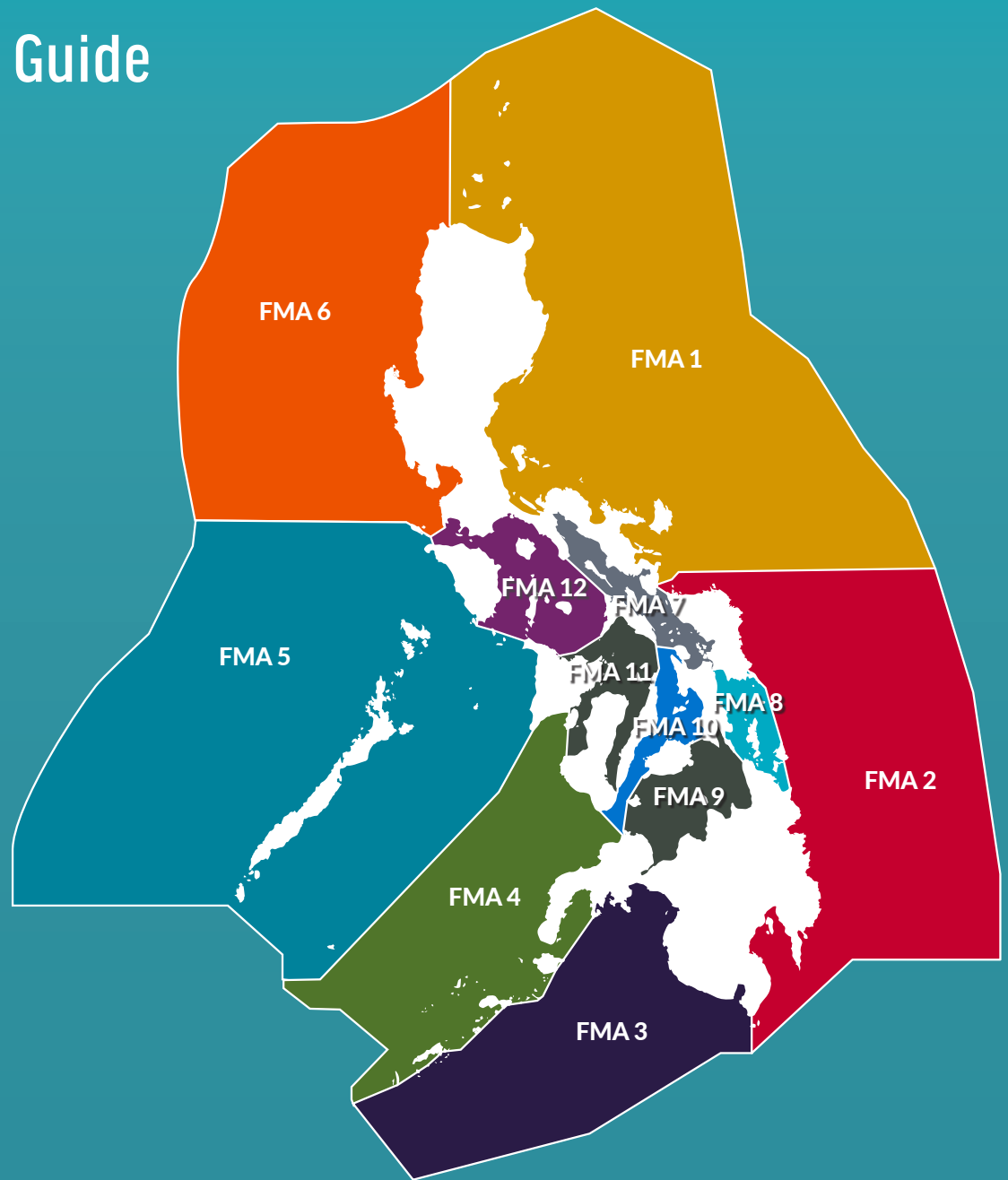


Fisheries Management Area Scorecard

— Evaluator's Guide



On January 28, 2019, the Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) issued the Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. 263 which established the twelve (12) fisheries management areas (FMAs) covering all Philippine waters.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued on July 29, 2020, a Memorandum enjoining the support of DENR Regional and Field Offices to BFAR's roll-out of Fisheries Management Areas.

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued on September 17, 2020, Memorandum Circular No. 2020 -121, directing all local government units to participate and support the DA-BFAR roll-out, pursuant to DA FA) No. 263 S. 2019 on the establishment of Fisheries Management Areas.

The Fisheries Management Area Scorecard is an assessment and monitoring tool designed to help and recommend measures for effective and sustainable management for the 12 Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) in the Philippines. This Scorecard is the outcome of an extensive, participatory, consultative, and collaborative process among the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and People's Organizations (POs) working closely with FMAs throughout the Philippines:

- OCEANA
- Philippine Earth Justice Center (PEJC)
- Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
- Zoological Society of London – Philippines (ZSL)
- Environmental Legal Assistance Center, Inc. (ELAC)
- NGOs for Fisheries Reform, Inc. (NFR)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Philippines
- Institute of Social Order (ISO)
- Large Marine Vertebrates Research Institute Philippines (LAMAVE)
- Center for Agrarian Reform, Empowerment and Transformation (CARET).

Input from several work streams helped to shape relevant sections of the Scorecard. Using key indicators based on good governance principles of transparency, accountability and public participation, and predictability under the Rule of Law and in order to determine compliance status and effective governance of the FMAs, this Scorecard serves as : (1) Monitoring and evaluation tool in the FMA implementation, (2) Self-assessment tool, (3) Outline in the yearly report by the FMA Management Body, and (4) Participatory process/ venue in the FMA implementation across all sectors.

The FMA Scorecard is designed for use in all relevant government and non-government sectors, at the FMA-level. It is designed with this flexibility in mind because FMA compliance assessment is useful at all levels. Hence, the Scorecard can be used by government officials as well as external evaluators from the civil society organizations.

Our sincere appreciation goes out to all those who contributed to this truly collaborative effort!

Chapter 1

Introduction to the Fisheries Management Area Scorecard

Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) are established in all Philippine territorial waters pursuant to Fisheries Administrative Order No. 263, series of 2019. Currently, there are twelve (12) FMAs to be set up with its own governance structure. A key element of the Fisheries Management Area Scorecard is the “Checklist” which asks a series of simple questions pertaining to the effective and sustainable management of the FMAs. This “Checklist” focuses on areas to determine compliance status of the FMAs with respect to the existing laws, rules and regulations.

The FMA Scorecard is designed for use in all relevant government and non-government sectors, at the FMA-level. It is designed with this flexibility in mind because FMA compliance assessment is useful at all levels. Hence, the Scorecard can be used by government officials as well as external evaluators from the civil society organizations.

This Evaluator's Guide is a step-by-step guide for performing the FMA compliance assessment. It contains two sections: (1) General Principles on Fisheries Management Areas and (2) Technical Guidance on the conduct of the compliance assessment.

Chapter 2

General Principles on Fisheries Management Area

A. Guiding Principles

The Amended Fisheries Code, Republic Act 10654, states that it is the declared policy of the state to adopt the precautionary principle and manage fishery and aquatic resources, in a manner consistent with the concept of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management in specific natural fishery management areas, appropriately supported by research, technical services and guidance provided by the State. Hence, the essence of the amendments in the Fisheries Code of 1998, Republic Act 8550, is clearly the use of precautionary principle and ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management in all natural fisheries management areas.

In this light, the Amended Fisheries Code likewise provides that reference points and harvest control rules in a fishery management area or for a fishery are to be established in fisheries management areas, upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agency and the concerned Local Government Unit (LGU) in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Council (FARMC) for conservation or ecological purposes.

The Code likewise expressly provides that it shall be unlawful for any person “to fish in fishery management areas declared as overexploited” (Sec. 94), “to engage in fishing in municipal waters and in all bays as well as other fishery management areas using active fishing gears” (Sec. 95).

The term “fishery management areas” is actually first defined in the Fisheries Code of 1998 (RA 8550) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). It refers to a bay, gulf, lake or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes (Sec. 4[34]). However, it was only in the Amended Fisheries Code (RA 10654) where express provisions were put in place for the management of the FMAs.

Recently, the Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) promulgated FAO 263, series of 2019 in order to establish FMAs for sustainable fisheries pursuant to its rule-making power. The following objective is stated therein:

Section 1. Objective. The objective of this Order is to establish FMAs and provide a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries in such areas, consistent with the principles of EAFM anchored on food security, and supplementary livelihood for poverty alleviation consistent with the objectives of the Amended Fisheries Code.

Hence, there are notable key principles here:

- FMAs are considered as a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework.
- FMAs are considered as a mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries in such areas
- Management of FMAs are to be guided with the principles of ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management

Finally, Sec. 16 of FAO 263 provides that the MB shall develop internal rules in a peer-reviewed compliance monitoring to ensure adherence to policies and management measures and corrective measures are adopted. This is one of the key basis for the FMA Scorecard introduced here.

B. Fisheries Management Areas in the Philippines

There are 12 FMAS established in Philippine waters, based on considerations of stocks boundary/range/distribution, structure of fisheries, as well as administrative divisions. Such establishment of FMAs are to be undertaken through the consultation with stakeholders.

Specifically, the term “other Fishery Management Areas” referred to in Section 95 of the Amended Fisheries Code, as above-mentioned, is to be construed as sub-FMAs within municipal water, a bay or gulf, or legally designated areas.

Chapter 3

Technical Guide for Evaluators

The FMA Scorecard uses a set of questions embodied in the Checklist that show the key elements for an effectively and efficiently governed Fisheries Management Area. The Checklist is found at the Annex of this manual. The majority of the indicators elicit a positive or negative response, and the evaluator's task is to explain fully each indicator to the FMA managers and stakeholders, validate the responses through means of verifications, and 'check' the appropriate box as appropriate.

A. Indicator Guide

The rest of this chapter explains each indicator in order to assist the evaluator in the conduct of the compliance assessment.

I. Initiation Phase

Indicator 1. Is the Fisheries Management Area (FMA) properly delineated pursuant to Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 263?

Indicator 1.a. Are the Local Government Units (LGUs) identified within the FMA?

⚠ Notes

This indicator is based on Sec. 4 of FAO 263, which provides that FMAs in the Philippines are to be established based on considerations of stocks boundary/range/distribution, structure of fisheries, as well as administrative divisions.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether proper delineation through identification of all LGUs within the FMA has been done. If this task has been undertaken, then the evaluator can check "Yes". Otherwise, if the FMA has not yet identified the LGUs and administrative divisions as indicated in the FAO then the evaluator must check "No".

To further validate the "Yes" answer, the evaluator must request to see the means of verification or evidence as suggested. For this indicator, the evaluator requests for the List of Local Government Units (LGUs) up to the barangay level.

Indicator 1.b. Are the LGUs informed to which FMA they belong by the lead Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)?

⚠ Notes

This indicator is still based on Sec. 4 of FAO 263, which provides that the establishment of FMAs in the Philippines are to be undertaken through consultation with stakeholders.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether stakeholder consultations were done in the establishment of FMAs. If this has been undertaken, then the evaluator can check “Yes”. Otherwise, if there has been no consultations with stakeholders during the establishment phase, the evaluator must check “No”.

To further validate the “Yes” answer, the evaluator must request to see the means of verification or evidence as suggested. For this indicator, the evaluator requests for the Formal letter by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources to the LGU informing such FMA listing.

Indicator 1.c. Are the FARMCs, NGOs, POs, and existing bodies or sectors involved in the delineation process?

Notes

This indicator is still based on Sec. 4 of FAO 263, which provides that the establishment of FMAs in the Philippines are to be undertaken through consultation with stakeholders.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether FARMCs, NGOs, POs, and existing bodies or sectors involved in the delineation process of FMAs. If they were involved, then the evaluator can check “Yes”. Otherwise, if there has been no involvement, the evaluator must check “No”.

To further validate the “Yes” answer, the evaluator must request to see the means of verification or evidence as suggested. For this indicator, the evaluator requests for the Terms of Reference, Minutes of Meetings, Letters of communication.

Indicator 2. Management Body

Indicator 2.a. Is the Management Body in the FMA formally established?

Notes

This indicator is still based on Sec. 6 of FAO 263, which provides that a management shall be created for each FMA, whether in the form of a Council or Board, depending on their needs, as appropriate.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether a management body in the FMA has been formally established. If there is none, then the evaluator can check “Yes”. Otherwise, if there has been no involvement, the evaluator must check “No”.

To further validate the “Yes” answer, the evaluator must request to see the means of verification or evidence as suggested. For this indicator, the evaluator requests for the following: Oath of office, Acceptance of office, Appointment papers, Members of the Management Body should have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications, and Terms of Reference (TOR).

Indicator 2.b. Is the Management Body functional and accountable?

ⓘ Notes

This is in accordance with the intent of Secs. 6 and 7 of FAO 263, where the creation of the Management Board for each FMA is mandated as well as its composition and functions are set out.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA management body is fully functional and there are means for its accountability. If the Management Body is functional, then the evaluator must check "Yes". If it is non-function, the evaluator must check "No".

To further validate the "Yes" answer, the evaluator must request that all possible means of verification is produced. For this indicator, the following are the required documents: Management Board Resolutions, Minutes of the meeting, Internal Rules of Procedure, or Terms of Reference.

Indicator 2.c. Are the decision-making roles and responsibilities of the Management Body clearly defined?

ⓘ Notes

This indicator is considered as an important aspect of the decision-making functions of each Management Board. There must be a clearly-defined decision-making roles and responsibilities within the Management Board. This will enable smooth implementation of FMA programs, plans and activities. While the functions of the Management Board are spelled out in Sec. 7 of FAO 263, there may be new matters that may arise that require clear guidelines. This is precisely the reason why there is a need for Internal Rules of Procedure for each FMA Management Body.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The main task of the evaluator is to determine whether the decision-making roles and responsibilities of the Management Body are clearly defined in its Internal Rules of Procedure. If they are clearly set out in the Internal Rules, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 2.d. Is there a clearly defined structure in place for decision-making?

ⓘ Notes

This indicator is also considered as key aspect of the decision-making functions of each Management Board. There must be a clearly-defined decision-making structure within the Management Board to ensure proper and streamlined implementation of FMA programs, plans and activities.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The main task of the evaluator is to determine whether the decision-making structure of the Management Body is clearly defined in its Internal Rules of Procedure, such as the conduct of regular and special meetings, sending of notices, and the like. If the structure is clearly set out in the Internal Rules, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 2.e. Are there procedures for the Management Body to receive technical advice, input and feedback from SAG, TWG, fisherfolk, and other stakeholders?

! Notes

This indicator is the final key aspect to be considered in the decision-making functions of each Management Board. Pursuant to Sec. 8, FAO 263, a scientific advisory group (SAG) shall be established to provide scientific technical advice to the Management Board. Further, Sec. 9 of FAO 263 allows the creation of FMA Subsidiary Groups such as Technical Working Group, Policy Group, Enforcement Group, etc. as may be necessary. It is also important that for a fully participatory management of FMAs, the Management Body must also create feedback procedures from fishermen and other key stakeholders within the FMAs.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are procedures present within the Management Body to receive technical advice, input and feedback for the said scientific technical group and subsidiary groups. Such must necessarily be clearly defined in its Internal Rules of Procedure as well. If the procedures are clearly expressed in the Internal Rules, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 3. Are the members of the Science Advisory Group formally appointed by the Management Body?

! Notes

This is a key indicator pursuant Sec. 8, FAO 263, which provides that a scientific advisory group (SAG) shall be established to provide scientific technical advice to the Management Board. The SAG shall be composed of scientist/researcher/technical representatives from BFAR Regional Offices through its National Stocks Assessment Program (NSAP), academic institutions, LGUs, commercial and municipal fishing sector, aquaculture, and NGOs.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the members of the SAG have been formally appointed by the Management Body. Such can be determined through a Copy of the FMA Management Body Resolution or other related documents. If they have been formally appointed, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". Note that a formal appointment is necessary.

Indicator 4. Does the FMA have its own FMA Plan duly approved by the Management Body?

Indicator 4.a. Does the FMA Plan have clearly defined fishery goals and objectives?

ⓘ Notes

This is a key indicator pursuant to Sec. 10, FAO 263, which states that the MB shall ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, founded upon the advice of the SAG and guided by the FMA Plan. Likewise, the FMA MB is also mandated to develop and implement an EAFM Plan for the FMA (or FMA Plan) as a framework to guide the actions of BFAR, LGU and other stakeholders within the established FMA (Sec. 7(a), FAO 263). Such FMA Management Plan shall be governed by the EAFM Principles which will serve as guide for the management actions of BFAR, LGU, and other stakeholders in the FMA. Aside from the presence of the FMA Management Plan, it is equally important that the plan shall have clearly defined its fishery goals and objectives.

🔍 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management Board has an approved FMA Plan and that such Plan has clearly outlined its fishery goals and objectives. Such can be determined through a copy of the Resolution approving the FMA Plan as well as the copy of the FMA Plan itself where the fishery goals and objectives may be found. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 4.b. Does the FMA Plan have targets and measurable key performance indicators?

ⓘ Notes

This is also an indicator pursuant to Sec. 10, FAO 263, as stated previously. Note that in order to ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, the FMA Plan must have targets and measurable key performance indicators.

🔍 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Plan has clearly outlined its targets and measurable key performance indicators. These can be determined through the copy of the FMA Plan itself where such targets and measurable key performance indicators are set out. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 4.c. Does the FMA Plan have a system for regular program reviews that include adequate resources and personnel?

ⓘ Notes

This is also an indicator related to Sec. 10, FAO 263, as stated previously. To ensure that the FMA Plan is implemented, it is important that there will be a system for regular program reviews conducted by the Management Board together with the Scientific Advisory Group, and other key stakeholders. Such regular program reviews must include whether the FMA has adequate budget, resources and personnel to ensure the proper implementation of its programs, plans and activities.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Plan has clearly provided for a system of regular program reviews which include, among others, a determination of adequacy of resources and personnel to properly implement its programs, plans and activities. These can also be determined through the copy of the FMA Management Resolution where such system has been agreed upon by consensus. If these are all present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 4.d. Is there a database system set up to house licensing, registration, NSAP, etc. information?

Notes

This is also an indicator related to one of the key elements for the technical administration of each FMA. It is important that there will be a database system set up by the Management Body in order to house licensing, registration, NSAP, data on the by-catch, and other critical information for the FMA. This database system is necessary in order to determine fisheries management system, Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) for the FMA.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA has a database system that houses all relevant information, such as licensing, registration, national stock assessment program, etc. These can also be determined through copies of the Approved FMA Management Plan, Resolution and FMA Database System itself. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 5. Has the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) identified and recommended to the Management Body the following:

Indicator 5.a. Reference Points?

Notes

This is an indicator pursuant to Sec. 10, FAO 263 which provides that the Management Body shall ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, founded upon the advice of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) and guided by the FMA Plan. Reference Point is defined as benchmark values often based on indicators such as fishery stock size or the level of fishing that serves as standard to compare estimates of a fishery stock size and fishing mortality over time depending on the biological characteristics of the species. RPs can mark: (a) a limit or a level that should be avoided; (b) a target, which should be achieved and maintained; or (c) a trigger that signals the need to take prescribed actions to prevent stock collapse (Sec. 3k, FAO 263).

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management has received recommendations from the SAG in terms of the Reference Points (RPs). This can be determined through the report by the SAG to the FMA Management Body. If this is present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 5.b. Harvest Control Rules formulated to guide Harvest Management Measures (HMM) and other conservation measures in the FMA?

! Notes

This is also an indicator pursuant to Sec. 10, FAO 263 which provides that the Management Body shall ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, founded upon the advice of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) and guided by the FMA Plan. HCRs are formulated to guide Harvest Management Measures (HMM) and other conservation measures in the FMA. Harvest Control Rules (HCR) refer to actions or set of actions to be taken to achieve a medium- or long-term target reference point while avoiding reaching or breaching a limit reference point. It is a pre-agreed rule or action(s) according to specific FMA that sets, describes and adjust harvest rules and regulations based on the status of stocks (Reference Points) and/or some indicator(s) or performance statistics.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management Body has received recommendations from the SAG in terms of the Harvest Control Rules (HCRs). This can be determined through the report by the SAG to the FMA Management Body. If this is present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 6. Has the Management Body approved the following:

Indicator 6.a. Reference Points (RPs) or critical range of values of performance indicators of fish set up?

! Notes

This is also an indicator pursuant to Sec. 10, FAO 263 which provides that the FMA Management Body shall ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, founded upon the advice of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) and guided by the FMA Plan. For this indicator, the Management Body is required to approve the Reference Points (RPs) or critical range values of performance indicators of fish as recommended by the SAG.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management Body has approved the RPs as recommended by the SAG. The means of verification is the FMA Management Body Resolution. If this is present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 6.b. Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) formulated to guide Harvest Management Measures (HMM) and other conservation measures in the FMA?

! Notes

This is also an indicator pursuant to Sec. 10, FAO 263 which provides that the Management Body shall ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, founded upon the advice of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) and guided by the FMA Plan. HCRs are formulated to guide Harvest Management Measures (HMM) and other conservation measures in the FMA as indicated in Sec. 12, FAO 263. For this indicator, the Management Body is required to approve the Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) formulated to guide Harvest Management Measures (HMM) and other conservation measures in the FMA as recommended by the SAG.

 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management Body has approved the HCRs as recommended by the SAG. The means of verification is the FMA Management Body Resolution. If this is present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

II. Implementation Phase

Indicator 7. Is the FMA Plan adopted through ordinances and resolutions, and translated into Action Plans by the LGUs within their respective jurisdiction?

 Notes

This indicator is intended to encourage compliance with Sec. 14, FAO 263 as each LGU that is covered by the FMA is mandated to enact and implement ordinances consistent with MB resolutions and Administrative Circulars or Fisheries Administrative Orders, as may be necessary. Likewise, LGUs must ensure that ordinances and other local plans and programs are consistent with MB policies and measures. Hence, these include other existing LGU plans, such as Coastal Resources Management Plan, Comprehensive Land Use Plan, etc. These also include market and other trade-related measures adopted by the FMA Management Body to ensure that only fishery products harvested within the FMA are in accordance with the management policies and plans adopted by the FMA will enter the market (Sec. 19, FAO 263). Finally, it is provided in Sec. 6, par. 4 of FAO 263 that the funding requirements for specific actions in the FMA Plan shall be according to the functions and responsibilities of BFAR, LGUs, other NGAs, industry, NGOs and other stakeholders as agreed upon in the implementation and monitoring scheme of the FMA Plan.

 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Plan has been adopted by the LGUs through ordinances and resolutions, and these have been translated into Action Plans applicable within their respective jurisdiction. The means of verification can be the budget allocated for implementation activities of the LGU. If there is budget allocation for FMA implementation, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 8. Is the FMA Plan adopted and translated into Action Plans by Sectors in an FMA?

 Notes

In general, the FMA Plan serves as a guide for the management actions of BFAR, LGU, and other stakeholders in the FMA. This is expressed in Sec. 10, par. 2 of FAO 263. This indicator is also intended to encourage full participation of other sectors in an FMA. In fact, Sec. 16 of FAO 263 provides that industry, fisherfolk organizations and other relevant stakeholders shall annually submit report to the FMA MB on their compliance with the FMA Plan.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Plan has been adopted and translated into Action Plans by the identified sectors in an FMA. This can be determined through the annual reports submitted to the FMA MB by these sectors, aside from the LGUs. If the annual reports submitted indicate the adoption of programs, plans and activities as stated in the FMA Plan, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 9. Are there capacity building trainings conducted for LGUs and other stakeholders by DA-BFAR and other entities?

Notes

This is in consonance with Sec. 18, FAO 263 which provides that the DA-BFAR shall provide capacity-building and render technical assistance, as a priority, to covered LGUs and stakeholders of the FMA in the implementation of FMA management policies and plans as well as the fulfillment of their respective obligations as determined and recommended by the FMA Management Body. Further, the said Section also indicates that the members of the SAG may also provide capacity-building and technical assistance, as may be appropriate.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether capacity building trainings for LGUs and other stakeholders have been conducted by DA-BFAR and other entities coming from the SAG. If there are capacity-building trainings conducted, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 10. Is the FMA Management Body guided by Internal Operational Rules and Regulations adopted and approved by members?

Notes

According to Sec. 6, par. 4, the FMA Management Body shall formulate internal operational rules and regulations for the FMA. It is also important to note the rule found in Sec. 13, FAO 263, that as a general rule, adoption of policies and measures within the FMA shall be made by consensus, which means the absence of any formal objection made at the time the decision was made. However, if all efforts to adopt a management policy and measures by consensus have been exhausted, decision by majority voting can be undertaken by the MB, provided that the objecting party has been heard and defended the issue. This rule should be incorporated into the internal operation rules and regulations.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether internal operational rules and regulations have been adopted and approved by the FMA Management Body. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No".

Indicator 11. Are there technical working group/s organized by the Management Board in coordination with the lead BFAR regional office to facilitate the implementation of the FMA Plan?

🚩 Notes

This is in accordance with Sec. 9, FAO 263 which allows the creation of sub-groups, such as technical working group/s (TWG/s). The TWG is one of the FMA subsidiary groups envisioned in the regulation.

🔍 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management Body organized TWG/s to facilitate implementation of the FMA Plan. If the TWG/s is/are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include TWG (members) organized with appointment papers, Minutes of the meetings.

Indicator 12. Are there conservation and management measure, policies or regulations adopted by the FMA Management Body?

🚩 Notes

This is in accordance with Sec. 7(c) in relation to Sec. 11, FAO 263 which state that the FMA Management Body shall adopt other conservation and management measures, policies and regulations. In addition, Sec. 15 of FAO 263 provides that the DA-BFAR, through its Regional Fisheries Office, shall formulate Fisheries Administrative Orders in accordance with the management plans adopted by the FMAs. These can be proposed by the SAG or scientific advisers and one or more participating members.

🔍 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are conservation and management measures, policies or regulations adopted by the FMA Management Body. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include FMA level- Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO), Executive Order (EO), Ordinances, Memorandum Circular, Joint Memorandum Circular, Memorandum Order, FOO, Regional Fisheries Administrative Order (RFAO), FMA Database, FMA Alternative Dispute Resolution and Enforcement Trainings, Enforcement resources (patrol boats, etc.), Adjudication processes (administrative adjudication, prosecution and court cases).

Indicator 13. Are there enforcement systems set up to monitor compliance with these policies or regulations adopted by the FMA management body?

🚩 Notes

This is in accordance with Sec. 9, FAO 263 which allows the creation of sub-groups, such as Enforcement Group, as one of the FMA Subsidiary Groups. Sec. 17, FAO 263 likewise provides that each NGA and LGU shall cooperate and pool resources with other NGA and/or LGUs in the conduct of management activities, including law enforcement activities within their respective municipal waters. These enforcement systems must be present in each FMA.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are enforcement systems set up to monitor compliance with policies or regulations adopted by the FMA Management Body. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include Enforcement Plan within or independent of the Management Plan.

Indicator 13.a. Do the enforcement officials have adequate capacities (trainings, patrol boats, equipment) to enforce policies within the FMA?

Notes

Equally important in any law enforcement system is the presence of adequate capacities to enforce policies within the FMA. This is likewise pursuant to Sec. 17, FAO 263 which mandates the pooling of resources in the conduct of management activities, including law enforcement activities within their respective municipal waters.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are adequate capacities (trainings, patrol boats, equipment) to enforce policies within the FMA. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include trainings conducted, logistics and equipment.

Indicator 13.b. Are there systems for adjudication processes in place for the FMA?

Notes

It is also important in any law enforcement system to ensure that there are adjudication systems in place for the FMA. If the FMA Management Body enforces laws and regulations in compliance with the conservation and management measures adopted, it may involve having clear, fair and transparent adjudication systems in place to take immediate action against all forms of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing within the FMA. There are protocols in place to report, initiate and prosecute violations within the FMA.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are adjudication systems in place within the FMA. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include enforcement protocols and cases filed within the FMA.

Indicator 14. Are the consultations, negotiations and/or coordination with stakeholders in the FMA regularly conducted in accordance with their Internal Rules?

ⓘ Notes

It is provided in Section 8 of the Amended Fisheries Code that in the establishment of the FMA, Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs), among others, it must be upon concurrence of relevant agencies and concerned LGUs in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes. Likewise, FAO 263, Sec. 1 also provides that its objective is to provide a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries in the FMA.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether consultations, negotiations and/or coordination with stakeholders in the FMA were regularly conducted in accordance with their Internal Rules. If these were regularly conducted, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include minutes of the meeting, programme of activities and attendance.

Indicator 14.a. Are there systems to ensure grievance or dispute settlement for resource use conflicts among key stakeholders?

ⓘ Notes

As a general rule, the adoption of policies and measures within the FMA shall be made by consensus. Hence, all efforts must be exhausted in order to settle grievances and disputes for resource use among key stakeholders.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether a grievance or dispute settlement mechanism is in place within the FMA Management Body. If this is present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification are Internal Rules of Procedure for Grievance or Dispute Settlement.

Indicator 15. Is there a functional office and a lead Regional Fisheries Office (RFO) assigned to lead in the operationalization of the FMA at the BFAR RFO?

ⓘ Notes

Under FAO 263, the BFAR Regional Fisheries Office (RFO) is mandated to convene the stakeholders to organize themselves within 6 months after the approval of this FAO (Sec. 6, par. 1). It is likewise provided that the Management Body shall be chaired by the BFAR-RFO and co-chaired by a Local Chief Executive representing the other LGUs on matters relating to municipal waters. The creation of a functional office ensures that there are systems in place to operationalize the FMA at the DA-BFAR RFO.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there is a functional office and a lead Regional Fisheries Office (RFO) assigned to lead in the operationalization of the FMA at the BFAR RFO. If these are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification include the Terms of Reference of the BFAR RFO personnel assigned to the office.

Indicator 16. Is there an annual work and financial plan for the FMA as approved by the Regional Fisheries Officer (RFO)?

Notes

This is likewise in consonance with Sec. 6, par.1 of FAO 263 wherein the BFAR Regional Fisheries Office (RFO) is mandated to convene the stakeholders to organize themselves within 6 months after the approval of this FAO. To ensure proper implementation of the FMA Plan, there must be an annual work and financial plan for the FMA approved by the BFAR RFO.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there is a annual work and financial plan for the FMA approved by the BFAR RFO to ensure operationalization of the FMA Plan. If this is present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". To verify, check the FMA Plan annex where a work and financial plan is supposed to be attached.

Indicator 17. Are the sub-FMAs, if any, created and/or recognized by the FMA?

Indicator 17.a. Presence of LGU alliances or IFARMCs?

Notes

To enhance the operationalization of the FMA, it is important to create an aggregation of LGUs based on common goals and/or ecosystems. This is encouraged in the FAO, particularly Sec. 20 thereof, which states that IFARMCs or other LGU alliances covered inside the subject FMA which were established under existing laws shall be recognized and shall form part of the FMA as coalitions. Further, Sec. 6, par. 2, FAO 263 also provides that in FMAs where IFARMCs are operational, their representative will have a set in the MB.

Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are LGU alliances or IFARMCs created and/or recognized by the FMA Management Body and shown in the FMA Plan. If these are created and/or recognized, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". To verify, check the FMA Plan, Delineation of sub-FMA with technical description and FMA MB Resolution recognizing the sub-FMA.

Indicator 18. Is the sub-FMA coordinated and cohesive with the larger FMA?

ⓘ Notes

It is important that the sub-FMAs created or recognized previously are coordinated and cohesive with the larger FMA. This include sub-FMAs recognized by law such as NIPAS area. In fact, Sec. 14 of FAO 263 recognizes that areas covered by the NIPAS Act and other special laws shall be under the jurisdiction of the DENR and other special agencies. Cooperation with existing coalitions, like IFARMCs or other LGU alliances and other management bodies, like PAMBs, are highly encouraged as mentioned in Secs. 20 and 21 of FAO 263.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the FMA Management Body coordinates with PAMBs, LGU alliances or IFARMCs. If it coordinates, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". To verify, check the minutes on larger FMA coordination meetings and representation of PAMB in the FMA Management Body, and attendance of representatives in FMA Management Body Meetings.

III. Monitoring and Review Phase

Indicator 19. Is there a functional monitoring committee in the Management Body to ensure that the FMA Plan is implemented by concerned agencies and stakeholder?

Indicator 19.a. Are the roles of the monitoring committee clearly defined?

ⓘ Notes

This indicator initiates the monitoring and review phase. It is important that there is a designated monitoring committee for each FMA to ensure that the FMA Plan is implemented by concerned agencies and stakeholders. It is also equally important that this committee is functional. To ensure this, the roles of the monitoring committee must be clearly defined. This indicator is in line with Sec. 16, FAO 263 which provides that the FMA Management Board shall develop internal rules in a peer-reviewed compliance monitoring to ensure adherence to policies and management measures and corrective measures are adopted.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether a monitoring committee has been created in the FMA and the roles of the such committee are clearly defined. If there is a monitoring committee with clearly defined roles, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". To verify, check the FMA Plan, internal operational rules, Terms of Reference or appointment papers.

Indicator 19.b. Is there a Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan established by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee?

! Notes

This indicator ensures that the monitoring committee for each FMA have a Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan in place to monitor the outcomes of the FMA management system. This is likewise in accordance with Sec. 16, FAO 263 which provides that the FMA Management Board shall develop internal rules in a peer-reviewed compliance monitoring to ensure adherence to policies and management measures and corrective measures are adopted.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether the monitoring committee has created a Monitoring and Evaluation Action Plan in the FMA. If there is such a plan, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". To verify, check the FMA Plan and internal operational rules.

Indicator 20. Do stakeholders (BFAR-RFOs, LGUs, industry, fisherfolk organization) submit their report to the Management Body annually as regards their compliance with the FMA Plan?

! Notes

This indicator is in accordance with Sec. 16, FAO 263 wherein submission of annual reports to the FMA Management Body by the BFAR-RFO, LGUs, industry, fisherfolk organization and other stakeholders are required. The internal rules for the conduct of the peer-reviewed compliance monitoring shall likewise be developed by the FMA Management Body.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether annual reports have been submitted to the FMA Management Body by the mentioned stakeholders. If these reports are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification are the reports and FMA Management Body Resolutions.

Indicator 20.a. Were consultations and feedbacking conducted by representative of the stakeholders to their constituencies?

! Notes

This indicator is intended to ensure accountability of the stakeholder representatives to the constituencies they represent in the FMA Management Board. The conservation and management measures adopted by the FMA Management Body can present new challenges especially to the constituencies of the various stakeholders, for e.g., marginal fishers, industry, etc. This indicator is considered as a safeguard to ensure that proper consultations and feedbacking activities have been conducted by these representatives.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether consultations and feedbacking activities have been conducted by the stakeholder representatives. If these activities are present, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification are the reports, minutes of meetings and photographs and other relevant documents.

Indicator 21. Does the FMA Management Body submit annually its summary report highlighting the policies and measures, accomplishments, and status of the FMA and fish stocks therein on or before 15th of February each year to the DA-BFAR?

! Notes

This indicator is intended to ensure compliance with the express obligation as stated in Sec. 16, par. 2, FAO 263. It is required therein that each FMA Management Body shall submit an annual summary report highlighting the policies and measures, accomplishments, and status of the FMA and fish stocks therein on or before 15th of February each year to the DA-BFAR.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there are annual summary reports submitted by the FMA MB to the DA-BFAR in a timely manner. So, the date of submission must be noted. If the reports are submitted in a timely manner, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification would be the stamped received copy of annual report timely submitted to BFAR.

Indicator 22. Is there a platform to disseminate or publish the annual report more widely?

! Notes

This indicator is intended to ensure transparency and accountability of the FMA Management Body not only to the stakeholder communities and sectors, but to a wider audience as well. The use of existing technology to ensure dissemination or publication of the annual summary report is highly encouraged.

🔗 Evaluator's Task

The evaluator must determine whether there is a platform where the FMA MB can disseminate or publish its annual summary report more widely. If there is one, then check "Yes". Otherwise, the answer is "No". The means of verification would be a website or social media page, preferably with a comment or query forms.

Scoring

This Scorecard uses the scoring guide below:

Green (EXCELLENT)	Yellow (GOOD)	Red (FAIL)
If Total Points is a minimum of 33 and maximum of 40 points.	If Total Points is a minimum of 17 and maximum of 32 points.	If Total Points is 16 points and below.

A **Green or Excellent** status is awarded to the FMA if it achieves at least 33 points and above.

A **Yellow or Good** status if the FMA achieves at least 17 points up to 32 points.

A **Red or Fail** status is given if the FMA achieves a score of 16 points and below.

Evaluator's Task

After going through all the indicators of the Checklist, the evaluator is required to add all the "Yes" answers and note the total compliance assessment score of the FMA.

References

Department of Agriculture- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) Fisheries Administrative Order 263, Series of 2019.

Poon, S. and Kritzer, J. (2018). Implementation Readiness Checklist. Environmental Defense Fund. Available at <http://fisherysolutionscenter.edf.org/fisheries-toolkit/implementation-readiness-checklist>.

FAO 263

(References)



**FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE
ORDER NO. 263
SERIES OF 2019**

**SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS (FMA) FOR THE
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES IN PHILIPPINE
WATERS**

Whereas, Section 2, f, of the Republic Act No. 8550, as amended by Republic Act No. 10654 (Amended Fisheries Code) declares as a state policy the adoption of the precautionary principle and the management of fishery and aquatic resources, in a manner consistent with the concept of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management in specific natural fishery management areas, appropriately supported by research, technical services and guidance provided by the State (Sec 2, f); and that Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) has been adopted by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) when implementing its plans, programs, projects and activities (BFAR FOO-164 series of 2016);

Whereas, Section 65 of the Amended Fisheries Code lays down the authority of the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) to enforce all laws, formulate and enforce all rules and regulations governing the conservation and management of fishery resources, except in municipal waters; assist the Local Government Units (LGUs) in developing their technical capability in the development, management, regulation, conservation, and protection of the fishery resources; and perform such other related functions which shall promote the development, conservation, management, protection and utilization of fisheries and aquatic resources, among others;

Whereas, Section 16 of the Amended Fisheries Code recognizes the authority and jurisdiction of cities and municipalities over the municipal waters, and that the management of contiguous fishery resources such as bays which straddle several municipalities, cities or provinces in an integrated manner.

Whereas, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular No. 2018-59 on the Guidelines on the Regulation and Monitoring of Fishery Activities in municipal waters provides LGUs to undertake the responsibility of improving the management of water resources in accordance with the Amended Fisheries Code and other related laws and policies where municipal/city governments, in consultation with FARMCs and stakeholders shall enact a basic municipal fisheries ordinance;

Whereas, fish stocks are shared and straddle in different municipal waters and beyond, within the Philippine waters to breed, feed and grow during their life cycle without regard to geo-political boundaries;

Whereas, Section 65 q and r of the Amended Fisheries Code mandates the DA-BFAR to assist the LGUs in developing their technical capability in the development, management, regulation, conservation and protection of the fishery resources and formulate and implement rules and regulations for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks in the Philippine waters in

coordination with (LGUs) and their city/municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs) within municipal waters, among others ;

Whereas, Section 8 of the Amended Fisheries Code prescribes the establishment of Fisheries Management Area (FMA), Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs), and that in municipal waters and fishery management areas, and waters under the jurisdiction of special agencies, HCRs and RPs may be established upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agency and the concerned LGU in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes;

Whereas, pursuant to these mandates, the DA-BFAR and National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), in consultation with the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), the fishing industry, both commercial and municipal sectors, LGUs and other stakeholders, have identified and delineated the FMAs throughout the country, based on the range of fish stocks, distribution of fisheries and best available scientific data;

Whereas, consistent with the mandate of the law and scientific considerations, DA-BFAR acknowledges that effective conservation and management of fish stocks in Philippine waters can be achieved using EAFM and through cooperation between and among the local government units and the national government agencies, especially at level of the delineated FMAs of the country;

Whereas, Article XIII Section 7 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution declares that the State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of the communal marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore;

Whereas, Chapter 1, Section 2 (d) of the Amended Fisheries Code, states that it is the policy of the State to protect the rights of fisherfolk, specially of the local communities with priority to municipal fisherfolk, in the preferential use of the municipal waters;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to its rule-making power under existing laws, DA- BFAR hereby promulgates this order establishing FMAs for sustainable fisheries management.

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Section 1. Objective. The objective of this Order is to establish FMAs and provide a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries in such areas, consistent with the principles of EAFM anchored on food security, and supplementary livelihood for poverty alleviation consistent with the objectives of the Amended Fisheries Code.

Section 2. Scope. This Order applies to all FMAs in Philippine waters for the compliance and guidance of all concerned national government agencies (NGAs), LGUs, FARMCs, the commercial fishing industry, municipal fisherfolk, academe, non-government organizations and other stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in fisheries or in the management of such areas.

However, in consideration of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks under the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, the management of the fisheries shall be considered at a national level.

Section 3. Definition of Terms. The following terms as used in this order shall have their following meaning:

- a. **Commercial Fishing** – the taking of fishery species by passive or active gear for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing, to be further classified as:
 1. Small scale commercial fishing – fishing with passive or active gear utilizing fishing vessels of 3.1 gross tons (GT) up to twenty (20) GT;
 2. Medium scale commercial fishing – fishing utilizing active gears and vessels of 20.1 GT up to one hundred fifty (150) GT; and
 3. Large scale commercial fishing – fishing utilizing active gears and vessels of more than one hundred fifty (150) GT.
- b. **Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)** – same as Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management, is a holistic approach to management that represents a move away from fisheries management systems that focus only on the sustainable harvest of target species, towards systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with human and societal well-being, within improved governance frameworks.
- c. **Fishery Management Areas (FMA)** – a bay, gulf, lake or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes
- d. **Sub-FMA** – a subset or subdivision of FMA which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes; based on fish stocks distributions/features/characteristics or structure of fisheries or administrative division.
- e. **Harvest Control Rules (HCR)** - refers to actions or set of actions to be taken to achieve a medium or long term target reference point while avoiding reaching or breaching a limit reference point. It is a pre-agreed rule or action(s) according to specific FMA that sets, describes and adjust harvest rules and regulations based on the status of stocks (Reference Points) and/or some indicator(s) or performance statistics.
- f. **Municipal fisherfolk** - refers to person engaged in fishing within municipal waters using fishing vessels of three (3) gross tons or less, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels;
- g. **Municipal waters** - include not only streams, lakes, inland bodies of water and tidal waters within the municipality which are not included within the protected areas as defined under R.A. No. 7586 (The NIPAS Law), public forest, timber lands, forest reserves or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands and fifteen (15) kilometers from such coastline. Where two (2) municipalities are so situated on opposite shores that there is less than thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from opposite shore of the respective municipalities.
- h. **Philippine waters** – include all bodies of water within the Philippine territory such as lakes, rivers streams, creeks, brooks, ponds, swamps, lagoons, gulfs, bays and seas and other bodies of water now existing or which may hereafter exist in the provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays and the waters around, between and connecting the islands of the archipelago regardless of their breadth and dimensions, the territorial sea, the sea beds, the insular shelves,

and all other waters over which the Philippines has sovereignty and jurisdiction including the 200-nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone and the continental shelf.

- i. **Straddling fish stock** - refers to “the same stock or stocks of associated species which occur both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to the zone”
- j. **Shared fish stock** – refers to the same fish stock or stocks that occur in municipal waters of different LGUs and beyond, to breed, feed and grow during their life cycle.
- k. **Reference Point (RP)** – means benchmark values often based on indicators such as fishery stock size or the level of fishing that serves as standard to compare estimates of a fishery stock size and fishing mortality over time depending on the biological characteristics of the species. Reference points can mark: (a) a limit or a level that should be avoided; (b) a target, which should be achieved and maintained; or (c) a trigger that signals the need to take prescribed actions; to prevent stock collapse.

Chapter 2

Establishment of Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) in Philippine Waters

Section 4. FMAs in the Philippines. For purposes of sustainable fisheries management, FMA in Philippine waters, are hereby established, based on considerations of stocks boundary/range/distribution, structure of fisheries, as well as administrative divisions; and undertaken through consultation with stakeholders, as specified in Annex 1.

Areas with on-going cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders to adopt and implement EAFM can serve as model FMAs.

The term “other Fishery Management Areas” referred to in Section 95 of the amended Fisheries Code is hereby construed to mean as sub-FMAs within municipal water, a bay or gulf, or designated areas by specific regulation or special law.

Areas where “Closed Fishing Season” is established shall be considered the sub-FMA of a bigger FMA.

Chapter 3

Governance Mechanisms

Section 5. Jurisdictions of LGUs and BFAR. The municipal/city government shall have jurisdiction over municipal waters as defined in Section 16 of the Amended Fisheries Code. However, the municipal/city government may, in consultation with the FARMC, enact appropriate ordinances for this purpose and in accordance with the National Fisheries Policy; while DA-BFAR shall continue to exercise jurisdiction beyond municipal waters and commercial fisheries.

Within the FMAs, consistent with their mandates, DA-BFAR and LGU shall endeavor to work together synergistically to manage the straddling and shared fish stocks within the FMAs, taking into account the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM).

The Department of Agriculture, through the DA-BFAR with the DILG, through the Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS), may establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with

concerned LGUs to secure guarantee and cooperation of LGUs in the establishment of FMAs. FMAs or sub-FMAs under the NIPAS will be governed by the NIPAS Act.

Section 6. Establishment of Management Body (MB) in the FMA. A management body shall be created for each FMA, whether in the form of a Council or Board, depending on their needs, as appropriate. The BFAR Regional Fisheries Office (BFAR-RFO) shall convene the stakeholders to organize themselves into a management body six (6) months after the approval of this Order, with the following minimum composition:

- a. Concerned local government units, where their representative shall be chosen among themselves;
 - b. BFAR – Regional Fisheries Office (BFAR-RFO);
 - c. Representative from each of the following sectors :
 - Municipal fishing
 - Commercial fishing
 - Aquaculture
 - Processors/ Traders/ Market Organizations
 - Academe
 - Indigenous People (where appropriate)
 - Non- government organization (FMA-based, locally recognized and working on fisheries concerns)
 - Other local National Government Agencies (NGAs) as may be determined by the MB
 - In FMAs with NIPAS, the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) Chair
- The representatives of the members coming from the paragraph c) shall be determined by themselves.

The number of representatives per sector shall initially be one per sector. Subsequently, the MB may elect to increase the number of the representatives. Nevertheless, voting shall only be one (1) per sector.

In FMAs where Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (IFARMCs) are operational, their representative will have a seat in the MB.

The MB shall be chaired by the BFAR-RFO and co-chaired by a Local Chief Executive (LCE) representing the other LGUs on matters relating to municipal waters.

The MB shall formulate internal operational rules and regulations for the FMA. Likewise, the MB shall be responsible for setting the policies and programs for the FMAs, including the development of the FMA Plan, the establishment of the Reference Points and the Harvest Control Rules as well as other conservation and management measures. Each FMA shall likewise decide and agree on financing mechanisms. The funding requirements for specific actions in the FMA Plan shall be according to the functions and responsibilities of BFAR, LGUs, other NGAs, industry, NGOs and other stakeholders as agreed upon in the implementation and monitoring scheme of the FMA Plan.

No fees shall be exacted upon any operator whether commercial or municipal fisherfolk within an FMA in support of the operations of the management board or the FMA system.

Section 7. Functions of MB. The minimum functions of the MB, in consultation with the stakeholders, shall be the following:

- a) Develop and implement an EAFM Plan for the FMA (or FMA Plan) as a framework to guide the actions of BFAR, LGU & other stakeholders within the established FMA;
- b) Establish RPs for key species found in the FMA based on scientific studies from National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) of the BFAR-RFOs and NFRDI, as well as academic and research institutions both at the national and regional levels;
- c) Based on the established Reference Points, adopt Harvest Control Rules as well as other conservation and management measures;
- d) Ensure that plans, programs, management measures and ordinances are consistent with FMA plan.

Section 8. Scientific Advisory Group (SAG). A scientific advisory group (SAG) shall be established by the MB among scientist/ researcher/ technical representatives from BFAR Regional Offices through its National Stocks Assessment Program (NSAP), academic institutions, LGUs, commercial and municipal fishing sector, aquaculture and NGOs. The primary role of the SAG is to provide technical advice to the MB based on best available data which include but not limited to NSAP results and catch documentation at the municipal level.

Members of the SAG shall ensure transparency in their studies and proposals, and that it will be based on scientific studies and best available evidence.

Section 9. Other FMA Subsidiary Groups. The MB may create sub- groups such as but not limited to Technical Working Group (TWG), Policy Group, Enforcement Group, etc. as may be necessary.

Chapter 4

Policy and Program Formulation

Section 10. Principle of Science-based Fisheries Management. The MB shall ensure that science-based fisheries management is applied in the FMA, founded upon the advice of the Scientific Advisory Group and guided by the FMA Plan.

The FMA Plan shall be governed by the EAFM Principles which will serve as guide for the management actions of BFAR, LGU, and other stakeholders in the FMA.

Section 11. Policy and Program Proposals. Aside from recommendations from the SAG or scientific advisers, one or more participating members may propose a conservation and management measure, or any plan or program for the deliberation and consideration of the Management Body.

Section 12. FMA Management System, Reference Points (RPs), Harvest Control Rules (HCRs). In establishing a Management system, RPs and HCR for the FMA, the MB may consider established management models, among others for example Framework for Integrated Stock and Habitat Evaluation (FISHE), Harvest Strategies (HS) and Management Procedures (MP), depending on the best available scientific data and needs of the FMA.

Section 13. Adoption by Consensus. As a general rule, adoption of policies and measures within the FMA shall be made by consensus. For purposes of this Order, consensus means the absence of any formal objection made at the time the decision was made.

If all efforts to adopt a management policy and measures by consensus have been exhausted, decisions by majority voting can be undertaken by the MB, provided that the objecting party has been heard and defended the issue.

Chapter 5 Implementation & Reporting

Section 14. Implementation in Municipal Waters. Each LGU covered by the FMA shall enact and implement ordinances consistent with MB Resolutions, and Administrative Circulars/Fisheries Administrative Orders, as may be necessary, and shall effectively implement the same in their respective municipal waters unilaterally or in cooperation with other LGUs and/or other stakeholders of the FMA. LGUs shall ensure that ordinances and other local issuances as well as local plans and programs are consistent or compatible with policies and measures adopted by the MB for the FMA. Areas covered by the NIPAS Act and other special laws shall be under the jurisdiction of the DENR and other special agencies.

Section 15. Implementation beyond Municipal Waters up to the EEZ. The DA-BFAR, through its Regional Fisheries Office, shall formulate Fisheries Administrative Orders in accordance with the management plans adopted by the FMAs.

Section 16. Monitoring and Submission of Reports. BFAR-RFOs, LGUs, industry, fisherfolk organization and other stakeholders shall annually submit report to the FMA MB on their compliance with the FMA Plan and conservation and management measures for review and assessment through the agreed management mechanism/structure. The MB shall develop internal rules in a peer-reviewed compliance monitoring to ensure adherence to policies and management measures and corrective measures are adopted.

Each FMA MB shall submit an annual summary report highlighting the policies and measures, the accomplishments and the status of the FMA and the fish stocks therein on or before the 15th of February of each year to DA-BFAR.

Section 17. Cooperation and Pooling/Sharing of Resources. In order to distribute equipment and manpower resources among NGAs and LGUs, each NGA and LGU shall cooperate and undertake pooling or sharing of resources with other NGA and/or LGUs in the conduct of management activities, including law enforcement activities within their respective municipal waters.

Section 18. Provision of Technical Assistance. The DA-BFAR shall provide capacity-building and render technical assistance, as a priority, to covered LGUs and stakeholders of the FMA in the implementation of FMA management policies and plans and the fulfilment of their respective obligations as determined and recommended by the MB. The members of the SAG may also provide capacity-building and technical assistance, as maybe appropriate.

Section 19. Implementation of Market and other Trade-Related Measures. Market and other relevant measures may be adopted by the FMA to ensure that only fishery products harvested in accordance with the management policies and plans adopted by the FMA will enter the market.

Chapter 6
Coalitions and Cooperation with Other Management Bodies

Section 20. Coalitions of Existing Organizations. IFARMCs and other LGU alliances covered inside the subject FMA which were established under existing laws prior to the approval of this Order shall be recognized and shall form part of the FMA as coalitions.

Section 21. Cooperation with Other Management Bodies. To ensure that the objectives of this Order are met, each FMA shall cooperate and collaborate with other Management Bodies established under this Order on matters of mutual interest, particularly which can contribute to the attainment of the objectives of each other.

Chapter 7
Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 22. Mandatory Review. This FAO shall be subjected to a mandatory review every five (5) years.

Section 23. Repealing Clause. All orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Order are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

Section 24. Separability Clause. If any portion or provision of this Order is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions or provisions hereof, which are not affected thereby, shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 25. Effectivity Date. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette and/or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation, and registration with the Office of the National Administrative Register.

Issued this 28th day of January, 2019 in Quezon City, Philippines.

EMMANUEL R. PIÑOL
Secretary, DA

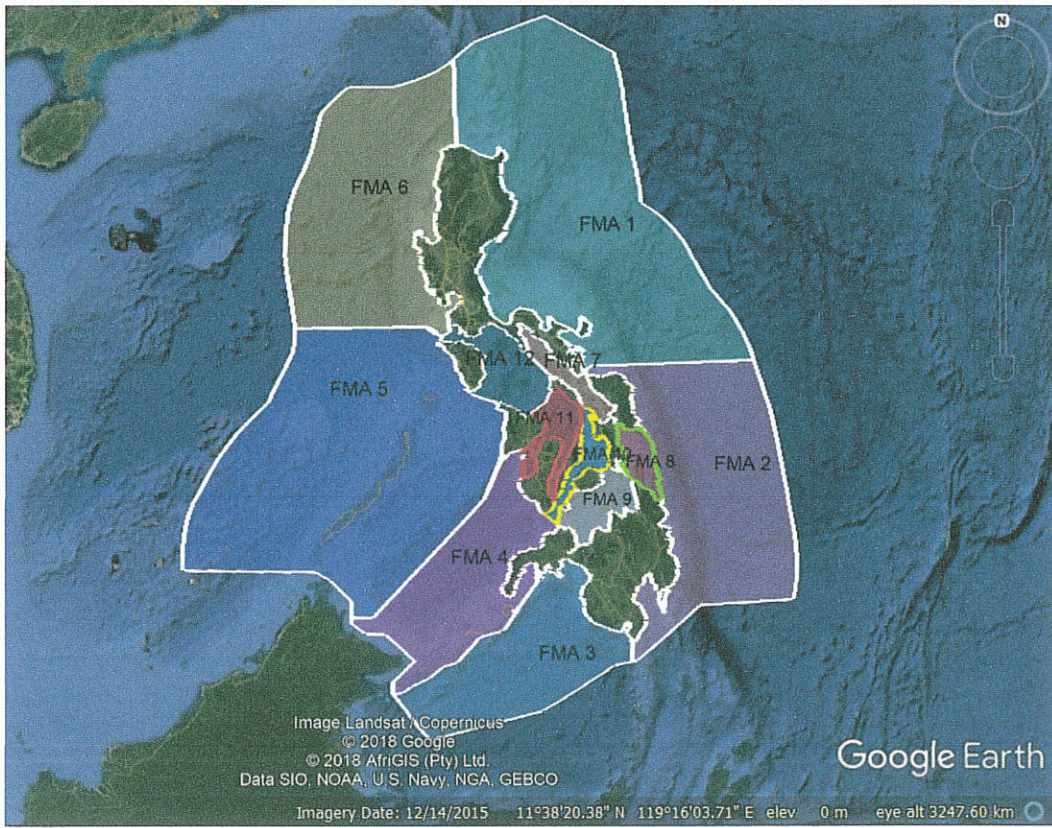
Recommending approval:

EDUARDO B. GONGONA
Undersecretary for Fisheries, DA
BFAR National Director and
Chairman of NFARMC

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

in replying pls cite this code :
For Signature: S-01-19-0259
Received : 01/22/2019 08:00 AM

Annex 1. Philippine Map indicating delineated FMAs
(See attached technical descriptions)



**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-ONE
(FMA-01)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-One (FMA-01) is bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	18° 35' 48.1499"N	120° 59' 15.4504"E	= to point 34 of FMA-06
thence 2	20° 59' 46.4319"N	120° 59' 15.4230"E	= to point 33 of FMA-06 Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 3	21° 16' 59.5999"N	121° 21' 02.8235"E	Phil-Taiwan-Japan theoretical lines
thence 4	21° 20' 28.2784"N	121° 24' 31.8109"E	Phil-Taiwan-Japan theoretical lines
thence 5	21° 26' 44.1481"N	121° 33' 53.2947"E	Phil-Taiwan-Japan theoretical lines
thence 6	21° 30' 04.0306"N	121° 41' 27.2498"E	Phil-Taiwan-Japan theoretical lines
thence 7	22° 11' 07.2478"N	123° 39' 25.3015"E	Phil-Taiwan-Japan theoretical lines
thence 8	21° 08' 44.5422"N	125° 33' 31.1298"E	Phil-Taiwan-Japan theoretical lines
thence 9	20° 43' 06.0855"N	125° 37' 43.2935"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 10	20° 19' 35.1526"N	125° 41' 39.1150"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 11	19° 38' 27.2662"N	125° 44' 30.2545"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 12	19° 06' 44.8256"N	125° 47' 11.9458"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 13	18° 42' 03.5802"N	125° 49' 22.6007"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 14	18° 18' 25.3413"N	125° 51' 58.3868"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 15	17° 57' 59.3701"N	125° 55' 30.4504"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 16	17° 43' 18.7747"N	125° 57' 09.6295"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 17	17° 30' 05.6786"N	125° 59' 20.5865"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 18	17° 16' 51.0649"N	126° 00' 10.9039"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 19	17° 10' 11.4166"N	126° 00' 45.0439"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 20	17° 00' 45.3186"N	126° 00' 18.2922"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 21	16° 54' 22.2459"N	126° 10' 28.2257"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 22	16° 47' 27.7592"N	126° 20' 31.0181"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 23	16° 37' 37.9994"N	126° 32' 48.3655"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 24	16° 30' 01.6479"N	126° 41' 06.8701"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 25	16° 23' 32.3955"N	126° 47' 42.0209"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 26	16° 10' 00.8835"N	126° 59' 45.6354"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 27	15° 56' 43.8288"N	127° 09' 24.3402"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 28	15° 41' 46.7539"N	127° 18' 24.4281"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 29	15° 24' 39.6421"N	127° 27' 37.2052"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 30	14° 41' 07.2100"N	127° 51' 29.5203"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 31	14° 24' 54.0720"N	128° 05' 25.5249"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 32	14° 06' 49.3300"N	128° 19' 47.9517"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 33	13° 52' 38.3805"N	128° 28' 20.7385"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 34	13° 39' 57.3473"N	128° 34' 56.6858"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 35	13° 32' 54.4595"N	128° 39' 12.2278"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 36	13° 22' 32.3277"N	128° 43' 31.0657"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 37	13° 14' 14.9526"N	128° 46' 42.7222"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 38	13° 05' 49.7807"N	128° 49' 37.9541"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 39	12° 47' 19.0684"N	128° 54' 49.7765"E	= to point 4 of FMA-02
thence 40	12° 47' 21.6801"N	124° 19' 26.1442"E	= to point 3 of FMA-02
thence 41	12° 37' 03.1301"N	124° 12' 38.2646"E	= to point 2 of FMA-02 = to point 6 of FMA-07
thence 42	12° 39' 42.0385"N	124° 07' 54.3347"E	= to point 5 of FMA-07
Thence following the eastern coastline of Luzon Island to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-TWO
(FMA-02)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Two (FMA-02) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	12° 34' 46.0119"N	124° 16' 42.5299"E	= to point 7 of FMA-07
thence 2	12° 37' 03.1301"N	124° 12' 38.2646"E	= to point 41 of FMA-01
thence 3	12° 47' 21.6801"N	124° 19' 26.1442"E	= to point 40 of FMA-01
thence 4	12° 47' 19.0684"N	128° 54' 49.7765"E	= to point 39 of FMA-01
thence 5	12° 23' 33.9645"N	129° 01' 34.2627"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 6	11° 30' 10.8936"N	129° 16' 41.3489"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 7	10° 29' 53.3945"N	129° 28' 49.0283"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 8	8° 20' 34.6539"N	129° 52' 32.4170"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 9	8° 01' 56.9563"N	129° 55' 24.9573"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 10	7° 48' 08.1254"N	129° 56' 35.8740"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 11	7° 35' 47.8031"N	129° 57' 13.9417"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 12	7° 18' 05.3634"N	129° 57' 28.3887"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 13	7° 02' 04.5678"N	129° 57' 00.5933"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 14	6° 53' 00.5162"N	129° 55' 58.9050"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 15	6° 35' 16.7393"N	129° 52' 55.9827"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 16	6° 23' 58.1104"N	129° 50' 02.2339"E	Philippines-Indonesia 200NM EEZ LINES
thence 17	6° 25' 19.7903"N	127° 11' 54.2487"E	Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 18	5° 02' 46.5373"N	125° 28' 17.9919"E	Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 19	5° 01' 33.7803"N	125° 19' 45.5347"E	= to point 3of FMA-03 = Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 20	5° 23' 14.3144"N	125° 19' 45.4797"E	= to point 2 of FMA-03
thence 21	5° 33' 23.5852"N	125° 19' 45.4523"E	= to point 1of FMA-03

Thence following the coastline of Davao and CARAGA Region to point 22			
thence 22	9° 18' 30.8414"N	126° 12' 14.2163"E	= to point 8 of FMA-08
thence 23	9° 45' 00.7004"N	126° 04' 47.8967"E	= to point 7 of FMA-08
Thence following the eastern coastline of Siargao Island to point 24			
thence 24	10° 03' 32.2318"N	126° 04' 08.5931"E	= to point 6 of FMA-08
thence 25	10° 44' 48.6841"N	125° 58' 00.4138"E	= to point 5 of FMA-08
thence 26	10° 46' 38.3379"N	125° 57' 11.8542"E	= to point 4 of FMA-08
thence 27	10° 55' 06.4487"N	125° 50' 28.0792"E	= to point 3 of FMA-08
Thence following the eastern coastline of Samar and Northern Samar to point 28			
thence 28	11° 01' 31.0423"N	125° 45' 49.1364"E	= to point 2 of FMA-08
thence 29	11° 01' 34.9047"N	125° 45' 39.2487"E	= to point 1 of FMA-08
Thence following the eastern coastline of Samar Island to the northern coastline of Northern Samar to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-THREE
(FMA-03)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Three (FMA-03) is bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	5° 33' 23.5852"N	125° 19' 45.4523"E	= to point 21 of FMA-02
thence 2	5° 23' 14.3144"N	125° 19' 45.4797"E	= to point 20 of FMA-02
thence 3	5° 01' 33.7803"N	125° 19' 45.5347"E	= to point 19 FMA-02 = Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 4	4° 57' 36.8018"N	124° 51' 20.4016"E	= Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 5	3° 48' 46.8273"N	122° 55' 59.1797"E	= Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 6	3° 06' 43.7192"N	119° 55' 43.5791"E	= Philippines-Indonesia Median line
thence 7	4° 23' 05.1871"N	119° 00' 02.2247"E	= to point 14 of FMA-04
thence 8	4° 24' 50.8533"N	119° 14' 41.1035"E	= to point 13 of FMA-04
thence 9	4° 28' 28.6418"N	119° 20' 50.2167"E	= to point 12 of FMA-04
thence 10	4° 34' 19.3975"N	119° 28' 35.5975"E	= to point 11 of FMA-04
thence 11	4° 47' 45.9004"N	119° 57' 38.9630"E	= to point 10 of FMA-04
thence 12	5° 05' 47.7173"N	120° 19' 14.0863"E	= to point 9 of FMA-04
thence 13	5° 12' 09.8338"N	120° 41' 42.7954"E	= to point 8 of FMA-04
thence 14	5° 51' 38.1497"N	121° 17' 48.8049"E	= to point 7 of FMA-04
thence 15	5° 55' 56.4589"N	121° 34' 20.2386"E	= to point 6 of FMA-04
thence 16	6° 00' 02.0496"N	121° 52' 21.6779"E	= to point 5 of FMA-04
thence 17	6° 02' 39.8940"N	121° 56' 40.2960"E	= to point 4 of FMA-04
thence 18	6° 26' 56.2914"N	122° 13' 50.4016"E	= to point 3 of FMA-04

thence 19	6° 35' 52.0552"N	122° 18' 52.5256"E	= to point 2 of FMA-04
thence 20	7° 16' 39.4228"N	122° 49' 54.1040"E	= to point 1 of FMA-04
Thence following the south-western coastline of Mindanao Island to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-FOUR
(FMA-04)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Four (FMA-04) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	7° 16' 39.4228"N	122° 49' 54.1040"E	= to point 20 of FMA-03
thence 2	6° 35' 52.0552"N	122° 18' 52.5256"E	= to point 19 of FMA-03
thence following the south-eastern coastline of Panay Island to point 28			
thence 3	6° 26' 56.2914"N	122° 13' 50.4016"E	= to point 18 of FMA-03
thence 4	6° 02' 39.8940"N	121° 56' 40.2960"E	= to point 17 of FMA-03
thence 5	6° 00' 02.0496"N	121° 52' 21.6779"E	= to point 16 of FMA-03
thence 6	5° 55' 56.4589"N	121° 34' 20.2386"E	= to point 15 of FMA-03
thence 7	5° 51' 38.1497"N	121° 17' 48.8049"E	= to point 14 of FMA-03
thence 8	5° 12' 09.8338"N	120° 41' 42.7954"E	= to point 13 of FMA-03
thence 9	5° 05' 47.7173"N	120° 19' 14.0863"E	= to point 12 of FMA-03
thence 10	4° 47' 45.9004"N	119° 57' 38.9630"E	= to point 11 of FMA-03
thence 11	4° 34' 19.3975"N	119° 28' 35.5975"E	= to point 10 of FMA-03
thence 12	4° 28' 28.6418"N	119° 20' 50.2167"E	= to point 9 of FMA-03
thence 13	4° 24' 50.8533"N	119° 14' 41.1035"E	= to point 8 of FMA-03
thence 14	4° 23' 05.1871"N	119° 00' 02.2247"E	= to point 7 of FMA-03
thence 15	4° 41' 59.2835"N	118° 59' 57.9401"E	

thence 16	4° 45' 55.3762"N	119° 03' 14.1833"E	
thence 17	5° 15' 56.5624"N	119° 34' 58.9105"E	
thence 18	6° 00' 04.3619"N	118° 49' 55.3400"E	
thence 19	6° 00' 06.0957"N	118° 19' 56.1090"E	
thence 20	6° 17' 00.6522"N	117° 58' 01.7596"E	
thence 21	6° 27' 26.6738"N	117° 58' 05.6049"E	= to point 13 of FMA-05
thence 22	6° 25' 12.0000"N	118° 30' 00.0000"E	= to point 12 of FMA-05
thence 23	9° 25' 12.0000"N	121° 27' 36.0000"E	= to point 11 of FMA-05
thence 24	10° 24' 23.5059"N	121° 57' 36.3812"E	= to point 10 of FMA-05
thence following the south-eastern coastline of Panay Island to point 25			
thence 25	10° 40' 46.4012"N	122° 30' 28.4821"E	= to point 4 of FMA-11
thence 26	10° 35' 14.7572"N	122° 30' 47.7654"E	= to point 3 of FMA-11
thence following the western coastline of Guimaras Island to point 27			
thence 27	10° 24' 08.6229"N	122° 30' 19.9677"E	= to point 2 of FMA-11
thence 28	9° 58' 54.2757"N	122° 28' 39.4943"E	= to point 1 of FMA-11
thence following the western coastline of Negros Island to point 29			
thence 29	9° 02' 18.3247"N	123° 00' 57.6782"E	= to point 11 of FMA-10
thence 30	8° 43' 36.8335"N	123° 22' 47.0837"E	= to point 10 of FMA-10
thence following the coastline of Zamboanga Peninsula to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-FIVE
(FMA-05)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Five (FMA- 05) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	13° 51' 06.8688"N	120° 04' 40.6015"E	= to point 5 of FMA-12
thence following the north-south-east coastline of Lubang Island to point 2			
thence 2	13° 37' 36.8733"N	120° 25' 21.6339"E	= to point 2 of FMA-06
thence 3	13° 31' 38.6881"N	120° 24' 06.7072"E	= to point 3 of FMA-12
thence following the south-western coastline of Mindoro Island to point 4			
thence 4	12° 18' 03.7407"N	121° 06' 03.8086"E	= to point 2 of FMA-12
thence 5	12° 17' 38.4351"N	121° 04' 38.6396"E	= to point 1 of FMA-12
thence following the western coastline of Ilin Island to point 6			
thence 6	12° 09' 37.5263"N	121° 08' 08.2809"E	= to point 14 of FMA-12
thence 7	12° 04' 23.5527"N	121° 21' 24.1333"E	= to point 12 of FMA-12
Thence following the southern coastline of Semirara Island to point 8			
thence 8	12° 03' 14.7876"N	121° 24' 18.4076"E	= to point 11 of FMA-12
thence 9	11° 52' 08.5795"N	121° 52' 49.6995"E	= to point 10 of FMA-12
Thence following the western coastline of Panay Island to point 10			
thence 10	10° 24' 23.5059"N	121° 57' 36.3812"E	= to point 24 of FMA-04
thence 11	9° 25' 12.0000"N	121° 27' 36.0000"E	= to point 23 of FMA-04

thence 12	6° 25' 12.0000"N	118° 30' 00.0000"E	= to point 22 of FMA-04
thence 13	6° 27' 26.6738"N	117° 58' 05.6049"E	= to point 21 of FMA-04
thence 14	6° 51' 50.2329"N	117° 57' 57.4750"E	
thence 15	7° 24' 44.3079"N	117° 25' 27.2644"E	
thence 16	7° 37' 44.6307"N	117° 01' 00.3149"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 17	7° 37' 44.6307"N	113° 32' 22.2180"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 18	7° 40' 17.6033"N	113° 32' 15.5713"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 19	7° 42' 19.7730"N	113° 32' 09.4464"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 20	7° 44' 15.8264"N	113° 32' 03.3215"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 21	7° 45' 16.9035"N	113° 31' 57.1967"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 22	7° 47' 19.0491"N	113° 31' 51.0718"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 23	7° 50' 16.1419"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 24	7° 51' 17.2036"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 25	7° 52' 18.2635"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 26	7° 53' 19.3200"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 27	7° 54' 20.3748"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 28	7° 55' 21.4262"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 29	7° 56' 22.4759"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 30	7° 57' 17.4178"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 31	7° 58' 18.4623"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 32	7° 59' 19.5034"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 33	8° 00' 20.5444"N	113° 31' 44.9469"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 34	8° 01' 21.5804"N	113° 31' 51.0718"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 35	8° 02' 22.6128"N	113° 31' 51.0718"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 36	8° 03' 23.6453"N	113° 31' 51.0718"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 37	8° 04' 18.5701"N	113° 31' 57.1967"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 38	8° 05' 19.5992"N	113° 31' 57.1967"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 39	8° 06' 20.6213"N	113° 32' 03.3215"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 40	8° 07' 21.6435"N	113° 32' 03.3215"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 41	8° 08' 22.6623"N	113° 32' 09.4464"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 42	8° 09' 23.6776"N	113° 32' 15.5713"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 43	8° 10' 24.6929"N	113° 32' 15.5713"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 44	8° 11' 19.6005"N	113° 32' 21.6962"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 45	8° 12' 20.6090"N	113° 32' 27.8210"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 46	8° 13' 21.6174"N	113° 32' 33.9459"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 47	8° 14' 22.6190"N	113° 32' 40.0708"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 48	8° 15' 23.6206"N	113° 32' 46.1957"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 49	8° 16' 24.6188"N	113° 32' 52.3206"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 50	8° 17' 19.5126"N	113° 32' 58.4454"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 51	8° 17' 43.9126"N	113° 32' 58.4454"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 52	8° 18' 08.3091"N	113° 32' 58.4454"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 53	8° 19' 09.3004"N	113° 33' 10.6952"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 54	8° 20' 10.2882"N	113° 33' 16.8201"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 55	8° 21' 05.1752"N	113° 33' 22.9175"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 56	8° 22' 06.1562"N	113° 33' 29.0424"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 57	8° 23' 07.1372"N	113° 33' 35.1672"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 58	8° 24' 08.1148"N	113° 33' 41.2921"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 59	8° 25' 09.0889"N	113° 33' 47.4170"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 60	8° 25' 45.6734"N	113° 33' 53.5419"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 61	8° 26' 46.6441"N	113° 33' 59.6667"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 62	8° 27' 47.6113"N	113° 34' 05.7916"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 63	8° 28' 42.4812"N	113° 34' 11.9165"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 64	8° 29' 43.4415"N	113° 34' 24.1663"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 65	8° 30' 44.4019"N	113° 34' 30.2911"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 66	8° 31' 45.3589"N	113° 34' 36.4160"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 67	8° 32' 46.3158"N	113° 34' 48.6658"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 68	8° 33' 41.1720"N	113° 34' 54.7906"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 69	8° 34' 42.1220"N	113° 35' 07.0404"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 70	8° 35' 43.0687"N	113° 35' 19.2627"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 71	8° 36' 44.0119"N	113° 35' 25.3876"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 72	8° 37' 38.8577"N	113° 35' 37.6373"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 73	8° 38' 39.7975"N	113° 35' 49.8871"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 74	8° 39' 40.7339"N	113° 35' 56.0120"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 75	8° 40' 35.5728"N	113° 36' 08.2617"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 76	8° 41' 36.5023"N	113° 36' 20.5115"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 77	8° 42' 37.4318"N	113° 36' 32.7612"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 78	8° 43' 38.3544"N	113° 36' 45.0110"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 79	8° 44' 33.1865"N	113° 36' 57.2607"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 80	8° 45' 34.1057"N	113° 37' 09.4830"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 81	8° 46' 35.0214"N	113° 37' 21.7328"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 82	8° 47' 29.8432"N	113° 37' 33.9825"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 83	8° 48' 30.7555"N	113° 37' 52.3572"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 84	8° 49' 25.5739"N	113° 38' 04.6069"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 85	8° 50' 26.4793"N	113° 38' 16.8567"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 86	8° 51' 27.3814"N	113° 38' 35.2313"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 87	8° 52' 22.1928"N	113° 38' 47.4811"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 88	8° 53' 23.0914"N	113° 39' 05.8282"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 89	8° 54' 17.8960"N	113° 39' 18.0780"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 90	8° 55' 18.7878"N	113° 39' 36.4526"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 91	8° 56' 19.6795"N	113° 39' 48.7024"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 92	8° 57' 14.4772"N	113° 40' 07.0770"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 93	8° 58' 15.3621"N	113° 40' 25.4517"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 94	8° 59' 10.1530"N	113° 40' 37.7014"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 95	9° 00' 11.0310"N	113° 40' 56.0486"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 96	9° 01' 05.8218"N	113° 41' 14.4232"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 97	9° 02' 06.6930"N	113° 41' 32.7979"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 98	9° 03' 01.4770"N	113° 41' 51.1725"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 99	9° 03' 56.2576"N	113° 42' 09.5471"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 100	9° 04' 57.1218"N	113° 42' 27.9218"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 101	9° 05' 51.8990"N	113° 42' 46.2964"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 102	9° 06' 52.7598"N	113° 43' 04.6436"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 103	9° 07' 47.5301"N	113° 43' 23.0182"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 104	9° 08' 42.2969"N	113° 43' 41.3928"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 105	9° 09' 43.1509"N	113° 44' 05.8923"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 106	9° 10' 37.9143"N	113° 44' 24.2670"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 107	9° 11' 32.6743"N	113° 44' 42.6141"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 108	9° 12' 33.5179"N	113° 45' 07.1136"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 109	9° 13' 28.2745"N	113° 45' 25.4883"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 110	9° 14' 23.0276"N	113° 45' 49.9878"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 111	9° 15' 17.7807"N	113° 46' 08.3624"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 112	9° 16' 18.6106"N	113° 46' 32.8619"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 113	9° 17' 13.3569"N	113° 46' 57.3340"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 114	9° 18' 08.1031"N	113° 47' 15.7086"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 115	9° 19' 02.8425"N	113° 47' 40.2081"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 116	9° 19' 57.5819"N	113° 48' 04.7076"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 117	9° 20' 58.4015"N	113° 48' 29.1797"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 118	9° 21' 53.1340"N	113° 48' 47.5543"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 119	9° 22' 47.8665"N	113° 49' 12.0538"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 120	9° 23' 42.5956"N	113° 49' 36.5533"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 121	9° 24' 37.3212"N	113° 50' 01.0529"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 122	9° 25' 32.0469"N	113° 50' 25.5249"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 123	9° 26' 26.7691"N	113° 50' 56.1493"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 124	9° 27' 21.4879"N	113° 51' 20.6488"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 125	9° 28' 16.2067"N	113° 51' 45.1483"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 126	9° 29' 10.9186"N	113° 52' 09.6478"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 127	9° 30' 05.6305"N	113° 52' 34.1199"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 128	9° 31' 00.3424"N	113° 53' 04.7443"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 129	9° 31' 55.0475"N	113° 53' 29.2438"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 130	9° 32' -43.6757"N	113° 53' 59.8682"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 131	9° 33' 38.3773"N	113° 54' 24.3402"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 132	9° 34' 33.0789"N	113° 54' 48.8397"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 133	9° 35' 27.7771"N	113° 55' 19.4641"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 134	9° 36' 22.4718"N	113° 55' 50.0885"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 135	9° 37' 17.1632"N	113° 56' 14.5605"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 136	9° 38' 05.7777"N	113° 56' 45.1849"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 137	9° 39' 00.4655"N	113° 57' 15.8093"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 138	9° 39' 55.1500"N	113° 57' 40.3088"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 139	9° 40' 01.2268"N	113° 57' 46.4337"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 140	9° 40' 43.7576"N	113° 58' 10.9058"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 141	9° 41' 38.4386"N	113° 58' 41.5302"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 142	9° 42' 33.1162"N	113° 59' 12.1545"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 143	9° 43' 21.7170"N	113° 59' 42.7789"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 144	9° 44' 16.3911"N	114° 00' 13.3759"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 145	9° 45' 04.9850"N	114° 00' 44.0002"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 146	9° 45' 59.6558"N	114° 01' 14.6246"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 147	9° 47' 00.3930"N	114° 01' 51.3464"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 148	9° 47' 55.0568"N	114° 02' 21.9708"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 149	9° 48' 49.7173"N	114° 02' 58.7201"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 150	9° 49' 44.3777"N	114° 03' 29.3445"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 151	9° 50' 39.0312"N	114° 04' 06.0663"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 152	9° 51' 39.7581"N	114° 04' 42.8156"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 153	9° 52' 34.4083"N	114° 05' 13.4399"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 154	9° 53' 29.0549"N	114° 05' 50.1617"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 155	9° 54' 23.7016"N	114° 06' 20.7861"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 156	9° 54' 29.7716"N	114° 06' 26.9110"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 157	9° 56' 19.0546"N	114° 07' 28.1323"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 158	9° 59' 02.9604"N	114° 09' 06.1304"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 159	10° 01' 40.7687"N	114° 10' 37.9761"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 160	10° 04' 24.6297"N	114° 12' 15.9467"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 161	10° 07' 02.3969"N	114° 13' 47.7924"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 162	10° 09' 40.1399"N	114° 15' 25.7629"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 163	10° 12' 23.9289"N	114° 16' 57.6086"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 164	10° 15' 01.6308"N	114° 18' 35.6067"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 165	10° 17' 45.3751"N	114° 20' 07.4524"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 166	10° 20' 23.0289"N	114° 21' 45.4230"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 167	10° 20' 59.4074"N	114° 22' 03.7976"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 168	10° 21' 53.9751"N	114° 22' 34.3945"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 169	10° 22' 42.4763"N	114° 23' 11.1438"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 170	10° 23' 37.0372"N	114° 23' 41.7682"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 171	10° 24' 25.5315"N	114° 24' 12.3926"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 172	10° 25' 20.0890"N	114° 24' 42.9895"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 173	10° 26' 08.5799"N	114° 25' 19.7388"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 174	10° 26' 57.0708"N	114° 25' 50.3632"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 175	10° 27' 51.6179"N	114° 26' 20.9601"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 176	10° 28' 40.1054"N	114° 26' 57.7094"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 177	10° 29' 28.5860"N	114° 27' 28.3337"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 178	10° 30' 23.1297"N	114° 28' 05.0555"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 179	10° 31' 11.6068"N	114° 28' 35.6799"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 180	10° 32' 00.0840"N	114° 29' 12.4292"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 181	10° 32' 48.5577"N	114° 29' 43.0536"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 182	10° 33' 37.0315"N	114° 30' 19.7754"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 183	10° 34' 31.5580"N	114° 30' 56.5247"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 184	10° 35' 20.0249"N	114° 31' 33.2739"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 185	10° 36' 08.4917"N	114° 32' 03.8708"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 186	10° 36' 56.9552"N	114° 32' 40.6201"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 187	10° 37' 45.4152"N	114° 33' 17.3694"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 188	10° 38' 09.6469"N	114° 33' 35.7440"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 189	10° 38' 52.0473"N	114° 34' 06.3409"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 190	10° 39' 40.5038"N	114° 34' 43.0902"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 191	10° 40' 28.9570"N	114° 35' 19.8395"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 192	10° 41' 17.4067"N	114° 35' 56.5613"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 193	10° 42' 05.8564"N	114° 36' 33.3105"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 194	10° 42' 54.3061"N	114° 37' 10.0598"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 195	10° 43' 42.7489"N	114° 37' 46.7816"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 196	10° 44' 31.1918"N	114° 38' 23.5309"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 197	10° 44' 55.4132"N	114° 38' 35.7806"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 198	10° 45' 43.8526"N	114° 39' 12.5299"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 199	10° 46' 32.2920"N	114° 39' 49.2517"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 200	10° 47' 14.6718"N	114° 40' 26.0010"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 201	10° 48' 03.1043"N	114° 41' 08.8751"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 202	10° 48' 51.5369"N	114° 41' 45.5969"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 203	10° 49' 39.9660"N	114° 42' 22.3462"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 204	10° 50' 28.3916"N	114° 42' 59.0955"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 205	10° 50' 52.6028"N	114° 43' 23.5675"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 206	10° 51' 53.1340"N	114° 44' 06.4417"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 207	10° 52' 47.6056"N	114° 44' 55.4407"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 208	10° 53' 42.0772"N	114° 45' 38.2874"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 209	10° 54' 36.5453"N	114° 46' 21.1615"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 210	10° 55' 37.0594"N	114° 47' 10.1331"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 211	10° 56' 31.5207"N	114° 47' 53.0072"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 212	10° 57' 25.9820"N	114° 48' 42.0062"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 213	10° 58' 20.4364"N	114° 49' 24.8529"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 214	10° 59' 14.8908"N	114° 50' 13.8519"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 215	11° 00' 15.3912"N	114° 50' 56.6986"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 216	11° 00' 27.4899"N	114° 51' 08.9484"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 217	11° 01' 15.8881"N	114° 51' 45.6976"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 218	11° 02' 04.2828"N	114° 52' 28.5718"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 219	11° 02' 46.6248"N	114° 53' 05.2936"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 220	11° 03' 35.0162"N	114° 53' 42.0428"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 221	11° 04' 17.3547"N	114° 54' 24.9170"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 222	11° 05' 05.7426"N	114° 55' 01.6388"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 223	11° 05' 54.1271"N	114° 55' 44.5129"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 224	11° 06' 36.4588"N	114° 56' 21.2347"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 225	11° 07' 24.8399"N	114° 57' 04.1089"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 226	11° 08' 07.1716"N	114° 57' 46.9830"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 227	11° 08' 49.4998"N	114° 58' 23.7048"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 228	11° 09' 37.8740"N	114° 59' 06.5790"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 229	11° 10' 20.1988"N	114° 59' 49.4531"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 230	11° 11' 02.5202"N	115° 00' 26.1749"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 231	11° 11' 50.8875"N	115° 01' 09.0491"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 232	11° 12' 33.2089"N	115° 01' 51.9232"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 233	11° 13' 15.5269"N	115° 02' 34.7699"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 234	11° 13' 57.8414"N	115° 03' 17.6440"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 235	11° 14' 22.0216"N	115° 03' 42.1436"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 236	11° 15' 22.4705"N	115° 04' 37.2400"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 237	11° 16' 16.8700"N	115° 05' 32.3639"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 238	11° 17' 11.2660"N	115° 06' 27.4603"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 239	11° 18' 11.7011"N	115° 07' 22.5842"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 240	11° 19' 06.0938"N	115° 08' 23.8055"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 241	11° 20' 06.5220"N	115° 09' 18.9294"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 242	11° 21' 00.9077"N	115° 10' 14.0259"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 243	11° 22' 01.3326"N	115° 11' 09.1498"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 244	11° 22' 55.7080"N	115° 12' 04.2462"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 245	11° 23' 50.0835"N	115° 12' 59.3701"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 246	11° 24' 08.2075"N	115° 13' 17.7448"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 247	11° 24' 50.4980"N	115° 14' 00.5914"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 248	11° 25' 32.7850"N	115° 14' 43.4656"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 249	11° 26' 15.0721"N	115° 15' 26.3123"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 250	11° 26' 57.3557"N	115° 16' 09.1864"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 251	11° 27' 15.4763"N	115° 16' 27.5610"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 252	11° 32' 59.7123"N	115° 22' 22.7216"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 253	11° 38' 37.7959"N	115° 28' 17.8821"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 254	11° 44' 15.7629"N	115° 34' 13.0151"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 255	11° 49' 59.6452"N	115° 40' 08.1757"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 256	11° 55' 37.3753"N	115° 46' 03.3362"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 257	11° 58' 53.8142"N	115° 49' 22.8479"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 258	12° 00' 26.7654"N	115° 50' 57.2754"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 259	12° 07' 16.5829"N	115° 54' 25.4663"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 260	12° 14' 42.3601"N	115° 58' 12.0319"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 261	12° 22' 07.9278"N	116° 01' 58.5974"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 262	12° 29' 33.2792"N	116° 05' 51.2878"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 263	12° 36' 58.4177"N	116° 09' 37.8534"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 264	12° 44' 23.3366"N	116° 13' 24.4189"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 265	12° 44' 41.3679"N	116° 13' 36.6687"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 266	12° 45' 35.4652"N	116° 14' 01.1407"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 267	12° 46' 05.5163"N	116° 14' 19.5154"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 268	12° 46' 17.5360"N	116° 14' 19.5154"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 269	12° 52' 54.1219"N	116° 17' 53.8312"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 270	12° 59' 36.5339"N	116° 21' 22.0221"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 271	13° 06' 12.7592"N	116° 24' 50.2405"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 272	13° 12' 54.8074"N	116° 28' 18.4314"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 273	13° 18' 12.7105"N	116° 31' 09.8730"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 274	13° 26' 18.3405"N	116° 31' 52.7472"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 275	13° 35' 41.5615"N	116° 32' 47.8436"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 276	13° 45' 04.4083"N	116° 33' 42.9675"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 277	13° 50' 39.5393"N	116° 34' 13.5919"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 278	13° 51' 15.4372"N	116° 34' 07.4670"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 279	13° 53' 24.7247"N	116° 33' 50.9285"E	= to point 6 of FMA-06
thence 280	13° 53' 24.7247"N	120° 01' 16.0000"E	= to point 5 of FMA-06
thence following the south-east coastline of Cabra Island to point 281			
thence 281	13° 52' 09.2289"N	120° 03' 05.1086"E	= to point 4 of FMA-06
thence following the south-east coastline of Lubang Island to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-SIX
(FMA-06)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Six (FMA-06) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	13° 46' 10.2747"N	120° 39' 20.7971"E	= to point 5 of FMA-12
thence 2	13° 37' 36.8733"N	120° 25' 21.6339"E	= to point 2 of FMA-05 = to point 4 of FMA-12
thence following the north-west-north coastline of Lubang Island to point 3			
thence 3	13° 51' 06.8688"N	120° 04' 40.6015"E	= to point 1 of FMA-05
thence 4	13° 52' 09.2289"N	120° 03' 05.1086"E	= to point 281 of FMA-05
thence following the north-west-north coastline of Cabra Island to point 5			
thence 5	13° 53' 24.7247"N	120° 01' 16.0000"E	= to point 280 of FMA-05
thence 6	13° 53' 24.7247"N	116° 33' 50.9285"E	= to point 279 of FMA-05
thence 7	14° 02' 43.1985"N	116° 32' 35.5939"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 8	14° 14' 16.3499"N	116° 30' 57.6233"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 9	14° 34' 59.0032"N	116° 28' 07.0605"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 10	15° 24' 54.9440"N	116° 20' 25.0031"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 11	15° 26' 28.0634"N	116° 20' 10.6384"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 12	15° 46' 59.3047"N	116° 17' 41.5814"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 13	15° 47' 58.3768"N	116° 17' 34.4403"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 14	15° 59' 13.6171"N	116° 17' 45.8661"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 15	16° 16' 48.9775"N	116° 18' 32.6678"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 16	16° 29' 16.9473"N	116° 18' 57.0300"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 17	16° 41' 17.1080"N	116° 19' 36.8829"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 18	16° 52' 49.1437"N	116° 20' 32.9132"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ

thence 19	17° 04' 24.6675"N	116° 23' 13.0939"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 20	17° 16' 08.0534"N	116° 26' 43.7292"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 21	17° 31' 20.6190"N	116° 31' 44.1504"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 22	17° 44' 39.0092"N	116° 37' 01.2708"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 23	17° 52' 31.7578"N	116° 41' 34.1437"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 24	18° 08' 08.2668"N	116° 48' 01.7963"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 25	18° 30' 14.3646"N	116° 56' 38.1262"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 26	18° 44' 13.8574"N	117° 00' 26.3123"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 27	18° 55' 06.3011"N	117° 03' 07.1521"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 28	19° 24' 24.9376"N	117° 10' 44.7052"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 29	19° 33' 12.2745"N	117° 13' 32.4390"E	Philippines 200NM EEZ
thence 30	19° 51' 49.3506"N	117° 31' 47.3090"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 31	20° 07' 10.1628"N	117° 48' 52.3334"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 32	20° 15' 33.6182"N	118° 00' 00.8789"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 33	20° 15' 44.2406"N	118° 21' 49.5154"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 34	20° 14' 49.6591"N	118° 59' 51.7328"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 34	20° 15' 12.5313"N	119° 17' 01.8109"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 36	20° 17' 36.8985"N	119° 26' 30.7379"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 37	20° 20' 00.9293"N	119° 35' 49.2004"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 38	20° 22' 01.1952"N	119° 42' 33.3600"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 39	20° 25' 32.4348"N	119° 53' 59.4836"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 40	20° 30' 49.8367"N	120° 08' 47.2064"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 41	20° 37' 49.4458"N	120° 25' 19.2719"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 42	20° 44' 11.4748"N	120° 37' 41.7279"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 43	20° 51' 11.0220"N	120° 49' 12.8229"E	Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines
thence 44	20° 59' 46.4319"N	120° 59' 15.4230"E	= to point 2 of FMA-01 Philippines-China-Taiwan theoretical lines

thence 45	18° 35' 48.1499"N	120° 59' 15.4504"E	= to point 1 of FMA-01
thence following the eastern coastline of Luzon Island to 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-SEVEN
(FMA-07)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Seven (FMA-07) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	11° 40' 35.1083"N	124° 20' 04.5598"E	= to point 16 of FMA-10
thence 2	11° 43' 15.3117"N	124° 03' 50.8496"E	= to point 15 of FMA-10 = to point 7 of FMA-11
Thence following the eastern coastline of Masbate Island to point 3			
thence 3	12° 36' 02.0510"N	123° 14' 06.9635"E	= to point 7 of FMA-08
thence 4	13° 11' 14.3305"N	122° 38' 24.1077"E	= to point 6 of FMA-08
thence following the eastern coastline of Quezon and western coastline of Bicol Region to point 5			
thence 5	12° 39' 42.0385"N	124° 07' 54.3347"E	= to point 16 of FMA-01
thence 6	12° 37' 03.1301"N	124° 12' 38.2646"E	= to point 41 of FMA-01 = to point 2 of FMA-02
thence 7	12° 34' 46.0119"N	124° 16' 42.5299"E	= to point 15 of FMA-02
thence following the western coastline of Samar to point 8			
thence 8	11° 16' 05.3240"N	125° 00' 27.7679"E	= to point 13 of FMA-08
thence 9	11° 15' 08.6346"N	125° 00' 21.6431"E	= to point 12 of FMA-08
thence following the northern coastline of Leyte to point 10			
thence 10	11° 27' 20.0150"N	124° 28' 45.2380"E	= to point 20 of FMA-10
thence 11	11° 27' 30.5629"N	124° 28' 51.7567"E	= to point 19 of FMA-10
thence 12	11° 27' 33.9539"N	124° 28' 52.4673"E	= to point 18 of FMA-10

thence 13	11° 27' 47.0681"N	124° 28' 49.8768"E	= to point 17 of FMA-10
Thence following the southern-eastern-northern coastline of Biliran Island to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-EIGHT
(FMA-08)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Eight (FMA- 08) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	11° 01' 34.9047"N	125° 45' 39.2487"E	= to point 29 of FMA-02
thence 2	11° 01' 31.0423"N	125° 45' 49.1364"E	= to point 28 of FMA-02
Thence following the western coastline of Calicoan Island to point 3			
thence 3	10° 55' 06.4487"N	125° 50' 28.0792"E	= to point 27 of FMA-02
thence 4	10° 46' 38.3379"N	125° 57' 11.8542"E	= to point 26 of FMA-02
thence following the north-western coastline of Suluan Island to point 5			
thence 5	10° 44' 48.6841"N	125° 58' 00.4138"E	= to point 25 of FMA-02
thence 6	10° 03' 32.2318"N	126° 04' 08.5931"E	= to point 24 of FMA-02
thence following the direction of Siargao Island coastline to point 7			
thence 7	9° 45' 00.7004"N	126° 04' 47.8967"E	= to point 23 of FMA-02
thence 8	9° 18' 30.8414"N	126° 12' 14.2163"E	= to point 22 of FMA-02
thence following the direction of Mindanao Island coastline along the vicinity of Lanuza Bay to point 9			
thence 9	9° 49' 25.3748"N	125° 26' 13.7915"E	= to point 12 of FMA-09
thence 10	9° 54' 43.1612"N	125° 17' 13.1543"E	= to point 11 of FMA-09
thence following the direction of Panaon Island coastline along the vicinity of Cabalian Bay to point 11			
thence 11	11° 15' 08.6346"N	125° 00' 21.6431"E	= to point 9 of FMA-07

thence 12	11° 16' 05.3240"N	125° 00' 27.7679"E	= to point 8 of FMA-07
thence following the direction of Samar Island coastline to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-NINE
(FMA-09)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Nine (FMA- 09) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	8° 43' 36.8335"N	123° 22' 47.0837"E	= to point 33 of FMA-07 = to point 10 of FMA-10
thence 2	9° 11' 34.0980"N	123° 27' 09.3663"E	= to point 9 of FMA-10
thence following the south-eastern coastline of Siquijor Island to point 3			
thence 3	9° 18' 02.6065"N	123° 36' 08.5364"E	= to point 8 of FMA-10
thence 4	9° 33' 11.5501"N	123° 44' 37.1210"E	= to point 7 of FMA-10
thence following the eastern coastline of Panglao Island to point 5			
thence 5	9° 38' 28.2172"N	123° 50' 27.3102"E	= to point 6 of FMA-10
thence 6	9° 38' 49.3316"N	123° 51' 02.1643"E	= to point 5 of FMA-10
thence following the south-eastern coastline of Bohol Island to point 7			
thence 7	10° 03' 06.0322"N	124° 31' 37.2924"E	= to point 4 of FMA-10
thence 8	10-03' 17.7913"N	124° 32' 05.9508"E	= to point 3 of FMA-10
thence following the eastern coastline of Lapining Island to point 9			
thence 9	10° 05' 14.2776"N	124° 36' 14.9359"E	= to point 2 of FMA-10
thence 10	10° 08' 48.7102"N	124° 46' 08.3075"E	= to point 1 of FMA-10
thence following the southern coastline of Southern Leyte to point 11			
thence 11	9° 54' 43.1612"N	125° 17' 13.1543"E	= to point 10 of FMA-08

thence 12	9° 49' 25.3748"N	125° 26' 13.7915"E	= to point 9 of FMA-08
thence following the northern coastline of Mindanao Island to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-TEN
(FMA-10)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Ten (FMA-10) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	10° 08' 48.7102"N	124° 46' 08.3075"E	= to point 10 of FMA-09
thence 2	10° 05' 14.2776"N	124° 36' 14.9359"E	= to point 9 of FMA-09
thence following the south-eastern coastline of Lapining Island to point 3			
thence 3	10° 03' 17.7913"N	124° 32' 05.9508"E	= to point 8 of FMA-09
thence 4	10° 03' 06.0322"N	124° 31' 37.2924"E	= to point 7 of FMA-09
thence following the north-western coastline of Bohol Island to point 5			
thence 5	9° 38' 49.3316"N	123° 51' 02.1643"E	= to point 6 of FMA-09
thence 6	9° 38' 28.2172"N	123° 50' 27.3102"E	= to point 5 of FMA-09
thence following the western coastline of Panglao Island to point 7			
thence 7	9° 33' 11.5501"N	123° 44' 37.1210"E	= to point 4 of FMA-09
thence 8	9° 18' 02.6065"N	123° 36' 08.5364"E	= to point 3 of FMA-09
thence following the western coastline of Siquijor Island to point 9			
thence 9	9° 11' 34.0980"N	123° 07' 09.3663"E	= to point 2 of FMA-09
thence 10	8° 43' 36.8335"N	123° 22' 47.0837"E	= to point 1 of FMA-09 = to point 30 of FMA-04
thence 11	9° 02' 18.3247"N	123° 00' 57.6782"E	= to point 29 of FMA-04
thence following the south-eastern coastline of Negros Oriental to point 12			

thence 12	9° 21' 31.3721"N	123° 17' 29.4549"E	= to point 10 of FMA-11
thence 13	9° 24' 47.1700"N	123° 19' 36.7895"E	= to point 9 of FMA-11
thence following the eastern coastline of Cebu Island to point 14			
thence 14	11° 17' 07.7447"N	124° 03' 51.4135"E	= to point 8 of FMA-11
thence 15	11° 43' 15.3117"N	124° 03' 50.8496"E	= to point 7 of FMA-11 = to point 2 of FMA-02
thence 16	11° 40' 35.1083"N	124° 20' 04.5598"E	= to point 1 of FMA-07
thence following the western coastline of Biliran Island to point 17			
thence 17	11° 27' 47.0681"N	124° 28' 49.8768"E	= to point 13 of FMA-07
thence 18	11° 27' 33.9539"N	124° 28' 52.4673"E	= to point 12 of FMA-07
thence 19	11° 27' 30.5629"N	124° 28' 51.7567"E	= to point 11 of FMA-07
thence 20	11° 27' 20.0150"N	124° 28' 45.2380"E	= to point 10 of FMA-07
thence following the western coastline of Leyte and Southern Leyte to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-ELEVEN
(FMA-11)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Eleven (FMA- 11) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	9° 58' 54.2757"N	122° 28' 39.4943"E	= to point 28 of FMA-04
thence 2	10° 24' 08.6229"N	122° 30' 19.9677"E	= to point 27 of FMA-04
thence following the south-western coastline of Guimaras Island to point 3			
thence 3	10° 35' 14.7572"N	122° 30' 47.7654"E	= to point 26 of FMA-04
thence 4	10° 40' 46.4012"N	122° 30' 28.4821"E	= to point 25 of FMA-04
thence following the eastern-northern coastline of Panay Island (Iloilo and Capiz) to point 5			
thence 5	11° 36' 49.7534"N	122° 42' 54.4038"E	= to point 9 of FMA-12
thence 6	11° 54' 41.5104"N	123° 09' 23.2566"E	= to point 8 of FMA-12
thence following the southern coastline of Masbate Island to point 7			
thence 7	11° 43' 15.3117"N	124° 03' 50.8496"E	= to point 15 of FMA-10
thence 8	11° 17' 07.7447"N	124° 03' 51.4135"E	= to point 14 of FMA-10
thence following the western coastline of Cebu Island to point 9			
thence 9	9° 24' 47.1700"N	123° 19' 36.7895"E	= to point 13 of FMA-10
thence 10	9° 21' 31.3721"N	123° 17' 29.4549"E	= to point 12 of FMA-10
thence following the eastern-northern-western coastline of Negros Island to point 1			

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT AREA-TWELVE
(FMA-12)**

This technical description is subject and pursuant to the exclusion clause of Section 40 Rule 40.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, and as amended by RA 10654, otherwise known as an Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, amending RA 8550, and for other purposes, the technical description of Fishery Management Area-Twelve (FMA-12) are bounded by the general coastline and the lines described as follows:

POINTS	WGS84 DATUM		REMARKS
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
Beginning at 1	12° 17' 38.4351"N	121° 04' 38.6396"E	= to point 5 of FMA-05
thence 2	12° 18' 03.7407"N	121° 06' 03.8086"E	= to point 4 of FMA-05
thence following the coastline of Oriental Mindoro to point 3			
thence 3	13° 31' 38.6881"N	120° 24' 06.7072"E	= to point 3 of FMA-05
thence 4	13° 37' 36.8733"N	120° 25' 21.6339"E	= to point 2 of FMA-05 = to point 2 of FMA-06
thence 5	13° 46' 10.2747"N	120° 39' 20.7971"E	= to point 1 of FMA-06
thence following the southern coastline of Luzon Island to point 6			
thence 6	13° 11' 14.3305"N	122° 38' 24.1077"E	= to point 4 of FMA-07
thence 7	12° 36' 02.0510"N	123° 14' 06.9635"E	= to point 3 of FMA-07
thence following the western coastline of Masbate Island to point 8			
thence 8	11° 54' 41.5104"N	123° 09' 23.2566"E	= to point 6 of FMA-11
thence 9	11° 36' 49.7534"N	122° 42' 54.4038"E	= to point 5 of FMA-11
thence following the northern coastline of Panay Island to point 10			
thence 10	11° 52' 08.5795"N	121° 52' 49.6995"E	= to point 9 of FMA-05
thence 11	12° 03' 14.7876"N	121° 24' 18.4076"E	= to point 8 of FMA-05
thence following the east-north-west coastline of Semirara Island to point 12			
thence 12	12° 04' 23.5527"N	121° 21' 24.1333"E	= to point 7 of FMA-05

thence 13	12° 09' 37.5263"N	121° 08' 08.2809"E	= to point 6 of FMA-05
thence following the eastern coastline of Ilin Island to point 1			

Memorandum

Circular No.2020-121

(References)



Republic of the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

DILG-NAPOLCOM Center, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
www.dilg.gov.ph



MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 2020- 121

TO : ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, CITY AND MUNICIPAL MAYORS, PUNONG BARANGAYS, DILG REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND FIELD OFFICERS, BARMM MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED

SUBJECT : DIRECTING ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs) TO PARTICIPATE AND SUPPORT THE DA-BFAR ROLL-OUT, PURSUANT TO DA FAO NO. 263 S.2019, ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS (FMAs)

DATE : SEP 17 2020

1. Background

Consistent with the provisions of the Fisheries Code of the Philippines and the Department of Agriculture Fisheries Administrative Order (DA FAO) No. 263, s. 2019 signed on 28 January 2019, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) established twelve (12) fisheries management areas (FMAs) covering all Philippine waters (see Annex 1). Each FMA is expected to (a) set up its own governance structure, through a multi-sectoral management body assisted by a scientific advisory group (SAG), (b) develop its own EAFM framework plan to guide the actions of BFAR regional offices, LGUs, and others; (c) set reference points (RPs) or critical range of values of performance indicators of fish and (d) formulate harvest control rules (HCRs) to guide management measures, all backed by data and science.

This Department, through its mandate of general supervision over the local government units, and DA-BFAR will continue to synergize and complement their respective works. As BFAR roll-out its organization

and operationalization of the twelve (12) Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs), pursuant to Department of Agriculture Fisheries Administrative Order (DA FAO) No. 263, series of 2019, the DILG will enjoin local government units to support the said roll-out and coordinate with the BFAR Regional Offices.

The management of fisheries at the FMA level or sub-FMA level, facilitated by the FMA Management Body with scientific advice from the scientific advisory group (SAG), will ensure that fisheries are managed by both LGUs within their municipal waters and BFAR within the rest of the country in a more coordinated, cohesive and consistent manner backed by the best available science. As key species within the FMA or sub-FMA level are identified, their RPs adopted, HCRs established to guide management measures, and EAFM FMA Plan is developed for the FMA, both BFAR and the LGUs are now armed with more information and science to translate and implement policies and management measures within their respective jurisdiction.

2. Purpose

This Circular is issued to direct all coastal LGUs to fully support the organization and operationalization of the Fisheries Management Areas in the country to fully achieve their objectives.

3. Legal Compliance

- 3.1. **The 1987 Philippine Constitution.** Article XIII Section 7 of the Constitution declares that the State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of the communal marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore.
- 3.2. **The Republic Act No. 8550, The Philippine Fisheries Code as amended by RA No. 10654.** The amended Philippine Fisheries Code provides for the authority of Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to enforce all laws, formulate and enforce all rules and regulations governing the conservation and management of fishery resources, among others (Sec. 65) and the authority and jurisdiction of cities and municipalities over the municipal waters and management of contiguous fishery resources such as bays which straddle several municipalities/cities or provinces in an integrated manner (Sec. 16).

3.2.1. Section 2 (d) of the amended Philippine Fisheries Code states that it is the policy of the State to protect the rights of fisherfolk, especially of the local communities with priority to municipal fisherfolk, in the preferential use of the municipal waters xxx.

3.2.2. The same law declares as a state policy to adopt the precautionary principle and to manage fishery and aquatic resources, in a manner consistent with the concept of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management in specific natural fishery management areas, appropriately supported by research, technical services and guidance provided by the State (Sec 2, f). Furthermore, the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) has been adopted by BFAR when implementing its plans, programs, projects and activities (BFAR FOO-164 s. 2016).

3.2.3. Section 8 of the amended Philippine Fisheries Code prescribes the establishment of Fishery Management Area (FMA), Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs), and that in municipal waters and fishery management areas, and waters under the jurisdiction of special agencies, HCRs and RPs may be established upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agency and the concerned LGU in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes.

3.3. **Department of Agriculture Fisheries Administrative Order (DA FAO) No. 263, series of 2019.** Pursuant to these mandates, the DA–BFAR and National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), in consultation with the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), the fishing industry, both commercial and municipal sectors, LGUs and other stakeholders, have identified and delineated the twelve (12) FMAs throughout the country (Annex “1”), based on the range of fish stocks, distribution of fisheries and best available scientific data, as provided under DA-FAO 263.

3.3.1. Under DA-FAO 263, Philippine waters have been delineated into twelve (12) FMAs for sustainable fisheries management (Annex “1”). FMAs are delineated bodies of water in the Philippines based on approximation of fish stocks and their boundary, range and distribution and other considerations for

the purpose of fisheries management or governance that is science-based, participatory and transparent, applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). The EAFM approach emphasizes the balance of ecological well-being with human well-being founded on good governance for future generations.

3.3.2. DA-FAO 263 stated objective is to establish FMAs and provide a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries in such areas, consistent with the principle of EAFM anchored on food security, and supplementary livelihood for poverty alleviation consistent with the objectives of the Philippines Fisheries Code, as amended.

3.3.3. DA-FAO 263 provides that for purposes of sustainable fisheries management, FMAs in Philippine waters are established, based on considerations of stocks boundary/range/distribution, structure of fisheries as well as administrative divisions, and undertaken through consultation based on stocks and fisheries distribution.

4. Scope/Coverage

This Circular applies only to all **coastal** LGUs which compose the Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs).

This shall cover all Provinces, Cities and Municipalities in all Regions, including the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

5. Definitions

For purposes of this Memorandum Circular, the following terminologies are used and defined as follows:

5.1. **Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)** – same as Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management, is a holistic approach to management that represents a move away from fisheries management systems that focus only on the sustainable harvest of target species, towards systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with

human and social well-being, within improved governance frameworks

- 5.2. **Fishery Management Areas (FMAs)** – a bay, gulf, lake or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes
- 5.3. **Harvest Control Rules (HCR)** – refers to actions or set of actions to be taken to achieve a medium or long term target reference point while avoiding reaching or breaching a limit reference point. It is a pre-agreed rule or action(s) according to specific FMA that sets, describes and adjust harvest rules and regulations based on the status of stocks (Reference Points) and/or performance statistics
- 5.4. **Harvest Control Measures or Conservation and Management Measures-** are the specific management decisions or actions to be implemented, after consultation with the stakeholders, based on the RPs and HCRs
- 5.5. **Reference Point** – means benchmark values often based on indicators such as fishery stock size or the level of fishing that serves as standard to compare estimates of a fishery stock size and fishing mortality over time depending on the biological characteristics of the species. Reference Points can mark: (a) a limit or a level that should be avoided; (b) a target, which should be achieved and maintained; or (c) a trigger
- 5.6. **Sub-FMA** – a subset or a subdivision of FMA which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes; based on fish stocks distributions/features/characteristics or structure of fisheries or administrative division

6. Policy Content and Guidelines

- 6.1. **Local Government Representation within the FMA.** Consistent with the law, BFAR and LGUs continue to carry out their mandates, together with the representatives from the different sectors provided under Section 6 of DA-FAO 263, while endeavoring to work together synergistically to manage the straddling and shared fish stocks within the FMAs. Each FMA will have its multi-sectoral Management Board to be chaired by the BFAR Regional Fisheries Office and co-chaired by a Local Chief

Executive representing other LGUs on matters relating to municipal waters. The number of representatives per sector shall initially be one per sector and subsequently may be increased, as may be decided by the Management Board.

6.1.1. **Selection of Local Government Representative/s in the FMA Management Board (FMA MB).** The Local government representative in the FMA Management Board shall be chosen among the local chief executives within the FMA.

6.1.1.1. Subject to consultation and agreement, it is preferred that the Provincial Governor sits in the FMA Management Board representing its component coastal LGUs in the exercise of their supervisory powers and in consideration of their strategic role in coordinating and support their component coastal LGUs. Such selection should be done in consultation and in agreement with all local chief executives of the concerned coastal LGUs within the FMA.

6.1.1.2. Nevertheless, should all the mayors of the coastal LGUs within the FMA choose someone from among their ranks, such choice shall be respected and supported by all the LGUs, including the Provincial Governments which shall extend the necessary support for coordination and communication with other LGUs.

6.1.1.3. Subject to the agreement between the specific FMA and the FMA Management Board, LGU representation in the FMA Management Board may also be increased to include a representative of the Local Chief Executive for each province and for each highly urbanized city. Nevertheless, voting shall only be one (1) for the local government sector as provided in FAO 263.

6.1.2. **Responsibilities of Local Government Representative/s in the FMA MB.** The Local Chief Executive sitting in the FMA MB shall be responsible for representing the interest of local government units and their constituents, in keeping with the Constitutional preference for subsistence fisher folks, and ensuring that information, especially the FMA EAFM Framework, the established Harvest Control Reference Points

for key species within the FMA, the adopted Harvest Control Rules and the corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures, is cascaded for the information and appropriate action of the coastal LGUs within FMA.

- 6.2. **Development of FMA Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan.** The FMA EAFM Plan or EAFM Framework lays down in broad strokes the policies and strategic actions of the FMA. It shall be developed and adopted at the FMA level, with the participation of key stakeholders. Such framework shall contain the agreement of the stakeholders on the common vision, goals, objectives and strategic actions for the entire FMA, applying EAFM, for the localized actions and implementation of the LGUs and BFAR field offices within the FMA.

Materials on developing and implementing EAFM Plans are available at the BFAR website at <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/PUBLICATIONCAPTUREDIVISION.jsp>.

- 6.2.1. **Participation and Support in Development.** Coastal LGUs shall participate and support the planning processes and development of the FMA EAFM Framework Plan.
- 6.2.2. **Adoption at the Provincial Level /Inter-LGU Alliance Level.** As may be agreed within the FMA, the EAFM Framework Plan shall be adopted at the provincial level or at the inter-LGU alliance level, as may be proper.
- 6.2.3. **Translation by Coastal LGUs into EAFM Action Plans at the Local Level.** EAFM Action Plans are the localized plans to translate the goals, objectives and strategic directions of the FMA into actions to be implemented by the LGU as well as BFAR according to their respective mandates.

When the FMA EAFM Framework Plan has been developed and adopted, planning should be done at the provincial level with the province, cities and municipalities to translate the EAFM Management Framework into their own EAFM Action Plans, operationalize and implement them within their jurisdiction.

The LGU EAFM Action Plan can serve as the implementation basis of the coastal resource management plan or the coastal resources and fisheries management plan or the fisheries section of the integrated coastal management plan of the LGU. It shall likewise be aligned, incorporated and/or considered with the other LGU development plans such as, but not limited to, the comprehensive land use plan, the local climate change action plan, etc.

6.2.4. Consistency of LGU Actions with FMA EAFM Plan.

Coastal LGUs, in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council, shall endeavor to ensure that their policies and actions are consistent with the broader FMA EAFM Framework Plan.

6.3. Support in the Development and Implementation of Harvest Control Reference Points (RPs), Harvest Control Rules (HCRs), Harvest Control Management Measures. LGUs shall support the development of RPs by enhancing the municipal catch documentation of municipal fishers and integrating such data into the National Stock Assessment Program. They shall likewise share any sharing data and information on fishers, fishing boats and gears, fish catch and other information that may contribute to the development and subsequent establishments of RPs by the FMA Management Board. LGUs shall likewise cooperate and support the Harvest Control Rules adopted by the FMA Management Board, based on the RPs, and the Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA Management Board.

6.3.1. Harvest Reference Points or RPs. Reference Points or RPs means benchmark values often based on indicators such as fishery stock size or the level of fishing that serves as standard to compare estimates of a fishery stock size and fishing mortality over time depending on the biological characteristics of the species. Reference points can mark (a) a limit or a level that should be avoided; (b) a target which should be achieved and maintained; or (c) a trigger that signals the need to take prescribed actions to prevent stock collapse. (Sec. 3.k)

RPs are biological indicators that are used to compare and show where the stocks should be in terms of harvest, sizes, yield, catch rates, size at maturity, etc. for it to be considered at the sustainable level.

RPs serve as benchmarks or standards for managers like BFAR and the LGUs to impose adjustments in the harvest and use of the stocks. They provide a basis for determining what are to be (a) avoided, (b) maintained and (c) achieved.

Since they are biological indicators, RPs are developed through a scientific process for each targeted stocks primarily by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, through the National Stock Assessment Program at the national and regional levels.

- 6.3.2. Harvest Control Rules or HCRs.** HCRs are actions or sets of actions to be taken to achieve a medium or long term target reference point while avoiding reaching or breaching a limit reference point. It is a pre-agreed rule or action(s) according to specific FMA that sets, describes and adjust harvest rules and regulations based on the status of the stocks (Reference Points) and/or some indicator(s) or performance statistics (Sec. 3.e)

HCRs are pre-agreed decisions based on the RPs to guide development of measures to achieve management objectives. They are guidelines agreed at the FMA level to determine how much, what size and where fish should be caught, or fishing gears that should be allowed or regulated.

- 6.3.3. Harvest Control Management Measures or Conservation and Management Measures.** Harvest control measures or conservation and management measures are the specific management decisions or actions to be implemented, after consultation with the stakeholders, based on the RPs and HCRs. These measures will be supported by the corresponding FAO or local ordinance, as may be appropriate and implemented by BFAR and/or LGU.

- 6.3.4. Translation into Management Measures for Municipal Waters.** Based on the RPs established, the HCRs adopted and the Management Measures recommended, LGUs, in consultation with their respective FARMCs, shall endeavor to translate them into local policies and measures, including enacting the appropriate ordinances, as may be needed.

- 6.4. **Existing Bay-wide Initiatives and Inter-LGU Alliances and Sub-FMAs.** Areas with on-going cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders to adopt and implement EAFM can serve as model FMAs. .

Coastal LGUs with existing bay-wide management initiatives and inter-LGU alliances covering contiguous bodies of water shall continue to operate as such and move towards managing the fishery resources and habitats therein by applying EAFM.

Such bays or contiguous areas or such areas as may be of particular importance in terms of multiple species of straddling and shared fish stocks may also be proposed to be considered and treated as a sub-FMA, as may be agreed with the FMA Management Board.

- 6.5. **Potential Integration with Fisheries Compliance Audit (FishCA) and Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG).** The Department will be considering and integrating the participation and support of the LGUs in implementing DA-FAO 263 and achieving its objectives by managing fisheries at the FMA level as part of the FishCA, and potentially in the future its inclusion in the proposed criteria for coastal LGUs in SGLG. In particular, the Department will consider the participation in the FMA level governance of coastal LGUs and their adherence to the FMA EAFM Framework, the adopted Harvest Control Rules based on the Reference Points and the corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA MB and other policies and measures of the FMA MB. Nevertheless, the Department shall ensure that the integration to FishCA and SGLG is in compliance with the requirements and procedure provided by existing laws, rules and regulations.

- 6.6. **Roles and Responsibilities**

- 6.6.1. **Provincial Governors and Sangguniang Panlalawigan** – In the exercise of their supervision over their respective component cities and municipalities, Provincial Governors and the Sangguniang Panglalawigan shall support the implementation of DA-FAO 263 to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to, the following:

- 6.6.1.1. If chosen to sit in the FMA MB, represent the component coastal cities and municipalities' local chief executives in the FMA MB; or support the local chief executive chosen, from among its coastal LGUs, to sit in the FMA MB;
- 6.6.1.2. Designate as FMA Provincial Focal Person or FMA Provincial Liaison, a permanent staff from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and/or the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office of the Provincial Government to support and work closely with the Local Chief Executive sitting in the FMA MB and to assist their component coastal LGUs in the coordination and communication between and among the FMA MB and its technical working groups, if any, and the coastal LGUs and their constituents;
- 6.6.1.3. Assist component coastal LGUs in participating in the development of the FMA EAFM Framework and thereafter, translating it into EAFM Action Plans of the coastal LGUs and implementing them in their respective jurisdiction;
- 6.6.1.4. Assist component coastal LGUs in locally adopting and implementing the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Harvest Control Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules, including support for public consultations and for other socio-economic interventions as may be needed;
- 6.6.1.5. Monitor adherence of component coastal LGUs to the FMA EAFM Framework, the adopted Harvest Control Rules based on the Reference Points and the corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA MB and other policies and measures of the FMA MB; and
- 6.6.1.6. Consolidate, through the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and/or the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices and the designated FMA Focal Person or FMA Provincial Liaison, the component coastal LGU's annual summary reports to be submitted to the FMA MB and/or the lead BFAR Regional Fisheries Office on or before every 31st of January, with copy also sent to the DILG Regional Office.

6.6.2. City/Municipal Mayors. Consistent with their mandate under existing laws, all Mayors of coastal cities and municipalities, in consultation with their respective FARMCs shall support the implementation of DA-FAO 263, to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to, the following:

- 6.6.2.1. In consultation with the other mayors of coastal LGUs, choose a local chief executive to represent them in the FMA MB, which may either be their Provincial Governor representing them in the exercise of their supervisory powers over them, or any one of the mayors from the coastal LGUs;
- 6.6.2.2. In consultation with their respective FARMCs, ensure consistency of their local policies and actions with the established Harvest Control Reference Points and the adopted Harvest Control Rules and their corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA MB and other policies and measures of the FMA MB;
- 6.6.2.3. In consultation with their respective FARMCs, support the development of the FMA EAFM Framework and thereafter translating into the EAFM Action Plan of the coastal LGU;
- 6.6.2.4. Designate as FMA Focal Person or FMA City/Municipal Liaison the Municipal Agriculturist and/or the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer or themselves (Mayor) to ensure coordination and cooperation with the FMA MB and the FMA policies and measures and to assist their coastal barangays, FARMCs and other stakeholders;
- 6.6.2.5. Prepare an annual summary report on their adherence to the FMA EAFM Framework and the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Reference Points and adopted Harvest Control Rules on or before the 20th of January for consolidation by the FMA Focal Person or the FMA Provincial Liaison for submission to the FMA MB and/or the lead BFAR Regional Fisheries Office on or before every 31st of January.

6.6.3. Sangguniang Panglungsod and Bayan. The Sangguniang Panglungsod and Bayan shall support the implementation of DA-FAO 263 to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to:

6.6.3.1. In consultation with FARMCs, pass the appropriate ordinances and regulations to ensure consistency with adopted FMA EAFM Framework and the established Harvest Control Reference Points, the adopted Harvest Control Rules and the recommended Harvest Control Management Measures of the FMA, as may be relevant and appropriate to the LGU; and

6.6.3.2. In consultation with FARMCs, allocate sufficient funds to implement the EAFM Action Plan and the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Harvest Control Reference Points and the adopted Harvest Control Rules of the FMA, as may be relevant and appropriate to the LGU.

6.6.4. DILG Regional Offices. In coordination with BFAR Regional Fisheries Offices, DILG Regional Offices are hereby directed to support the implementation of DA-FAO 263 to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to:

6.6.4.1. Facilitate coordination with LGUs within FMA especially as stakeholders are convened and the FMA Management Board is organized and operationalized, including assisting BFAR in popularizing the FMAs to LGUs and stakeholders.

6.6.4.2. Provide oversight to coastal LGUs in its cooperation in implementing DA-FAO 263 and in monitoring their progress in achieving its objectives; and

6.6.4.3. Cause immediate dissemination of this Memorandum Circular within their respective jurisdiction.

7. References

- 7.1. The 1987 Philippine Constitution
- 7.2. The Republic Act No. 8550, The Philippine Fisheries Code as amended by RA No. 10654
- 7.3. DA FAO 263, s. 2019

8. Annexes

- 8.1. Annex 1: Map of Fisheries Management Areas of the Philippines
- 8.2. Annex 2: Composition of FMAs by Administrative Regions and Provinces and BFAR RFO Lead

9. Effectivity.

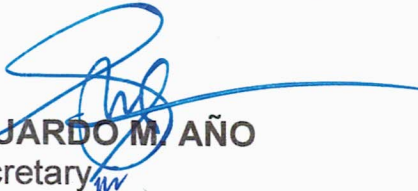
This Memorandum Circular takes effect immediately.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation.

All coastal LGUs shall submit an annual summary report on their adherence to the FMA EAFM Framework and the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Reference Points and adopted Harvest Control Rules on or before the 20th of January to the FMA Provincial Focal Person or the FMA Provincial Liaison, who shall in turn consolidate these and submit to the FMA Management Board and/or the lead BFAR Regional Fisheries Office on or before every 31st of January.

Each FMA MB shall submit an annual summary report highlighting the policies and measures, the accomplishments and the status of the FMA and the fish stocks therein on or before the 15th of February of each year to DA-BFAR .

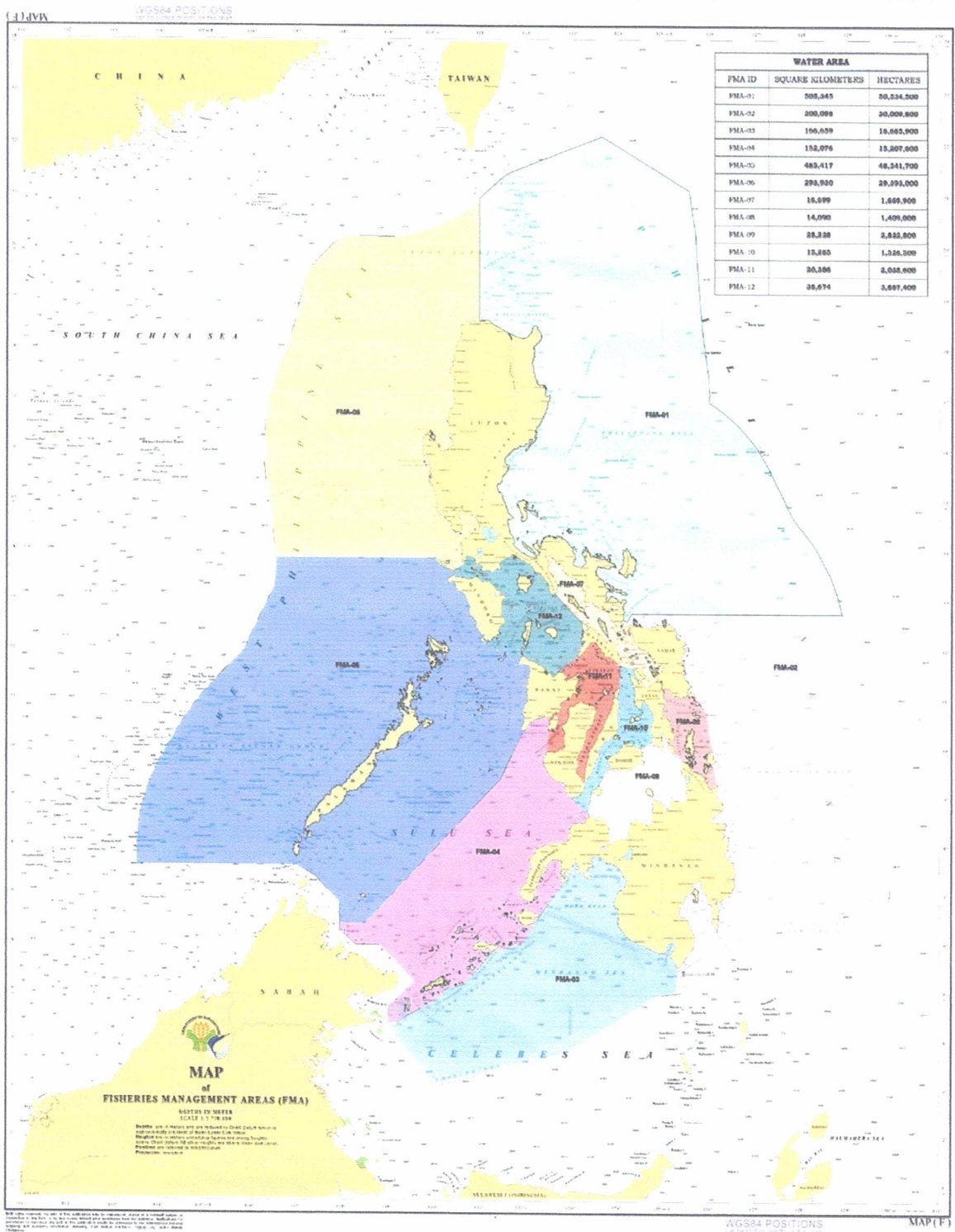
11. Approving Authority


EDUARDO M. AÑO
Secretary

12. Feedback

For related queries, kindly contact the Department of Interior and Local Government – Bureau of Local Government Supervision at Tel Nos. (02) 8876-3454 loc. 4205 or at email address at dilg.manilabaypmo@gmail.com.

ANNEX 1. Map of Fisheries Management Areas of the Philippines



ANNEX 2. Composition of FMAs by Administrative Regions and Provinces and BFAR RFO Lead

FMA	Regional Composition	Provincial Composition*	BFAR RFO Lead Designated by BFAR
1	2,3,4A,5	Provinces: Albay, Aurora, Batanes, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catandauanes, Isabela, Northern Samar, Quezon, Sorsogon	Region 2
2	8,13,11	Provinces: Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Sarangani, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur HUC: Davao City	Region 11
3	12, BARMM,9	Provinces: Basilan, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Sur HUC: General Santos City	Region 12
4	9,BARMM,6,7	Provinces: Antique, Basilan, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay HUC/ICC: Zamboanga City	Region 9
5	4B,6	Provinces: Aklan, Antique, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Tawi-Tawi HUC: Puerto Princesa	Region 4B
6	1,3,4A,4B, NCR	Provinces: Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pampanga, Occidental Mindoro, Pangasinan, Zambales HUC: Olongapo City, Malabon, Navotas, Manila, Paranaque	Region 3
7	4A,5,8	Provinces: Albay, Biliran, Camarine Sur, Leyte, Masbate, Northern Samar, Quezon, Samar, Sorsogon	Region 5
8	8,13	Provinces: Dinagat Islands, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Samar, Southern Leyte, Southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur HUC: Tacloban City	Region 8
9	7,8,9,10,13	Provinces: Albay, Biliran, Camarines Norte, Leyte, Masbate, Northern Samar, Quezon, Samar, Sorsogon HUC: Tacloban City	Region 10

10	7,8	Provinces: Biliran, Bohol, Cebu, Masbate, Negros Oriental, Siquijor HUC: Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapu-Lapu City	Region 7
11	5,6,7,8	Provinces: Capiz, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Masbate, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental HUC: Bacolod City, Iloilo City	Region 6
12	4A,4B,5,6	Provinces: Aklan, Antique, Batangas, Capiz, Marinduque, Masbate, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Quezon, Romblon	Region 4A

*subject to official confirmation of BFAR and NAMRIA and validation on the ground

Enjoining the Support of DENR Regional and Field Offices to BFAR's Rollout of Fisheries Management Area DENR Memo

(References)



Republic of the Philippines

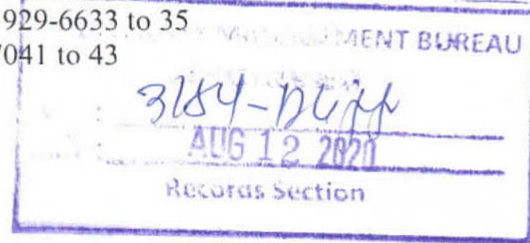
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Tel Nos. (632) 929-6626 to 29 / (632) 929-6652

929-6620 / 929-6633 to 35

929-7041 to 43



CMD

MEMORANDUM

TO : The Regional Executive Directors
DENR Regional Office 1-13, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and NCR

FROM : The Undersecretary
Field Operations, Enforcement and Muslim Affairs

SUBJECT : **ENJOINING THE SUPPORT OF DENR REGIONAL AND FIELD OFFICES TO BFAR'S ROLL-OUT OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS**

DATE : 29 JUL 2020

As part of the Department's continuing effort to harmonize and complement our work with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and aligned with our commitment to the BFAR-BMB Convergence, all DENR regional and field offices are hereby enjoined to support and coordinate with BFAR on their rollout and operationalization of the Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) pursuant to Fisheries Administrative Order No. 263 series of 2019.

BFAR established 12 FMAs covering all Philippine waters under the FAO 263. The FMAs were delineated based on the range or distribution of fish stocks, structure of fisheries, as well as, administrative divisions after public consultations and informed by the best available scientific information including the national stock assessment program. It approximates an ecosystem scale for managing fisheries in the Philippines and provides science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably managed fisheries consistent with principles of ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM).

Each FMA is expected to (a) set up its own governance structure, through a multi-sectoral management body assisted by a scientific advisory group, (b) develop its own EAFM framework plan to guide the actions of BFAR regional offices, LGUs, and other stakeholders including the DENR/PAMB of NIPAS MPAs; and (c) set reference points or critical range of values of performance indicators of fish, and (d) formulate harvest control rules to guide management measures, all backed by data and science.

Under Section 5 of FAO 263, *marine protected areas under NIPAS (NIPAS MPAs) will be considered as "sub-FMAs" that will continue to function according to its jurisdiction under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act.*

Hereunder are some of the clarifications on the roles/ jurisdictions between the two management schemes, i.e., FMA and NIPAS:

1. With respect to managing the fishery resources within the NIPAS MPAs especially in the multiple-use zone, the NIPAS MPA can coordinate with the FMA and benefit from its science-based management.

2. The PAMB Chairperson is given a seat in the Management Board of the Larger FMA (Sec. 6, FAO 263); At the same time, the Department of Agriculture may be requested to designate BFAR as the Department's representative to the Protected Area Management Board. (Sec. 11, RA 11038)
3. Within the NIPAS MPA, the PAMB can consider the EAFM Framework Plan of the FMA as the fisheries section of its Protected Area Management Plan (PAMP) and either adopt it by incorporation or annex it to the PAMP. Alternatively, If PAMP already contains a fisheries management section, PAMB will ensure that they are consistent with the FMA EAFM Plan; and
4. The PAMB, through the PAMB Chairperson sitting in the FMA Management Board can provide inputs to the proposed reference points, harvest control rules, and the corresponding harvest control measures of the FMA. The PAMB shall thereafter give its concurrence to the reference points and harvest control rules of the FMA as adopted by the FMA Management Board. (Sec. 8, RA 10654, Amended Fisheries Code) Based on these reference points and harvest control rules, the PAMB can then enjoin its LGU members to implement the management measures. PAMB shall still lead the enforcement in NIPAS MPAs, however, joint enforcement with BFAR can be done, especially in enforcing harvest control measures that are adopted/ supported by PAMB.
5. Should there be a conflict between the implementation of FMA and ENIPAS, the latter shall still prevail in NIPAS MPAs.

Herewith as well is the map overlaying NIPAS MPAs with FMAs for your reference. Soft copy can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/NIPAS-FMAMaps>.

For information and guidance.


JIM G. SAMPULNA, CESO III