

Friend of the Sea Standard

FOS - Wild – Non-Freezer Vessels Sustainable fishing Requirements

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REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
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Introduction

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008, whose aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources incentivising a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea certification program allows assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification program complies with the **"GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)"**. All requirements refer to criteria which conform with the "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

"Management systems

28. Requirement: The fishery is conducted under a management system which is based upon good practice and that ensures the satisfaction of the requirements and criteria described in Paragraph 29. The management system and the fishery operate in compliance with the requirements of local, national and international law and regulations including the requirements of any regional fisheries management organization that manages the fisheries on the "stock under consideration".

28.1 For the "stock under consideration" there are documented management approaches with a well based expectation that management will be successful taking into account uncertainty and imprecision.

28.2 There are objectives, and as necessary, management measures to address pertinent aspects of the ecosystem effects of fishing as per paragraph 31.

29. The following criteria will apply to management systems for any fisheries, but it must be recognized that special consideration needs to be given to small-scale fisheries with respect to the availability of data and with respect to the fact that management systems can differ substantially for different types and scales of fisheries (e.g. small scale through to large scale commercial fisheries).

29.1 Adequate data and/or information are collected, maintained and assessed in accordance with applicable international standards and practices for evaluation of the current state and trends of the stocks⁴ (see below: Methodological aspects). This can include relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified.

29.2 In determining suitable conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available is taken into account by the designated authority, as well as consideration of relevant traditional fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, in order to evaluate the current state of the "stock under consideration"⁵ in relation to, where appropriate, stock specific target and limit reference points.

29.2bis: Taking due account of paragraph 32, for the "stock under consideration" the determination of suitable conservation and management measures should include or take account of:

- Total fishing mortality from all sources is considered in assessing the state of the "stock under consideration", including discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catches and catches in other fisheries.*

- Management targets are consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield (MSY) (or a suitable proxy) on average, or a lesser fishing mortality if that is optimal in the circumstances of the fishery (e.g. multispecies fisheries) or to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.*

- The management system should specify limits or directions in key performance indicators (see 30.2), consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible, and specify the actions to be taken if the limits are approached or the desired directions are not achieved.*

29.3 Similarly, data and information, including relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, are used to identify adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, and timely scientific advice is provided on the likelihood and magnitude of identified impacts (see paragraph 31).

29.4 The designated authorities adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the "stock under consideration" based on the data, information and scientific advice referred to in the preceding bullets.⁷ Short-term considerations should not compromise the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.

29.5 An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the fishery⁸ and compliance is ensured through effective mechanisms for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement (see paragraph 6).

29.6 In accordance with the Code of Conduct Article 7.5, the precautionary approach is being implemented to protect the "stock under consideration" and to preserve the aquatic environment.

Inter alia this will require that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures. Further, relevant uncertainties are being taken into account through a suitable method of risk assessment. Appropriate reference points are determined and remedial actions to be taken if reference points are approached or exceeded are specified.

Stocks under consideration

30. Requirement: The "stock under consideration" is not overfished, and is maintained at a level which promotes the objective of optimal utilization and maintains its availability for present and future generations taking into account that longer term changes in productivity can occur due to natural variability and/or impacts other than fishing. In the event that biomass drops well below such target levels, management measures (Code of Conduct Article 7.6) should allow for restoration within reasonable time frames of the stocks to such levels (see also paragraph 29.2.bis). The following criteria are applicable:

30.1 The "stock under consideration" is not overfished if it is above the associated limit reference point (or its proxy).

30.2 If fishing mortality (or its proxy) is above the associated limit reference point, actions should be taken to decrease the fishing mortality (or its proxy) below that limit reference point.

30.3 The structure and composition of the "stock under consideration" which contribute to its resilience are taken into account.

30.4 In the absence of specific information on the "stock under consideration", generic evidence based on similar stocks can be used for fisheries with low risk to that "stock under consideration". However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the sustainability of intensive fisheries.

Ecosystem considerations

31. Requirement: Adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem should be appropriately assessed and effectively addressed. Much greater scientific uncertainty is to be expected in assessing possible adverse ecosystem impacts of fisheries than in assessing the state of target stocks. This issue can be addressed by taking a "risk assessment/risk management approach". For the purpose of development of ecolabelling schemes, the most probable adverse impacts should be considered, taking into account available scientific information, and traditional, fisher or community knowledge provided that its validity can be objectively verified. Those impacts that are likely to have serious consequences should be addressed. This may take the form of an immediate management response or further analysis of the identified risk. In this context, full recognition should be given to the special circumstances and requirements in developing countries and countries in transition, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, and training and scientific cooperation. The following criteria are to be interpreted in the context of avoiding high risk of severe adverse impacts:

31.1 Non target catches, including discards, of stocks other than the "stock under consideration" are monitored and should not threaten these non-target stocks with serious risk of extinction; if serious risks of extinction arise, effective remedial action should be taken.

31.2 The role of the "stock under consideration" in the foodweb is considered, and if it is a key prey species in the ecosystem, management measures are in place to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.

31.3 There is knowledge of the essential habitats for the "stock under consideration" and potential fishery impacts on them. Impacts on essential habitats and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear involved are avoided, minimized or mitigated (Code of Conduct 7.2.2). In assessing fishery impacts, the full spatial range of the relevant habitat should be considered, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.

31.4 In the absence of specific information on the ecosystem impacts of fishing for the unit of certification, generic evidence based on similar fishery situations can be used for fisheries with low risk of severe adverse impact. However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the adequacy of mitigation measures.

Methodological aspects

Assessing current state and trends in target stocks

32. There are many ways in which state and trends in stocks may be evaluated, that fall short of the highly quantitative and data-demanding approaches to stock assessment that are often used for large scale fisheries in developed countries. Use of less elaborate methods for stock assessment should not preclude fisheries from possible certification for ecolabelling. However it should be noted that, to the extent that the application of such methods results in greater uncertainty about the state of the "stock under consideration", more precautionary approaches to managing fisheries on such resources will be required which may necessitate lower levels of utilization of the resource. There is a variety of management measures commonly used in small scale or low value fisheries that nonetheless can achieve quite adequate levels of protection for stocks in the face of uncertainty about the state of the resource. A past record of good management performance could be considered as supporting evidence of the adequacy of the management measures and the management system."

Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum Substantive Criteria (FAO)

For each of the following criteria whose compliance is verified in the course of the audit, the respective FAO Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

1. Status of stock (30)
2. Ecosystem Impact (31)
3. Selectivity (31)
4. Legal Compliance (28)
5. Management (28, 29)
6. Waste management
7. Energy Management
8. Social Accountability

Each one of these criteria contains essential or important requirements or recommendations.

Essential Requirements. 100% conformity to Essential Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to undertake effective Corrective Actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non-Conformity. The Organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the Certification Body of correction of all major non-conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements. 100% conformity to Important Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to propose effective Corrective Actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the Certification Body within three weeks from the issuing of the Non Conformity. This proposal must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed Corrective Action must be fully implemented within the following twelve months.

Recommendations. Compliance with Recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with Recommendation will be verified during the audit and any deficiency (k day du) will be included in the Audit Report as a Recommendation. The Organisation shall inform the Certification Body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited Organisation will be marked with "N.A."

Description of the Organisation

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the Certification Body in charge of the audit. It must be filled out in English.

a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

TENPOINT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:

TENPOINT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP:

PESCARICH MANUFACTURING CORPORATION/ELVIRA SATO

d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:

Particular	Remarks	Address
Tenpoint Manufacturing Corporation	Main office	Espina Industrial Center, Makar, Labangal, General Santos City
Pescarich Manufacturing Corporation	Owner of Fishing Vessels	Bgy 05, Poblacion, Maydolong, Samar
Pescarich Manufacturing Corporation	Owner of Fishing Vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Espina Industrial Center, Makar, Labangal, General Santos City • Fishport of General Santos City • Saig, Calumpang, General Santos City

d) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:

Name	Designation	Email address
Mr. Tamotsu Sato	Operations Manager	Tamsato65@yahoo.com
Ms. Janel Ansale	QA Supervisor	J_ansale@yahoo.com

f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:

<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (Tonage)</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>
TMC-1	16-028	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	2.9	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	<i>Pescarich Manufacturing Corporation</i>
TMC-2	16-001	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	1.5	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	
TMC-3	16-002	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	1.5	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	
TMC-4	16-003	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	1.5	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	
TMC-5		<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	1.5	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	
TMC-6	16-005					
TMC-7	16-029	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	1.5	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	
TMC-8	16-030	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Hook and Line</i>	1.5	<i>Eastern Samar</i>	
FB ca "PMC-23"	12-0002487	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Tuna Handline</i>	6.67	<i>General Santos City</i>	
FB ca "PMC-25"	12-0002489	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Tuna Handline</i>	3.17	<i>General Santos City</i>	
FB ca "PMC-29"	12-0002493	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Tuna Handline</i>	8.58	<i>General Santos City</i>	
FB ca "PMC-30"	12-0002494	<i>Philippine Flag</i>	<i>Tuna Handline</i>	8.75	<i>General Santos City</i>	

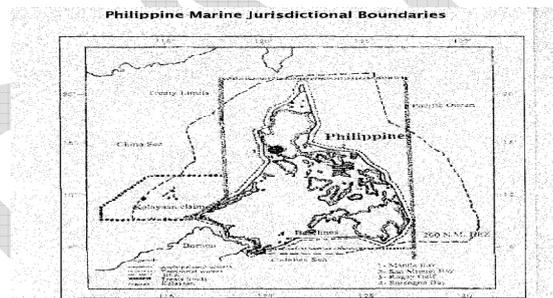
g) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE: (the auditor must list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as sample representing the fleet)

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
Refer to above list		

Note:

- All mentioned fishing vessels were physically present during the audit on February 10, 2016 in Samar and March 18, 2016 at General Santos City and audited the actual vessel and interviewed the assigned captain and few of the crew.
- There is no actual fish unloading in Samar (lean month) and in General Santos for the mentioned vessels as they are scheduled yet for departure on last week of March 2016.
- Actual fish unloading was conducted on F/B Kenzo -4 at Fishport General Santos City also owned by Pescarich Manufacturing Corporation which have the same operation as the mentioned above fishing vessels.

h) FISHING ZONE (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available please include also a map)



i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellowfin Tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>

j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

Particular	Male	Female	Total
2Bod Agency	24	78	102
Rak & Aco -Agency	74	264	338
Nippon -Agency	83	295	378
Direct Hired	34	135	169
Total	215	772	987

k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS

- Earth Island Institute Approved Dolphin Safe valid until Sep 2016
- Environmental Compliance Certificate – ECC amendment 12 0805 -017-6110
- Waste water Discharge Permit No. 15- WDP-G-1263-162 valid until July 28, 2010

Others:

- Sanitary Permit to Operate SP -2015- LR # 008-15 (for renewal)
- Business Permit 004138-0 (for renewal)
- Mechanical permit, Electrical Inspection Certificate

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I) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Tenpoint Manufacturing Corporation is a corporation duly organized under the law of the Philippines with Securities Exchange Commission and under the Foreign Investment Act of 1991 per SEC Certificate No. CS200628055 dated June 1, 2006/

It's primary purpose is to produce, process and preserve fish, seafoods and other marine products for export, and its secondary purpose is to process and preserve fruits and vegetable for exports.

The corporation is 100% Japanese owned Corporation. The Corporation is also registered with the Board of Investments per Certificate of Registration No. XII 2007-124 dated July 17, 2007 as an exporter and producer of processed marine products on a non-pioneer status with 709, 589 kilos per year of production.

The corporation principal business and head office address is located at Espina Industrial Center, Makar Labangal, General Santos City.

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The Friend of the Sea project was introduced (If not the Auditor must provide short description)

The Organisation and the shipowners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products

The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit

The duration of the Audit was agreed

he information included in the Preliminary Information Form has been confirmed: (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)

CERTIFICATION BODY: SGS Philippines, Inc	AUDIT TEAM: Marianne Erasmo	AUDIT START AND END DATE: Samar on February 9-10, 2016 General Santos on March 18-19, 2016
SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR: Marianne Erasmo	NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT: Janel Ansale	AUDIT CODE: BO 101365 Audit Report No. F641001 /PH/C003413

NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor must fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor must provide explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor must write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor must comment and explain the positive or negative answers. YES, NO, N.A. are not enough
- 6) Each relevant document must be added to the final Audit Report in a separate and numbered attachment
- 7) Photographic explanations added to the checklist or attached are appreciated

1 – STOCK STATUS

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. This data concludes that the stock is NOT:				
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential		Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO stock assessment of World Fishery – www.fao.org • The Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission information on fisheries, researches and statistics • ISSF, 2015 Status of the world fisheries for tuna; management of tuna stock and fisheries Nov 2015 update • The Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources • Stock Assessment studies through the National Stock Assessment Program • Release annual fishery data through the Philippine Fisheries Profile

1.1.2	Over-exploited ($F > F_{msy}$)	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Yes	<p>Based on 2014 assessment report, despite increase in fishing mortality, overfishing is not believed to be occurring. (F at approximately 0.72 F_{msy}) though it is noted that recent catches are slightly over the increase revised estimate for maximum sustainable yield (M_{sy}) at 584, 400 T.</p> <p>Ref: ISSF, 2015 Status of the world fisheries for tuna; management of tuna stock and fisheries Nov 2015 update</p> <p>WCPFC 201, Conversion and management measure, http://www.wcpfc.intl/system/files/booklets/31/CMM%20and%20Resolutions.Pdf</p> <p>WCPFC 2015 Scientific Committee eleventh regular session summary of report</p> <p>WCPFC 2014 stock assessment of YF tuna in the Western and Central Pacific</p> <p>WCPFC 2015 Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Tuna Fishery Yearbook</p> <p><i>Note: Pending data from BFAR</i></p>
1.1.3	Over-Fished ($B < B_{msy}$)	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	Both biomass and recruitment have declined gradually over the duration of the fishery, but spawning biomass level were still estimate to be above that which support M_{sy} (SB at approximately 1.24 S_{Bmsy}) so the stock is not considered to be in overfished stock.

The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.

1.2	Requirement 1.1 and sub do not apply to Fisheries or fleets which comply with all other requirements and which are not responsible for stock over-exploitation and do not catch more than 10% in weight of total fish in the stock under consideration.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under audit, same capacity and targeting same stock is not over 10% of total catches from the same stock.	NA	Not applicable
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The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement

2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT

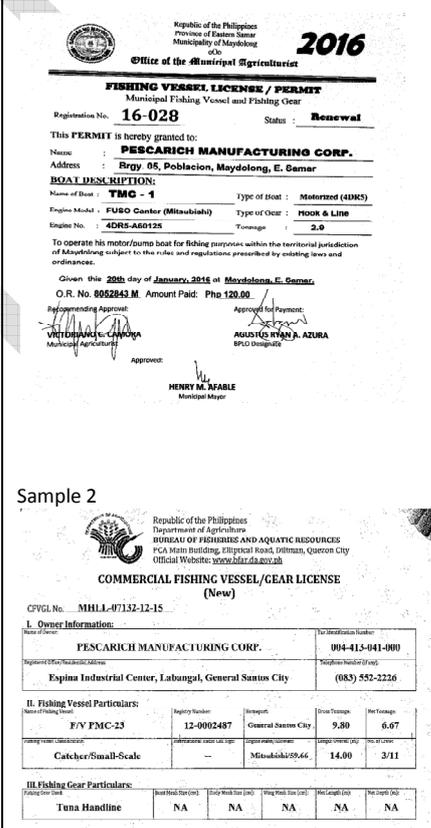
No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
2.1	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.		Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.net	Y	Fishing vessels comply with Fisheries Administrative Order No. 208, Series of 2001 – Conservation of rare, threatened and endangered fishery species. Handline Tuna Fishery respects no fishing on protected areas as per interview with fishfolks and BFAR representative.
<i>The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, must verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities must be produced. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to www.mpaglobal.org).</i>					
2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.		The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	The Pole and Line / Handline Fishing methods are pelagic gears and do not impact the seabed. Impact to the habitat or environment is not significant.
<i>The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.</i>					
2.3	The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs. (Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing managements advices.	Y	Philippine is among the countries which have adopted the FAO code of conduct.
<i>The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.</i>					

3- SELECTIVITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or worse among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to www.redlist.org.</p>	Yes	<p>Reported by catch above is not included in the IUCN Red list of threatened species 2015-4.</p> <p>Included in the fish red list are as follows:</p> <p>Mola Mola Gray Triggerfish Splendid toadfish Kissing Loach Arabian Himri Chain Moray Peppermint Gobby High hat</p> <p>By catch as per interview are Durado, squid and blue marlin, mahi but very minimal.</p>
<p>The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the <i>database of the IUCN red list www.redlist.org</i>. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.</p>					
3.2	The level of discard (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.		Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fishoil production.	Y	<p>By catch are not recorded but as per interview, these are very minimal which includes mahi, blue marlin, snappers, durado etc.</p> <p>During the actual unloading from fishing vessel noted only one piece of blue marlin.</p> <p>Discard in Pole and Line Fisheries, according to FAO (2005) update on discard is on average of 0.4%.</p>
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	NA	Fishing method is hand line and approved gear is hook and line

3.3.2	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices) The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	Fishing method is hand line and type of gear is hook and line.
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4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY

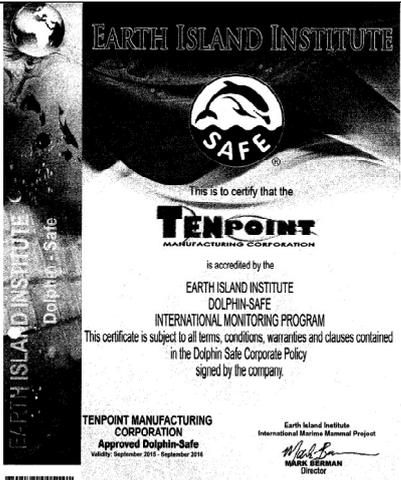
N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	See registration details on Page 7 and below sample. 
4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience (http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm).	Y	All mentioned fishing vessels are Philippine Flag and operates only within the 15 km from the shore for the municipal boats and up to 200 nautical miles for commercial boats. Catching area is within EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)

The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)

The Auditor must verify according to the website <http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm>.

4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF	Y	<p>There is no Philippine Vessel is currently on the IUU list of WCPFC.</p> <p>Current Registries Listed</p> <p>The following 34 countries have been dec committee of ITF seafarers' and dockers'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Antigua and Barbuda ▪ Bahamas ▪ Barbados ▪ Belize ▪ Bermuda (UK) ▪ Bolivia ▪ Burma ▪ Cambodia ▪ Cayman Islands ▪ Comoros ▪ Cyprus ▪ Equatorial Guinea ▪ Faroe Islands (FAS) ▪ French International Ship Register (FIS) ▪ German International Ship Register (GI) ▪ Georgia ▪ Gibraltar (UK) ▪ Honduras ▪ Jamaica ▪ Lebanon ▪ Liberia ▪ Malta ▪ Marshall Islands (USA) ▪ Mauritius ▪ Moldova ▪ Mongolia ▪ Netherlands Antilles ▪ North Korea ▪ Panama ▪ Sao Tome and Principe ▪ St Vincent ▪ Sri Lanka ▪ Tonga ▪ Vanuatu <p>Fishing vessels have valid registration from LGU in case of municipal boats and the following certification for commercial boats issued by Philippine Maritime Industry Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of Philippine Registry and Certificate of Ownership in compliance with Section 10 of RA 9295 and Section 12 of EO No. 125-A • Tonnage Measurement Certificate in compliance with Philippine Merchant Marine Rules and Regulations 1997 and MARINA Circular No. 2007-04 • Fishing Vessel Safety Certificate in compliance with Philippine Merchant Marine Rules and Regulations 1997.
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The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF>

4.4	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsafetuna.org	Y	 <p>The image shows a vertical logo on the left that reads 'EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE Dolphin-Safe'. To the right is a certificate from the Earth Island Institute. The certificate features the 'SAFE' logo and states: 'This is to certify that the TENPOINT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION is accredited by the EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE DOLPHIN-SAFE INTERNATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM. This certificate is subject to all terms, conditions, warranties and clauses contained in the Dolphin Safe Corporate Policy signed by the company.' The certificate is signed by Mark Edelman, Director, and is valid from September 2015 to September 2016.</p>
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The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list www.dolphinsafetuna.org or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report

4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations. Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	Philippine is among the countries which have adopted the FAO code of conduct.
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries's fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	<p>As per interview with Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources there is no TAC yet for Philippine water but there is no reported overfished yet of Tuna in the Philippines.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, MEASURES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAJOR FISHERIES</p> <p>Municipal fisheries</p> <p>Under the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, the municipality/city government shall have jurisdiction over municipal waters and shall be responsible for the management, conservation, protection, utilization and disposition of all fish and fishery/aquatic resources within their respective municipal waters, in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMC). Therefore, the Local Government Units (LGUs) shall enforce all fishery laws, rules and regulations as well as valid fishery ordinances enacted by the municipality/city council. The LGUs shall maintain a registry of municipal fisherfolk, who are fishing in municipal waters for the purpose of determining priorities among them, or limiting entry into the municipal waters and of monitoring fishing activities and/or other related purposes. In addition, the LGU concerned can grant demarcated fishery rights to fishery organizations/cooperative for mariculture operation. Consequently, whenever it is determined by the LGUs and the Department of Agriculture (DA) that a municipal water is overfished based on available data or information or in danger of being overfished, the LGU shall prohibit or limit the fishery activities in the said</p>

					<p>waters.</p> <p>The municipal or city government may through its local chief executive and acting pursuant to an appropriate ordinance can authorize or permit small and medium commercial fishing vessels to operate within the 10.1 to 15 km area from the shoreline in municipal waters provided but the following are met: (a) no commercial fishing in municipal waters with depth less than 7 fathoms; (b) fishing activities utilize methods and gears that are determined to be consistent with national policies; (c) prior consultation, through public hearing; and (d) the applicant vessel as well as ship owner, employer, captain and crew have been certified.</p> <p>The major management and support mechanisms for the municipal waters include the promotion of community-based coastal resource management program to include delineation of the bay for exclusive use of municipal fisherfolk, control of fishing effort in each bay to estimated yields, encouragement of fisherfolk to enforce laws and involve LGUs, NGOs and communities in management and awareness of coastal resources, regulation in specific areas and provision of alternative livelihood projects. In addition, management interventions include the protection of coral reefs and mangrove areas by establishing artificial reefs, replanting of mangroves, establishment of fish sanctuaries, establishment of closed areas and seasons for selected gears, vessels and species.</p> <p>To protect the rights of fisherfolk, especially of the local communities with priority to municipal fisherfolk, in the preferential use of the municipal waters. Such preferential use, shall be based on, but not limited to, Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) or Total Allowable Catch (TAC) on the basis of resources and ecological conditions, and shall be consistent with our commitments under international treaties and agreements;</p>
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal boats does not use logbook. Catch is recorded in the catch report form EU- IUUF Catch Report , FRQD Form No. EU-4 and Raw Materials Receiving Report (for Simplified Catch Certificate) Commercial boats used the Philippines Handline Logsheets
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify	NA	<p>Hand line tuna fishing uses only hook and line.</p> <p>Mesh size applies only to those using nets (ex. Purse Seins) and is covered by regulation under Sec. 89 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 which prohibit the use of nets smaller than which maybe fixed by the Department of Agriculture.</p>

			applicable indicators.		 
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	NA	Same as above.
4.5.5	Minimum size	essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	<p>Most handline / Pole and line tuna fishery target only mature and large tuna ranging from 35.0 kgs and above. Based on the preliminary assessment of handline fishery in General Santos City, the dominant length of yellow fin tuna caught ranges from 91-100 cm and 111-120 cm. Less than 70 cm yellow fin is considered as juvenile.</p> <p>During actual unloading noted small tuna with weight about 8.0 kgs but majority are with weight 20.0 kgs up.</p> 

					
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Yes	<p>No fishing or catching on high seas for hook and line fishing . All mentioned fishing vessels are Philippine Flag and operates only within the 15 km from the shore for the municipal boats and up to 200 nautical miles for commercial boats.</p> <p>Catching area is within EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)</p>
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries fisheries laws available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	<p>The fleet complies with local regulation as to reduction of accidental catches and local government unit is responsible in monitoring compliance of the municipal boats.</p> <p>Commercial boats are monitored by BFAR, the Law enforcement team such as coast guard and MARINA or Maritime Industry Authority .</p> <p>Sustainability awareness is conducted by LGU and BFAR and the organization itself.</p> <p>Noted latest Seminar / Orientation on Commercial Fishing and Vessel / Gear License, Regulatory Requirements and Fisheries and Penalties; Marine Mammals and Conservation and Protection on March 17, 2016.</p> <p>On the part of the organization, they ensure full compliance to relevant local authorities and alignment with EU market.</p> <p>Interviewed crew and operator are also aware of the sustainability program on no catching of juvenile fish, shark and dolphins.</p>

4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	Commercial boats are limited only on municipal waters . Tuna are not found on shallow water thus fishing in protected habitats are minimal. Approved gear which is the hook and line does not affect the seabed.
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators	Y	<p>Fishing vessels used only approved gears which is the hook and line. Noted during actual checking of fishing vessels that they carry only the following: Approved gears Water and food supply Waste bin Supply of ice Fuel</p> <p>According to interviewed captain and BFAR, There is also random checking conducted by coast guard and MARINA to ensure that fishing vessels are consistently follows the regulation.</p> <p>Verified the following as part of the monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role book or evidence of Entrance and clearance by Coast Guard • Certificate of Clearance issued to by BFAR prior vessel departure which addressed checking of fire fighting equipments and life saving devices; quantity of ice, crude oil and gasoline (in Liters) ; Rice, Lubricant oil ; no contraband and explosives; gears; licenses; certificate of Philippine Registration No; Fish Vessel safety certificate; type of fishing vessel, number of onboard crew, departure place, departure and expected arrival time • Master Declaration of Safe Departure issued by Philippine Coast Guard • Crew List and the License/ ID Number

The Auditor must verify, according to national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the Auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website <http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>

5 – MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	<p>The legal policies and regularities related to the management of fishery are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippine code of 1998 provides basis for fishery management framework • Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act of 1997 addresses fisheries development as component of the agricultural center • Local government code of 1991 provided guidelines for local autonomy and decentralization which includes fishery function. • The hand line fishing law of 2007 aims to strengthen the rules and regulations governing hand line fishing and ensure the safety and seaworthiness of handline fishing vessel. <p>The administrative structure / framework at the national level established for the fishery are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFAR under the Department of Agriculture which is the main government institution that manages fisheries at the national level. • National FARMC- Fisheries and Agriculture Resource Management Council
The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.					
5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Philippine is among the countries which have adopted the FAO code of conduct.</p> <p>IRR of RA 10654 .</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture has signed the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of amended Philippine Fisheries Code, which reinforces the safeguarding the country's seas from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities (IUU)</p> <p>The IRR on the amended Fisheries Code also provides on the use of active gears such as purse sein, locally known as " pangulong" and ring net or " taksay" by small scale and medium scale commercial fishing vessels who may allowed to operate in 10.1 to 15 km off the shoreline subject to certain condition prescribed by law.</p>
The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.					

5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources is the lead agency for monitoring surveillance control and enforcement. BFAR has an observer program which train observer for boarding commercial fishing vessels. Small handline tuna fishing are monitored in their designated landing areas either by NSAP personnel , BAS or LGU. BFAR has also a VMS –Vessel monitoring system which operates on a limited scale. Bureau of Agriculture Statistics (BAS) is responsible for fisheries data collection; compilation; analysis and dissemination for all capture fisheries (machine, inland, municipal and commercial). Military organization (Navy and Airforce); Philippine Coast uard, Maritime Police and LGU enforcement personnel provide support for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities whenever possible in coastal or offshore enforcement.
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The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.

5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	Total catch of hand line and pole line is recorded through hand line log sheet and / or during landing at fish port or landing sites. Facility internal record of receiving report was also used .
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Recording and reporting for discard is the same as with by catch which are recorded at fish ports or landing areas by boat owners.

The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.

5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Accidental by catch of endangered species in pole and line / handline tuna fishing is very minimal since gear is highly selected.
5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Based on interviewed fisher folks, they target only the yellow fin tuna to maximize the trip. They are aware of the species that needs to be protected such as dolphin, marine mammals, and turtles.
5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures which guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	Pole and Line / hand line fishing is considered low impact gears on the environment which means it has no significant impact therefore the possibility of ghost fishing when gear is lost is very minimal.

The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.

5.9	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	Philippine is among the countries which adopted the FAO code of Conduct for responsible fishing. The Philippines is a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and is thereby obliged to uphold conservation and management measures developed by the commission including CMM 2008-01 on the conservation and management of big eye and yellowfin through its lead agency which is Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
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The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.

6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	YN	Comments
6.1	The fishing company recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	N	<p>Fish is directly placed on the fish hold with ice as refrigerant and not use any packaging/ re-usable packaging.</p> <p>Fish hold with ice.</p> 
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter)	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>It is part of the checking of coast guard on any dispersion of waste in the sea.</p> <p>Verified during vessel checking that each vessel is provided with waste bin (drum).</p> <p>Based on interview with crew and captain, waste dispersed on water are bio degradable and can be consumed by fish such as food waste and they keep the non- biodegradable waste and dump upon arrival on designated unloading area.</p>

6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Used hook and line gear only. Verified the following as part of the monitoring:</p> <p>Certificate of Clearance issued to by BFAR prior vessel de departure which addressed checking of fire fighting equipments and life saving devices; quantity of ice, oil and gasoline (in Liters) ; Rice, Lubricant oil ; no contraband and explosives; gears; licenses; certificate of Philippine Registration No; Fish Vessel safety certificate; type of fishing vessel, number of onboard crew, departure place, departure and expected arrival time.</p>
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Small fishing vessels (Municipal) and commercial boats used only ice as refrigerant which was further confirmed during audit.</p> <p>BFAR monitor prior on boarding that quantity of ice loaded which is used as refrigerant.</p>

The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.

7- ENERGY MANAGEMENT

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The at least yearly frequency of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following parameters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not) 2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport) 	Y	<p>It is part of checking prior issuance of certificate of clearance the loaded crude oil and gasoline per trip per fishing vessels.</p> <p>The organization just started actual fuel consumption monitoring last 2015.</p> <p>Plant energy consumption monitoring include and addressed the Self monitoring report submitted to DENR Generator consumption for fuel and oil Light and power Water expenses</p>
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	<p>There is no evidence that the organization calculate carbon footprint per product unit.</p> <p>The facility must calculate carbon footprint per product unit of product.</p> <p>It can be calculated for a product and process to understand the impact on the earth climate.</p>

The Auditor must request copies of the registers.

8- SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:				
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facility has child labor policy which extend to their fishing vessel. There is no evidence of employment of young / child labor on deployed fishing vessel and confirmed by service crew and captain. This is a legal requirement and prohibited because of the nature of the job. This is addressed on the registration of fisher folks where registered fish workers are provided with identification. Requirement includes the copy of birth certificate to ensure no employment of young and child workers.  <p>Note: Municipal fisher folks are not issued yet with ID because ID is still ongoing but they ensure that all are registered fish folks because Coast Guard is very strict on checking and have corresponding penalty if not comply with the requirement.</p>

8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	<p>Industry practice for fishing vessel is the sharing. The income of the fisher folks depends on the total catch.</p> <p>The higher the catch the higher the income which is much higher than the minimum wage but if not season earning is not that much.</p> <p>See addendum report for BFAR report.</p>
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		N	<p>There is no evidence that first aid kit on the fishing vessels and on the checking of BFAR. According to interviewed fisher folks, they just bring basic medicine like paracetamol but at their own expenses.</p> <p>It is recommended to have complete first aid kit in the fishing vessel.</p> <p>Long term plan as part of the Boar Registration is that individual fisher folks must be provided with health care and insurance.</p>
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	<p>It is part of the coast guard and BFAR monitoring that each vessels have adequate fire fighting equipments and life saving devices which was evident during the audit. These include the Life Rafts, ring lifebuoy, Life vest, anchor and cables. Commercial boats are also equipped with radio.</p>  

8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		<p>N</p> <p>The facility is not certificated yet with SA 8000. It is recommended that the organization must certified with SA 8000 to fully addressed the following requirement and extend to fishing vessels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labor • Forced labor • Discrimination • Disciplinary practices • Working hours • Compensation • Health and Safety • Freedom of Association • Environment • Ethics • Sub Contracting • Monitoring and compliance
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The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.

DRAFT

CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements

The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements

MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

Not applicable

MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (corrective plan to be produced within 3 weeks and correction within 1 year)

There is no evidence that first aid kit on the fishing vessels and on the checking of BFAR. According to interviewed fisher folks, they just bring basic medicine like paracetamol but at their own expenses.

It is recommended to have complete first aid kit in the fishing vessel.

RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)

List recommendation

1. There is no evidence that the organization calculate carbon footprint per product unit.
2. The facility is not certificated yet with SA 8000. It is recommended that the organization must certified with SA 8000 to fully addressed the following requirement and extend to fishing vessels.
 - Child labor
 - Forced labor
 - Discrimination
 - Disciplinary practices
 - Working hours
 - Compensation
 - Health and Safety
 - Freedom of Association
 - Environment
 - Ethics
 - Sub Contracting
 - Monitoring and compliance

ADDENDUM

TEMPLATE

B. MARINE SANCTUARIES ESTABLISHED

Site (Municipality/ City)	MPA /SPZ	MPA Area	Status		
Name of Reef	Legal Basis	Habitat type/s (has)	Coral Cover		
Glan	Batulaki MPA	Mun. Ordinance 2000-02	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	50.640 Fair	
	Pangyan MPA	Mun. Ordinance 2000-02	Corals	70.410 Fair	
	Baliton Marine Sanctuary	Barngay Ordinance	Corals Seagrass	11.950 Fair	
	La Paz Adopt-a-Reef Baliton, Glan	Memorandum of Agreement	Corals Seagrass	18.000 Good	
	Isla Jardin MPA	Mun. Special Ordinance No. 19-008	Corals Seagrass	58.670 Excellent	
	Binuni Marine Sanctuary	Mun. Ordinance 2000-02 and Mun. Special Ordinance No. 19-008	Corals Seagrass	15.664 Good	
	Glan Padidu Marine Sanctuary	Mun. Ordinance 2000-02	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	10.855 Fair	
	Lago Marine Sanctuary	Brgy. Ordinance 2014-001	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	25.687 Good	
	Cabug Marine MPA	Mun. Ordinance 2000-02	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	22.578 Fair	
	Lantaw /Belmar Adopt Reef MPA	Adopt- a-Reef Program	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	2.590 Fair	
	Subtotal			287.044	
	Malapatan	Pananggalon Marine Sanctuary	Mun. Ordinance No.08 series of 2006	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	74.070 Excellent
		Lun Padido	Mun. Ordinance No.08 series of 2006	Corals Seagrass	20.000 Fair
		Malapatan Fish Sanctuary (Lot Marine Sanctuary)	Mun. Ordinance No. 08 series of 2006	Corals	20.000 Good
		Kawas Marine Sanctuary	Mun. Ordinance 1999-08	Corals Seagrass Mangroves	29.000 Good
Subtotal			29.000		
Alabel	Bula MPA	Brgy. Ordinance No. 02-2012	Corals	41.668 Good	

Site (Municipality/ City)	MPA /SPZ	MPA Area	Status
		Seagrass	
		Mangroves	
	Maharlika Marine Sanctuary	Corals	Good
		4.417	
		Seagrass	
	Bawing SPZ	Corals	Good
		6.681	
		Seagrass	
		Mangroves	
		Subtotal	52.766
	Kamanga Marine Eco-Tourism	Corals	Good
	Park and Sanctuary	44.000	
		Series of 2006	
Maasim	Colon Marine Sanctuary	Corals	Fair
		30.680	
		Seagrass	
		Subtotal	74.680
	Lumuyon Reef	Corals	Good
	Tuka Marine Sanctuary	2.284	
		Corals	Good
		Mun.Res. 00-003	
Kiamba		Seagrass	
		73.317	
		Mangroves	
	Tambilil	Corals	Good
		29.034	
		Subtotal	104.635
	Mabay MPA	Corals	Good
		13.717	
		Seagrass	
		Mangroves	
Maitum	Pinol Marine Sanctuary	Corals	Fair
		11.534	
		Seagrass	
		Subtotal	25.251
Total Area (has)		Total Area (Has)	687.446

Region-12 Handline (2015) Data

Fishing Ground	Scientific Name	Raised Catch(MT)
Indonesia	Thunnus albacares	865.82
	Makaira mazara	139.10
	Thunnus obesus	109.05
	Thunnus alalunga	20.47
	Makaira indica	8.27
	Istiophorus platypterus	7.15
	Xiphias gladius	1.93
	Lutjanus guttatus	0.86
Indonesia Total		1,152.64
International Water	Thunnus obesus	3.74
	Thunnus albacares	3.69
International Water Total		7.43
Mati	Thunnus albacares	676.46
	Makaira mazara	71.27
	Thunnus obesus	70.10
	Thunnus alalunga	16.33
	Istiophorus platypterus	2.88
	Xiphias gladius	0.67
	Makaira indica	0.48
	Gymnosarda unicolor	0.24
Mati Total		838.43
Moro Gulf	Thunnus albacares	2,527.42
	Makaira mazara	283.24
	Thunnus obesus	108.10
	Istiophorus platypterus	29.40
	Xiphias gladius	9.92
	Makaira indica	7.48
	Lutjanus guttatus	1.75
	Thunnus alalunga	0.44
	Scomberomorus commerson	0.07

Moro Gulf Total		2,967.82
Palawan	Thunnus albacares	232.13
	Thunnus obesus	8.81
	Xiphias gladius	3.73
	Makaira mazara	1.53
	Istiophorus platypterus	0.33
	Makaira indica	0.16
Palawan Total		246.68
Tawi-tawi	Thunnus albacares	69.02
	Thunnus obesus	14.00
	Makaira mazara	2.02
	Xiphias gladius	0.56
Tawi-tawi Total		85.60
Zamboanga	Thunnus albacares	244.54
	Thunnus obesus	40.42
	Xiphias gladius	4.34
	Makaira mazara	2.47
	Istiophorus platypterus	0.90
	Thunnus alalunga	0.24
Zamboanga Total		292.92
Grand Total		5,591.53



Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

BRIEFER

TARGET

The fisheries sector is one of the major pillars of food production and a cheap source of animal protein. In 2012, the sector generated 4.86 million metric tons of fish and other aquatic products valued at 237.7 billion pesos. This represents 15.5 percent of the total agricultural output during that year.

Ironically, despite this important contribution, poverty continues to plague the sector. In the 2014 update on poverty incidence, the National Statistics Coordinating Board revealed that for 2012, the fishermen exhibited the highest incidence at 39.2 percent among the country's nine basic sectors. At present, it estimated that some 1.7 million fisherfolk derive their livelihoods, directly or indirectly from the fisheries sector, majority of which belongs to the municipal fisheries sub-sector.

Interestingly, although the report pointed to fishermen at the top of the poverty list; the rate of decrease in poverty in this sector from year 2009 to 2012 is also the highest among the nine basic sectors at 2.1 percent. While the present government through the DA-BFAR has the reason to attribute this significant decrease to current policy measures that shifted from production-centered to the one that is managed and value-based fisheries production which take into account the carrying capacity of the resources, the effort on poverty alleviation is a challenge that the government actively takes on.

Sector	2009			2012			2014			Poverty Reduction (%)
	Poverty Incidence (%)	Population (Million)	Value (Billion ₱)	Poverty Incidence (%)	Population (Million)	Value (Billion ₱)	Poverty Incidence (%)	Population (Million)	Value (Billion ₱)	
Philippines	20.6	92.7	22.0	20.0	97.1	23.0	23.2	100.0	23.0	
Agriculture	22.1	24.3	30.4	22.2	24.1	28.4	21.0	23.9	20.3	
Industry and construction	20.0	28.1	33.1	20.0	28.2	33.0	20.0	27.3	26.7	
Services	22.0	22.2	28.0	22.7	24.8	28.7	22.0	24.0	22.7	
High and middle income	21.1	20.0	22.0	21.0	20.7	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Low and lower middle income	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Basic economy	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Subsistence	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Living in urban areas	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	

WHAT IS THE TARGET PROGRAM ALL ABOUT?

TARGETED ACTIONS TO REDUCE POVERTY AND GENERATE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN THE FISHERY SECTOR PROGRAM

The program is a concrete step of the government in realizing the "inclusive growth" and "poverty alleviation" agenda of the Aquino administration, particularly in the fishery sector. Equipped with the necessary metrics and registries, it will deliver **targeted actions** or interventions in an effort to **improve the livelihood of the identified fisherfolk population and eventually lessen the incidence of poverty**. It aims to bridge the disparity between the growing contribution of the fisheries industry to the Philippine economy and the thriving poverty in fishing communities. In doing so, it will likewise address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF), one of its root causes which severely jeopardizes the livelihood of the municipal fisherfolk. This will be done through enhanced fishery law enforcement and strengthened regulatory activities. Finally, it will help catalyze economic transformation through managed and value-based fisheries production with increased participation of small-scale fisherfolk throughout the entire value chain.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM?

The program is designed to reduce poverty in targeted fishing communities through the provision of comprehensive livelihood packages, including training and skills development as well as in resource management and protection. The program specifically aims to:

1. Reduce poverty incidence by about 4 per cent during its initial implementation in the poorest fishing communities as determined from cross-matching of databases between the BFAR's FishR and that of the DSWD's National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction.
2. Provide the necessary livelihood interventions across the value chain of specific commodities to targeted 33,206 fisherfolk from an initial 100 coastal communities.
3. Link with institutions and other government agencies, including the LGUs, to institutionalize the program.

WHO IS GOING TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM?

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Department of Agriculture, in keeping with its mandates and using the available resources will take the lead in the implementation of the TARGET program. It will closely coordinate however with the local government units (LGUs) and other concerned government and non-government agencies in the course of implementing the program.

WHO WILL BE SPECIFICALLY COVERED BY THE PROGRAM?

Initially, the TARGET program during its first year of implementation will cover 20% or 33,206 of the 166, 000 fisherfolk whose names appear both on the DA-BFAR's FishR and that of the DSWD's National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction. With 1.8 million estimated total number of fisherfolk in the country, the impact of targeted actions or interventions to 33,206 fisherfolk would mean 4% reduction from poverty incidence rate of 39.2% among the fisherfolk sector.

WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM?

Generally, the TARGET program focuses on the following components:

Livelihood
Resource Enhancement
Resource Management and Protection
Post-Harvest and Marketing Support

.....PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The program however will be implemented using a comprehensive development framework that is dovetailed to the current situations arising in targeted fishing communities. This approach shall be grounded on (1) ensuring sustainability by maintaining the carrying-capacity of the fisheries resources; (2) improving productivity through appropriate and environment-friendly technologies; (3) optimizing product utilization to enhance product value; (4) instituting autonomy and sufficiency in all aspects of production operations and (5) assuring equal distribution of economic benefits within the primary production sector.

The provision of livelihood interventions, including training, shall be systematically phased and shall take into account the completion of the value chain loop for major commodities in target areas. Interventions shall include, among others, the following:

1. Installation of payao a fish aggregating device, when appropriate
2. Provision of aquaculture inputs and other farm implements for fish/seaweeds farming, mussel/oyster and other shellfish farming, aquaculture and fish cage culture, whichever is appropriate.
3. Provision of fishing boat, motor engine and appropriate fishing gears.

WHAT ARE THE PROGRAM'S DEVELOPMENT PHASES?

Depending on the status of interventions provided in target municipalities, the following phases of development shall be observed:



Phase 1 – Fishing Community and Resource Profiling

More detailed information on the targeted fishing community and the profile of the resources can be sourced from the region, in addition to the database of registered fisherfolk and previous interventions provided by the BFAR.

Phase 2 – Social Preparation

The National Anti-Poverty Commission, Cooperative Development Authority and other government and non-government organizations shall be tapped to provide support and/or technical assistance in empowering fisherfolk in targeted municipalities.

Phase 3 – Establishment of Livelihoods

Following the profiling and social preparations, appropriate livelihood trainings shall be undertaken by the BFAR in target communities. Farm inputs, in terms of fingerlings, seedlings, mussel and oyster spats shall be provided, including farm implements for seaweeds culture, fish and shellfish culture, and post-harvest equipment to jump-start production.

Phase 4 – Improving Productivity

This phase shall include the establishment of Fish Landing Centers, installation of payao and establishment of mariculture parks when appropriate. Second level of training for marketing and product promotion shall also be pursued.

Phase 5 – Enhancing Product Value

Having sustained production through appropriate capture/farming and resource management measures, the processing operations can further be leveled up through the provision of ice plant/cold storage or processing plant.