



Republic of the Philippines  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
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**Report on the Results of the Fisheries Compliance Audit (FishCA) for C.Y. 2020**  
**Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2021-051**

As of November 2021

**Background**

The DILG issued Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2018-59 entitled “Policies and Guidelines on the Regulation and Monitoring of Fishery Activities in Municipal Waters” to ensure that local government units (LGUs) play an active role in the management of water resources within their areas of jurisdiction, and to hold them accountable in the exercise of such powers and functions.

To reinforce the responsibilities of LGUs and to monitor compliance to MC 2018-59 and to Republic Act (R.A.) No. 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, as amended by R.A. No. 10654, the Department issued MC No. 2018-147, creating the Fisheries Compliance Audit. MC No. 2021-51 was issued in April to recalibrate the indicators which now focuses on the functions of LGUS in improving institutional aspects in the management of municipal waters.

**Legal Basis**

- Republic Act No. 8550 or the “Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998” as amended by R.A. No. 10654
- Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991
- DILG MC No. 2018-59: Policies and Guidelines on the Regulation and Monitoring of Fishery Activities in Municipal Waters
- DILG MC No. 2018-147: Guidelines on the implementation of the Fisheries Compliance Audit (FishCA)
- DILG MC No. 2020-121: Directing all Local Government Units (LGUs) to Participate and Support the DA-BFAR Roll-out, Pursuant to DA FAO No. 263 S. 2019, on the Establishment of Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs)
- DILG MC No. 2021-051: Reiteration and Amendment of Provisions of DILG MC No. 2018-147: Guidelines on the Implementation of the FishCA

**Monitoring of Implementation**

Per Section 5.2.1 of MC No. 2018-147, and Section 4.2.1 of MC No. 2021-051, the DILG Regional Offices (RO) shall coordinate with respective LGUs in the implementation and monitoring of their overall compliance to the Audit. The DILG RO must ensure that all covered LGUs accomplish the data capture form (DCF) and submit the consolidated results to the DILG Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) on the prescribed deadline. Below is the summary of submissions per region from the year 2018 to 2020.

Table 1. Summary of FishCA submissions from 2018 to 2020.

Region	Total No. of LGUs	No. of Respondent LGUs					
		2018		2019		2020	
		No. of LGUs	%	No. of LGUs	%	No. of LGUs	%
I	60	54	90%	54	90%	60	100.00

II	30	23	77%	30	100%	30	100.00
III	39	27	69%	39	100%	39	100.00
IV-A	69	57	83%	47	68%	69	100.00
IV-B	73	61	84%	73	100%	73	100.00
V	89	29	33%	32	36%	89	100.00
VI	83	73	88%	35	42%	83	100.00
VII	109	28	26%	87	80%	109	100.00
VIII	123	117	95%	107	87%	123	100.00
IX	47	46	98%	13	28%	47	100.00
X	55	54	98%	40	73%	0	0.00
XI	30	22	73%	28	93%	30	100.00
XII	10	8	80%	9	90%	10	100.00
CARAGA	52	0	0%	52	100%	52	100.00
BARMM	73	0	0%	0	0%	73	100.00
NCR	5	5	100%	5	100%	5	100.00
Total	947	604	64%	651	69%	892	94.19%

Almost all LGUs have submitted their data, except for Region X. The percentage of LGUs that submitted their forms significantly increased in 2020. The following sections present and discuss the results of the 2020 FishCA audit report. A comparative analysis using the 2019 data was made for some of the indicators. A baseline of 947 was used to represent the total number of coastal LGUs in the country.

Per LGU results of the audit may be accessed through the link: <http://tinyurl.com/revisedfishca>

### Municipal/ City Fisheries Ordinance

Pursuant to Section 16 of R.A. No. 10654, the LGUs, in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC), shall enact appropriate ordinances for the management of municipal waters. Rule 16.1 of the IRR provides the definition of the basic Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO), to read:

*“Rule 16.1. Basic Municipal Fisheries Ordinance. – The municipal/city government shall, in consultation with the FARMCs and stakeholders, enact a basic Municipal Fisheries Ordinance (MFO), that at the minimum, delineates the boundaries of the municipal waters, and provides the rules and regulations on licensing and permits for other fisheries activities, including the number of licenses and permits that may be issued, in accordance with HCR and reference points that may be adopted for the municipal waters.”*

Compliance to the provision means that the LGU has an approved MFO. The compliance of LGUs increased for 15.52%, from 537 in 2019 to 684 for 2020. Regions IV-B, V, and VI garnered the highest percentage of compliance at 93%. However, the number of LGUs without fisheries ordinance remain significantly high at 78 LGUs from 93 in the previous year. Based on the forms, these LGUs are at varying stages in the drafting of their ordinances (either with draft policy, or in the draft is in the process of review by the Sangguniang Bayan (SB)).

Table 2. Municipal/city fisheries ordinance

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	52	2	0	6	86.67
II	30	30	21	8	1	0	70.00
III	39	39	29	9	0	1	74.36

IV-A	69	69	37	5	0	27	53.62
IV-B	73	73	68	5	0	0	93.15
V	89	89	83	6	0	0	93.26
VI	83	83	78	3	0	2	93.98
VII	109	109	98	5	0	6	89.91
VIII	123	123	107	4	2	10	86.99
IX	47	47	9	4	0	34	19.15
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	27	2	0	1	90.00
XII	10	10	8	2	0	0	80.00
CARAGA	52	52	43	4	0	5	82.69
BARMM	73	73	21	17	0	35	28.77
NCR	5	5	3	2	0	0	60.00
TOTAL	947	892	684	78	3	182	76.68

### Water Delineation

Pursuant to Rule 16.1 of R.A No. 10654, and DA-DAO 01 Series of 2004, the municipal/city government shall delineate the boundaries of its municipal waters through the issuance of an ordinance. The ordinance shall contain the certified coastal terminal points. Under Section 157 (formerly Section 123) of the Code, the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) oversees the designation and charting of navigational lanes in fishery areas and delineation of municipal waters.

The number of LGUs with delineated municipal waters increased for 9.50%, from 332 in 2019 to 422 for 2020.

Table 3. Municipal water delineation.

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	26	26	2	6	43.33
II	30	30	6	23	1	0	20.00
III	39	39	18	19	1	1	46.15
IV-A	69	69	14	25	0	30	20.29
IV-B	73	73	47	25	1	0	64.38
V	89	89	68	20	0	1	76.40
VI	83	83	58	22	0	3	69.88
VII	109	109	65	36	0	8	59.63
VIII	123	123	46	64	3	10	37.40
IX	47	47	4	8	0	35	8.51
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	16	13	0	1	53.33
XII	10	10	1	9	0	0	10.00
CARAGA	52	52	35	11	0	6	67.31
BARMM	73	73	15	21	2	35	20.55
NCR	5	5	2	3	0	0	60.00
TOTAL	947	892	422	324	10	191	47.31

LGUs Allowing Entry of Commercial Fishing Vessels

In accordance with Section 18 of R.A. No. 10654, LGUs may allow small and medium commercial fishing vessels (CFV) to fish within 10.1-15 kilometers of their municipal waters under the following conditions: 1) the area is deeper than 7 fathoms as certified by NAMRIA; 2) no illegal fishing gears are used, 3) M/C FARMCS have been duly consulted, and 4) vessel, shipowner, employer, captain, and crew have certification of non-violation of fisheries and environmental laws. No permit shall be granted for fishing in bays as determined by DA-BFAR to be in an environmentally critical condition and during closed season.

For 2020, 118 LGUs (12.46%) is allowing entry of commercial fishing vessel in their municipal waters. Region IV-B recorded the greatest number of LGUs allowing CFV operation at 26 followed by Region VI and VII at 23 and 19, respectively. The present data is only 2.11% lower than recorded in the previous year which was at 138 LGUs.

Table 4. Allow entry of commercial fishing vessel.

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of LGU allowing entry	No. of LGUs not allowing entry	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	5	46	3	6	8.33
II	30	30	4	23	3	0	13.33
III	39	39	6	30	2	1	15.38
IV-A	69	69	5	37	0	27	7.25
IV-B	73	73	26	45	2	0	35.62
V	89	89	5	83	1	0	5.62
VI	83	83	23	58	0	2	27.71
VII	109	109	19	83	1	6	17.43
VIII	123	123	11	96	6	10	8.94
IX	47	47	2	10	1	34	4.26
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	5	22	2	1	16.67
XII	10	10	0	10	0	0	0.00
CARAGA	52	52	2	44	1	5	3.85
BARMM	73	73	4	30	4	35	5.48
NCR	5	5	1	4	0	0	20.00
TOTAL	947	892	118	621	26	182	8.33

Existence of Ordinance on Allowing CFV

In relation to allowing CVF operation in municipal waters, this indicator assesses whether the LGUs that have declared to allow entry of CFV have supporting ordinances that will regulate and guide the implementation/ operation. 174 LGUs (18.37%) passed an ordinance, which the DILG is currently looking into, considering that only 118 LGUs declared to allow entry of CFVs. Almost all Regions (Regions I, II, IV-A, IV-B, VI, VIII, IX, XI, XII, BARMM) registered a higher number of LGUs with ordinance of allowing entry, but a lower number of those that have declared that they are allowing such.

Table 5. Ordinance allowing entry of CFV in municipal waters.

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	10	41	3	6	16.67
II	30	30	5	6	11	8	16.67
III	39	39	4	7	27	1	10.26
IV-A	69	69	8	23	7	31	11.59
IV-B	73	73	38	27	8	0	52.05
V	89	89	15	62	10	2	16.85
VI	83	83	32	44	0	7	38.55
VII	109	109	18	76	7	8	16.51
VIII	123	123	23	71	14	15	18.70
IX	47	47	3	8	2	34	6.38
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	10	13	6	1	33.33
XII	10	10	1	6	0	3	10.00
CARAGA	52	52	2	22	4	24	3.85
BARMM	73	73	5	18	15	35	6.85
NCR	5	5	0	5	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	947	892	174	429	114	230	19.51

Coastal Resource Management Plan (CRMP)

Pursuant to Section 16 of R.A. 10654, the municipal/city government, in consultation with the FARMC shall be responsible for the management, conservation, development, protection, utilization, and disposition of all fish and fishery/aquatic resources within their respective municipal waters.

The number of LGUs with Coastal Resource Management Plans increased for 14.26%, from 449 in 2019 to 584 for 2020. Region VII recorded the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 95 followed by Region VIII and V at 85 and 65, respectively.

Table 6. Existence of CRMP

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	46	7	1	6	76.67
II	30	30	19	9	2	0	63.33
III	39	39	25	13	0	1	64.10
IV-A	69	69	24	13	0	32	34.78
IV-B	73	73	56	13	4	0	76.71
V	89	89	72	16	0	1	80.90
VI	83	83	65	15	0	3	78.31
VII	109	109	95	8	0	6	87.16
VIII	123	123	85	26	2	10	69.11
IX	47	47	11	2	0	34	23.40
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	23	4	2	1	76.67

<b>XII</b>	<b>10</b>	10	7	2	0	1	<b>70.00</b>
<b>CARAGA</b>	<b>52</b>	52	37	7	0	8	<b>71.15</b>
<b>BARMM</b>	<b>73</b>	73	17	21	0	35	<b>23.29</b>
<b>NCR</b>	<b>5</b>	5	2	2	1	0	<b>40.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>65.47</b>

Mainstreaming of CRM in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance

Under R.A. No. 10654, the LGUs shall allocate not exceeding 10% of total area of municipal waters for aquaculture and at least 15% of total area of municipal waters declared as fish sanctuary/ marine protected area (MPA). The LGU shall provide proof of % allocation through either an ordinance or sea/coastal use plan. The regulation on the various use of municipal waters shall be reflected in the CLUP and Zoning Ordinance of the LGU.

Out of the 584 LGUs that have declared to have coastal resource management plans, 519 LGUs (88% of LGUs based on the indicator above) declared to have coastal use zoning in their CLUP and ZO.

Region VII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 80 followed by Region VIII and V at 70 and 63, respectively.

Table 7. CRMP mainstreamed in CLUP and ZO

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	45	7	2	6	75.00
II	30	30	21	3	3	3	70.00
III	39	39	16	21	1	1	41.03
IV-A	69	69	24	9	4	32	34.78
IV-B	73	73	49	20	4	0	67.12
V	89	89	63	23	0	3	70.79
VI	83	83	60	20	0	3	72.29
VII	109	109	80	19	3	7	73.39
VIII	123	123	70	34	5	14	56.91
IX	47	47	10	1	0	36	21.28
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	23	4	0	3	76.67
XII	10	10	7	1	1	1	70.00
CARAGA	52	52	33	8	1	10	63.46
BARMM	73	73	16	17	5	35	21.92
NCR	5	5	2	2	1	0	40.00
TOTAL	947	892	519	189	30	209	58.18

Mainstreaming of CRM in the Comprehensive Development Plan

Likewise, out of the 584 LGUs that have declared to have CRM plans, 555 LGUs (95% of LGUs that declared to have CRM plans) complied with the provision to mainstream such in their respective CDP. Region VII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 77 followed by Region VIII and V at 76 and 72, respectively. The remaining 29 LGUs are assumed to have a stand-alone plan.

Table 8. CRMP mainstreamed in CDP.

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	45	7	2	6	90.00
II	30	30	20	3	4	3	100.00
III	39	39	16	20	2	1	97.44
IV-A	69	69	27	8	1	33	68.12
IV-B	73	73	51	19	3	0	100.00
V	89	89	72	15	0	2	100.00
VI	83	83	67	12	0	4	97.59
VII	109	109	77	21	2	9	94.50
VIII	123	123	76	29	4	14	91.87
IX	47	47	10	1	0	34	29.79
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	20	3	2	5	96.67
XII	10	10	8	1	0	1	100.00
CARAGA	52	52	34	6	1	11	94.23
BARMM	73	73	29	7	2	35	52.05
NCR	5	5	2	3	0	0	100.00
TOTAL	947	892	555	154	23	130	81.63

Registry of Fisherfolk

Pursuant to Section 19 and 20 of R.A. No. 10654, LGUs shall maintain a registry of municipal fisherfolk, fisherfolk organizations/cooperatives, and non-government organizations (NGOs), and shall update the registry on an annual basis. The list must be updated annually (or as necessary) and posted in barangay halls or other strategic locations where the public can validate its correctness and completeness.

The number of LGUs with municipal fisherfolk registration increased for 11.4%, from 629 in 2019 to 737 for 2020. Region VIII recorded the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 110 followed by Region VII and V at 100 and 88, respectively.

Table 9. Registry of municipal fisherfolk

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	54	0	0	6	90.00
II	30	30	30	0	0	0	100.00
III	39	39	38	0	0	1	97.44
IV-A	69	69	39	3	0	27	68.12
IV-B	73	73	71	2	0	0	100.00
V	89	89	88	1	0	0	100.00
VI	83	83	81	0	0	2	97.59
VII	109	109	100	3	0	6	94.50
VIII	123	123	110	1	2	10	91.87
IX	47	47	13	0	0	32	29.79
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00



XI	30	30	29	0	0	1	96.67
XII	10	10	10	0	0	0	100.00
CARAGA	52	52	44	3	0	5	94.23
BARMM	73	73	27	10	1	35	52.05
NCR	5	5	3	1	1	0	100.00
TOTAL	947	892	737	24	4	97	81.63

List of Organizations, Cooperatives and Non-government Organizations

The number of LGUs which has a registration system for organizations, cooperatives, and NGOs, also increased for 9.19%, from 627 in 2019 to 714 for 2020. Region VIII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 106 followed by Region VII and V at 100 and 83, respectively.

Table 10. Registry of org/coop/NGOs

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	54	0	0	6	90.00
II	30	30	29	1	0	0	96.67
III	39	39	37	1	0	1	94.87
IV-A	69	69	36	6	0	27	52.17
IV-B	73	73	71	2	0	0	97.26
V	89	89	83	6	0	0	93.26
VI	83	83	78	3	0	2	93.98
VII	109	109	100	3	0	6	91.74
VIII	123	123	106	5	2	10	86.18
IX	47	47	12	1	0	34	25.53
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	26	3	0	1	86.67
XII	10	10	10	0	0	0	100.00
CARAGA	52	52	46	1	0	5	88.46
BARMM	73	73	24	13	1	35	32.88
NCR	5	5	2	2	1	0	40.00
TOTAL	947	892	714	47	4	182	80.04

Registry of Municipal Fishing Vessels and Gears

Pursuant to Section 19 of R.A. No. 10654, LGUs shall also maintain a registry of municipal fishing vessels by type of gear and other boat particulars. The list must also be updated annually (or as necessary) and posted in barangay halls or other strategic locations where the public can validate its correctness and completeness.

686 LGUs (72.44%) have registration systems for fishing vessel and gears. Region VII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 100 followed by Region VIII and V at 99 and 80, respectively.



Table 11. Registration of vessels and gears

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	49	3	2	6	81.67
II	30	30	29	1	0	0	96.67
III	39	39	37	1	0	1	94.87
IV-A	69	69	34	7	0	28	49.28
IV-B	73	73	72	1	0	0	98.63
V	89	89	80	9	0	0	89.89
VI	83	83	77	3	1	2	92.77
VII	109	109	100	3	0	6	91.74
VIII	123	123	99	12	2	10	80.49
IX	47	47	12	1	0	34	25.53
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	27	2	0	1	90.00
XII	10	10	10	0	0	0	100.00
CARAGA	52	52	41	6	0	5	78.85
BARMM	73	73	16	19	3	35	21.92
NCR	5	5	3	0	2	0	60.00
TOTAL	947	892	686	68	10	183	76.91

Permits and Licensing of Vessels

Pursuant to Section 6 of R.A. 10654, license fees of fishery activities in municipal waters shall be determined by the LGU in consultation with the M/C FARMC. Consequently, Section 16 states that LGU, in coordination with FARMCs, through an MFO, shall determine rules and regulations on licensing and permits for fishery activities, including the number of licenses and permits that may be issued.

631 LGUs (66.63%) have issued permits and licenses for vessels. Region VIII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 95 followed by Region VII and V at 92 and 80, respectively.

Table 12. Permits and licensing of vessels

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	42	9	3	6	70.00
II	30	30	23	4	2	1	76.67
III	39	39	29	9	0	1	74.36
IV-A	69	69	34	7	0	28	49.28
IV-B	73	73	68	5	0	0	93.15
V	89	89	80	9	0	0	89.89
VI	83	83	76	4	1	2	91.57
VII	109	109	92	11	0	6	84.40
VIII	123	123	95	16	2	10	77.24
IX	47	47	10	3	0	34	21.28
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00

XI	30	30	26	2	0	2	86.67
XII	10	10	9	1	0	0	90.00
CARAGA	52	52	32	14	0	6	61.54
BARMM	73	73	12	23	3	35	16.44
NCR	5	5	3	0	2	0	60.00
TOTAL	947	892	631	117	13	186	70.74

### Permits and Licensing of Gears

The number of LGUs which issued permits and licensing for gears increased for 13.94%, from 455 in 2019 to 587 for 2020. Region VII and VIII have the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 94 followed by Region VI and V at 76 and 66, respectively.

Table 13. Permits and licensing for gears

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	37	13	4	6	61.67
II	30	30	22	7	1	0	73.33
III	39	39	23	15	0	1	58.97
IV-A	69	69	25	16	0	28	36.23
IV-B	73	73	64	9	0	0	87.67
V	89	89	66	22	1	0	74.16
VI	83	83	76	4	1	2	91.57
VII	109	109	94	9	0	6	86.24
VIII	123	123	94	17	2	10	76.42
IX	47	47	11	2	0	34	23.40
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	26	3	0	1	86.67
XII	10	10	7	2	0	1	70.00
CARAGA	52	52	32	13	0	7	61.54
BARMM	73	73	9	25	4	35	12.33
NCR	5	5	1	2	2	0	20.00
TOTAL	947	892	587	159	15	186	65.81

### Auxiliary Invoices

Rule 15.1 of the IRR of R.A. 10654 states that LGU shall issue auxiliary invoices for the transport of fish and fishery products. All fish and fishery products must have an auxiliary invoice prior to their transport from their point of origin to their point of destination in the Philippines and/or export purposes upon payment of a fee to be determined by the LGUs to defray administrative costs.

The number of LGUs which issued auxillary invoices for fish and fishery products increased for 9.82%, from 353 in 2019 to 446 for 2020. Region VIII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 80 followed by Region V and IV-B at 62 and 52, respectively.

Table 14. Auxillary invoices

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Answer	% Compliance
I	60	60	39	12	3	6	65.00
II	30	30	16	13	1	0	53.33
III	39	39	23	15	0	1	58.97
IV-A	69	69	22	20	1	26	31.88
IV-B	73	73	52	21	0	0	71.23
V	89	89	62	26	0	1	69.66
VI	83	83	41	37	1	4	49.40
VII	109	109	46	54	3	6	42.20
VIII	123	123	80	30	3	10	65.04
IX	47	47	9	4	0	34	19.15
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	17	12	0	1	56.67
XII	10	10	5	3	0	2	50.00
CARAGA	52	52	26	20	0	6	50.00
BARMM	73	73	7	24	7	35	9.59
NCR	5	5	1	2	2	0	20.00
TOTAL	947	892	446	293	21	187	50.00

Functional Post Harvest Facilities

Section 59 of R.A. No. 10654 states that LGU shall coordinate with the private sector and other concerned agencies and the FARMCs in the establishment of post-harvest facilities such as fishing landing sites, fish ports, ice plants and cold storage, and other fish processing establishments to serve the needs of the municipal fisherfolk. The post-harvest facilities must be consistent with the Comprehensive Post-harvest and Ancillary Industries Plan.

Fish Landing Site

The number of LGUs with fish landing sites increased for 9.40%, from 456 in 2019 to 545 for 2020. Region V has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 76 followed by Region VIII and VI at 70 and 63, respectively.

Table 15. Fish landing site

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	39	14	1	6	65.00
II	30	30	22	6	2	0	73.33
III	39	39	26	12	0	1	66.67
IV-A	69	69	27	13	0	29	39.13
IV-B	73	73	58	15	0	0	79.45
V	89	89	76	13	0	0	85.39
VI	83	83	63	16	0	4	75.90
VII	109	109	57	43	1	8	52.29
VIII	123	123	70	40	3	10	56.91

<b>IX</b>	<b>47</b>	47	12	0	0	35	<b>25.53</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>55</b>	0	0	0	0	55	<b>0.00</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>30</b>	30	25	3	0	2	<b>83.33</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>10</b>	10	7	2	0	1	<b>70.00</b>
<b>CARAGA</b>	<b>52</b>	52	28	17	0	7	<b>53.85</b>
<b>BARMM</b>	<b>73</b>	73	33	5	0	35	<b>45.21</b>
<b>NCR</b>	<b>5</b>	5	2	1	2	0	<b>40.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>61.10</b>

Fish Port

The number of LGUs with fish ports increased for 9.92%, from 253 in 2019 to 347 for 2020. Region VIII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 52 followed by Region V and VII at 46 and 44, respectively. However, LGUs with no fish ports remain significantly high at 392 (41.39%).

Table 16. Fish port

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
<b>I</b>	<b>60</b>	60	16	35	3	6	<b>26.67</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>30</b>	30	17	10	2	1	<b>56.67</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>39</b>	39	18	19	1	1	<b>46.15</b>
<b>IV-A</b>	<b>69</b>	69	16	26	0	27	<b>23.19</b>
<b>IV-B</b>	<b>73</b>	73	38	35	0	0	<b>52.05</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>89</b>	89	46	42	1	0	<b>51.69</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>83</b>	83	31	50	0	2	<b>37.35</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>109</b>	109	44	57	1	7	<b>40.37</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>123</b>	123	52	58	2	11	<b>42.28</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>47</b>	47	7	6	0	34	<b>14.89</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>55</b>	0	0	0	0	55	<b>0.00</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>30</b>	30	6	21	1	2	<b>20.00</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>10</b>	10	7	3	0	0	<b>70.00</b>
<b>CARAGA</b>	<b>52</b>	52	22	18	1	11	<b>42.31</b>
<b>BARMM</b>	<b>73</b>	73	25	11	2	35	<b>34.25</b>
<b>NCR</b>	<b>5</b>	5	2	1	2	0	<b>40.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>38.90</b>

Ice Plant

The number of LGUs with ice plants increased for 3.59%, from 83 in 2019 to 117 for 2020. Region VIII and IV-B have the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 15 followed by Region V and VI and CARAGA at 13 and 12, respectively. However, LGUs with no ice plants remain significantly high at 608 (64.20%).

Table 17. Ice plant.

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
<b>I</b>	<b>60</b>	60	6	45	3	6	<b>10.00</b>

II	30	30	3	25	1	1	10.00
III	39	39	5	32	1	1	12.82
IV-A	69	69	4	34	0	31	5.80
IV-B	73	73	15	58	0	0	20.55
V	89	89	13	74	1	1	14.61
VI	83	83	13	66	0	4	15.66
VII	109	109	10	88	2	9	9.17
VIII	123	123	15	95	2	11	12.20
IX	47	47	3	10	0	34	6.38
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	7	19	1	3	23.33
XII	10	10	7	3	0	0	70.00
CARAGA	52	52	12	29	2	9	23.08
BARMM	73	73	4	27	7	35	5.48
NCR	5	5	0	3	2	0	0.00
TOTAL	947	892	117	608	22	200	13.12

Cold Storage

The number of LGUs with cold storage increased for 3.48%, from 100 in 2019 to 133 for 2020. Region V has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 19 followed by Region VII and VIII at 18 and 15, respectively. However, LGUs with no cold storage significantly remain high at 595 (62.83%).

Table 18. Cold storage

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	4	47	3	6	6.67
II	30	30	10	18	1	1	33.33
III	39	39	5	32	1	1	12.82
IV-A	69	69	4	35	0	30	5.80
IV-B	73	73	11	62	0	0	15.07
V	89	89	19	69	1	0	21.35
VI	83	83	14	65	0	4	16.87
VII	109	109	18	79	3	9	16.51
VIII	123	123	15	95	2	11	12.20
IX	47	47	3	10	0	34	6.38
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	9	18	1	2	30.00
XII	10	10	4	6	0	0	40.00
CARAGA	52	52	11	30	2	9	21.15
BARMM	73	75	6	26	6	35	8.00
NCR	5	5	0	3	2	0	0.00
TOTAL	947	894	133	595	22	197	14.88

Provision of Technical Support

Section 24 of R.A. No. 10654 states that LGU shall provide support to municipal fisherfolk through appropriate technology and research, credit, production and marketing assistance and other services including training for additional, supplementary livelihood. DA-BFAR will assist LGUs in providing municipal fisherfolk with training and extension services and demonstration farms on technologies in aquaculture, post-harvest, fishing, and other aspects of fisheries management.

732 LGUs (77.30%) have provided technical support to municipal fisherfolk. Region VIII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 108 followed by Region VII and V at 99 and 88, respectively.

Table 19. Technical Support

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	54	0	0	6	90.00
II	30	30	29	0	0	1	96.67
III	39	39	38	0	0	1	97.44
IV-A	69	69	39	3	0	27	56.52
IV-B	73	73	70	3	0	0	95.89
V	89	89	88	0	0	1	98.88
VI	83	83	81	0	0	2	97.59
VII	109	109	99	4	0	6	90.83
VIII	123	123	108	3	2	10	87.80
IX	47	47	13	0	0	34	27.66
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	29	0	0	1	96.67
XII	10	10	10	0	0	0	100.00
CARAGA	52	52	44	2	0	6	84.62
BARMM	73	73	27	9	2	35	36.99
NCR	5	5	3	0	2	0	60.00
TOTAL	947	892	732	24	6	185	82.06

Collaborative Efforts on LGUs’ Coastal Resource Management

Pursuant to Section 16 of R.A. 10654, the management of contiguous fishery resources such as bays which straddle several municipalities, cities or provinces, must be done in an integrated manner to facilitate the management of single resource systems. The LGUs sharing single resource systems may group themselves and coordinate with each other to achieve the objectives of integrated fishery resource management.

The number of LGUs with collaborative efforts on CRM significantly increased for 18.69%, from 464 in 2019 to 641 for 2020. Region VIII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 102 followed by Region VII and V at 95 and 78, respectively.

Table 20. Collaborative efforts of LGUs on CRM

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	47	6	1	6	78.33
II	30	30	15	14	1	0	50.00

III	39	39	30	7	1	1	76.92
IV-A	69	69	36	5	0	28	52.17
IV-B	73	73	60	12	1	0	82.19
V	89	89	78	11	0	0	87.64
VI	83	83	70	11	0	2	84.34
VII	109	109	95	8	0	6	87.16
VIII	123	123	102	9	2	10	82.93
IX	47	47	11	2	0	34	23.40
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	27	2	0	1	90.00
XII	10	10	8	2	0	0	80.00
CARAGA	52	52	41	4	0	7	78.85
BARMM	73	73	16	20	2	35	21.92
NCR	5	5	5	0	0	0	100.00
TOTAL	947	892	641	113	8	185	71.86

Creation of M/C FARMC

Pursuant to Section 73 of R.A. 10654, a municipal/city FARMC shall be created. The M/CFARMCs shall exercise the following functions: (1) assist in the preparation of the municipal fisheries development plan and submit such plan to the Municipal Development Council; (2) evaluate implementation of the plan and submit recommendations for effective implementation; (3) recommend the enactment of municipal fishery ordinances to the sangguniang bayan/sangguniang panlungsod through its Committee on Fisheries; (4) assist in the enforcement of fishery laws, rules and regulations in municipal waters; and (5) advise the sangguniang bayan/panlungsod on fishery matters through its Committee on Fisheries, if such has been organized.

The number of LGUs with has established C/MFARMC increased for 10.98%, from 596 in 2019 to 700 for 2020. Region VII and VIII have the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 94 followed by Region V and VI at 83 and 76, respectively.

Table 21. Creation of FARMC

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	54	0	0	6	90.00
II	30	30	23	7	0	0	76.67
III	39	39	37	1	0	1	94.87
IV-A	69	69	40	2	0	27	57.97
IV-B	73	73	71	2	0	0	97.26
V	89	89	83	6	0	0	93.26
VI	83	83	76	3	1	3	91.57
VII	109	109	94	9	0	6	86.24
VIII	123	123	94	17	2	10	76.42
IX	47	47	13	0	0	32	27.66
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	29	0	0	1	96.67



<b>XII</b>	<b>10</b>	10	10	0	0	0	<b>100.00</b>
<b>CARAGA</b>	<b>52</b>	52	47	0	0	5	<b>90.38</b>
<b>BARMM</b>	<b>73</b>	38	28	9	1	35	<b>73.68</b>
<b>NCR</b>	<b>5</b>	5	1	4	0	0	<b>20.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>81.68</b>

**Membership of the MC/FARMC**

Pursuant to Section 75 of R.A. 10654, the regular members of the M/CFARMCs shall be composed of the following:

- a. Municipal/City Planning and Development Officer;
  - b. Chairperson, Agriculture/Fishery Committee of the Sangguniang Bayan/Panlungsod;
  - c. Representative of the Municipal/City Development Council;
  - d. Representative from the accredited non-government organization;
  - e. Representative from the private sector;
  - f. Representative from the Department of Agriculture; and
  - g. At least eleven (11) fisherfolk representatives [seven (7) municipal fisherfolk, one (1) fish worker, three (3) commercial fishers] in each municipality/city which include the representative from youth and women sector.

Table 21. Membership of FARMC

Region	Total No. of LGUs	No. of LGUs with FARMC	With PDO	With Rep of Agri/ Fishery Comm	With LDC Rep	With NGO Rep	With Private Sector Rep	With DA Rep	With 11 fisherf olk rep	With women sector rep
I	60	54	51	53	54	53	53	53	51	48
II	30	23	23	23	23	24	25	25	24	24
III	39	37	37	37	32	34	34	36	36	32
IV-A	69	40	36	37	35	37	34	34	35	29
IV-B	73	71	68	70	70	70	69	66	66	64
V	89	83	84	86	86	83	82	80	78	70
VI	83	76	71	73	67	66	62	68	70	62
VII	109	94	84	92	85	88	86	90	84	75
VIII	123	94	86	93	88	91	88	89	89	76
IX	47	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
X	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI	30	29	28	29	27	28	27	25	28	26
XII	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9
<b>CARAGA</b>	<b>52</b>	47	46	46	44	45	38	40	42	33
<b>BARMM</b>	<b>73</b>	28	27	26	26	27	27	26	23	22
<b>NCR</b>	<b>5</b>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>581</b>

**Fishery Law Enforcement Officers and Fish Wardens**

Rule 158.1. of the IRR of R.A. 10654 states that LGUs shall have authority over municipal waters to enforce all fishery laws, rules and regulations as well as valid fisheries

ordinances enacted by the municipality/city council and may seek the assistance of the Department, through the BFAR, in the training of the Bantay-Dagat Task Force in fishery laws, apprehension techniques and gathering of evidence. Other competent government officials and employees, punong barangays, and officers and members of fisherfolk associations who have undergone trainings on law enforcement may also be designated as deputy fish wardens.

622 LGUs (65.68%) have fishery law enforcement officers. Region VII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 96 followed by Region VIII and V and Region VI at 84 and 75, respectively.

Table 22. Fishery law enforcement officers

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	41	12	1	6	68.33
II	30	30	20	8	0	2	66.67
III	39	39	37	1	0	1	94.87
IV-A	69	69	37	5	0	27	53.62
IV-B	73	73	62	11	0	0	84.93
V	89	89	75	14	0	0	84.27
VI	83	83	72	8	1	2	86.75
VII	109	109	96	6	1	6	88.07
VIII	123	123	84	26	3	10	68.29
IX	47	47	6	6	0	35	12.77
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	27	2	0	1	90.00
XII	10	10	10	0	0	0	100.00
CARAGA	52	52	42	4	0	6	80.77
BARMM	73	73	12	23	3	35	16.44
NCR	5	5	1	4	0	0	20.00
TOTAL	947	892	622	130	9	186	69.73

### Ordinance on IUUF

Only 327 (34.53%) LGUs have ordinance on IUUF. Region VII has the greatest number of compliant LGUs at 57 followed by Region VIII and Region VI at 55 and 46, respectively.

Table 23. Ordinance on IUUF

Region	Total No. of LGUs	Total No. of LGU with submission	No. of Compliant LGUs	No. of Non-Compliant LGUs	No. of N/A	No. of No Submission	% Compliance
I	60	60	26	27	1	6	43.33
II	30	30	8	0	2	20	26.67
III	39	39	30	8	0	1	76.92
IV-A	69	69	20	22	0	27	28.99
IV-B	73	73	11	0	0	62	15.07
V	89	89	14	0	0	75	15.73
VI	83	83	46	31	1	5	55.42
VII	109	109	57	45	1	6	52.29

VIII	123	123	55	55	2	11	44.72
IX	47	47	6	7	0	34	12.77
X	55	0	0	0	0	55	0.00
XI	30	30	15	13	0	2	50.00
XII	10	10	5	5	0	0	50.00
CARAGA	52	52	20	24	0	8	38.46
BARMM	73	73	12	24	2	35	16.44
NCR	5	5	2	3	0	0	40.00
TOTAL	947	892	327	264	9	347	36.66

### Issues and Concerns

Opportunities abound as there have been a significant increase in the overall performance of LGUs compared to last year. One of the crucial indicators is the passage of fisheries ordinance at 72.23%. LGUs also scored high in terms of fisherfolk registration (77.82%). Other fisheries management initiatives include collaborative efforts with adjacent LGUs (67.69%) and the drafting of coastal resource management plan (61.67%).

However, the 2020 FishCA results carry with it some of the perennial issues that have long beset the country’s fisheries management at the local level. One of the fundamental challenges remains the delineation of municipal waters. The number of LGUs with delineated municipal waters only increased for 9.50%. 324 LGUs (34.21%) with no delineated municipal waters is a major gap that needs urgent action given that delineation of boundaries is first crucial step in managing local fisheries.

Six years since the publication of the IRR of R.A. 10654, only 327 LGUs (34.53%) have amended their ordinance to adopt the new provisions, particularly in relation to illegal, unreported, and undocumented (IUU) fishing. The amended fishery law also imposed increased penalty for violations, addition to the list of gears considered destructive, establishment of fish catch documentation and harvest control rules, and installation of vessel monitoring systems.

Fourth, it is alarming to note that 174 LGUs (18.37%) passed an ordinance allowing entry of commercial fishing vessels from 10.1 to 15 km of their municipal waters. While the IRR of the Code allows it, given that they met the four (4) conditions, CVF operation in municipal waters has been documented to be destructive to marine life and will only compete with the already declining fish catch of the municipal fisherfolk.

Finally, technical support to the municipal fisherfolk in the form of post-harvest facilities remains a major gap that needs to be addressed. The establishment of fish landing centers and fish ports has only slightly increased for 9.40% and 9.92%, respectively. 200 LGUs (21.12%) do not have fish landing sites while 392 LGUs (41.39%) suffered from the absence of fish ports. The case is worse for cold storage and ice plant facilities at 608 LGUs (64.20%) and 595 (62.83%), respectively.

### Recommendations

Given the status of compliance of LGUs, the following are hereby recommended:

- For DA-BFAR to revisit DAO 17 and release its guidelines on municipal water delineation of cities and municipalities with offshore islands. A part of the recommendation of stakeholder groups is for the delineation process to end in the NAMRIA certification of maps and not in the ordinance to be issued by the LGU.

They underscored that authority in mapping rests solely with NAMRIA and not with LGUs. It is recommended that the NAMRIA also provide assistance and intervention for LGUs to settle disputes in their provided coastal terminal points. Notwithstanding, LGUs should enact ordinance on fisheries management.

- For DILG to make an inventory and summon LGUs which haven't amended their municipal fisheries ordinance to incorporate new provisions under R.A. 10654. This Department is currently working with partner organizations on the issuance of a template fisheries ordinance and an MC that will highly encourage LGUs to enact their policies. The template ordinance may help in unifying the provisions of LGUs' ordinances and expedite the drafting process. The MC shall serve as the basis for ensuring that LGUs will have enacted ordinances.
- For DA-BFAR to monitor the compliance of LGUs that allowed entry of commercial fishing vessels within their municipal waters. This includes validating and ensuring whether they faithfully fulfilled with the preconditions stated in the Code and that they keep their operation within the allowed area i.e., from 10.1 to 15 km.
- For DA-BFAR to check the implementation of provisions under FAO No. 263 on the establishment of Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs). Of particular concern is the drafting of ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM) plan which can be adopted by LGUs in harmonizing and mainstreaming their CRMP into broader plans like ICM and CLUP in the provincial and FMA levels.
- For DA-BFAR to intensify its technical services to LGUs especially in relation to the establishment of post-harvest facilities and other vital fishery structures.

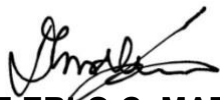
## Summary

The number of LGUs that submitted reports in compliance to MC No. 2018-147 has steadily increased in the last two years. From 604 LGUs in 2018, there was a 4.96% and 17.85% increase in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The 857 LGUs that submitted reports this year accounts for 94.19% of the total coastal LGUs in the country. The Department targets 100% submission rate for LGUs' reports for CY 2021 in order to have a substantive overview of fisheries management at the local level for more responsive policies and programs.

Notable improvements in the compliance of LGUs are observed with the increasing submission each year. However, the fisheries sector is still confronted with institutional and technical challenges that have long impeded its modernization. One major gap identified is in relation to the guidelines in delineating municipal waters. 324 LGUs (34.21%) still have not demarcated their boundaries due to (1) absence of guidelines for LGUs with offshore islands and (2) non-issuance of ordinance by the LGU. In addition, only 327 LGUs (34.53%) have amended their fisheries ordinance to incorporate new provisions under R.A. 10654, especially in relation to IUU fishing. These institutional bottlenecks are exacerbated by lack of technical support which greatly affected the productivity of the municipal fisherfolk.

Given the results of this year's Audit, the Bureau reiterates its recommendations for the immediate resolution of institutional bottlenecks. The following are among the priority action points that need to be undertaken: 1) For DA-BFAR to revisit DAO No. 17 and release its guidelines on municipal water delineation of cities and municipalities with offshore islands, 2) for the Department's issuance of a template ordinance which can support LGUs in drafting comprehensive ordinances incorporating features of the amended fisheries code; and 3) For DA-BFAR to intensify its technical services to LGUs especially in relation to the establishment of post-harvest facilities and other vital fishery structures.

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