

Fisheries use zoning: a FISH Project initiative in the Philippines

Presentation Outline

- The FISH Project: objective, strategies and management interventions
- Fisheries use zoning as a fisheries resources management tool
- The zoning process
- Accomplished steps
- On-going activities and future directions



East Asian Seas Congress
International Conference on Sustainable
Coastal and Ocean Development
23-27 November 2009

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The FISH Project

Fisheries
Management
Mechanisms



Change in
exploitation
pattern



Increase in
fish stocks
by 10%

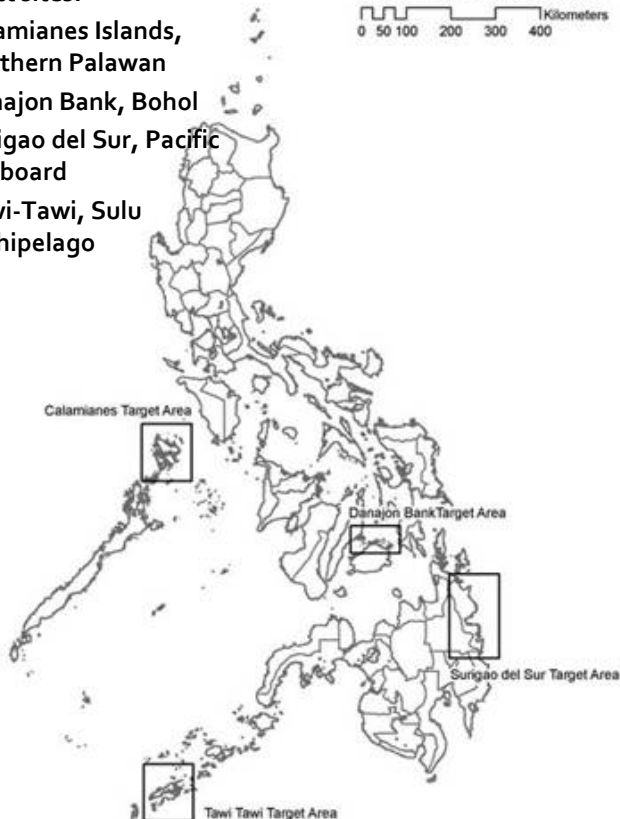
Modes of delivery

- Capacity-building
- Constituency-building
- Policy improvement

Project sites:

- Calamianes Islands, Northern Palawan
- Danajon Bank, Bohol
- Surigao del Sur, Pacific Seaboard
- Tawi-Tawi, Sulu Archipelago

FISH Project Target Areas
0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers



FISH Project is about

- establishing fisheries management systems in the 4 selected focal areas
- effecting change in exploitation patterns
- achieving biophysical results as measured by 10 % increase in fish stocks within life of the project
- laying the groundwork for widespread application of EBFM

Fisheries zoning as management

Fisheries management interventions

- Network of marine protected areas
- Species-specific management (spatial and temporal close season)
- Gear restrictions and size limits
- Registration and licensing
- Zoning of fishing and water activities (Marine Spatial Planning)
- Fishing effort rationalization (still being developed)
- Cross-cutting initiatives: IEC, Policy, Law Enforcement

MSP's role in the fisheries resource management process

- Serve as structure that links together the various fisheries resource management initiatives
- Provides spatial perspective to registration and licensing
- Puts spatial perspective to species-specific and fishing gear-specific management interventions
- Rationalizes enforcement efforts
- Sets the background for putting in place an appropriate fishing effort configuration for the marine ecosystem shared by various users

The Zoning Process

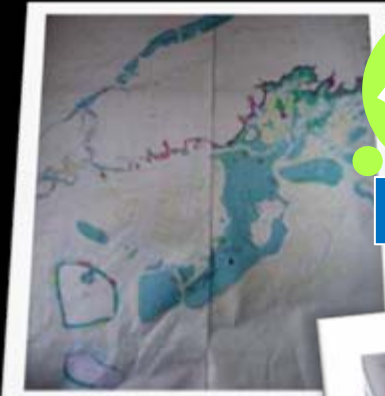
Marine spatial planning models

- Great Barrier Reef, Australia
- Semporna Islands, Sabah, Malaysia
- Komodo National Park, Indonesia
- Xiamen Zoning Scheme, China
- Bataan Integrated Land, Coastal, and Sea Use Zones, Philippines

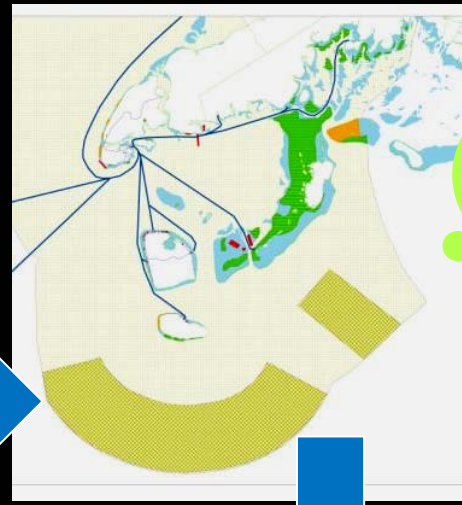
Fisheries use zoning process

1. Orientation and objective setting
2. Mapping of current fisheries and other water uses
3. Drafting of activity interaction matrix to identify multiple use and use and habitat conflicts
4. Mapping of current and future uses including resolution of conflicts
5. Field validation with stakeholders and representatives of resource users
6. Consultation with local government executives and legislators
7. Finalization of fisheries use zoning maps
8. Consultation with a broad base of stakeholders and resource users
9. Legitimizing zoning plans through legislation and other policy instruments

The Zoning Process



Activity	Zoning District									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boating	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commercial netting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Crabbing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Research	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traditional Use	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



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Research	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traditional Use	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



On-going related activities

MSP's role in the fisheries resource management process

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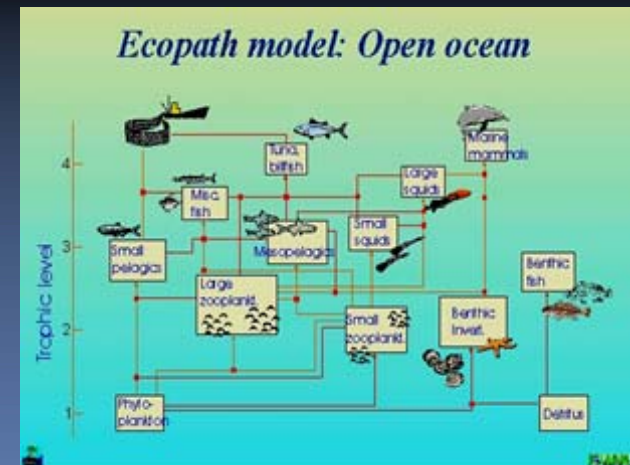
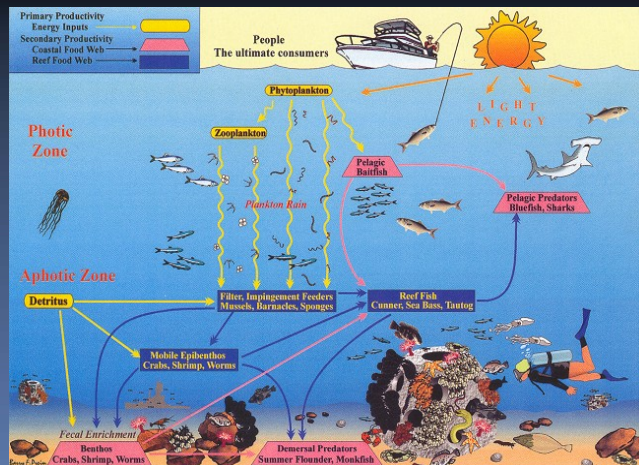
Fishing effort configuration = Right sizing

On-going related activities

Fishing effort configuration

The approach:

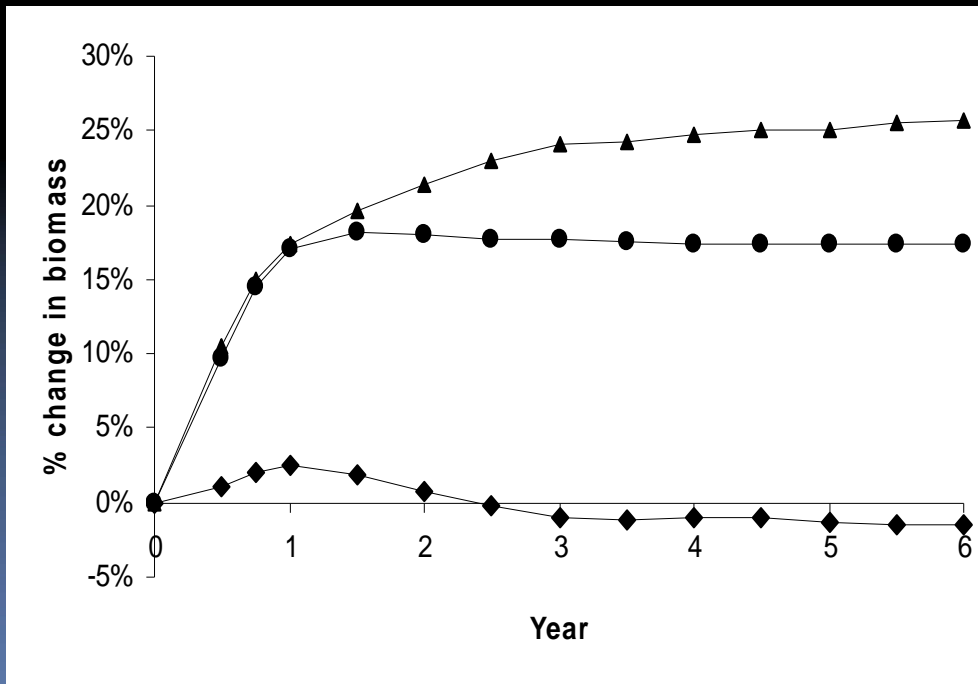
- Determine the trophic structure of the defined fisheries ecosystem
- Test various scenarios through simulation
- Consult with stakeholders to determine the most acceptable scenario for their fisheries
- Determine the appropriate effort configuration
- Fishing effort allocation and negotiations
- Draft plan to achieve agreed fishing effort allocation to various resource users



On-going related activities

Fishing effort configuration

	Scenario	Description
A	No management	Increase of trawls, Danish seines, and blast fishing activities
B	Partial/haphazard management interventions	Removal of all illegal and destructive gears but fishing effort were redistributed indiscriminately
C	Appropriate management options in place	Removal of all illegal and destructive gears and effort redistributed appropriately



B: Partial management

C: Sound management

A: No management

Lessons Learned

- MSP serve as structure that could link the various fisheries resource management initiatives together
- There were initial hesitations among stakeholders but later on the process became acceptable to the many
- Majority of stakeholders believe that MSP is the best tool to resolve conflict among resource users
- Fishing effort reduction and restriction are still not acceptable to many but it is the most crucial step in fisheries management in the Philippines