

**Project Evaluation Series**

**Evaluation of the project “Creating an enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries”**

**Project code: GCP/GLO/965/SWE**

**Annex 2. The Philippines case study**

# Contents

<b>Abbreviation and acronyms .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Evaluation background and methodology .....	1
1.2 Limitations .....	2
1.3 Description of the project activities in the Philippines .....	2
1.4 Short description of the context.....	4
<b>2. Evaluation questions .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Design .....	7
2.2 Results.....	10
2.3 Social inclusion, equity, and gender.....	11
2.4 Partnerships .....	13
2.5 Potential sustainability and impact.....	15
2.6 Project management.....	16
<b>3. Lessons learned and pointers for consideration .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4. Observations.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Appendix 1. People interviewed.....</b>	<b>23</b>

## **Abbreviation and acronyms**

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
LGU	local government unit
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SSF	Small-scale fisheries

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Evaluation background and methodology

1. Background: The FAO-SIDA small-scale fisheries (SSF) project “creating an enabling environment for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries” (GCP/GLO/965/SWE) is financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in close collaboration and coordination with various partners. The evaluation looked at the project as its whole but used case studies to have a closer look at two countries (Philippines and Oman) in particular to assess the evaluation questions at the country level. A third case study focused on the empowerment of the targeted SSF stakeholders and organizations, with particular attention to the global and regional structures for their engagement (and focus on Africa). This document presents the case study on the Philippines.
2. Expected overall project objective and specific focus in the Philippines: According to the project logical framework (Appendix E of the overall evaluation report), the FAO-SIDA SSF project has the following overall specific objective: “Improved policy, legal and institutional frameworks in selected regions and countries and at the global level have facilitated the social, economic and environmental transformation of the small-scale fisheries sector needed for enhancing its contribution to food security and poverty eradication”. In the Philippines, the project efforts mainly focus on four areas of improvement where the SSF Guidelines can be applied namely, i) local governance, ii) social protection, iii) livelihoods and iv) adaptation to climate change and disaster risks.
3. Expected outcomes: The FAO-SIDA SSF project has the following four outcomes (the Philippines project is envisaged to deliver on the first three outcomes).

### **Outcome 1:** Awareness is raised

Focus of main activities: Development of SSF webpage and other knowledge products, events and outreach efforts. Special global awareness-raising efforts for the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) 2022.

### **Outcome 2:** The science-policy interface is strengthened

Focus of main activities: Sharing of knowledge and supporting regional and local policy reform (IHH, data collection methods, specific country interventions, and National Plan of Action (NPOA) development, support to regional policies and organizations.

### **Outcome 3:** Stakeholders are empowered

Focus of main activities: Capacity development of SSF actors and organizations, as well as government actors and institutional strengthening.

### **Outcome 4:** Implementation is supported

The focus of main activities: Monitoring and management of the project and the SSF Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF).

4. Methodology and structure of the report: The case study was based on the review of documentation (see references/bibliography section) and stakeholder interviews/focus group discussions, to gather information. This information is as much as possible validated and triangulated by a combination of information sources. Based on this, findings and

lessons learned were elaborated. The case study report presents the findings according to the six main evaluation questions included in the evaluation matrix (Appendix A to the overall evaluation report). The case study is not an evaluation of the FAO-SIDA SSF project in the Philippines but supports the overall evaluation. Therefore, the findings of the case study support the findings in the overall report. Although no conclusions or recommendations as such were elaborated for the country, the report contains some pointers for consideration.

5. Mission: The national evaluator conducted the fieldwork for this case study from 30 May to 3 June 2022. In all, the national evaluator conducted 39 individual and group interviews, including with 17 SSF leaders, 16 local government units (LGU) officials, and six Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) personnel, and two FAO Philippines project staff. The national evaluator visited four local communities and interviewed community members in Alubijid and Gitagum in Misamis Oriental, Sinacaban, and Lopez-Jaena in Misamis Occidental to understand the environment, livelihood, and nutrition situations in the locales. The visit allowed the national evaluator to capture a finer-grained image of the project's relevance to the local context, its results, and the views and suggestions of local stakeholders for the continuation of the project support. The respondents for this case study are listed in Appendix 1. The analysis presented in this report also takes into account information provided during an interview with project staff in the FAO Country Office for the Philippines.

## 1.2 Limitations

6. During the mission, the NE conducted one-on-one and group interviews with LGU officers and SSF leaders. On some occasions, the group discussions were a mixture of LGU officials and SSF leaders, which may have prevented the latter from candidly expressing their concerns. The national evaluator remedied the situation by prefacing the discussion with the objective of the mission, which was to capture the status of the project. This will be achieved with everyone sharing their opinions freely. At the conclusion of the mission, the assessments conducted by various service providers were still at the draft stage, which prevented the national evaluator from doing a more in-depth analysis of the various options for the subsequent phases of the project. The project's service providers could have been valuable sources of information on the project's implementation, but due to time constraints, the national evaluator's interviews with them could not be arranged.

## 1.3 Description of the project activities in the Philippines

7. The SSF Project in the Philippines supports the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, which seek to empower the LGUs, the vulnerable and marginalized groups of SSF actors and their organizations to engage in relevant processes such as policy reforms, inclusion in local programs, and access to basic services that will improve their living conditions. The project was implemented in four municipalities in two provinces (Alubijid and Gitagum in Misamis Oriental; Sinacaban and Lopez-Jaena in Misamis Occidental) in Northern Mindanao Region in close coordination with BFAR Region 10 office (see map below). Two *barangays*<sup>1</sup> were chosen as project key result areas. These barangays consist of Baybay, Malocboloc in

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<sup>1</sup> The *barangay* is the smallest unit of administrative subdivision in the Philippines. A municipality consists of several barangays, while several municipalities comprise a province.

Alubijid Municipality, Matangad, Biurnay in Gitagum, Libertad-Bajo, Cagay-anon in Sinacaban, Eastern Poblacion and Danluga in Lopez-Jaena.

8. Based on the overall project outcomes (para. 3), the specific project activities in the Philippines have the following outputs:

**1.1 Build the capacity of local government units (LGUs) in implementing the SSF Guidelines as basis for developing or improving local laws and ordinances in fisheries**

- 1.1.1. Conduct of an initial assessment/review of the regulatory framework/regulations and stakeholder analysis of the SSF sector against the SSF Guidelines
- 1.1.2. Conduct of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) among small-scale fisherfolk to identify challenges or gaps that could be addressed or recommended based on the SSF Guidelines
- 1.1.3. Conduct of consultative workshops among local officials, local Associations of fisherfolk, members of the fisheries and aquatic resources management councils, civil society organizations and other possible local partners on reviewing the SSF Guidelines and identification of priorities for implementation by the LGUs
- 1.1.4. Training of local staff on profiling and collection of information among SSF households to be used in monitoring and mapping of fishermen which will contribute to the existing Fisheries Registration (FISH-R) of the municipalities
- 1.1.5. Training of local officials on organizing the small-scale fisherfolk for the enhancement of existing community based fish landing centres to reduce post-harvest losses and develop the communities' capacity to sustainably manage these landing centers

**2.1 Strengthen access of small-scale fisherfolk in existing social and health services**

- 2.1.1. Mapping of social and health services available for possible inclusion of the SSF households
- 2.1.2. Develop scheme for targeting, monitoring and reporting of SSF who have been enrolled or availed of social and health services

**3.1 Improve the socio-economic status of fisherfolks through alternative livelihoods**

- 3.1.1. Conduct mapping and capacity needs assessment of SSF households in terms of alternative livelihoods
- 3.1.2. Provision of trainings on health and sanitation, nutrition and complementary feeding to ensure good nutrition in the households
- 3.1.3. Conduct trainings among women for income-generating activities as alternative source of livelihood for the family

**4.1 Capacitate the fisherfolks in being resilient to disasters and effects of climate change;**

- 4.1.1. Conduct training among SSF in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures to reduce the risk of beneficiaries falling back into food insecurity
- 4.1.2. Develop an Early Warning System specific for fishing communities

**Figure 1. Map of the Philippines (left), with the Provinces of Misamis Oriental and Misamis Occidental (right)**



Sources: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ph\\_locator\\_map\\_misamis\\_oriental.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ph_locator_map_misamis_oriental.png);  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ph\\_northern\\_mindanao.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ph_northern_mindanao.png). Maps conform to UN Geospatial. 2020. *Map of the Philippines*. Cited 20 December 2022. <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/philippines>

9. So far, the project has conducted five training workshops in the four municipalities, namely: i) Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Planning; ii) Strengthening of Small Fisherfolk and Women’s Organizations; iii) Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Response, and Risk Management for Small Fishing Communities; iv) Financial Literacy with Small Fisherfolk and Women’s Organization; and v) Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management. The training workshops were facilitated by subject matter specialists from Mindanao State University-Naawan Foundation for Science and Technology Development, Inc. (MSU-NFSTDI) and were attended by LGU officials and SSF leaders in respective *barangays*.
10. The project conducted three assessments in the four municipalities, including i) Training Needs Assessment, ii) Assessment of Social Protection Programs in Fishing Areas in Mindanao, and iii) Food and Nutrition Security Assessment. The MSU-NFSTDI conducted the training needs assessment. The *Pambansang Lakas ng Kilusang Mamalakaya*<sup>2</sup> or PAMALAKAYA directed the assessment of social protection, while the University of the Philippines Los Baños Foundation, Inc. (UPLBFI) conducted the assessment of food security and nutrition. Until the end of the mission, the assessment reports were still at the draft stage, preventing the national evaluator from conducting further analysis of the key findings with the project activities and plans.
11. The project activities conducted are envisaged to lead to increasing the capacities of LGU officials and SSF leaders to formulate local policies and programs.

## 1.4 Short description of the context

12. The small-scale fisheries sector has historically been one of the highest poverty rates in the Philippines of all occupational groups, although the rate has declined from 36.9 percent in 2015 to 26.2 percent in 2018 (Philippine Statistics Authority [PSA], 2020). Recent data from PSA suggest that the national poverty incidence fell to 23.7 percent. Still, extreme poverty, or the proportion of Filipinos whose incomes fall below the food threshold, has risen to 9.9 percent from 6.2 percent in 2018 (PSA, 2021a). Poverty incidence in the provinces

<sup>2</sup> Federation of Small Fisherfolk Organizations in the Philippines

covered by the project is not far from the national average, with 25.3 percent in Misamis Oriental and 23.3 percent in Misamis Occidental (PSA, 2021b). In some coastal villages in the Visayas and Mindanao, poverty incidence can be as high as four times the national average, with the number of families in extreme poverty (38–76 percent) exceeding the national average to a remarkable degree (De Guzman *et al.*, 2016).

13. Several factors account for the high rate of poverty among SSF families. Firstly, overfishing has resulted in an increasing number of fishers chasing fewer fish, as evidenced by the increased fishing intensity and substantially increased fishing efforts. Secondly, overfishing is confounded by illegal fishing despite the increasing focus of various government and non-government institutions on improving law enforcement (Selgrath *et al.*, 2018). Illegal fishing accounts for 27-40 percent of the total catch in 2019, with an estimated value of USD 1.3 billion annually (BFAR, 2021).
14. At best, results of fisheries resources management approaches, such as marine protected areas (MPA) and closed season, have been mixed. MPAs in the country are not achieving their policy objectives because of the generally small sizes and high fishing pressures (Muallil *et al.*, 2015). The close season for catching sardines in the Zamboanga Peninsula was seen as effective, resulting in increased landed catch of sardines and other high-value fish during the open season (Rola *et al.*, 2018). However, the result in the Visayas Seas was more ambiguous (Napata, 2020). Anecdotal evidence from interviews conducted for this case study reveals that seasonal closures in Zamboanga result in the movement of fishers in the municipal waters of Misamis Occidental and Misamis Occidental.
15. Thirdly, the seasonal character of fishing results in varying levels of income among SSF across the year. Income is related to the availability of chosen fishing targets and the access to viable economic alternatives when fishing is not an option (i.e., during monsoon season or during and in the immediate aftermath of an extreme weather event). Interviews revealed that SSF families cope with an income shortfall by finding alternative income sources from non-fishing activities such as carpentry and masonry for men and laundry services and vending for women.
16. The number of people in the Philippines who are food insecure, at-risk, or suffering from inadequate food consumption to meet nutritional requirements is considerably high at 64.1 percent, but rates are even higher in the provinces covered by the project – 67.5 percent in Misamis Occidental (FNRIa, 2019) and 74.7 percent in Misamis Oriental (FNRIb, 2021). The country's high food insecurity rate is one of the primary reasons why malnutrition has been intractable, despite incremental improvements in recent years. In 2019, the rate of stunting in pre-school children was estimated at 28.8 percent, underweight at 19 percent, wasting at 5.8 percent, and overweight/obesity at 2.9 percent. The rates in the provinces covered by the project are more or less at par with the national averages. In Misamis Occidental, 25 percent were stunted, 17.6 were underweight, 4.6 percent were wasted, and 4.1 percent were overweight or obese (FNRIa, 2019). In Misamis Oriental, 31.1 percent were stunted, 18.8 percent were underweight, 4.5 percent were wasted, and 2.7.7 percent were overweight or obese (FNRIb, 2021).
17. Across all occupational groups in the Philippines, young children from SSF families had the highest prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting next to children belonging to households headed by forestry and related workers. Prevalence rates for underweight, stunting, and wasting among children 0-5.0 years old from SSF families are 26.4 percent



and 37.7 percent, and 11.2 percent, respectively. The prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting among children of SSF families aged 5.1-10 years old are 39.9 percent, 39.9 percent, and 8.6 percent. Astonishingly, the prevalence of underweight among children from SSF families is higher than in children whose parents have no occupation, while the rates of stunting and wasting among children of fishers are twice as much as those whose parents have no work (Capanzana *et al.*, 2018).

18. Recognizing the importance of SSF, the BFAR regional office has adopted several programs to address fisheries productivity, food, and nutrition security. The Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) Program is discretionary funding allocated to regional offices to help alleviate poverty in farming and fishing villages in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> class municipalities. There is also a national BFAR project called *F/B Pagbabago*, which aims to replace dilapidated boats of fishers with a sturdier and more durable boat made of fiberglass and reinforced plastic. Another BFAR program intended to rehabilitate inland fisheries is called BASIL or Balik Sigla Ilog (translated as revitalizing rivers) through livelihood support, including post-harvest activities for women. BFAR supports municipal LGUs in establishing Fisherfolk Registry (Fish-R) Systems which aims to build a database of fishers to systematize catch collection and enable fishers to avail of government assistance programs.
19. In Misamis Occidental, BFAR interventions include investing in tilapia hatchery and culturing, supporting seaweed farmers, Bangus (milkfish) fish caging, and mud crab fattening. It also provides training on value-adding, boat gear maintenance, good manufacturing practices (GMP) on fish handling, and cooperative management. It also distributes fishing gears and trains recipient fishing families on how to use such gears. During the pandemic, BFAR provided one-time food aid, cash subsidy (PHP 5 000), and fuel discount subsidy amounting to PHP 3 000. The aid recipients are based on the Fish-R database of LGUs. A new national program in the pipeline is the USD 200 million (PHP 10 billion) World Bank-financed Fisheries and Coastal Resiliency (FishCoRe) Project, a 7-year project envisaged to assist 500 000 people in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The project aims to modernize the capture fisheries and aquaculture industry by providing technical support and innovation, access to modern and resilient fisheries infrastructure and post-harvest facilities, and promoting efficient connectivity and product value addition, among many others.
20. The recent Supreme Court decision called *Mandanas-Garcia Ruling*<sup>3</sup> will significantly increase the budget allocation of LGUs. BFAR is working with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) on drafting the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), which will devolve a wide range of functions to LGUs which used to be performed by BFAR. The latter will likely retain the technical assistance and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions, while the oversight of national government projects (e.g., fish landing centers, fish hatcheries, and culture, among others) will be devolved to LGUs.

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<sup>3</sup> The Mandanas-Garcia ruling was granted by the Supreme Court in favor of the petitioners (Batangas Governor Hermilando Mandanas, former Bataan Governor Enrique Garcia Jr., and many other LGU executives) on the shares of the LGUs from internal revenue allotment (IRA), which shall include all national taxes collected not only from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The ruling takes effect in 2022. Congressman Hermilando I. Mandanas, *et al. Vs. Executive Secretary Paquito N. Ochoa, Jr., et al./Honorable Enrique T. Garcia, Jr. Vs. Honorable Paquito N. Ochoa, Jr., et al.*, G.R. No. 199802/G.R. No. 208488. April 10, 2019. <https://sc.judiciary.gov.ph/3726/>

## 2. Evaluation questions

### 2.1 Design

*Evaluation Question 1: In what ways and to what extent does the project design allow for reaching the stated project objective and expected outcomes?*

**Finding 1.** The project design is generally relevant to the context of SSF and Northern Mindanao, align with BFAR and LGU priorities and is appreciated by the local fishing communities.

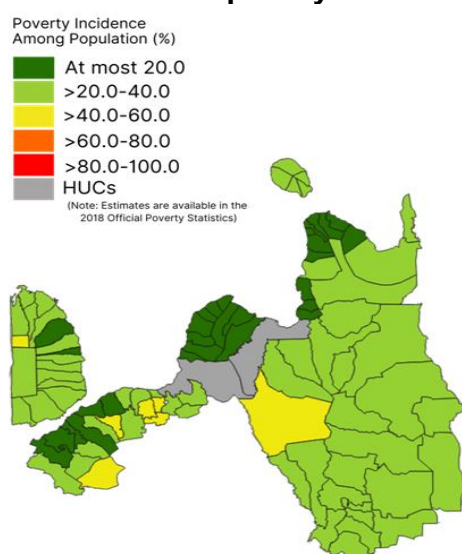
21. Food and nutrition insecurity remains a significant social concern in the Philippines. Some of the most food-insecure localities are found in Mindanao, where the confluence of decades-old conflict and lack of development slowed the development of local communities. Environmental factors such as the degraded conditions of the coastal and marine environments, the seasonality of fishing activities, and extreme weather events make SSF more prone to poverty and hunger than other economic groups. Piloting critical elements of SSF Guidelines in Mindanao is therefore deemed appropriate and could potentially contribute to efforts against poverty and hunger in fishing communities in the country.
22. Various interviews for the case study revealed that the project aligns with the BFAR and LGU priorities on improving fish stocks, coastal law enforcement, and building resilience from climate change and disasters. The focus is on increasing the capacity of SSF leaders to enable them to participate in designing policies and programs that address the SSF's concerns. In Alubijid and Gitagum, various interviewees said that the training workshops helped raise awareness on issues affecting the fisheries. As a result, there is a better appreciation of the impact of climate change and the types of fisheries management approaches that could moderate the impact of climate-related extreme weather events. Local community leaders of Gitagum and Lopez-Jaena, in particular, learned of fishing activities that support efforts to manage the coastal areas and fisheries, such as the use of non-destructive methods of fishing and coastal clean-up. These are approaches that community members can implement on their own without the need for funding. In all four municipalities, the training on financial literacy will likely increase the leadership and management capabilities essential for running seafood-based micro-enterprises.
23. For the BFAR regional and provincial personnel, the project assessments provide an added value in the refinement of its existing programs and projects, especially as BFAR is in the process of identifying new interventions for its regular and special programs.

**Finding 2.** The selection of the project area raised some questions (with potential for scaling-up).

24. The choice of municipalities and barangays covered by the project raised some questions. First is the significance of the number of SSF families in the chosen municipalities and provinces. For instance, there are only three barangays in Alubijid (Baybay, Loguilo, and Molocboloc) that straddle the coastal area, and this raises an issue about the cost-effectiveness of the project intervention, i.e., the potential scale of impact of the project activities. Other municipalities in Misamis Oriental have far longer coastlines and have more coastal barangays, such as Manticao, Intao, Jasaan, Balingasag, Talisayan and Magsaysay, to name a few. If the poverty indicator is added, then Lanao del Norte has municipalities that have longer coastlines with higher poverty rates. Lanao del Norte has a poverty rate

of 39.4 percent compared with 25.3 percent in Misamis Oriental and 23.3 percent in Misamis Occidental (PSA, 2021b).

**Figure 2. Estimates of poverty incidence in Region 10**



Source: <http://rso10.psa.gov.ph/article/highlights-2018-municipal-and-city-level-poverty-estimates-northern-mindanao>. Map conforms to UN Geospatial. 2020. *Map of the Philippines*. Cited 20 December 2022. <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/philippines>

25. The map shown in Figure 2 shows the poverty estimates of municipalities in Region 10. The map indicates that as far as the poverty incidence and length of coastlines are concerned, Balingasag, Magsaysay in Misamis Oriental and Kauswagan, Linamon, and Bacolod in Lanao del Norte would be viable sites for SSF interventions. The FAO staff interviewed for the evaluation said that the BFAR regional office recommended the areas with receptivity to the project as one of the primary criteria for site selection. FAO staff presented the possible project sites based on some criteria established (e.g., poverty incidence, the magnitude of hunger and food insecurity, prevalence of malnutrition) and validated with BFAR which areas to be considered. Security and the project budget enveloped were also important considerations. Together these factors resulted in a smaller number of barangays.

**Finding 3.** There is an appetite for livelihood interventions.

26. Taking all the group discussions and one-to-one interviews together, there is a strong consensus that while the training workshops are essential in raising awareness and improving knowledge and skills, the project can be more resonant with SSF communities if they are accompanied by activities that will open up new economic opportunities and raise the income of SSF families. In Gitagum, there are prospects for implementing community-based ecotourism projects where financial and organizational management can be applied. These projects could include snorkeling, diving, a mangrove boardwalk in Burnay, mariculture, and fish cages, which can release fishing pressure while improving livelihoods and income.
27. Several economic opportunities exist as well in Alubijid, where informants shared that the project can be more effective in influencing the food and nutrition outcomes in SSF communities by provisioning for livelihood interventions that could: a) improve fisheries harvest (e.g., marine protected areas or MPAs, increased number and better-deployed payaos (fish aggregating devices), fisheries law enforcement); b) improved operations of

fisheries-based infrastructure (e.g., fish landing sites); c) add-value to fisheries products (e.g., seafood-based food processing); and, d) improved value chain linkages. In Sinacaban, an LGU informant said that training should be complemented with livelihood opportunities, including building knowledge of good manufacturing practices (GMP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP). In Lopez-Jaena, SSF leaders hope the project will support fisheries-based and non-fishing livelihood interventions to support local incomes. Indeed, the capacity-building for income-generation activities for women has been planned for the latter part of 2022. The design of the training workshop on women-led enterprises should be based on the existing capacities of women and lessons learned from similar projects.

28. Similarly, the BFAR regional and provincial staff said that the project should aim for newly acquired knowledge and skills on coastal resources management (CRM), climate change adaptation (CCA), disaster risk reduction (DRR), and livelihood development to be applied in local planning and program implementation of various interventions identified as SSF priorities. This will demonstrate that the knowledge learned is used in an actual setting and that the plans reflect the consensus of the LGU and SSFs.

**Finding 4.** There is yet to be clarity on the project's implementation plan for the food and nutrition security component.

29. The FAO Philippines project staff informed the national evaluator that food and nutrition security in SSF communities is one of the core components of the project. The project conducted food security and nutritional assessment (FSNA) for Alubijid and Gitagum, and the national evaluator obtained a draft of the report's summary. Numerous studies in the Philippines show that SSF households have comparably worse food and nutrition security outcomes than other occupational groups due to various factors. As described earlier in the project context, the prevalence rate of stunting, underweight, wasting, and obesity in the provinces covered by the project are more or less at par with the national averages. A more focused analysis on food and nutrition security in SSF families would likely reveal a different result because disparate factors impinge on food access, availability, and utilization. However, the assessment had: i) a limited sample size (76 households for two municipalities); ii) no singular focus on SSF families; and iii) a lack of description of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions present in the localities. The assessments were presented to the municipal officials in Cagayan de Oro City on 1 April 2022 and in Ozamiz City on 26 April 2022.
30. An LGU informant in Misamis Occidental said that there is yet to be clarity on the project's agenda on food and nutrition for the municipality. The nutrition aspect in coastal villages could be addressed through initiatives that address access to food, such as vegetable gardening, which can be complemented with skills training on low-cost inputs such as composting and vermicast.<sup>4</sup> In solving hunger in fishing villages, "the key is to have FAITH: "food always in the house," according to the informant. Various informants in Misamis Occidental said their municipality could benefit from an FSNA, which the LGUs could use as a basis for formulating nutrition-related interventions. The national evaluator obtained a copy of the Gender and Development (GAD) budget of the LGUs of Sinacaban and Lopez-Jaena. The Data shows that substantial resources are allocated for nutrition-related interventions from the GAD budget portfolio alone. When combined with the SSF-related budget of the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO), the Rural Health Unit's budget for child

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<sup>4</sup> Vermicast is an organic/natural fertilizer that is created by using composting earthworms.

and maternal health and nutrition, and the social protection-related allocation of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSDO), and with increased LGU funding due to the Mandanas-Garcia Rule, the resources for turning the key to building the resilience and sustainability of SSF communities are considerable indeed.

31. The project's capacity building for health, sanitation, nutrition, and complementary feeding has been planned for the latter part of 2022. The content of this activity should be based on rigorous situational analysis of various dimensions of food and nutrition insecurity in SSF communities and the various nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive plans and programs that already exist in the LGUs. All told, there are numerous opportunities for aligning the SSF project plans with LGU priorities, including food and nutrition security.

## 2.2 Results

*Evaluation Question 2: What have been the advances and most significant changes generated by the project so far?*

**Finding 5.** The project's training workshop raised awareness on issues affecting SSF, and there is initial evidence that the obtained knowledge and skills contributed to improved management and leadership capabilities of SSF organizations.

32. In all four municipalities, community leaders are one in saying that the training workshop raised awareness of issues that affect SSFs, and improved their management and leadership capabilities. For them, the training workshops on strengthening SSF and women's organizations have already had a demonstrable impact in terms of enhanced organizational management, such as a more systematic record-keeping and improved financial positions (through a more diligent collection of monthly dues). Through knowledge gained on fisheries issues and improved leadership capabilities, SSF leaders now look forward to engaging the LGU on various issues affecting their livelihoods and welfare.
33. In Alubijid, the training workshops raised awareness on issues affecting the fisheries, food, and nutrition, such as overfishing, the effect of climate change and disasters, and the various governance and livelihood options they can propose to the LGU. In Gitagum, SSF leaders learned from CRM training about conservation concepts in marine ecosystems (e.g., mangroves, corals, and seagrasses) and the various options for protecting the ecosystems. In Sinacaban, SSF leaders have learned from the financial literacy training how to make financial decisions for the organizations. One of the insights was how they could distinguish revenue and net profit and make savings a conscious choice rather than having an excess of funds after the net profit has been distributed. The leadership training allowed SSF leaders to gain insights into leadership traits and what makes effective organizations. Leaders apply the learning to their organizations but also in their personal lives. The training on financial literacy has enabled community leaders in four municipalities to gain insights on how they can manage their organizations more effectively through improved financial and organizational management. There is evidence that SSF leaders cascade the knowledge and skills gained from the workshops by organizing re-echoing seminars for their constituencies.
34. The project's less visible long-term positive result was how new community structures, such as fisherfolk and women's organizations, were created through the project's community leadership training workshops. The SSF and women leaders became aware of the

importance of gaining legitimacy status to participate in local bodies and access development funding for their community projects. The SSF leaders, with the support of LGUs, initiated their organizations' formal registration with either the Cooperative Development Administration (CDA) or the Department of Labor-Bureau of Local Employment (DOL-BLE).

**Finding 6.** Another significant result is the enhancement of the draft CRM plan, while further capacity building of LGU officials and community leaders is expected later in the project.

35. According to a BFAR informant, the results of the initiatives started by the project are still emergent. There needs to be closer collaboration with the bureau in deliberating future activities to better clarify how the project can complement its plans and actions. The plans of the SSF project remain unclear to BFAR.
36. The governance processes for which the learning from the training can be applied remain in the calendars of the LGUs. In Alubijid, these include the amendment of the existing Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO) to make it congruent with the amended Philippine Fisheries Code and the revision of the Coastal Resources Management Plan (CRMP). An LGU informant in Misamis Occidental said that the training on CRM planning combined with the training on CCA-DRR enriched the department heads and legislators' discussion during the review of the CRM plan by making it more holistic climate-sensitive and disaster-resilient. The draft CRM plan was enhanced as a result. The increased knowledge and skills of LGU officials and community leaders are expected to improve further the governance processes that address the SSF concerns, including the preparation of the Municipal disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and the Local Climate Change Adaptation Action (LCCA) plans, which the national government requires. Realizing these plans would require the project to make conscious choices of providing opportunities for the convergence of and collaborative action between LGU officers and SSF leaders on designing policies and program interventions where they can apply their new knowledge.
37. Applying SSF leaders' knowledge could transcend beyond governance to include opening up opportunities for livelihood enterprises where they can demonstrate their newly acquired leadership and management capabilities. An LGU respondent from Misamis Oriental said the project could include participatory feasibility studies and project proposal development to build the capacities of organizations for resource mobilization. Formal training can also be combined with other methods of learning, such as cross-site visits with successful models of SSF-oriented livelihoods and CRM projects.

## 2.3 Social inclusion, equity, and gender

*Evaluation Question 3: In what ways and to what extent are the project interventions contributing to gender equality, equity, social inclusion, and empowerment of the targeted government actors, SSF actors, and organizations, and reaching the intended users along the SSF value chain?*

**Finding 7.** Project participants believe that there was a conscious effort on the part of the project management team to have equal participation of men and women, but the evidence did not show this.

38. Project participants interviewed for this evaluation think there was a conscious effort on the part of the project management and the service providers to ensure equal participation of women and men in training and workshops. Similarly, the training workshops referred to how issues that affect SSF manifest themselves differently across genders (e.g., children,

senior citizens, and people with disability). However, comparing these observations with the training participants' lists revealed a different picture. As shown in the table below, except for financial literacy, where gender parity was achieved, more men than women participated in all other training workshops. For ICM planning and CCA-DRR training workshops, men outnumber women by almost 2:1 ratio.

**Table 1. List of training workshop participants disaggregated by sex**

Training activity	Women	Men	total
1. ICM planning	11	26	37
2. Strengthening of SSF and women's organizations	18	24	42
3. CCA-DRR	16	31	47
4. Financial literacy	23	22	45

Source: FAO Philippines project team.

39. The Project team should examine the cost and benefits of the involvement of women in project activities. They could, for instance, consider addressing the opportunity cost of participation by assigning trained care workers, child-friendly spaces, and private areas for pregnant and lactating mothers, as suggested by interviewees.
40. Secondly, different groups within the communities have different realities that must be considered. They also have different capabilities to bring into efforts to find solutions. An example of this was brought out in the Alubijid group discussion. According to one informant, the project can consider gleaning areas that women and children primarily utilize when identifying fisheries management schemes. Gleaning areas are a source of nutritious food (e.g., mollusks, seaweeds, etc.) and extra income for SSF families. One of the participants in the group discussion in Sinacaban said that the choice of livelihood enterprises in the future should not just be gender-sensitive but also age-appropriate. There should be opportunities for Senior Citizens. Furthermore, livelihood projects should be attractive to the youth.

**Finding 8.** The project did not benefit from a robust gender/social inclusion analysis, although some partners have a gender strategy.

41. As one of the participants in Gitagum pointed out, inclusive governance and livelihood enterprises should proceed from a comprehensive understanding of opportunities and constraints facing different social groups within the coastal communities. Interviews with FAO Philippines project staff revealed that no gender analysis was done during the project inception period. There were initial discussions between the FAO project team and SEAFDEC, under the NORAD project phase. FAO published a "Handbook on gender-equitable small-scale fisheries development and governance" (FAO, 2017) while SEAFDEC developed a Gender Strategy (2019), which is intended to support the integration of gender perspectives in fisheries and aquaculture of the SEAFDEC Member countries. When asked whether the SEAFDEC outputs influenced the design of the SSF strategies, the FAO project staff said that there were initial discussions with SEAFDEC, which proposed different sites. In the end, the conversations about a possible collaboration with SEAFDEC on the SSF project did not materialize.
42. In one of the interviews with BFAR, it was revealed that the bureau's regional office conducted a gender analysis for its programs to ensure that its interventions benefit

women and men equally and that it could have been made accessible to the SSF project. However, there was no indication that the project staff was aware of the existence of the BFAR gender analysis. As one respondent pointed out, inclusion means not just ensuring women and men participate in project-related activities, as do senior citizens, people living with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and members of the LGBTQI community. There are approximately 100 000 Higaonon Indigenous Peoples scattered in Misamis Oriental to Cagayan de Oro City according to the undated information from National Commission for Culture and Art. The problems facing SSF affect these marginalized groups differently, and they have different needs that need to be reflected in local plans and projects.

## 2.4 Partnerships

*Evaluation Question 4: To what extent has the project engaged relevant, strategic, and capable partners (so-called catalytic) at global, regional, and national levels?*

**Finding 9.** The choice of service providers for the training workshop and assessments is strategic.

43. The MSU-NFSTDI is one of the leading experts in Mindanao on coastal resources management and a recipient of the USAID Oceans grant to develop fisheries catch data management systems for fishery managers, policymakers, and the fishing industry, to use. It is familiar with the context of the Northern Mindanao Region and has subject matter specialists on its roster. The UPLBFI, which provides food security and nutrition assessment services, draws its expertise from the university's Institute of Human Nutrition and Food, the country's leading research institution in food science and nutrition. PAMALAKAYA, which provides the services for the social protection assessment, is primarily an advocacy organization for the welfare of fishers and fishing communities. The SSF project and the service providers have a shared vision, value, and the complementarity of purpose brings value-added to SSF work.
44. Since the service providers' reach and influence extend farther than Northern Mindanao, they could implement and promote SSF Guidelines in their work, catalyzing the uptake of the Guidelines in various parts of the country. However, the project management team should go beyond the client-service provider relationship by ensuring that both parties are engaged in joint planning and strategy-building sessions on how SSF Guideline could be replicated and scaled out.

**Finding 10.** There are complementarities between project goals and the priorities of local governments and BFAR that would require stronger coordination between the project and provincial BFAR offices.

45. Several BFAR personnel interviewed for this case study said that their direct participation in project design could have resulted in better coherence between project activities and the bureau's plans. Numerous bureau programs in sites are now in motion, and several other projects are in the pipeline. Indeed, the bureau had earlier initiated its training needs assessment of SSF. Still, informants from the bureau were unsure whether the SSF project was aware of or used it for activity planning. For the BFAR regional technical staff, more could have been done to engage BFAR in deciding the priority training and the content.
46. The project focused mainly on capacity-building, which is a good start, according to one of the informants from BFAR. However, it would have been ideal if the assessments were undertaken with the direct participation of the Provincial Fisheries Office (PFO) so that the



training and other SSF priorities could be harmonized with BFAR's plans. There are opportunities to explore complementarities and synergies with BFAR's programs which were enumerated in the section on the description of the project context. The SSF project priorities that emerged from the assessments could be incorporated into BFAR's 2023 budget.

47. Similarly, the decision-making on what trainings to conduct should have been more inclusive of BFAR personnel. There seemed to be a lack of coordination in training. One of the informants from the bureau was surprised to learn that some training workshops were already conducted. There is also a lack of clarity on the part of Bureau personnel regarding how the priority training workshops were identified. Internally within the Bureau, there is confusion about who should liaise with the project and how the project-related information is shared. For instance, the Provincial Fisheries Director attended the presentation of the assessments, but these were not shared with all the relevant staff.

**Finding 11.** The SSF project should be linked vertically with national agencies, NGOs, and UN bodies concerned with SSF's livelihood and welfare and horizontally with like-minded groups operating on project sites.

48. Interviews with SSF project staff revealed that the project team had not moved yet beyond the representation of the project design to the BFAR national office, nor has it made connections with international non-government organizations (INGOs) and local civil society organizations working for SSF welfare. A closer working relationship with the Bureau's national office can ensure that the best practices demonstrated in project sites and, more crucially, the spirit and intent behind the SSF Guidelines could inform the Bureau's policies and programs. Numerous INGOs (e.g., Conservation International, Oceana, and Rare) and civil society organizations are working on the nexus between fisheries conservation and coastal communities. Similarly, there are UN bodies operating in the country which work directly on some of the issues affecting SSF. These include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which has a sizeable programmatic footprint on child nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has a large portfolio on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development.
49. The visits to the coastal villages within the municipalities covered by the project revealed that several civic-minded groups and university extension services are currently implementing projects with SSF communities, primarily on food and nutrition, fisheries management, and coastal livelihoods. There are multiple benefits to sharing project plans and documents with such groups. By finding common ground with like-minded groups, the project could increase awareness-raising efforts on the SSF Guidelines and possibly enable these groups to adopt the Guidelines in their work.

## 2.5 Potential sustainability and impact

*Evaluation Question 5: What are the sustainability prospects of the project's advances, and what is their potential to contribute to long-term impact?*

**Finding 12.** The project's sustainability will be influenced by the ownership of SSF leaders of project plans and actions.

50. All the four local governments covered by the project appreciate that the SSF project was piloted in their municipalities. They look forward to working with FAO on realizing project goals and are committed to sustaining the project. LGU respondents in Misamis Occidental said the project has raised awareness of crucial local officials and leaders of SSF organizations which potentially opens up spaces for collaborative actions to develop policies and programs that address the concerns of SSF communities.
51. According to a respondent from LGU of Sinacaban, the project's sustainability will be influenced by the ownership of SSF leaders of project plans and actions. For Gitagum participants, organizing communities into formal groups is a crucial building block for an informed and engaged SSF leadership base, but developing organizational capabilities should be a continuing effort. For Alubijid respondents, the assessments conducted by the project (e.g., food and nutrition baseline study, capacity needs assessment, and social protection) would be beneficial in informing LGU's policies, programmatic plans, and budget priorities. Therefore, interviewees encourage the project team to dedicate time to further enhancing the capacity and ownership of the project and how data generated by the project could be best used by local decision-makers, thereby raising prospects of the project's aims to be self-sustaining.

**Finding 13.** There are opportunities where the impact could potentially be obtained in advancing the interests of SSF.

52. For Misamis Oriental participants, the training workshops conducted with local officials and community leaders have the potential to create durable solutions to SSF issues if opportunities are presented where LGU and SSF organizations could collaborate on finding solutions to the problems and concerns facing SSFs. As revealed by interviews and group discussions, local policies and programs are being deliberated or have been calendared in the four municipalities. These are opportunities where significant breakthroughs could potentially be obtained in advancing the interests of SSFs. Indeed, the project engagement with municipal policy processes relevant to SSF and dialogues between local officials and SSF organizations were planned for the third and fourth quarters of 2022.
53. With the Mandanas-Garcia Ruling now in effect, the municipal LGUs are on a far stronger financial footing to support the priority interventions for SSF and mainstream the SSF Guidelines in local governance processes. The BFAR has a role in ensuring a solid working relationship between local governments and SSF communities beyond the project's lifetime. As mentioned before in the Partnerships section, this can be achieved by having closer collaboration with the bureau in deliberating future activities so that there could be better clarity on how the project can complement the bureau's plans. A bureau informant suggested an agreement with BFAR as to what its role will be moving forward. A continuing conversation should be held between agencies, e.g., the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and local governments on policy and livelihood interventions, namely on what respective agencies' roles will be. As

mentioned earlier, the bureau has numerous projects in the pipeline from its regular and special programs that could complement the aims of the SSF project.

## 2.6 Project management

*Evaluation Question 6: To what extent are the management and implementation arrangements appropriate?*

**Finding 14.** The decision-making around the project, information management, and communication should be more consultative.

54. Based on the FAO Philippines project staff interviews, there has not been a project management unit entirely dedicated to steering the project and coordinating with various stakeholders. Project information essentially flows between the SSF global project (SSF Core Team) and the related country-level project in the Philippines. In turn, project-related decisions are negotiated with the service providers at the local level, with the BFAR focal persons informed of the decisions reached. In this setup, the BFAR staff is mainly a recipient of the information rather than an active participant in decision-making, as are the stakeholders at the municipal levels. While this management arrangement allows for nimble and speedy decision-making, it may be seen by local stakeholders as opaque and lacking in transparency.
55. Evidence from interviews with various stakeholders, referenced in earlier sections of this report, shows that more could be done in planning and coordinating with local stakeholders. Beyond the engagement with the MAO at the LGU levels, various departments within the LGU lack awareness of project plans and updates. Similarly absent is a mechanism for ensuring project-related information reaches the constituencies of SSF leaders. During the interviews, BFAR and LGU officers volunteered their websites and social media platforms as conduits for disseminating project-related information. Some suggested a regular face-to-face meeting with LGU leaders where project updates and learning can be deliberated. Information channels such as these can accomplish much in popularizing the project and ensuring local ownership of project goals.
56. Improving decision-making, information management, and communication can facilitate the local level planning processes and ensure the active participation of local stakeholders in ways that demonstrate transparency and accountability. It will allow for clearer ways of working between various actors and a mechanism where project-related queries and feedback could be lodged.

**Finding 15.** The project team flexibly adapted to varying quarantine measures, to implement part of the project plans.

57. Like most development interventions, the SSF project suffered delays when the government formally declared COVID-19 a public health emergency in early 2020. Between March 2020 and December 2021, health protocols oscillated between varying levels of community quarantine measures, which impinged on the ability of project staff and service providers to travel to project sites. By the middle of 2021, the project team had flexibly adapted to working remotely, even service providers were finding ways to deliver project activities that require onsite visits. Some training workshops were conducted online, but the lack of reliable internet connection presented a considerable challenge to providing quality training. The project's provisions for ensuring adequate internet connection of participants helped ensure that the online workshops would run unimpeded for areas with

limited internet connectivity. By March 2022, part of project deliverables had been accomplished, while others were assigned new expected completion dates. These pending activities include the training workshop on the management of post-harvest facilities, the assessment/review of the regulatory framework and its congruence with the SSF Guidelines, and FISH-R database management.

**Finding 16.** There is currently no country-specific monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system.

58. The current in-country project tracking system consists primarily of recording the delivery of activities targeted. Absent in this setup is a country-specific MEL system that can go beyond tracking project plans and include a short-looped and iterative mechanism to capture learning, identify weaknesses and corrective actions, and feed the learning back by refining implementation plans.

### **3. Lessons learned and pointers for consideration**

59. Several lessons can be derived from the first two years of project implementation, which are instructive for improving the quality of project delivery and informing the continuation of the project.
60. The first is on the opportunities for alignment with various stakeholders working on SSF concerns. Although the Philippines declared its commitment to the SSF Guidelines at the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2021 (FAO, 2021), it is worth noting that there is yet to be any reference to a policy document promoting SSF Guidelines - a key target for the Philippines project, let alone the uptake of the Guidelines among civil society organizations, except in a small circle of the project's service providers. Numerous government agencies and civil society organizations are engaged with the LGUs covered by the SSF project. The project management team can leverage its gains with SSF support organizations as it finds common grounds, synergies, and complementarity of purpose with them to raise awareness of the Guidelines and how they are relevant to their organizational visions, mandates, goals, and objectives.
61. The second is the need to sustain the momentum created by the project despite some delays. As the situations in the local communities begin to normalize and recover from COVID-19, there are prospects for further implementing SSF Guidelines efforts. This could start with completing the remaining capacity-building activities and kick-off various local governance processes that address SSF concerns.
62. The third is that the project could benefit from a thorough stakeholder analysis, which could assist the project in identifying strategic partnerships that advance the SSF Guidelines' agenda. Stakeholder analysis is a valuable tool to reveal the social and political landscape of SSF work, which is essential in understanding how different organizations affect formal rules and institutional arrangements and how, in turn, rules and relationships affect SSF communities. As mentioned earlier, several organizations working both locally and nationally impinge on the social, economic, and political outcomes of SSF to varying degrees. An exhaustive stakeholder analysis will enable the project management team to identify which among a wide array of stakeholders at different levels can influence SSF outcomes in meaningful ways.
63. The fourth is on continuing investments in learning and knowledge products that enables the project to reach a critical mass on SSF Guidelines. Self-sustainability is achieved when the critical mass develops among national and local in favor of SSF Guidelines. This will not likely happen in a vacuum. It will require strong project evidence of success on how the SSF Guidelines can be embedded in policies, plans, and budgets at all levels. By investing in learning and knowledge products, the project can demonstrate how change can happen and how it can be replicated in various SSF contexts.
64. The fifth is on gender equality and social inclusion. There is a solid case for ensuring gender and inclusion across all project objectives and goals by going beyond nominal equal participation in project-related meetings and activities to consciously set gender and inclusion targets for activities, strategies, and outcomes. A robust gender analysis can provide the framework for spotting opportunities for demonstrating equality and inclusion. In turn, project plans and activities should have gender and inclusion targets that signify

how project implementers will aspire for equality in participation and benefits-sharing. These gender indicators should be tracked over time and documented as lessons learned.

65. Sixth, improved MEL system will ensure that the project constantly improves in real-time and adapts based on learnings. Success can be documented in the form of knowledge products which will then feed into the efforts to influence policies and programs toward the uptake of SSF Guidelines.
66. Lastly, improved project decision-making, information management, and communication are essential to driving plans and strategies forward. The strong relationship built with BFAR and the local government should be nurtured by ensuring that activities are jointly planned and implemented with as broad a stakeholder base as possible and that learning is processed collectively.

## 4. Observations

67. The specific focus of the FAO-SIDA SSF project in the Philippines is building local capacities on salient points of the SSF Guidelines, which include governance, social protection, livelihoods, and CCA-DRR. Although far from perfect, the national policy landscape provides a good backdrop for imbuing local policies and programs with the intent and spirit of the SSF Guidelines. The Philippine Fisheries Code (RA8550 as amended by RA10654) provides a vigorous enforcement and regulatory framework for managing the threatened coastal and marine ecosystems from which the livelihood outcomes depend. The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (RA8435) provides the policy and financing framework for poverty alleviation, social equity, and food security, among many other goals for rural food producers, including SSF. Similarly, legal frameworks currently support local communities' adaptation to climate change and efforts to reduce disaster risks. Various social protection schemes exist to ensure SSF can reach and surpass the poverty line.
68. The aim of the project to eventually embed the SSF Guidelines in local policies is strategic in that the LGUs have broad latitude under the Local Government Code (RA7160) to manage fisheries within the municipal waters and address food and nutrition issues. With the recent Supreme Court's Mandanas-Garcia Ruling, the LGUs are in a far better financial position to perform their mandates, including resource management, livelihood, social protection, and food and nutrition security. As referenced in the earlier section of this evaluation report, there are various funding portfolios at the national level. But all these critical elements exist in scattered fragments. The SSF Guidelines provide an overarching framework for a more coherent policy and programmatic approach.
69. The key for the project is to identify all possible levers of change and work towards ensuring the awareness of key stakeholders on the SSF Guidelines and best practices that demonstrate success in mainstreaming.

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## Appendix 1. People interviewed

Last name	First name	Position	Organization
Abellanos	Jery	Municipal Agriculturist	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Aberajon	Diasel	Agriculture Technician	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Apales	Jessie Chris	Technical Staff	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Misamis Occidental Province
Apdian	Krisyl Kay	Agriculture Technician	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Alubijid Misamis Oriental
Bacolod	Teodoro	Director	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Region 10
Balangao	Rosalie	Gender and Development Focal Person	Local Government of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Bolotaolo	Thelma	President	Libertad Bajo Women's Association, Municipality of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Cabural	Cirilo	Municipal Agriculturist	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Calamba	Andres	President	Cagay-anon Fisherfolk Association, Municipality of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Caliskis	Edna Jane	President	Barra Puntod Fisherfolk Association, Municipality of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Caluigasan	Veeni Albert	Fisheries Resource Officer II	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Alubijid Misamis Oriental
Capalla	Paul John	President	Matangad Fishermen's Association, Municipality of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Carangue	Rosie	Treasurer	Lopez Jaena Fish Processor Association, Municipality of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Cosido	Bernie	President	Barra Puntod Fisherfolk Association, Municipality of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Dangin	Joel	Barangay Councilor	Brgy. Baybay, Municipality of Alubijid, Misamis Oriental Province
Dominguez	John Kenn	Fisheries Extension Officer	Municipal Agriculture's Office, Local Government of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Dominguez	Merlie	Municipal Agriculturist	Local Government of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Dominguez	Mylen	Municipal Nutrition Action Officer,	Municipal Health Office, Local Government of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Donggue	Beverly	President	Matangad Women's Association, Municipality of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Labastin	Gloria	Municipal Nutrition Action Officer	Municipal Health Office, Local Government of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Labis	Frederick	Technical Staff	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Alubijid, Misamis Oriental

<b>Last name</b>	<b>First name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Lagaac	Gemma	Gender and Development Focal Person	Local Government of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Maglangit	Fe	President	Baybay Women's Association
Mejos	Felix	Officer-in-Charge Provincial Fisheries Officer	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Misamis Occidental Province
Momo	Pedro	Chairman	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council, Municipality of Alubijid, Misamis Oriental
Momo	Yvonne	Treasurer	Baybay Fisherfolk Organization, Municipality of Alubijid, Misamis Oriental
Novo	Arlene	Provincial Fisheries Officer	Provincial Fisheries Officer, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Obsioma	Lydia	Treasurer	Burnay Women's Vendors Association, Municipality of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Pacatang	Elvira	President	Cagay-anon Women's Association, Municipality of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Panog	Fe	President	Eastern Poblacion Women's Association, Municipality of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Pepania	Alvin	President	Danlungan Fisherfolk Association, Municipality of Lopez-Jaena, Misamis Occidental
Rada	Kimberly	Agriculture Technician	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Savacion	Joel	President	Libertad Bajo Fisherfolk Association, Municipality of Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
Siton	Robert	Technical Staff	Municipal Agriculture Office, Local Government of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Sy	Che	Community Officer	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Velazquez	Jessie	Technical Staff	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Region 10
Velez	Purito	Coordinator	Municipal Planning and Development Office, Local Government of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
Virador	Rowena	Secretary	Baybay Women's Association, Municipality of Alubijid, Misamis Oriental Province
Yamaro	Antonio	President	Burnay Fishermen's Association, Municipality of Gitagum, Misamis Oriental

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