



AquaPark – Norad funded project

Planning and management of aquaculture parks for sustainable development of cage farms in the Philippines

SOCIOECONOMIC FRAMEWORK - ADVANTAGES & BENEFITS

UPSTREAM OPPORTUNITIES /ACTIVITIES:

- Feeds Suppliers; Fry / Fingerlings Suppliers
- Development of Fish Hatcheries/Fish Nurseries
- Sellers/Suppliers of Bamboos, Nets, Ropes, Twines , boat makers
- Create employment (support staff)

MARICULTURE
PARK

ADDITIONAL
REVENUE TO LGUs
(permitting,
licensing system)

EFFECTS / DIRECT BENEFITS :

- Create employment opportunities to local communities; Livelihoods
- Incremental change of income for marginal fishing families – as caretakers, harvesters, cage makers, feeders, cage repairers, security guards, net washers, etc.

DOWNSTREAM OPPORTUNITIES/ ACTIVITIES:

- Fish Traders, Fish Vendors
- Fish Processors; Ice Sellers
- Transport rentals
- Marketing channels and locations

PERIPHERAL EFFECTS / INDIRECT BENEFITS:

- Establishments of General Merchandise (sari-sari) Stores; Bakeshops
- Establishments of coffee shops, restaurants, etc.

MARICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM MARINE PARK:

- Generate employment opportunities to trained local people and to those from outside that deliver the required support services to the MPs
- Provide direct benefits to marginal fishing families and community stakeholders (*directly engaged to the MP and those that have availed from government-initiated livelihood projects*)
- **Upstream Activities**: Opportunities to engage fry/fingerlings suppliers & feed suppliers; establishments of fish hatcheries & fish nurseries; purchases of bamboos, fish nets, twines, ropes, plastic floaters, fish tubs, etc.

SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM MARINE PARK: ..cont'd

- **Downstream Activities**: Create eventual livelihoods activities to Fish Processors, Fish Traders, Fish Vendors, Ice Sellers, etc.
- **Peripheral Activities**: Establishments of general merchandise stores, *sari-sari* stores, bakeshops, coffee shops, etc., that create strategic spread of additional income and human welfare;
- Also, create an opportunity to have a community-based efforts for a healthy marine resources and contribute to reverse the declining fishery

POSITIVE EFFECTS / IMPACTS:

- Marginal fishing families in the locality have the opportunities to avail government-sponsored training, capacity building to be engaged with MP activities
- Effects of MP establishments enhanced **Upstream Activities** that also create additional employment to qualified people supporting MPs ongoing activities
- Effects of MP operations create **Downstream Activities** that provide additional livelihoods opportunities and income to local people
- Due to increasing purchase power, new **Peripheral Activities** are also established and provide additional income
- Promotes functional partnerships among LGUs and private investors interested in MPs

POSITIVE EFFECTS / IMPACTS.....continued

- Develop / strengthen local special bodies (LSB's) (*e.g., Executive Management Council, Marine Park TWG, FARMC's , Bantay Dagat [seawatch]Task Force*)
- Promotes functional partnerships among LGUs and private investors interested in MPs
- Develops management partnerships among municipal LGUs, between municipal LGUs & provincial LGU, with community stakeholders, concerned NGA's (DA-BFAR, DENR).... leading to effective and sustainable MP co-management
- Generate revenues to LGUs (*e.g., licensing, permitting, penalties (if any), etc.*)
- Modeling the way for good local governance practices (*e.g., transparency, accountability, participatory, predictability*) – enhances sustainable socioeconomic activities

NEGATIVE EFFECTS / IMPACTS:

- Inadequate baseline data necessary in designating the mariculture zone within the LGUs municipal water
- Ineffective implementation of established carrying capacity of designated area
- Soil run off from uplands that adversely affect coastal marine habitat and water quality
- Non implementation of established MP management guidelines; e.g., proper stocking, feeding practices, maintenance of structures
- Inadequate local policy support, weak monitoring, insufficient documentation
- Displaced poor fishing families not prioritized for capacity building & not engaged in MP activities

**NECESSARY ACTIVITIES TOWARDS
MARICULTURE PARK PLANNING AND
IMPLEMENTATION**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- PROVIDE A USEFUL MEANS TO REPRESENT THE HUMAN COMPONENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS A USEFUL TOOL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AQUACULTURE / MARINE PARKS STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS
- ARE USED TO REPORT AND MEASURE HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND CONDITIONS IN THE COASTAL ZONE, AND TO ASSESS THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF AQUACULTURE / MARINE PARKS EFFORTS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- assess the socioeconomic impacts of aquaculture /mariculture on households of people in operations and those other people living within and around these coastal ecosystems; and
- assess socioeconomic factors influenced the HH income from aquaculture, and/or coastal resource users *e.g., age, skills, type of management practices, options for institutional support & access to livelihood opportunities & eventually into competitive marketing.*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

THE APPROACH

- maximize the use of secondary data, e.g., project reports, studies & statistics, other related documents
- augmented by primary information to be gathered through questionnaires (i) *primary survey* (ii) *key informants interview [KII] approach* & (iii) *focus group discussions [FGD]*
- Such social methodologies would characterize consensual, aggregation of responses capable of rapid qualitative & quantitative feedbacks

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- (*Collection of socioeconomic information*) calls for cross-validating the *secondary* and *primary* data, including actual site visits/observations in identified project site areas
- Collect some relevant information coming from both *historic & current uses* and *resource use issues, conflicts* including *threats* to the marine coastal resources, their current livelihoods and planned development programs/projects

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Assessment methodology...continued

- Determine the responses from selective diverse sampling groups, e.g., current aquaculture operators/locators & other coastal resource user groups (stakeholders), local fishers, local communities
- To reflect consensus the crucial importance of effective & sustainable aquaculture management &
- The need to address the impacts of potential relocation/dislocation of use and user groups

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Recommended Indicators:

- ✓ characteristics of aquaculture, *e.g.*, total no. of jobs, production patterns, carrying capacity of the area (*LGU & BFAR-designated as mariculture mgt. zone*), & initiatives to preserve coastal ecosystems & biodiversity
- ✓ impacts of aquaculture/MP on the broader community

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS**..*continued*
 - ✓ Impacts of aquaculture/MP on its workforce (full-time / part-time)
 - ✓ Impacts of aquaculture/MP to the depressed / underserved communities including indigenous people

THANK YOU