Annex E.

Performance indicator PI 2.5.1 Ecosystem Outcome	Spatial scale of fishing activity	Temporal scale of fishing activity	Intensity of fishing activity	Relevant subcomponents	Consequence score
Fishery Name:	6 (>60%)	6 (year-round)	6	Species composition	80
				Functional group composition	
				Distribution of the community	
				Trophic size/structure	
Rationale for Spatial scale of fishing activity	Spatial scale of fishing activity score of 6 was given because of the numerous and various fishing gears operated across the Visayan Sea such as gill nets, crab pots and traps, trawls, fish corrals, lift nets, and even the practice of compressor diving. During the two Focus Group Discussions (Supply and Value Chain Analysis and Risk Based Framework) conducted in the seven project sites, the fishermen were queried about the spatial distribution of each fishing gears in their area using the grid maps obtained from GeoEye Earthstar Geographics. Results show that the fishing grounds of fishermen are comparatively far ashore with areas of the municipal waters ranging 1km-10km saturated with fishing activities. Despite being relatively spaced out, the gill nets *(pukot)* used by each fishing boats are spread extensively with minimum lengths of 1km. Additionally, crab pots *(panggal)* range from 100-500 units per operator, covering an expansive fishing area. Municipal and commercial trawl fishing were also widely operated and were mainly used in the city of Victorias.				
Rationale for Temporal scale of fishing activity	Based on the Value Chain and Socio-economic survey and analysis done during the first half of the project (January to June 2018), the fishermen in the area operate regularly with an average of 26 days of fishing trips per month, thus a temporal scale score of 6 was given. Bad weather and strong currents were the only factors that hinder crab fishing operations.				
Rationale for Intensity of fishing activity	Based on the field surveys and FGDs conducted, there is a significant level of fishing intensity in the project sites vouched by the numerous registered fishermen in each LGUs and various unselective fishing gears used, thus a score of 6. The gears used are characterized by lengthy nets and trap spacing.				
Rationale for Consequence score	The most vulnerable subcomponent that can be affected by the blue swimming crab fisheries is species composition. The Risk-Based Framework FGD results show that among the various gears used in capturing crabs, gill net is the most abundant. The aforementioned is characterized by net of at least 1km in length that is highly unselective acting as a barrier to every marine organism that swims against it. Most of the gears used in harvesting blue swimming crabs are unselective except for crab pots, thus capturing even small fishes, invertebrates, and ETPs.				