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)

DOWNSTREAM OPPORTUNITIES/ACTIVITIES:
• Fish Traders, Fish Vendors
• Fish Processors; Ice Sellers
• Transport rentals
• Marketing channels and locations

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.

PERIPHERAL EFFECTS / INDIRECT BENEFITS:
• Establishments of General Merchandise (sari-sari) Stores; Bakeshops
• Establishments of coffee shops, restaurants, etc.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE TO LGUs (permitting, licensing system)
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.
• 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
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.
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
(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.
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