



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DILG-NAPOLCOM Center, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
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MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
No. 2020- 121

TO : ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, CITY AND MUNICIPAL MAYORS, PUNONG BARANGAYS, DILG REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND FIELD OFFICERS, BARMM MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED

SUBJECT : 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)

DATE : SEP 17 2020

1. Background

Consistent with the provisions of the Fisheries Code of the Philippines and the Department of Agriculture Fisheries Administrative Order (DA FAO) No. 263, s. 2019 signed on 28 January 2019, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) established twelve (12) fisheries management areas (FMAs) covering all Philippine waters (see Annex 1). Each FMA is expected to (a) set up its own governance structure, through a multi-sectoral management body assisted by a scientific advisory group (SAG), (b) develop its own EAFM framework plan to guide the actions of BFAR regional offices, LGUs, and others; (c) set reference points (RPs) or critical range of values of performance indicators of fish and (d) formulate harvest control rules (HCRs) to guide management measures, all backed by data and science.

This Department, through its mandate of general supervision over the local government units, and DA-BFAR will continue to synergize and complement their respective works. As BFAR roll-out its organization

and operationalization of the twelve (12) Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs), pursuant to Department of Agriculture Fisheries Administrative Order (DA FAO) No. 263, series of 2019, the DILG will enjoin local government units to support the said roll-out and coordinate with the BFAR Regional Offices.

The management of fisheries at the FMA level or sub-FMA level, facilitated by the FMA Management Body with scientific advice from the scientific advisory group (SAG), will ensure that fisheries are managed by both LGUs within their municipal waters and BFAR within the rest of the country in a more coordinated, cohesive and consistent manner backed by the best available science. As key species within the FMA or sub-FMA level are identified, their RPs adopted, HCRs established to guide management measures, and EAFM FMA Plan is developed for the FMA, both BFAR and the LGUs are now armed with more information and science to translate and implement policies and management measures within their respective jurisdiction.

2. Purpose

This Circular is issued to direct all coastal LGUs to fully support the organization and operationalization of the Fisheries Management Areas in the country to fully achieve their objectives.

3. Legal Compliance

3.1. **The 1987 Philippine Constitution.** Article XIII Section 7 of the Constitution declares that the State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of the communal marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore.

3.2. **The Republic Act No. 8550, The Philippine Fisheries Code as amended by RA No. 10654.** The amended Philippine Fisheries Code provides for the authority of Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to enforce all laws, formulate and enforce all rules and regulations governing the conservation and management of fishery resources, among others (Sec. 65) and the authority and jurisdiction of cities and municipalities over the municipal waters and management of contiguous fishery resources such as bays which straddle several municipalities/cities or provinces in an integrated manner (Sec. 16).

- 3.2.1. Section 2 (d) of the amended Philippine Fisheries Code states that it is the policy of the State to protect the rights of fisherfolk, especially of the local communities with priority to municipal fisherfolk, in the preferential use of the municipal waters xxx.
- 3.2.2. The same law declares as a state policy to adopt the precautionary principle and to manage fishery and aquatic resources, in a manner consistent with the concept of an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management in specific natural fishery management areas, appropriately supported by research, technical services and guidance provided by the State (Sec 2, f). Furthermore, the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) has been adopted by BFAR when implementing its plans, programs, projects and activities (BFAR FOO-164 s. 2016).
- 3.2.3. Section 8 of the amended Philippine Fisheries Code prescribes the establishment of Fishery Management Area (FMA), Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs), and that in municipal waters and fishery management areas, and waters under the jurisdiction of special agencies, HCRs and RPs may be established upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agency and the concerned LGU in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes.
- 3.3. **Department of Agriculture Fisheries Administrative Order (DA FAO) No. 263, series of 2019.** Pursuant to these mandates, the DA–BFAR and National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), in consultation with the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), the fishing industry, both commercial and municipal sectors, LGUs and other stakeholders, have identified and delineated the twelve (12) FMAs throughout the country (Annex “1”), based on the range of fish stocks, distribution of fisheries and best available scientific data, as provided under DA-FAO 263.
- 3.3.1. Under DA-FAO 263, Philippine waters have been delineated into twelve (12) FMAs for sustainable fisheries management (Annex “1”). FMAs are delineated bodies of water in the Philippines based on approximation of fish stocks and their boundary, range and distribution and other considerations for

the purpose of fisheries management or governance that is science-based, participatory and transparent, applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). The EAFM approach emphasizes the balance of ecological well-being with human well-being founded on good governance for future generations.

3.3.2. DA-FAO 263 stated objective is to establish FMAs and provide a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework and mechanism to sustainably manage fisheries in such areas, consistent with the principle of EAFM anchored on food security, and supplementary livelihood for poverty alleviation consistent with the objectives of the Philippines Fisheries Code, as amended.

3.3.3. DA-FAO 263 provides that for purposes of sustainable fisheries management, FMAs in Philippine waters are established, based on considerations of stocks boundary/range/distribution, structure of fisheries as well as administrative divisions, and undertaken through consultation based on stocks and fisheries distribution.

4. Scope/Coverage

This Circular applies only to all **coastal** LGUs which compose the Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs).

This shall cover all Provinces, Cities and Municipalities in all Regions, including the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

5. Definitions

For purposes of this Memorandum Circular, the following terminologies are used and defined as follows:

5.1. **Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)** – same as Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management, is a holistic approach to management that represents a move away from fisheries management systems that focus only on the sustainable harvest of target species, towards systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with

human and social well-being, within improved governance frameworks

- 5.2. **Fishery Management Areas (FMAs)** – a bay, gulf, lake or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes
- 5.3. **Harvest Control Rules (HCR)** – refers to actions or set of actions to be taken to achieve a medium or long term target reference point while avoiding reaching or breaching a limit reference point. It is a pre-agreed rule or action(s) according to specific FMA that sets, describes and adjust harvest rules and regulations based on the status of stocks (Reference Points) and/or performance statistics
- 5.4. **Harvest Control Measures or Conservation and Management Measures-** are the specific management decisions or actions to be implemented, after consultation with the stakeholders, based on the RPs and HCRs
- 5.5. **Reference Point** – means benchmark values often based on indicators such as fishery stock size or the level of fishing that serves as standard to compare estimates of a fishery stock size and fishing mortality over time depending on the biological characteristics of the species. Reference Points can mark: (a) a limit or a level that should be avoided; (b) a target, which should be achieved and maintained; or (c) a trigger
- 5.6. **Sub-FMA** – a subset or a subdivision of FMA which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes; based on fish stocks distributions/features/characteristics or structure of fisheries or administrative division

6. Policy Content and Guidelines

- 6.1. **Local Government Representation within the FMA.** Consistent with the law, BFAR and LGUs continue to carry out their mandates, together with the representatives from the different sectors provided under Section 6 of DA-FAO 263, while endeavoring to work together synergistically to manage the straddling and shared fish stocks within the FMAs. Each FMA will have its multi-sectoral Management Board to be chaired by the BFAR Regional Fisheries Office and co-chaired by a Local Chief

Executive representing other LGUs on matters relating to municipal waters. The number of representatives per sector shall initially be one per sector and subsequently may be increased, as may be decided by the Management Board.

6.1.1. **Selection of Local Government Representative/s in the FMA Management Board (FMA MB).** The Local government representative in the FMA Management Board shall be chosen among the local chief executives within the FMA.

6.1.1.1. Subject to consultation and agreement, it is preferred that the Provincial Governor sits in the FMA Management Board representing its component coastal LGUs in the exercise of their supervisory powers and in consideration of their strategic role in coordinating and support their component coastal LGUs. Such selection should be done in consultation and in agreement with all local chief executives of the concerned coastal LGUs within the FMA.

6.1.1.2. Nevertheless, should all the mayors of the coastal LGUs within the FMA choose someone from among their ranks, such choice shall be respected and supported by all the LGUs, including the Provincial Governments which shall extend the necessary support for coordination and communication with other LGUs.

6.1.1.3. Subject to the agreement between the specific FMA and the FMA Management Board, LGU representation in the FMA Management Board may also be increased to include a representative of the Local Chief Executive for each province and for each highly urbanized city. Nevertheless, voting shall only be one (1) for the local government sector as provided in FAO 263.

6.1.2. **Responsibilities of Local Government Representative/s in the FMA MB.** The Local Chief Executive sitting in the FMA MB shall be responsible for representing the interest of local government units and their constituents, in keeping with the Constitutional preference for subsistence fisher folks, and ensuring that information, especially the FMA EAFM Framework, the established Harvest Control Reference Points

for key species within the FMA, the adopted Harvest Control Rules and the corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures, is cascaded for the information and appropriate action of the coastal LGUs within FMA.

- 6.2. **Development of FMA Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan.** The FMA EAFM Plan or EAFM Framework lays down in broad strokes the policies and strategic actions of the FMA. It shall be developed and adopted at the FMA level, with the participation of key stakeholders. Such framework shall contain the agreement of the stakeholders on the common vision, goals, objectives and strategic actions for the entire FMA, applying EAFM, for the localized actions and implementation of the LGUs and BFAR field offices within the FMA.

Materials on developing and implementing EAFM Plans are available at the BFAR website at <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/PUBLICATIONCAPTUREDIVISION.jsp>.

- 6.2.1. **Participation and Support in Development.** Coastal LGUs shall participate and support the planning processes and development of the FMA EAFM Framework Plan.
- 6.2.2. **Adoption at the Provincial Level /Inter-LGU Alliance Level.** As may be agreed within the FMA, the EAFM Framework Plan shall be adopted at the provincial level or at the inter-LGU alliance level, as may be proper.
- 6.2.3. **Translation by Coastal LGUs into EAFM Action Plans at the Local Level.** EAFM Action Plans are the localized plans to translate the goals, objectives and strategic directions of the FMA into actions to be implemented by the LGU as well as BFAR according to their respective mandates.

When the FMA EAFM Framework Plan has been developed and adopted, planning should be done at the provincial level with the province, cities and municipalities to translate the EAFM Management Framework into their own EAFM Action Plans, operationalize and implement them within their jurisdiction.

The LGU EAFM Action Plan can serve as the implementation basis of the coastal resource management plan or the coastal resources and fisheries management plan or the fisheries section of the integrated coastal management plan of the LGU. It shall likewise be aligned, incorporated and/or considered with the other LGU development plans such as, but not limited to, the comprehensive land use plan, the local climate change action plan, etc.

6.2.4. Consistency of LGU Actions with FMA EAFM Plan.

Coastal LGUs, in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council, shall endeavor to ensure that their policies and actions are consistent with the broader FMA EAFM Framework Plan.

6.3. Support in the Development and Implementation of Harvest Control Reference Points (RPs), Harvest Control Rules (HCRs), Harvest Control Management Measures. LGUs shall support the development of RPs by enhancing the municipal catch documentation of municipal fishers and integrating such data into the National Stock Assessment Program. They shall likewise share any sharing data and information on fishers, fishing boats and gears, fish catch and other information that may contribute to the development and subsequent establishments of RPs by the FMA Management Board. LGUs shall likewise cooperate and support the Harvest Control Rules adopted by the FMA Management Board, based on the RPs, and the Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA Management Board.

6.3.1. Harvest Reference Points or RPs. Reference Points or RPs means benchmark values often based on indicators such as fishery stock size or the level of fishing that serves as standard to compare estimates of a fishery stock size and fishing mortality over time depending on the biological characteristics of the species. Reference points can mark (a) a limit or a level that should be avoided; (b) a target which should be achieved and maintained; or (c) a trigger that signals the need to take prescribed actions to prevent stock collapse. (Sec. 3.k)

RPs are biological indicators that are used to compare and show where the stocks should be in terms of harvest, sizes, yield, catch rates, size at maturity, etc. for it to be considered at the sustainable level.

RPs serve as benchmarks or standards for managers like BFAR and the LGUs to impose adjustments in the harvest and use of the stocks. They provide a basis for determining what are to be (a) avoided, (b) maintained and (c) achieved.

Since they are biological indicators, RPs are developed through a scientific process for each targeted stocks primarily by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, through the National Stock Assessment Program at the national and regional levels.

6.3.2. Harvest Control Rules or HCRs. HCRs are actions or sets of actions to be taken to achieve a medium or long term target reference point while avoiding reaching or breaching a limit reference point. It is a pre-agreed rule or action(s) according to specific FMA that sets, describes and adjust harvest rules and regulations based on the status of the stocks (Reference Points) and/or some indicator(s) or performance statistics (Sec. 3.e)

HCRs are pre-agreed decisions based on the RPs to guide development of measures to achieve management objectives. They are guidelines agreed at the FMA level to determine how much, what size and where fish should be caught, or fishing gears that should be allowed or regulated.

6.3.3. Harvest Control Management Measures or Conservation and Management Measures. Harvest control measures or conservation and management measures are the specific management decisions or actions to be implemented, after consultation with the stakeholders, based on the RPs and HCRs. These measures will be supported by the corresponding FAO or local ordinance, as may be appropriate and implemented by BFAR and/or LGU.

6.3.4. Translation into Management Measures for Municipal Waters. Based on the RPs established, the HCRs adopted and the Management Measures recommended, LGUs, in consultation with their respective FARMCs, shall endeavor to translate them into local policies and measures, including enacting the appropriate ordinances, as may be needed.

- 6.4. **Existing Bay-wide Initiatives and Inter-LGU Alliances and Sub-FMAs.** Areas with on-going cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders to adopt and implement EAFM can serve as model FMAs. .

Coastal LGUs with existing bay-wide management initiatives and inter-LGU alliances covering contiguous bodies of water shall continue to operate as such and move towards managing the fishery resources and habitats therein by applying EAFM.

Such bays or contiguous areas or such areas as may be of particular importance in terms of multiple species of straddling and shared fish stocks may also be proposed to be considered and treated as a sub-FMA, as may be agreed with the FMA Management Board.

- 6.5. **Potential Integration with Fisheries Compliance Audit (FishCA) and Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG).** The Department will be considering and integrating the participation and support of the LGUs in implementing DA-FAO 263 and achieving its objectives by managing fisheries at the FMA level as part of the FishCA, and potentially in the future its inclusion in the proposed criteria for coastal LGUs in SGLG. In particular, the Department will consider the participation in the FMA level governance of coastal LGUs and their adherence to the FMA EAFM Framework, the adopted Harvest Control Rules based on the Reference Points and the corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA MB and other policies and measures of the FMA MB. Nevertheless, the Department shall ensure that the integration to FishCA and SGLG is in compliance with the requirements and procedure provided by existing laws, rules and regulations.

- 6.6. **Roles and Responsibilities**

- 6.6.1. **Provincial Governors and Sangguniang Panlalawigan** – In the exercise of their supervision over their respective component cities and municipalities, Provincial Governors and the Sangguniang Panglalawigan shall support the implementation of DA-FAO 263 to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to, the following:

- 6.6.1.1. If chosen to sit in the FMA MB, represent the component coastal cities and municipalities' local chief executives in the FMA MB; or support the local chief executive chosen, from among its coastal LGUs, to sit in the FMA MB;
- 6.6.1.2. Designate as FMA Provincial Focal Person or FMA Provincial Liaison, a permanent staff from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and/or the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office of the Provincial Government to support and work closely with the Local Chief Executive sitting in the FMA MB and to assist their component coastal LGUs in the coordination and communication between and among the FMA MB and its technical working groups, if any, and the coastal LGUs and their constituents;
- 6.6.1.3. Assist component coastal LGUs in participating in the development of the FMA EAFM Framework and thereafter, translating it into EAFM Action Plans of the coastal LGUs and implementing them in their respective jurisdiction;
- 6.6.1.4. Assist component coastal LGUs in locally adopting and implementing the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Harvest Control Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules, including support for public consultations and for other socio-economic interventions as may be needed;
- 6.6.1.5. Monitor adherence of component coastal LGUs to the FMA EAFM Framework, the adopted Harvest Control Rules based on the Reference Points and the corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA MB and other policies and measures of the FMA MB; and
- 6.6.1.6. Consolidate, through the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and/or the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices and the designated FMA Focal Person or FMA Provincial Liaison, the component coastal LGU's annual summary reports to be submitted to the FMA MB and/or the lead BFAR Regional Fisheries Office on or before every 31st of January, with copy also sent to the DILG Regional Office.

6.6.2. City/Municipal Mayors. Consistent with their mandate under existing laws, all Mayors of coastal cities and municipalities, in consultation with their respective FARMCs shall support the implementation of DA-FAO 263, to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to, the following:

- 6.6.2.1. In consultation with the other mayors of coastal LGUs, choose a local chief executive to represent them in the FMA MB, which may either be their Provincial Governor representing them in the exercise of their supervisory powers over them, or any one of the mayors from the coastal LGUs;
- 6.6.2.2. In consultation with their respective FARMCs, ensure consistency of their local policies and actions with the established Harvest Control Reference Points and the adopted Harvest Control Rules and their corresponding Harvest Control Management Measures recommended by the FMA MB and other policies and measures of the FMA MB;
- 6.6.2.3. In consultation with their respective FARMCs, support the development of the FMA EAFM Framework and thereafter translating into the EAFM Action Plan of the coastal LGU;
- 6.6.2.4. Designate as FMA Focal Person or FMA City/Municipal Liaison the Municipal Agriculturist and/or the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer or themselves (Mayor) to ensure coordination and cooperation with the FMA MB and the FMA policies and measures and to assist their coastal barangays, FARMCs and other stakeholders;
- 6.6.2.5. Prepare an annual summary report on their adherence to the FMA EAFM Framework and the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Reference Points and adopted Harvest Control Rules on or before the 20th of January for consolidation by the FMA Focal Person or the FMA Provincial Liaison for submission to the FMA MB and/or the lead BFAR Regional Fisheries Office on or before every 31st of January.

6.6.3. Sangguniang Panglungsod and Bayan. The Sangguniang Panglungsod and Bayan shall support the implementation of DA-FAO 263 to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to:

6.6.3.1. In consultation with FARMCs, pass the appropriate ordinances and regulations to ensure consistency with adopted FMA EAFM Framework and the established Harvest Control Reference Points, the adopted Harvest Control Rules and the recommended Harvest Control Management Measures of the FMA, as may be relevant and appropriate to the LGU; and

6.6.3.2. In consultation with FARMCs, allocate sufficient funds to implement the EAFM Action Plan and the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Harvest Control Reference Points and the adopted Harvest Control Rules of the FMA, as may be relevant and appropriate to the LGU.

6.6.4. DILG Regional Offices. In coordination with BFAR Regional Fisheries Offices, DILG Regional Offices are hereby directed to support the implementation of DA-FAO 263 to achieve its objectives. This support may include, but not limited to:

6.6.4.1. Facilitate coordination with LGUs within FMA especially as stakeholders are convened and the FMA Management Board is organized and operationalized, including assisting BFAR in popularizing the FMAs to LGUs and stakeholders.

6.6.4.2. Provide oversight to coastal LGUs in its cooperation in implementing DA-FAO 263 and in monitoring their progress in achieving its objectives; and

6.6.4.3. Cause immediate dissemination of this Memorandum Circular within their respective jurisdiction.

7. References

- 7.1. The 1987 Philippine Constitution
- 7.2. The Republic Act No. 8550, The Philippine Fisheries Code as amended by RA No. 10654
- 7.3. DA FAO 263, s. 2019

8. Annexes

- 8.1. Annex 1: Map of Fisheries Management Areas of the Philippines
- 8.2. Annex 2: Composition of FMAs by Administrative Regions and Provinces and BFAR RFO Lead

9. Effectivity.

This Memorandum Circular takes effect immediately.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation.

All coastal LGUs shall submit an annual summary report on their adherence to the FMA EAFM Framework and the Harvest Control Management Measures based on the established Reference Points and adopted Harvest Control Rules on or before the 20th of January to the FMA Provincial Focal Person or the FMA Provincial Liaison, who shall in turn consolidate these and submit to the FMA Management Board and/or the lead BFAR Regional Fisheries Office on or before every 31st of January.

Each FMA MB shall submit an annual summary report highlighting the policies and measures, the accomplishments and the status of the FMA and the fish stocks therein on or before the 15th of February of each year to DA-BFAR .

11. Approving Authority

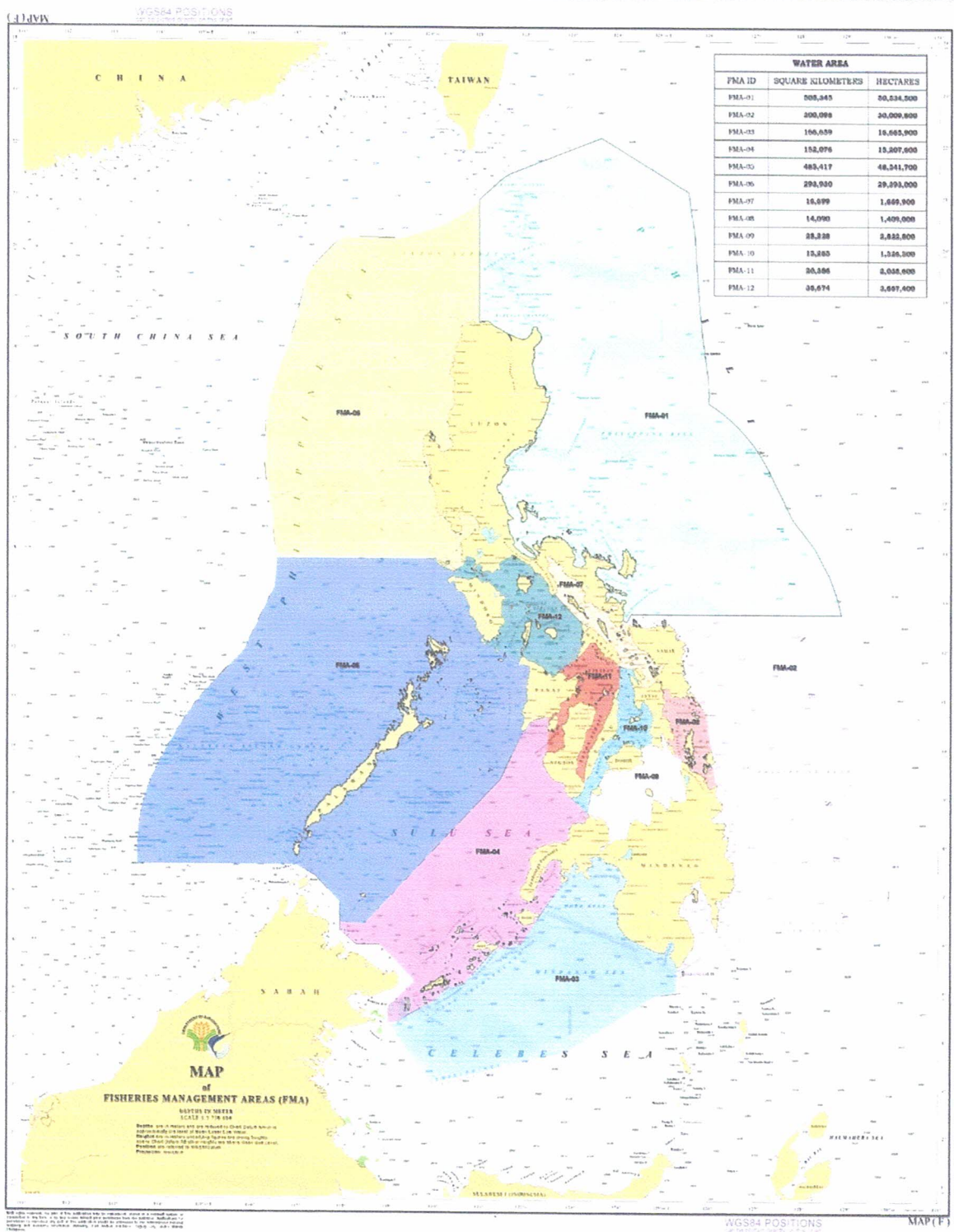

EDUARDO M. AÑO
Secretary

12. Feedback

For related queries, kindly contact the Department of Interior and Local Government – Bureau of Local Government Supervision at Tel Nos. (02) 8876-3454 loc. 4205 or at email address at dilg.manilabaypmo@gmail.com.



ANNEX 1. Map of Fisheries Management Areas of the Philippines



ANNEX 2. Composition of FMAs by Administrative Regions and Provinces and BFAR RFO Lead

FMA	Regional Composition	Provincial Composition*	BFAR RFO Lead Designated by BFAR
1	2,3,4A,5	Provinces: Albay, Aurora, Batanes, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catandauanes, Isabela, Northern Samar, Quezon, Sorsogon	Region 2
2	8,13,11	Provinces: Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Sarangani, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur HUC: Davao City	Region 11
3	12, BARMM,9	Provinces: Basilan, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Sur HUC: General Santos City	Region 12
4	9,BARMM,6,7	Provinces: Antique, Basilan, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay HUC/ICC: Zamboanga City	Region 9
5	4B,6	Provinces: Aklan, Antique, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Tawi-Tawi HUC: Puerto Princesa	Region 4B
6	1,3,4A,4B, NCR	Provinces: Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pampanga, Occidental Mindoro, Pangasinan, Zambales HUC: Olongapo City, Malabon, Navotas, Manila, Paranaque	Region 3
7	4A,5,8	Provinces: Albay, Biliran, Camarine Sur, Leyte, Masbate, Northern Samar, Quezon, Samar, Sorsogon	Region 5
8	8,13	Provinces: Dinagat Islands, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Samar, Southern Leyte, Southern Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur HUC: Tacloban City	Region 8
9	7,8,9,10,13	Provinces: Albay, Biliran, Camarines Norte, Leyte, Masbate, Northern Samar, Quezon, Samar, Sorsogon HUC: Tacloban City	Region 10

10	7,8	Provinces: Biliran, Bohol, Cebu, Masbate, Negros Oriental, Siquijor HUC: Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapu-Lapu City	Region 7
11	5,6,7,8	Provinces: Capiz, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Masbate, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental HUC: Bacolod City, Iloilo City	Region 6
12	4A,4B,5,6	Provinces: Aklan, Antique, Batangas, Capiz, Marinduque, Masbate, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Quezon, Romblon	Region 4A

*subject to official confirmation of BFAR and NAMRIA and validation on the ground