



Fisherfolk assess boat damage in San Jose, Leyte. Credit: Oxfam

REBUILDING FISHING COMMUNITIES AND FISHERIES

Post-Haiyan reconstruction in the Philippines

Fishing and coastal communities in the Philippines are among the poorest and the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and the risk of disasters. Women are central to fishery activities, and particularly vulnerable to the effects of Typhoon Haiyan on their livelihoods.

This paper outlines the immediate recovery needs and gaps identified in the reconstruction efforts, and makes recommendations drawn from the fishing communities themselves. The paper also highlights policy and programme issues that must be addressed for effective, inclusive and sustainable recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fishing communities, many of whom live in poverty, have been hit hard by Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Typhoon Yolanda). The UN estimates that 30,000 boats have been damaged or destroyed and nearly three-quarters of fishing communities have been severely affected, losing crucial equipment such as boats, nets, and cages.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, the Philippine government launched its strategic blueprint for reconstruction of typhoon-affected areas: Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY). The Philippines' National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA) estimated that recovery and reconstruction under RAY will take about four years and will require PhP361bn (\$8bn) in investments. The revival of agriculture and fisheries, earmarked to cost PhP18.7bn (\$416.5m), is a key area in the implementation of RAY.

Relevant national government departments and agencies have been engaging development partners, local government units and agencies and the private sector in their sectoral rehabilitation plans. However, despite existing laws and policies on participatory and transparent governance, the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (PARR), former Senator Panfilo Lacson, together with those government agencies involved in the response, have yet to establish a clear participatory mechanism to ensure that affected communities, especially women and men fisherfolk in coastal communities, are able to effectively participate in the development and implementation of RAY.

To help start this process, NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR), with the support of Oxfam and other civil society partners, organized consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) among fishing communities in typhoon-affected provinces to gather views, insights and recommendations from community members on the government's reconstruction programme.

Fisherfolk, together with their civil society partners, identified the following as issues that have hampered reconstruction efforts:

1. The lack of adequate livelihood support to account for the heavy damage sustained by fishery assets and facilities. Besides boats and equipment, facilities for drying, processing, storing fish, and for aquaculture are also needed;
2. The lack or absence of data on the status of fishing communities and coastal habitats. A key concern here is the exclusion of women from the government's fishers' registration programme;
3. Unclear guidelines on relief, recovery and reconstruction. Fisherfolk have found the guidelines for relocation, distribution of livelihood implements, the definition of damage, and the eligibility criteria for beneficiaries unclear;

4. A lack of secure tenure for fishing communities, compounded by conflicting policies and enforcement issues. One concern relates to the challenge of relocating people away from high risk locations to safer areas, whilst ensuring fisherfolk can still access their livelihoods. Fisherfolk resettlement is provided for in the Philippine Fisheries Code (Section 108) but has not been enforced.
5. A need for resource assessments of affected marine and coastal ecosystems. Mangrove forests and coral reefs were identified as having been affected by the typhoon. These habitats are the spawning grounds of fish, and are critical in ensuring the sustainability of fish production. Destruction of these ecosystems, compounded by overfishing, poses a grave threat to the livelihoods of small fishers. However, neither the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) nor the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) have yet to conduct assessments of these ecosystems. These assessments must be included in the reconstruction plan.

The post-Haiyan reconstruction process presents an opportunity for the government, development actors and communities to rebuild the local fishing industry in a way that improves the lives of poor fisherfolk.

The Philippines' current legal framework enables fisherfolk and their civil society partners to engage with national and local government agencies in the development of a reconstruction plan that is responsive to their needs. There are also funds that can be used to support fishery rehabilitation. PhP300m (\$6.7m) has previously been earmarked for the implementation of the Fisheries Code's provision on fisherfolk settlement, but has not been released by government.

In this context, the Philippines government should take the following actions:

- **Develop a recovery and reconstruction plan that is responsive, transparent and appropriate to the needs of fisherfolk and coastal communities.** Specifically, the RAY plan should:
 1. Prioritize the implementation of Section 108 of the Fisheries Code, on fisherfolk settlement areas, consistent with existing laws, to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities. Strategies should be based on sound land use and coastal zoning;
 2. Define the scope and process of livelihoods and resource assessments, which will serve as the basis for short and long-term plans;
 3. Establish participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
 4. Ensure that relevant government agencies (such as DENR and DA-BFAR) implement their mandates and those programmes that are directly related to reconstruction and recovery, such as immediately undertaking resource and livelihood assessments;
 5. Build upon and/or enhance previous and existing government and non-government initiatives on fisheries management and coastal resources management;

- **Establish participatory and transparent processes in the development and implementation of the reconstruction plan**, which includes fisherfolk and coastal communities, and local government units;
- **Ensure that women are recognized as fishers and are included in the official government fisherfolk registry**, so they can be assigned property rights, access support services, and benefit from government policies, programs and budgets.
- **Ensure the availability of adequate funds** for the establishment of fisherfolk settlement areas (whether temporary or permanent);
- **Establish an accountability and transparency mechanism that is built into the management (including disbursement) of funds for recovery and reconstruction.**

Fishing communities and their development partners call on international humanitarian organizations, development sponsors and non-government organizations to:

- **Support the advocacy agenda of fishing communities and their civil society partners** on fisherfolk settlement and sustainable livelihood and ecosystem assessment and restoration, through the provision of appropriate financial and technical assistance;
- **Pursue short and long-term recovery programmes, within a broader humanitarian and development perspective**, which promote comprehensive and integrated approaches linking fisherfolk land tenure, provision for immediate needs during the recovery period, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem restoration.

1 INTRODUCTION

On 18 December 2013, one month and ten days after Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Typhoon Yolanda) struck the central region of the Philippines, the Philippine government launched **Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY)** – its strategic blueprint for restoring the economic and social conditions of typhoon-affected areas, at the very least to their pre-typhoon levels and ideally to a higher level of disaster resilience.¹

The Philippines' National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA) has estimated that recovery and reconstruction under RAY will take approximately four years and will require PhP361bn (\$8bn) in investments. The revival of agriculture and fisheries, earmarked to cost PhP18.7bn (\$416.5m) is a key area in the implementation of RAY.² President Benigno Aquino III, in his briefing on RAY said:

‘... to revive agriculture and fisheries, which employs a large part of our countrymen in the Visayas: government will be there every step of the way – from restoring the viability of farmlands, to rebuilding or replacing assets that the storm destroyed, to providing inputs to restart farming and fishing. We will also train farmers and fishermen to give them new skills – all these, towards greater productivity and income diversification...’³

Prior to the launch of RAY, President Aquino appointed former Senator Panfilo Lacson as the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (PARR), tasked with unifying the efforts of the government and other agencies involved in the rehabilitation and recovery efforts.⁴

Parallel national government agencies are already engaging development partners, local government agencies and the private sector in their sectoral rehabilitation plans. In the fisheries sector, for example, both the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) have embarked on their respective recovery and rehabilitation programmes. DA-BFAR has plans to distribute 10,000 fishing boats for 20,000 fishing households in typhoon-affected communities. The DENR has a target of reforesting some 1,900 hectares of mangrove forest.

The Eastern Visayas Chamber of Commerce and Industry, comprised of 12 local business chambers operating in the Eastern Visayas region, has also submitted private sector proposals to the Regional Development Council of NEDA as inputs to the economic rehabilitation plan.⁵

Despite promises to be inclusive and consultative, the PARR and concerned government agencies have yet to establish a clear participatory mechanism that will ensure that affected communities, especially women and men fisherfolk in coastal communities, are able to effectively participate in the development and implementation of RAY.

The Philippine legal framework affords opportunities for women and men fisherfolk to participate in development planning, resource management and policy formulation. Existing laws require that people's participation be built into climate change action planning and disaster risk reduction management. The significant role of women in these governance-related processes is recognized in existing policies and programmes.

In light of this, NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR),⁶ together with partner NGOs and local city/municipal agriculture offices, held consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) with women and men fisherfolk from the major fishing areas of typhoon-affected provinces, specifically among various coastal communities in Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte and Palawan.

This briefing note outlines the immediate recovery needs and gaps identified in the reconstruction efforts, and puts forward recommendations drawn from the fishing communities who participated in the FGDs and consultations. The paper also highlights policy and programmatic issues that must be addressed for effective and sustainable recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

2 RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS: ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Even prior to Typhoon Haiyan, fisherfolk and coastal communities, especially in the central Philippines, faced a number of social and economic challenges as a result of poverty and the unsustainable development of the fisheries sector. Fishing communities are often the poorest among the poor, with a poverty rate of 41.4 per cent.⁷

The significant contribution of women to various fishery activities, such as selling, drying and processing fish, aquaculture, and repair of fishing nets and boats, has meant that they have often borne the brunt of the consequences of poverty.

Fisherfolk are also considered among those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including a rise in sea-level and extreme weather events. In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, the Department of Agriculture estimated that 202,410 fishing households, a total of 865,305 individuals, were affected in Central Visayas and the northern part of Palawan.⁸

During the consultations, affected fisherfolk and representatives from fishing communities articulated concerns around sustainable livelihoods, fisherfolk settlements and ecosystem assessment. They pointed to the following issues that must be addressed if recovery and rehabilitation efforts are to be effective and sustainable:

1. Immediate need for livelihood support owing to the heavy damage to fishery assets and facilities

In the short term, fisherfolk primarily need fishing boats and gear (such as crab and fish pots, multiple hooks and lines, and fishing nets), as well as the facilities needed for fishery activities, such as drying, storage, processing, vending and aquaculture.

DA-BFAR's early recovery programme involves the distribution of engines and materials for the building of boats. In Iloilo, roughly 400 units, consisting of engines, plywood and adhesive materials, have delivered.⁹ DA-BFAR has also announced that it intends to provide support for seaweed farming and to distribute boats in Bantayan, Cebu and Concepcion, Iloilo. However, to date, there is no assessment of whether BFAR has met this target.

While the provision of fishing assets and facilities would address immediate livelihood needs, any placement of these physical resources must consider the pressure these could create on fishery resources and the long-term food security of fisherfolk. Additional assets and facilities may result to increased fishing activities that can further harm degraded and overfished stocks or critical marine habitats.

Developing the capacity of fisherfolk to diversify their income sources is also critical to enable fishing communities to adapt to climate change.

NFR reports that most of the fishing communities it has visited have little means to diversify their sources of income, and few had clear alternative income sources. Participants felt that careful planning would be needed on this issue. In Bantayan, Cebu, the possibility of embarking on a community-based sustainable tourism enterprise is being explored.

2. Lack or absence of data on the status of fishing communities and coastal habitats

It was evident during the FGDs that the registration of fisherfolk, provided under the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act 8550) and covered by the DA-BFAR's fishers' registration programme, was incomplete.

Women fishers are largely excluded in the registration process, owing to lack of understanding as to who should register and why. The Philippine Fisheries Code defines small fisherfolk as all those directly or indirectly engaged in fishing.¹⁰ This concern was raised in the FGDs, specifically, in Bantayan, Cebu, and in Tacloban, Leyte and Guiuan, Eastern Samar. In most cases, only men directly involved in fishing have been included in the registration. This may have serious implications in terms of inclusion of women in future recovery assistance for fisheries.

The importance of this missing data cannot be overemphasized: women need to be recognized as fishers themselves if we want data to be truly accurate. The planning and budgeting processes which underpin the government's recovery and rehabilitation efforts require the accurate identification of beneficiaries - both women and men—for settlements, fishing boats, insurance coverage, access to markets, credit facilities, and other support services. Otherwise, rehabilitation support efforts are susceptible to political interference and corruption, putting at risk the welfare of fishing communities, particularly that of women.

3. Unclear guidelines on relief, recovery and reconstruction

In Concepcion, Iloilo, fisherfolk and community partners were concerned about unclear guidelines for relocation, distribution of livelihood implements, and the definition of damage. In Guiuan, Eastern Samar, FGD participants pointed out the vague eligibility criteria for beneficiaries.

Fishing communities wanted the government to assure them of safe and decent settlement areas, as provided under the Philippines' Fisheries Code.

While most fisherfolk have agreed to be resettled should local government units (LGUs) implement the 40-meter 'no-build zone', they want access to these areas so they can continue their fishing activities and have space for their fishing boats and equipment. In Palo, Leyte, fisherfolk suggested a safe house for their equipment, and that implementation of the 'no-build zone' policy should have no exemptions, in reference to tourism structures such as beach houses and resort facilities. In Guiuan, Eastern Samar, fisherfolk proposed that the government pursue a policy of land acquisition for fishing communities, and that on-site development must be the strategy, including on capacity building for disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) (see Box 1).

Box 1. Proposed Action Points and Targets on DRRM identified by fishing community members in provincial consultations and FGDs

1. Identification and development of fisherfolk settlement sites, and rehabilitation of settlement areas;
2. Assessment of coastal habitats and their resources;
3. Restoration of marine resources and marine protected areas;
4. Coastal zoning;
5. Provision of fishery livelihood assets such as boats and gears, docking areas and landing facilities;
6. Development of other livelihood opportunities;
7. Capacity building/training on vulnerability mapping and assessment.

4. A lack of secure tenure in fishing communities, compounded by conflicting policies and enforcement issues (e.g. titling of foreshore, illegal fishponds and inaccessibility of beach areas).

The increasingly risky situation that fisherfolk and coastal communities find themselves in is further exacerbated by the absence of land tenure rights. Since fisherfolk are situated in public foreshore areas, which are subject to government policies and programmes, they live under the constant threat of displacement.

While the Philippine legal framework in theory protects and promotes the rights and welfare of fishing and coastal communities, the threat of dislocation and a lack of access to resources have not been adequately addressed.

Women in Bantayan Island and in other areas in the country are currently managing mangrove forest areas, as well as helping in protecting fish sanctuaries. In Hinatuan, Surigao Sur, for example, there is recognition of women-managed areas, which include gleaning areas along the coasts, and mangrove areas which they protect and gather crabs and other shells, for food and extra income. However, appropriate instruments that would assign these women property rights and access to these resources need to be more permanent. Except for indigenous fisherfolk, whose rights to their ancestral domains (including land and waters) are provided under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (RA 8371), there is no explicit declaration of property rights specific to fishing communities. Existing forestry policies and programmes provide for community-based forest management agreements (CBFMAs),¹¹ which included coastal areas. However, the government has not been consistent in its support to communities on critical concerns like resource management planning, issuance of resource use permits, capacity building, and law enforcement.

The Philippine Fisheries Code contains a provision that areas of public land, specifically near fishing grounds, should be reserved for the settlement of small fisherfolk. However, this provision remains unenforced.

It is also recognized that certain policies and institutional constraints may impede the ability of coastal communities to sustainably adapt to climate change. For instance, land conversion, fishpond development, foreshore

conversion, and mining or quarrying of shore areas all increase the vulnerability of communities and have an adverse impact on ecosystems. Preserving ecosystems (such as mangrove forests, corals reefs and seagrass beds) enables fishing and coastal communities to sustain their livelihoods.

5. The need for resource assessments of affected marine and coastal ecosystems, in order to identify the impact of damages to fisheries production and livelihoods, and to further inform recovery and rehabilitation plans

Among the municipalities covered by the FGDs, only Concepcion in Iloilo had conducted a rapid ecosystem assessment. The results of this were alarming with good coral cover falling from 63 per cent in November 2012 to zero a year later, which puts the fate of local fishery production in serious peril.

In Bantayan, Cebu, fishing communities reported severe damage to mangrove forests, although the government has yet to conduct an assessment of the typhoon impacts. Bantayan Island is a protected area, and the government and other local actors have invested a lot in coastal resource management measures, such as protecting fish sanctuaries and reforesting mangrove areas.¹² These conservation initiatives must be considered in any assessment and rehabilitation plans.

Box 2. The women fisherfolk of Bantayan



Credit: Marie Madamba-Nunez, January 2014

As soon as dawn breaks in Sana Fe, Bantayan Island, Emelita Elliot starts to glean the coastline for shells, together with four year old Jennelyn. They start gleaning as early as 6am and stay for as long as four hours, especially on cloudy days, when the heat of the sun is easier to bear. The shells are called 'batadbatad', and are good to boil in water with *malunggay* (moringa) for lunch. She says the discarded shells are also used to make necklaces and other shellcraft. Emelita says the roof of her house was damaged by the typhoon and they are now living in a tent. Women like Emelita are among the many fisherfolk of Bantayan who rely on the sea for their survival, and who remain at risk to extreme weather events like Typhoon Haiyan.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Fisherfolk and coastal communities, together with their development partners, want to ensure that not only is damaged infrastructure replaced and livelihoods and ecosystems restored, but also that destroyed areas are rebuilt in a sustainable way that addresses the fisherfolk’s long-term future.

Fisherfolk and coastal communities, together with their development partners, call on the Philippine government to:

- **Develop a recovery and reconstruction plan that is responsive, transparent and appropriate to the needs of fisherfolk and coastal communities** (see Box 3). The on-going assessment process and the recovery and reconstruction plan must build on and enhance previous and existing government and non-government organizations’ initiatives on fishery and coastal resource management. For instance, the DENR’s plan to reforest some 1,900 hectares of mangrove forest must consider previous assessments and scientific studies, as well as mangrove reforestation strategies, and consequently ensure the survival rate of the planted mangroves.

A specific cluster must be organized under the PARR/RAY management and implementation team that would focus on fisherfolk and coastal communities. The DA-BFAR and relevant LGUs must reallocate current budgets to respond to and prioritize the needs of small fisherfolk in typhoon-affected areas.

Box 3. What the RAY plan needs to do

1. Implement a settlement/resettlement strategy that includes fisherfolk settlements and coastal zoning;
2. Define the scope and process of resource assessment, which will serve as basis for short and long-term plans;
3. Establish participatory monitoring and evaluation processes and mechanisms;
4. Ensure that relevant government agencies (such as the DENR, DA-BFAR, Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), and LGUs) effectively implement their mandates and those programmes directly related to reconstruction and recovery;
5. Build upon previous and existing government and non-government initiatives on fisheries management and coastal resources management.

- **Establish participatory and transparent processes in the development and implementation of the reconstruction plan.** Participatory assessment processes must give fisherfolk and coastal communities, as well as LGUs, the opportunity to provide adequate and relevant information in relation to the assessment of Haiyan’s impacts and consequences, and to articulate their issues, needs and propositions. Resources should be made available to facilitate

comprehensive consultations among women and men fisherfolk across affected areas. These can help to define guidelines on the eligibility of beneficiaries, land use and zoning options, housing standards, and financing options. The PARR and NEDA must consider the participation of women and men civil society representatives in the governance of the reconstruction plan;

- **Ensure that women are recognized as fishers and are included in the official government fisherfolk registry.** Women who are directly and indirectly engaged in the fisheries industry must be recognized and listed as municipal fisherfolk, as the Fisheries Code mandates. Recognition of women, and their inclusion in official lists, is important for them to be able to be assigned property rights, in terms of managing coastal resources for conservation and as source of sustainable livelihoods, access support services, and so they can benefit from government policies, programs and budgets.
- **Prioritize the creation of fisherfolk resettlement areas consistent with existing laws to reduce the vulnerabilities of coastal communities.** The government must identify and obtain the necessary land through eminent domain or other means to achieve this purpose. Complementary actions must include the zoning of fisherfolk settlement areas near fishing grounds and the resolution of foreshore management issues. Efforts to resolve foreshore policy issues must build on the existing mandates of the National Convergence Initiative, consisting of DENR, DA, DILG and LGUs. This must include an immediate review of existing rules and regulations, local legislation, programmes and water-use plans affecting foreshore areas;
- **Ensure the availability of adequate funds for the establishment of fisherfolk settlement areas (whether temporary or permanent).** The DA-BFAR must re-allocate at least PhP300m (\$6.6m) to the fisherfolk settlement project as part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction program. This amount was initially earmarked as support for the implementation of the Fisheries Code's provision on fisherfolk settlement, but has not been released by government;
- **Ensure a transparency mechanism in the management (including disbursement/release) of funds for recovery and reconstruction.** The government must set up an effective and participatory, multi-stakeholder monitoring and evaluation mechanism with adequate resources and which will involve typhoon-affected communities.

International humanitarian organizations, development sponsors and non-government organizations should:

- **Support the advocacy agenda of fishing communities and their civil society partners** on fisherfolk settlement, sustainable livelihood and ecosystem assessment, and restoration through the provision of appropriate financial and technical assistance;
- **Pursue short and long-term recovery programmes within a broader humanitarian and development perspective** that promote comprehensive and integrated approaches, linking fisherfolk land tenure, sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem restoration. Short-term programmes must support and monitor the ability of fisherfolk to secure immediate food and non-food needs during the recovery period.

NOTES

All URLs last accessed February 2014.

- ¹ NEDA (2013) 'Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda', <http://www.gov.ph/downloads/2013/12dec/20131216-RAY.pdf>
- ² Other key areas of reconstruction and rehabilitation include: shelter and resettlement (P183.3B), public infrastructure (P28.4B), education and health services (P37.4B), industry and services (P70.6B), local government (P4B) and social protection (P18.4B). Source : Official Gazette (2013a) 'P361 billion needed for Yolanda recovery, reconstruction', <http://www.gov.ph/2013/12/18/p361-billion-needed-for-yolanda-recovery-reconstruction/>
- ³ Official Gazette (2013b) 'Speech of President Aquino at the briefing on the Yolanda Reconstruction Assistance plan' <http://www.gov.ph/2013/12/18/speech-of-president-aquino-at-the-briefing-on-reconstruction-assistance-on-yolanda/>
- ⁴ Memorandum Order. No. 62, 6 December 2013. Office of the President. 'Providing for the Functions of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery', <http://www.pcoo.gov.ph/issuances/issuances-mo/MO-62.pdf>
- ⁵ S. Q. Meniano (2013) 'Post-Yolanda recovery plans proposed', Business World Online, <http://www.bworldonline.com/content.php?section=Economy&title=Post-Yolanda-recovery-plans-proposed&id=81302>
- ⁶ NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR) is a duly registered national coalition composed of 12 non-government organizations that are working to achieve fisheries reform at national and local levels. NFR was instrumental in the passage of the 1998 Fisheries Code and the issuance of the passage of the Department Administrative Order 17 that seeks to delineate municipal waters.
- ⁷ Poverty incidence is highest among fishermen at 41.4 per cent and farmers at 36.7 per cent in 2009. The nationwide poverty incidence was at 26.5% in 2009. 2009 Official Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors http://www.nscb.gov.ph/pressreleases/2012/PR-201206-SS2-01_pov2009.asp
- ⁸ Department of Agriculture's Yolanda Recovery/Reconstruction Plan and Indicative Budget, Nov. 25, 2012.
- ⁹ NFR Cebu Consultation, December 2013
- ¹⁰ Philippine Fisheries Code Sec. 4, no.56 Definition of Terms. "Municipal Fisherfolk. Persons who are directly or indirectly engaged in municipal fishing and other related fishing activities." This will include women fishers who, apart from going out with their husbands to fish, are also engaged in various fisheries-related activities such as gleaning, processing, vending, seaweed farming, managing mangrove areas, protecting fish sanctuary areas, among others.
- ¹¹ CBFMAs are issued under the government's Community-Based Forest Management Programme under Executive Order No. 263. NFR Report states that 90.3 per cent of mangrove areas in Guiuan, Eastern Samar are covered by CBFMAs.
- ¹² Oxfam's partnership with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) in Bantayan Island is one of initiatives intended to support protected area management efforts.

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For further information on the issues raised in this paper please e-mail advocacy@oxfaminternational.org

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