



## BUREAU OF FISHERIES & AQUATIC RESOURCES ACCOMPLISHMENTS

January to December 31, 2020

### OVERVIEW

#### Performance of the Fisheries Sector for the Third Quarter of 2020

Based from the preliminary production data released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the fisheries sector's production from January to September 2020 generated 3,181,377.15 MT which increased by 1.24% relative to the 2019 production with 3,142,428.90 MT. Commercial fisheries and Aquaculture both increased in production wherein Commercial fisheries attained the highest growth rate with 6.71% and Aquaculture with 0.34%. On the other hand, the Municipal fisheries subsector experienced decrease in production by 1.83% this 2020. Particularly, the marine municipal and inland municipal fisheries decreased in production by 1.36% and 4.78% respectively. Aquaculture manifested the highest share of production with 49% which is followed by the Municipal fisheries with 26% share and the commercial fisheries with 24% .

Table 1. Volume of Production by Sub-sector and Region from the First to Third Quarter of 2020.

SECTOR	VOLUME		GROWTH RATE	% SHARE
	2019	2020		
<b>FISHERIES</b>	3,142,428.90	3,181,377.15	1.24%	100%
Commercial Fisheries	730,066.69	779,039.27	6.71%	24%
Municipal Fisheries	843,817.01	828,393.10	-1.83%	26%
<i>Marine Municipal Fisheries</i>	<i>729,116.52</i>	<i>719,172.50</i>	-1.36%	23%
<i>Inland Municipal Fisheries</i>	<i>114,700.49</i>	<i>109,220.60</i>	-4.78%	3%
Aquaculture	1,568,545.20	1,573,944.78	0.34%	49%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Retrieved: January 12, 2020)

In general, the increase in fisheries production from January to September 2020 can be attributed on the joint efforts conducted by of the Bureau, along with all stakeholders of the fisheries industry.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Amidst the pandemic of the Coronavirus and the implementation of the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) in the country that started in the middle of March, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources through its Regional Fisheries Offices, National Technology Centers, Divisions and Units, ensures continuous implementation of production and production-related interventions and activities to contribute to food security in the country. The Bureau aims to ensure that the quality of fish and fishery products are available, accessible and affordable to the consuming public, and to provide additional and stable income for fisherfolk while meeting the projected production target for food security.

### FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

#### Aquaculture Sub-program

One of the Bureau's priorities is the development of the aquaculture industry which includes freshwater, brackishwater and marine water environments. This sub-program aims to increase and enhance productivity and improve the quality of broodstock and fingerlings to be distributed to fisherfolk beneficiaries, LGUs, fisherfolk organizations and private individuals interested in venturing into fish production.

#### Fish Seed Production and Distribution

Majority of the Philippines' fisheries production come from the aquaculture sector. Steady fingerling production has been and still one of the core interventions of the Bureau. Broodstock development and fingerling production are considered as vital activities in ensuring this. From January to December 31 of this year, BFAR maintained 606,734 and distributed 5,734,272 pieces of broodstock to 203 individual beneficiaries and 29 fisherfolk associations/groups. Aside from these, the Bureau was able to produce 297 million and procured 52 million fingerlings where 259 million of these were distributed to 34,586 individual beneficiaries and 2,375 groups/associations.

#### National Shrimp Production Program (NSPP)

The National Shrimp Production Program (NSPP) otherwise known as HIPON Program was created to provide strategies and interventions to increase shrimp production while providing better quality and marketable shrimps.

NSPP consolidated monthly updates of registered and certified shrimp grow-out farms and hatcheries to be uploaded on BFAR's website. As of December 31, 2020, there were 1,721 grow-out farms with productive area of 11,552.08 hectares, 78 hatcheries and 13 larval rearing facilities. There was an increase of 444 farms or 35% on the total number of registered/accredited grow-out farms compared to last year's 1,277 farms.

As of December 2020, nine facilities were added to the roster of registered/certified hatcheries and larval rearing facilities, constituting 11% increase from 82 facilities in 2019.

Under the surveillance and monitoring activities, the total analysis conducted reached 3, 866 which includes shrimp disease pathogen detection tests on WSSV, IHHNV, NHPB, MBV, TSV, IMNV, YHV/GAV, MrNV, PvNV, AHPB & EHP.

### National Seaweed Development Program (NSDP)

Seaweed has been one of the top commodities exported by the Philippines. In spite of this, the Bureau still aims to further increase seaweed production by distributing quality seaweed propagules through the National Seaweed Development Programs and the Regional Seaweed Tissue Culture Laboratories. As of December 31, the Bureau was able to provide 851,934 kgs of seaweed propagules to 4,710 individual beneficiaries and 152 groups or associations. To help achieve this, BFAR maintains seven seaweed tissue culture laboratories nationwide to help ensure the availability of quality seaweed propagules. These laboratories are located in Lucap, Alaminos, Pangasinan (Region I); Guimaras (Region VI); Ubay, Bohol (Region VII); Guiuan, Samar (Region VIII); Zamboanga City (Region IX); Masao, Butuan, Agusan del Norte (Region XIII); and Sorsogon (NSTDC).

From 2017 to present, NSDP has organized and strengthened ten viable seaweed marketing cooperatives that are operational in different seaweed producing municipalities in the country. Seaweed farmers were transformed into Entrepreneurial Cooperatives where they earn more profit by managing their seaweed nurseries as business enterprises and making the operations self-sustaining.

### Operation and Maintenance of Mariculture Parks/Aquaparks

BFAR in partnership with the stakeholders and LGUs, established Mariculture Parks to address major issues such as food security, employment, livelihood generation and poverty reduction in coastal areas. To date a total of 39 Mariculture Parks/Aquaparks are being maintained by the Bureau in strategic locations throughout the country as shown in Table 4.

*Table 4. Number of Mariculture Parks/Aquaparks.*

<b>REGION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF MARICULTURE PARKS/Aquaparks</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
I	4	La Union (2) Ilocos Sur Pangasinan
II	1	Cagayan
III	1	Aurora
IV-A	2	Quezon
MIMAROPA	3	Romblon Palawan Occidental Mindoro
V	7	Sorsogon (3) Albay Camarines Norte Catanduanes Masbate
VII	4	Bohol (3) Negros Oriental
VIII	8	Leyte (3) Samar (2) Northern Samar (2) Biliran
X	2	Misamis Oriental Misamis Occidental
XI	5	Davao del Norte (2)

REGION	NUMBER OF MARICULTURE PARKS/Aquaparks	LOCATION
		Compostela Valley Davao Oriental Davao Occidental
XIII	2	Surigao City Surigao del Sur
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	

### **Capture Fisheries Sub-program**

#### *Distribution of Fishing Gears and Paraphernalia*

Being an advocate of sustainable fisheries, BFAR in coordination with the LGUs, distribute passive and environment-friendly fishing gears/paraphernalia as livelihood assistance to the marginal fisherfolk.

As of December 31, a total of 23,507 environment-friendly fishing gears were distributed to 14,172 individuals and 239 groups/associations. The various fishing gears distributed are composed of the following: 3,821 gillnets; 5,867 hook and lines; 1,008 fish pots; 173 payaos; 1,983 squid jiggers; 195 marine engines; 510 fish traps; 998 multiple handlines; 2,776 tuna handlines; 2,350 crab liftnets; 2,264 crab pots; 100 spear fishing gadgets; 141 life vests; and 1,321 other types of fishing gears.

#### *DA-BFAR F/B Pagbabago Livelihood Program*

The fabrication and distribution of fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) boats support fisherfolk through the replacement of old dilapidated wooden boats or depending upon their needs. These boats are not only environment-friendly, as the use of plastic will reduce cutting of trees that serve as lumber for wooden boats, but are also more durable, sturdier, disaster-resilient and climate-proof (insinkable) thereby ensuring the safety of fishermen at sea.

To help uplift the economic status of the fisherfolk by educating them to become responsible resource users, the Bureau has coupled the provision of livelihood intervention with institutionalized capacity building and trainings on FRP construction through the cash for work scheme known as “Banca ko, gawa ko” and maintenance of FRP boats.

As of December 31 of this year, 846 fiberglass boats were already distributed to 839 individuals and 68 groups. The FB Pagbabago Program has also accomplished other activities such as the providing technical assistance to private sector at the BFAR-NMFDC, MCS Station and regional field offices.

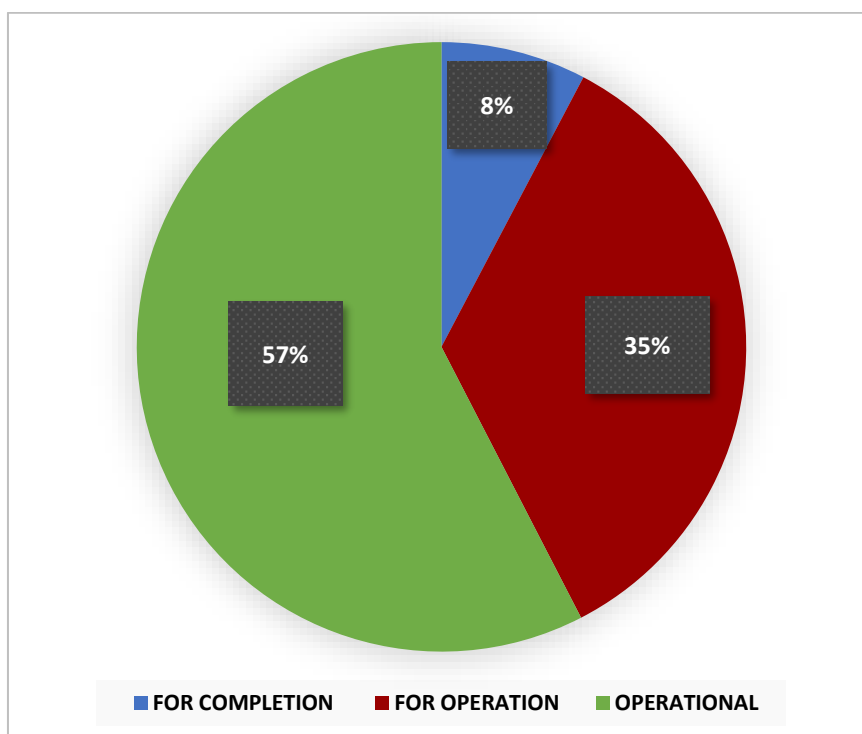
### **Post-harvest Sub-program**

The implementation of the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) restricted the mobility across regions, thus, only 8 fishmarts and 1,242 other post-harvest equipment that benefitted 414 individuals and 191 groups/associations during the period. Moreover, the Bureau maintained and procured 18 refrigerated vans and operates five processing plants located at NIFTDC, Binloc, Dagupan City; Santo Tomas, La Union; Hagonoy, Bulacan; Mercedes, Camarines Norte and Bula, Camarines Sur.

Status of Community Fish Landing Center (CFLC)

The Community Fish Landing Center (CFLC) Project, was developed in collaboration with the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), the Municipal Local Government Unit, and the fisherfolk beneficiaries. The main objectives of the CFLC are to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor fishing communities by providing the coastal communities with a facility that is equipped with fish stalls and chest freezers, weighing scales, solar dryers, smokehouse, processing utensils, among others.

From FY 2015 to 2018, a total of 729 units of CFLC were approved for implementation, funded under the General Appropriations Act (GAA). Figure 1 shows the CFLC Project's Summary of Accomplishments, wherein, 670 units of CFLCs are already constructed of which 418 units (57.7%) are operational, and 252 units (34.8%) are for operationalization; whereas there are 58 units (7.7%) which are for completion. Lastly, budget of 3 out of the 729 CFLCs, one (1) from Region I, 1 from Region 4A, and one (1) from Region 12 were reverted.



*Figure 1. Summary of CFLC Accomplishments*

Among all regions, BARMM shares the most in numbers of CFLC with 91 units or 12.6% of the total number of CFLC in the Philippines. Moreover, Regions 5, 8, 6, and 4b are among the regions with the most numbers of CFLC with 77, 69, 61, and 55 units, respectively (Figure 2). Furthermore, the 418 operational CFLC units as of December are sites utilized for fish landing and trading, training, and meetings; the venue for repair of boats and mending fishing nets; and as a shelter for boats especially during typhoons. Bicol Region, Ilocos Region, and Western Visayas take the lead on this aspect.

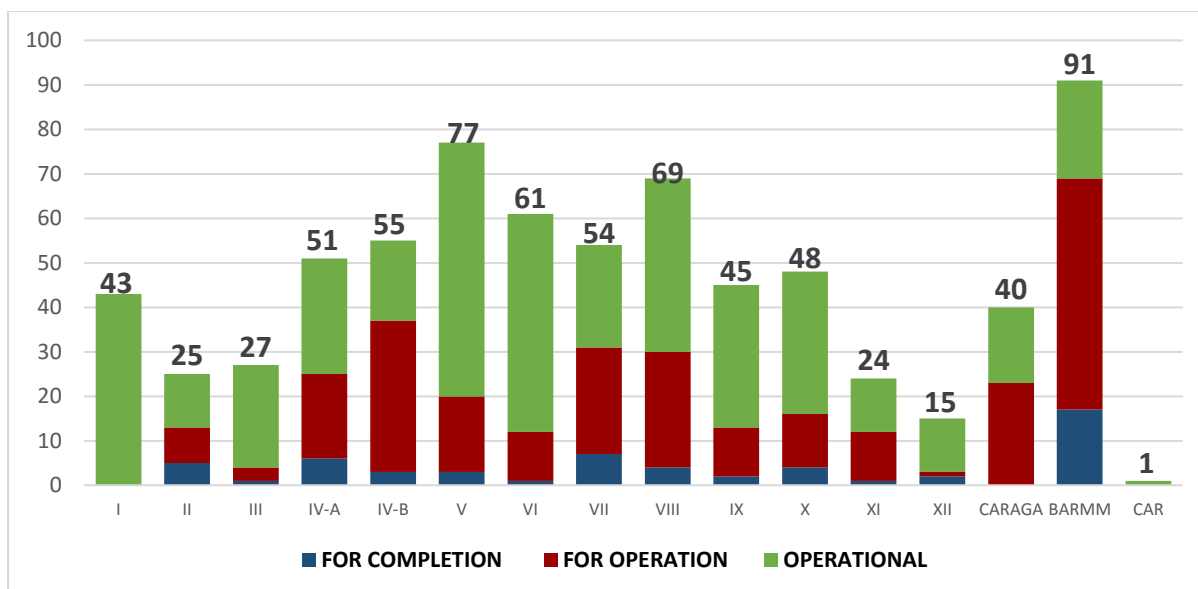


Figure 2. Status of CFLCs per region as of September 2020

With the varying resources and circumstances of each of the communities, CFLC Operation and Management (O&M) Plan is formulated specifically for each site by the LGU-beneficiary in consultation with the fisherfolk. BFAR and NAPC facilitated the formulation of the template for the O&M plan to ensure the smooth and efficient operations of the facilities.

Project implementation was also affected by various challenges, particularly the different levels of Community Quarantine due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, as well as the occurrence of typhoons.

### **Market Development Sub-program**

One of the Bureau's goals is to improve and enhance the quality and value of fish and fishery products for market competitiveness. This can be achieved through provision of linkages between prospective markets and producers through various activities, such as product promotion and market matching.

#### **Marketing Assistance and Participation to Agri-Aqua Fairs and Exhibits**

As part of the implementation of the General Community Quarantine (GCQ), all markets implement various precautionary safety measures to control the spread of COVID-19 such as social distancing, "One Exit, One Entry Policy", suspension of retail trading operations (for markets that have both wholesale and retail operations), clustering schedule of market hours (by barangay), periodic disinfection and sanitation, among others.

During the period, the Bureau has conducted 8,476 market monitoring activities and conducted 326 agri-aqua fair/exhibit, and participated in 569 agri-aqua fairs and exhibit. The Bureau also facilitated 15 investment and conducted 133 market matching activities.

The Bureau, through the Fisheries Industry Development Support Services Division (FIDSSD) was also able to develop the Price Monitoring Program (PMP), which is geared to observe, record and analyze prevailing market prices and other relevant information pertaining to major fishery commodities in all levels of the value chain, including the wholesale trading at the fish port. The information gathered will serve as tools and basis in planning and formulating policies relevant to the food security program.

To assist the producers and fish farmers' produce reach the consumers while ensuring fresh and affordable fish and fishery products, BFAR participated in the Department of Agriculture's initiated KADIWA Activities (i.e. KADIWA ni Ani at Kita, KADIWA on Wheels, KADIWA Mobile Palengke) and organized Seafood KADIWA ni Ani at Kita nationwide together with regional counterparts, LGUs and other fishery stakeholders. KADIWA aims to provide an outlet to agri-fishery products composed of crabs, fresh chilled-bangus and tilapia, smoked fish and bottled products that were sold at affordable and reasonable prices. It seeks to considerably reduce the price of fish by eliminating the market layers. It also allows producers to have better prices of their produce and for the consumers to access cheaper fresh fish. Further, these activities enabled our fishery-based MSMEs to showcase and promote their products.

## **FISHERIES REGULATORY & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

### **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance**

#### *Regulations and Enforcement Activities*

The Bureau continuously conducts law enforcement activities, which include 24/7 border and port control assistance, assistance to PNP mobile checkpoints, seaborne operations of MCS and patrol vessels, among others. BFAR also provide assistance in areas/checkpoints where traders and logistics providers are temporarily held or not allowed passage to ensure unhampered movement of fish and fishery products nationwide.

The Bureau maintains and operates 110 multi-mission vessels, MCS and patrol vessels were deployed in their respective areas with a total of 4,065 field operations conducted from January to December this year.

#### *Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Monitoring*

As part of its goal in ensuring food safety, the Bureau operates ten Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) laboratories nationwide that regularly monitors the occurrence of HABS and issues timely shellfish bulletins. For the period, a total of 6,603 HAB monitoring activities have been conducted.

### **Quality Control and Inspection**

#### *Monitoring and Inspection of Fishery Facilities and Products*

Another measure to help ensure consumer welfare protection, product safety and public health, the Bureau conducts monitoring and inspection of fishery products and facilities. As of December 31, the Bureau conducted 3,231 monitoring and inspection of aquaculture farms and fishery facilities that resulted to 42,624 analyses through 36 laboratories being maintained and operated by BFAR. Also, consistent with the Republic Act 10611 or the "Food Safety Act of 2013", the Bureau established and maintained quality assurance laboratories throughout the country. These laboratories are mandated to provide services on the verification of physical, chemical and microbiological examinations of fish and fishery products for export, import and local consumption. During the period, a total of 5,299 monitoring and inspection of fishery products coupled with 31,095 analyses were conducted.

## **Quarantine Registration and Licensing**

### **Permit Issuance**

The Bureau regularly issues permits, licenses and accreditations to fisheries entities. For the period, a total of 20,371 permits and licenses were issued to commercial fishing vessels, 1,000 for FLA covered areas, 59,125 for other fisheries entities, and 285,476 were issued for fishery products.

In line with this, BFAR conducted a total of 266,200 inspections and monitoring. This is comprised of 6,673 inspection for commercial fishing vessels and gears, 683 for FLA covered areas, 67,954 for other fisheries entities, and 190,890 for fisheries products.

## **Coastal and Inland Fisheries Resource Management**

As part of its goal of ensuring sustainable fisheries, the Bureau assists Local Government Units in terms of managing their coastal and inland fisheries resources. As of December 31, the Bureau assisted 398 LGUs and continuously monitors a total of 349 marine sanctuaries and planted 676,000 mangrove propagules nationwide.

### **Ani at Kita Kamtan Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan (MMK) Program**

The Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, is implementing the “Ani at Kita Kamtan sa Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan (MMK) Program” or simply “Ani at Kita sa MMK” which is a search for outstanding coastal municipalities. It provides substantial incentives for exemplary accomplishments relative to fisheries management in the municipal waters that ultimately result to improved and sustainable fisheries production. The criteria include no illegal fishing, observance of closed fishing season, establishment of marine protected areas, clean coastal waters without domestic and industrial waste and effective mangrove protection and rehabilitation program.

The “Ani at Kita sa MMK” provides means to document best practices and strategies to promote replication and/or adoption among 929 coastal municipalities.

### **2016 National Winners**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Coastal Municipalities</b>	<b>Prize</b>
Grand Winner	Cortes, Surigao del Sur (Region CARAGA)	PhP 20,000,000.00
First Runner-Up	Palompon, Leyte (Region 8)	PhP 8,000,000.00
Second Runner-up	Calatagan Batangas (Region CALABARZON)	PhP 5,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>PhP 33,000,000.00</b>

### **2017 National Winners**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Coastal Municipalities</b>	<b>Prize</b>
Hall of Fame	Cortes, Surigao del Sur (Region CARAGA)	PhP 30,000,000.00
Grand Winner	Laguindingan, Misamis Oriental (Region 10)	PhP 30,000,000.00
First runner-Up	Palompon, Leyte (Region 8)	PhP 18,000,000.00
Second runner-Up	Claveria, Cagayan (Region 2)	PhP 10,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>PhP 88,000,000.00</b>



## 2018 National Winners

Category	Municipalities	Prize
Grand Winner	Macrohon, Southern Leyte (Region 8)	PhP 30,000,000.00
First Runner-Up	Alaminos, Pangasinan (Region 1)	PhP 18,000,000.00
Second Runner-Up	Gigaquit, Surigao del Norte (Region CARAGA)	PhP 10,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>PhP 58,000,000.00</b>

## 2019 National Winners

Category	Municipalities	Prize
Grand Winner	Bacolod, Lanao del Norte (Region 10)	PhP 30,000,000.00
First Runner-Up	Dingalan, Aurora (Region 3)	PhP 18,000,000.00
Second Runner-Up	Lobo, Batangas (Region CALABARZON)	PhP 10,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>PhP 58,000,000.00</b>

### *Balik Sigla sa Ilog at Lawa (BASIL) Project*

The Balik Sigla sa Ilog at Lawa (BASIL) Project 016 is a five-year project (2016-2020) geared towards enhancing inland fisheries towards sustainability. It aims to rehabilitate inland waters, increase production and provide livelihood in the surroundings. Up to December 31, 2020, a total of 216 out of 368 validated inland management areas were rehabilitated. To help rejuvenate and optimize the economic benefits of the country's major inland bodies of water, these areas were stocked with 75,025,868 fingerlings of indigenous fish species which then generated a total of 11,103 metric tons of fish production (Table 5).

*Table 5. Balik Sigla sa Ilog at Lawa (BASIL) Project: Summary of Accomplishments (2016-2020).*

Year	No. Inland Management Areas Validated	No. Inland Management Areas Rehabilitated	No. of Fingerlings Stocked (Indigenous Fishes & Carps Species)	Fish Production (MT)
2016	52	34	212,219	-
2017	74	44	12,170,000	527
2018	87	17	19,550,000	2,690
2019	63	61	24,055,282	2,034
2020	92	60	19,038,367	5,852
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>75,025,868</b>	<b>11,103</b>

*Table 6. Inland Management Areas Validated*

REGION	MANAGEMENT AREA
CAR	Namnama SWIP, Caragasan SWIP, Ambuklao Dam, Balinsuogan Lake, Baay River, Upper Agno River
Region I	Gayamat River, Abra River, Masalip River, Agno River
Region III	Colo Dam, Tubo Dam, Maguindong Dam, Pita Diversion Dam, Masalipit Dam, Camiling River, Maluto SWIP, Angat Dam, Bakaybay Lake, Cavite Dam, Looc Lake, Sapang Bayabas River, South Gumain Dam, Disalet Dam

REGION	MANAGEMENT AREA
Region IVA	Laguna de Bay, Taal Lake, Pandin Lake, Payapa SWIP, Escribano SWIP, Escribano SWIP 2, Libato SWIP, Mamuyao River
Region VI	Camansi SFR, Libertad Reservoir, Taco Lake, Alapasco Dam
Region VII	Ewon Lake, Torng Dam, Cantaub SWIP, Bongbong Dam
Region VIII	Inobangan Creek, Balogo River, Caduyukan River, Campiyak River
Region IX	Lakewood, Zamboanga del Sur, Lamare SWIP
Region X	Daisug River
Region XI	Florida Dam
Region XII	Lake Sabanal, SWIP-Libas, Lake Nungon

## FISHERIES EXTENSION PROGRAM

### Education Support, Education and Training

The Bureau also provides extension support, education and training service to ensure that even fisherfolk in far-flung areas can be reached by the national government. The program covers various fishery technologies on aquaculture, capture fisheries and post-harvest that aims to educate fisherfolk and develop manpower for the fisheries industry as well as strengthen partnerships with the LGUs and other stakeholders. The trainings are focused on the vision of food secure and resilient Philippines with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk.

#### Provision of Training and Technical Assistance

Due to the implementation of Covid-19 protocols, the Bureau was only able to conduct a total of 633 trainings both face-to-face and virtual on aquaculture, municipal, commercial, regulatory and post-harvest technologies with 14,967 individuals and 749 groups from January to December 31 of this year. Aside from trainings, BFAR also provided 55,733 technical assistance (through texts, phone calls, e-mails and other social media accounts) to 54,957 individuals and 1,935 groups composed of fish farmers/fisherfolk, walk-in clienteles from different agencies, stakeholders, LGUs, NGAs, and visitors from different offices.

#### Establishment of Techno-Demo Projects

Technology demonstrations can be considered as effective channels in introducing new fishery technologies to fisherfolk. These techno-demo projects are designed to showcase modern and digital technologies on the culture of seaweed and shellfish, and aquasilvi/mangrove culture, among others. During the period, BFAR was able to establish 1,575 techno-demo projects that benefitted 296 groups/associations, 1,401 individuals and other stakeholders.

For Urban Aquaculture, a total of 356 aquaponics units were distributed that benefitted 186 groups and 31 individuals. Trainings and technical assistance were provided together with these interventions to help improve knowledge and increase level of awareness among urban dwellers on fish farming. With this project, the urban communities are expected to produce their own food and have additional income as well.

#### Conduct of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activities

Apart from technology demonstrations, the Bureau also disseminates information relative to its plans and programs through the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC)

materials, as well as conducting IEC activities. For the period, the Bureau distributed 175,143 and produced 924 IEC materials nationwide.

### Strengthening Partnership with Stakeholders

Partnership with stakeholders is vital in the implementation of BFAR's plans and programs. To ensure this, the Bureau continuously provides assistance to LGUs, including the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC). A total of 238 Municipal/City FARMCs were strengthened through capacity building and 1,529 LGU technicians were assisted nationwide during this period.

### Fisheries Scholarship Program

BFAR through the Fisheries Scholarship Program (FSP), grants full college scholarship to deserving high school graduates. The FSP has two classifications: Fisherfolk Children Educational Grant (FCEG) which is intended for the children of marginalized fisherfolk, and the Fisheries Industry Leader Grant (FILG), which is a merit-based scholarship. Both classifications require the scholars to pursue a four-year BS Fisheries course.

A total of 810 fisherfolk children and 76 industry leaders' scholars are being supported by BFAR.

## **FISHERIES POLICY PROGRAM**

### **Formulation, Recommendation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Policies, Plans and Programs**

Policies are essential tools used by the BFAR Management in making decisions in the utilization, management, development and conservation of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources. For the period, BFAR was able to draft 23 policies, also reviewed 29 policies and submitted 4 policy for approval as listed below:

#### Policy Drafted

1. Manual Of Operation for Mariculture Parks
2. National Mariculture Development Plan and Mariculture Development Plan for Seascape
3. FAO – Rules and Regulations on Coral Conservation, Protection, Propagation, and Farming
4. Administrative Circular allowing the transport of wild caught mangrove crablets and juvenile mangrove crabs that are already in stock prior to the effectivity of FAO 264
5. Rules and Regulations on the Allocation of Volume for Importation under FAO 259
6. Fishers Guidelines on Social Distancing
7. Blue Swimming Crab Management Plan
8. NPOA Capacity Limit
9. FOO Providing for Internal Rules on Implementation of SO 560
10. Establishment of Legislated Hatchery and Aquaculture Facilities
11. Field Guide on the Establishment, Operation and Management of Mariculture Park
12. Special Order providing for the Additional Guidelines in the Allocation of Volume Registered Importers under FAO 259
13. Special Order revoking SO 284
14. Implementing Guidelines on the Establishment of Legislated Hatcheries and other Aquaculture Facilities
15. Implementing Guidelines of Urban Aquaponics
16. IRR on the Establishment of Multi-species Marine and Freshwater Hatcheries
17. Prohibition on the Use of Nutrients in Seaweed Farming

18. Guidelines for Fisheries Scholarship Program for Indigenous Cultural Communities and Indigenous Peoples (FSP-ICCs/IPs)
19. FAO- Rules and Regulations on Invasive Species in the Philippines
20. FOO- TWG on the crafting of Concepts of Operations for the implementation of Virumar
21. FOO TWG on Coral conservation, protection and restoration amending FOO 133
22. National Broodstock development Program
23. Implementing Rules and Regulations on the Establishment, Supervision, Monitoring and Transfer or Withdrawal of Multi-species Marine/Freshwater Hatcheries in the Philippines

Policy Reviews/Studies Conducted

1. FAO – Rules and Regulations on Coral Conservation, Protection, Propagation, and Farming
2. National Fisheries Extension Program
3. Formulation of Policy Regulation of traders and Middlemen in the Domestic Fish Distribution
4. DA-DOH JAO for Veterinary Drugs
5. DA Price Act Enforcement and Adjudication Board
6. Proposed DA Admin Circular on the Imposition of Only 5% Surcharge on FLA Rentals to be Paid or Collected from March to June 2020
7. Draft FAO on the Guidelines for the Establishment of Municipal Catch Documentation and Traceability System for LGU's to Manage Fishery Resources
8. Draft Rules and Regulations Governing the Port Access, Landing and Transshipment of Fish and Fishery Products for Foreign-Flagged Fishing Vessels in the Philippines
9. Draft FAO on the Rules and Regulations on the Implementation of Vessel Monitoring Measures (VMM) and Electronic Reporting System (ERS) For Commercial Philippine Flagged Fishing Vessels Amending FAO 260 Series of 2018
10. Upgrading of Technology Outreach Stations
11. Urban Aquaculture
12. Business Plan on Intensive Polyculture of Milkfish with Mudcrab
13. Updating of the US-List of Foreign Fisheries of the Philippines
14. Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting Workshop in the Formulation of a Policy Regulation of Traders and Middlemen in the Domestic Fish Distribution Channel
15. PCAF Mindanao B Roll-out Resolution no. 23 re: Recommending to DA through BFAR to intensify accreditation of Fishpond/Cages/Pens to ensure sustainable aquaculture production
16. National Broodstock Development Program
17. Harmonization and Accreditation, Certification and Registration in Aquafarms
18. Initial Review of FAO 225 and its guidelines
19. FOO for the TWG for the protection of Manila Bay
20. FAO for the Non-compliance or Nutrients in Seaweed Farming
21. FAO on Port State Measures Agreement
22. FAO No. 257-1 “Fisheries Scholarship Program (FSP) Guidelines”
23. Manual of the Mariculture Park, entitled “Field Guide on the Establishment, Operation and Management of Mariculture Park”
24. Amendment of FAO 258 TCMZ
25. Drafting of Proposed Chain Analysis Review and Updating of Shrimp
26. Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP)
27. Fisheries Administrative Order No. 264, Series of 2020 regulating the Catching, Possession, Transporting, Selling, Trading and Exporting of Mangrove Crablets, Juvenile Mangrove Crabs and Gravid Mangrove Crabs (*Scylla spp.*).
28. Establishment of Seaweed Nursery
29. Amendment of Seaweed Nursery

### Policy Submitted for Approval

1. Allowing the transport of wild caught mangrove crablets and juvenile mangrove crablets (*Scylla spp.*) that are already in stock prior to the effectivity of Fisheries Administrative Circular No. 264, Series of 2020
2. Implementing Guideline on the Establishment of Legislated Hatchery and Aquaculture Facilities
3. Regulations and Implementing Guidelines on Purse Seine Operations in Mati-matihan (High Seas Adjacent to the Philippine Exclusive Economic Zone)
4. Blue Swimming Crab National Management Plan

### **OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

#### Special Areas for Agricultural Development (SAAD)

The BFAR-SAAD provides services on focusing livelihood intervention in freshwater, brackishwater as well as marine water aquaculture.

For 2020 annual accomplishment, the program had a total of 4,481 individuals and 239 group from 48 aquaculture projects established from this year. The projects is mainly composed of village hatcheries, fingerlings and feeds distribution, fish cages and similar intervention. The said livelihood interventions intend to improve production and increase the income of the marginal fisherfolk.

Aside from supply provision and assistance to aquaculture related interventions, the BFAR-SAAD in coordination with the LGUs provided Interventions in Capture Fisheries industry such as the distribution of environment-friendly fishing gears/paraphernalia, collapsible crab pots, and similar interventions. During the whole year of 2020, a total of 1,178 individual beneficiaries and 75 groups received assistance and interventions from 27 capture fisheries related projects from 2020.

BFAR-SAAD also conducted post-harvest interventions to its beneficiaries as another measure to provide a sustainable livelihood on its provinces. Post-harvest projects had a total of . A total of 17 post-harvest interventions were conducted for 2 individual fisherfolk and 56 groups/associations. The interventions are mainly composed of, fish stalls and fish carts, packaging processing machines, ice chests and ice production facilities and other similar projects.

#### BFAR Financial Literacy Program for Fisherfolk

The project aims to improve the economic status of the fisherfolk by developing their financial management capability and help in fisheries sustainability by increasing the financial security of the fisherfolk throughout the year, enabling them to be receptive in decision-making in closed seasons, establishment of MPAs and other management measures. It is a partnership between the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, BDO Foundation Inc., Silliman University and Path Foundation Philippines, Inc.

#### FishCore Project

To improve the country's fishery production and protect the blue economy resources, the Department of Agriculture sought funding from the World Bank to come up with a proposal to address the structural weaknesses in the value chain to improve sustainability and resiliency of fishery resources, increase income of fisherfolk and uplift the socio-economic condition of coastal communities amid the covid19 pandemic, the Bureau's Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Division

carried out the substantive and administrative work in preparation of the proposal such as organizing of meetings, coordination with technical consultants, drafting of relevant documents.

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