allocations (IRA) of local government units from the national internal taxes to include collections from the

Bureau of Customs aside from the national internal revenue taxes collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This ruling will mean that the LGUs will be allotted additional funds from the national government, giving LGUs more funds that could be allocated for development projects.

The project was able to start the commercial fishing venture partially within the 10.1 to 15 kilometres of the municipal waters managed by the fisherfolks' cooperative. The local ordinances and policies that have been approved by the local legislative assemblies of LGUs provided fisherfolks with the necessary government support in claiming more preferential and economic benefits.

Functional structures were established, operational guidelines formulated, and transfer of necessary management and organizational development started. We can observe positive behavioural changes among fisherfolks in their collaboration and partnership with government in the proper utilization and conservation of marine resources.

5.2 Assess the extent to which the intervention has made sure that partners and target groups are not left in an inappropriate relationship of dependency after the end of the intervention period.

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5.3 Assess the extent to which the capacities of the partners and other actors built through the intervention will be used in future work and activities.  
See 5.1 and 5.2

5.4 How have you supported your partners in exploring other opportunities for funding and/or capacity building? And has there been any results so far?

There is a need for Tambuyog to investigate a new business development strategy. This will include the following: First, looking into the launching of possible allied products and services that can help augment income for the cooperative and its members. Second, incorporating land-based interventions to augment the economic benefits of the marginalized fisherfolks in Mulanay and adjacent areas. There are available agricultural lands (according to LGU officials) that could be distributed to fisherfolks for conversion into compact and productive integrated farms. This to ensure that the fisherfolks could have sources of income during lean fishing months and in the long run reduce the pressure on the extraction of resources in municipal fishing grounds.

Positive changes have already been observed in strengthening partnership among various stakeholders in Mulanay, however, there is still much work to be done. Efforts to continue the collaborative efforts between and among people's organizations, government agencies and business sector should be carefully planned and implemented to ensure the sustainability of results achieved in the past years.

## 6. Information work in Denmark

*This section is only required to fill in where intervention-related information work in Denmark has been budgeted for.*

6.2 Explain the objective and target group of these information activities.

Two-sided for the general public to support the Danish development aid and potential members to PUGAD or other NGO's

6.2 Briefly describe the primary information activities.

We have had 3 arrangements September 18<sup>th</sup>. in Holbæk with 14 participants, November 6<sup>th</sup>. in Tårnby with 20 participants and in Odense May 23<sup>rd</sup>. With 14 participants with focus upon Pugad's work in general and specific the Tambuyog project – mainly phase 4: Advanced Preferential Rights of Fisherfolks over Municipal Water Benefits-Streams.

We still work at some articles about the entire project meant for publication.

6.3 Assess the extent to which the goals of the information activities have been met.

Partly yes. We got 8 new members from the 3 activities and part 2 not effected yet.

## 7. Follow-up

This section only applies if CISU has carried out a monitoring visit to your partner(s), if the letter of approval contained specific pieces of advice or if the organisation did not comply with CISU's financial standards at the time of application.

7.1 If CISU has carried out a monitoring visit to your partner(s), describe how you have addressed the requirements and recommendations in the monitoring report.

7.2 How have you used the good advice given in the Assessment Committee's letter of approval? If you have chosen not to follow the advice given, please explain the reasons why.

7.3 If mentioned at the time of application that the partner did not comply with CISU's financial standards, please describe what initiatives have been taken to live up to the standards at the end of the intervention.

## 8. Other observations or reflections

1. Calculations and adjustments in fishing ground use due to the depth considerations of the fishing ground and the estimates of when to have daily fishing operations of the Taksay is being undertaken. Additional research funding is needed to establish these vital parameters. Other income generating, savings and capital build up activities must also be established to offset income loss during lean month fishing operations. Another aspect needing more attention is establishing a more reliable supply for the network of fishing vendors.
2. The limited fishing expeditions and fish catch monitoring of the experimental commercial fishing did not include targeted species that were identified for post-harvest processing and the actual volume of fish catch was not enough to address the issue of low fish supply in Mulanay.
3. However, because of the limited number of fishing trips mainly due to the Covid 19 pandemic and extreme weather events, it was recommended by the Project Management Team to further extend the



Experimental Fishing operations in order to collect enough data and achieve the desired full benefits for the SSF. The LGU of Mulanay has already issued a resolution for the extension of the experimental fishing operation.

Conclusion: Whether the project will be a success depend upon the 3 above mentionend observation and the BFAR ( Fisheries Ministry ) still support the experimental fisheries within the zone 10,1 – 15 km. and the LGU in Mulanay still get permission for extension of this.