

Chapter 7 THINGS PEOPLE DO WITH FISHES AND BEACHES

(Coastal Resource Uses)

W

ith nearly half of San Vicente's population dependent on fishing as their main source of income, everyone agrees it is important to sustain the productivity of marine resources. A survey conducted in August 1996 by the International Marinelife Alliance-Philippines painted the following profile of San Vicente's fishing industry:

MARKETING OF FISH CATCH: Groupers classified as "good size" are usually shipped abroad, where there is a high demand for this particular species of food fish.

The majority of San Vicente's fish catch is shipped to Liminangcong for transport by boat to Navotas, El Nido, and Puerto Princesa.

MOST COMMONLY USED FISHING METHODS: hook and line, gill net, gleaning, haul seine, purse seine, spearfishing, fish corral.

FISHING SEASON: The peak season is from May to July while the lean season is from November to January. On the average, fishers go fishing 20 days a month.

DESTRUCTIVE FISHING: In the late 1980s, compressor fishing was practiced in 6 barangays; in 1996, only 2 barangays (Sto. Nino and Catalat in Caruray) were known to still use the method.

According to former members of Bantay Palawan, the environmental protection agency of the provincial government, 10% of fishers in San Vicente still use the banned substance sodium cyanide, usually during the northeastern monsoon from November to March. Migrant fishers from Cavite, Cebu, Lucena, Baler, Batangas and Mindoro

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provide sodium cyanide to San Vicente fishers, who sell their catch to the Cavite group of fishers. In Pagdanan, fishers use *lagtang* (plant-based poison) and sodium cyanide (provided by sources from Cuyo) in catching tuna. Fishers interviewed said the use of cyanide in the last 5 years destroyed reef fisheries in Panindigan, Boayan, Gawid, Caruray, and Lampinigan.

Most participants in the PCRA were hesitant to talk about illegal fishing methods, for obvious reasons. While they acknowledged that such methods persisted, there was general consensus that these had been minimized to a large extent by stricter laws and law enforcement.

In the barangay mapping sessions, subsistence or small-scale fishing emerged, as expected, as the biggest use for marine resources. Various kinds of nets and hook-and-line were the most common implements used for fishing (Figure 7.1).

After the mapping, participants were asked to make a transect diagram to show how the various habitats related to the way coastal resources were being used. They came up with a diagram showing the wide range of fishing gear and methods used in their municipality, not all of which they would admit using. Most of the destructive fishing practices (e.g. the use of sodium cyanide or dynamite), in particular, were attributed to outside fishers. On the whole, however, the participants were remarkably candid about the problems they faced, many of them expressing the hope that CRMP could help them solve these problems.

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The transect diagram shown in Figure 7.2 is an example of the tools used for CRM planning. It is easy to see from this diagram, for example, which areas are overfished and thus require stricter policies, such as open and closed seasons for fishing that would allow marine resources to recover.

The PCRA team found the diversity of the fishing gear used by local residents particularly noteworthy, especially for the historical insights some of the gear offered. Figure 7.3 shows a squid jigger used by the residents,

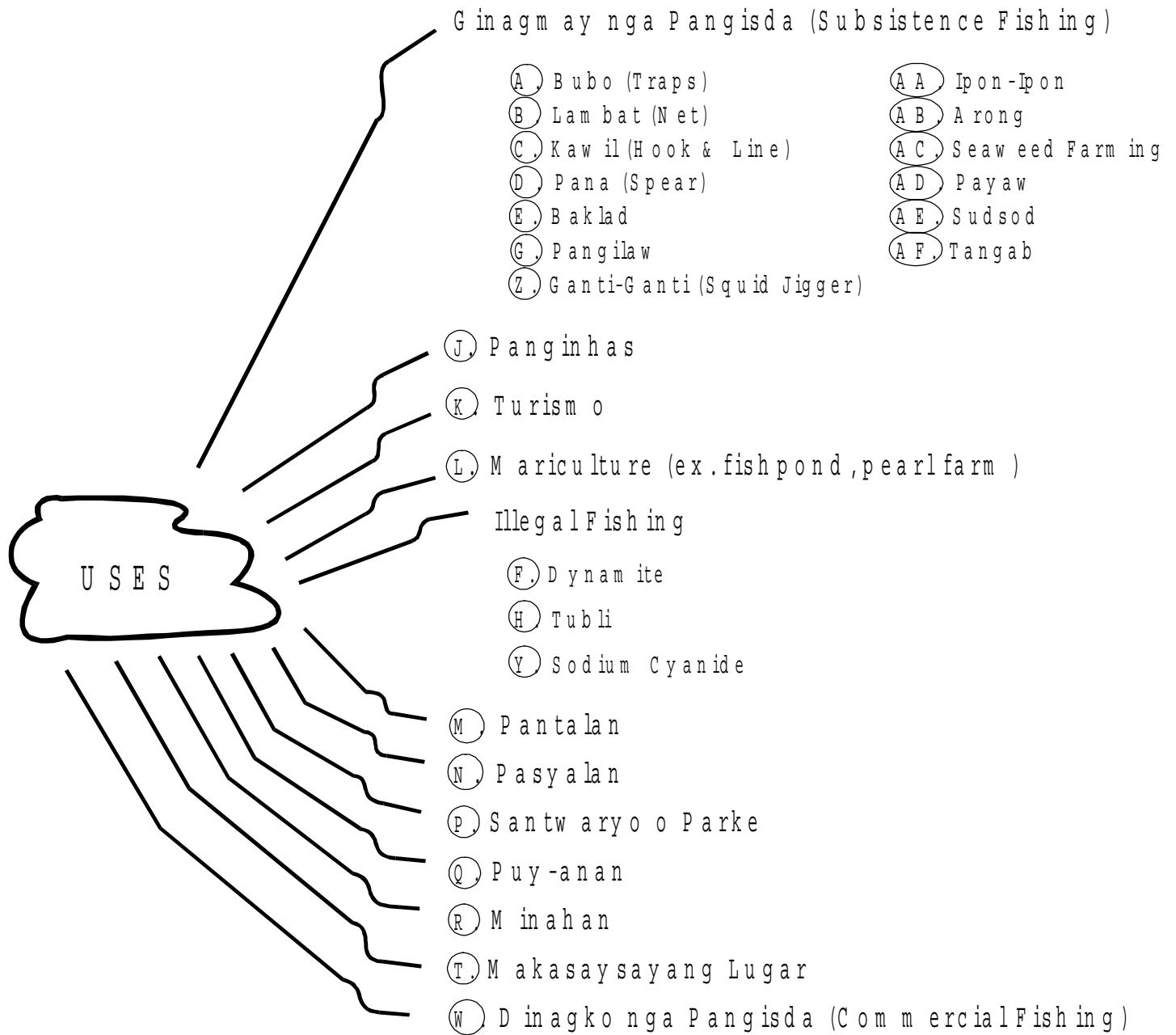
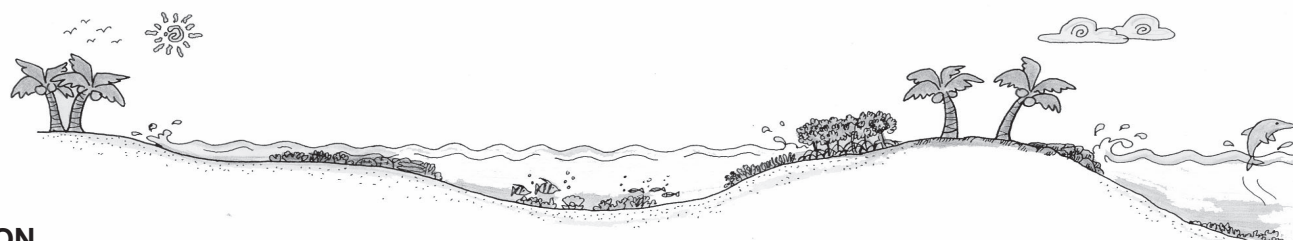


Figure 7.1. Resource uses identified by San Vicente fishers during mapping sessions, PCRA 1997.

Figure 7.2. Transect diagram of coastal resource uses in San Vicente classified according to habitat, PCRA 1997



BARANGAY POBLACION

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Pinagmalucan | pasyalan, meeting place, liguan, settlement, agriculture, drying area | panginhas, pangilaw, pana, bolo | hapa net, mosquito net, salap, gill net, skin diving pokot, pana, hook & line | spear fishing, hook & line, lambat | — | lambat, squid jigger, gill net, hook & line, bubo |
| Panindigan | handpick (screen for pebbles, turismo), — settlement, minahan | handpick, pana, pokot | lambat, kawil, | pokot, pana, kawil | <i>Island:</i> turismo | ganti-ganti, harrison, squid jigger, pokot, kawil |
| Macatumbalen | handpick (sometimes with feet & spoon also) — settlement | lambat, pangilaw, panginhas, tubli | baklad kawil, handpick (for lobster) | hipon-hipon (for squid) kawil, pana, pokot | <i>Mangrove:</i> pangilaw, handpick with ax | lambat, kawil |
| Daplac | handpick (sometimes with knife) — settlement | handpick, tubli | lobster) katian - ganso, pana, lambat handpick, bar, | kawil, lambat, pana, handpick, | — | kawil, lambat (paanod & palutang) |
| Kasuyan | handpick (with the aid of slippers and wood) | handpick (with the aid of bolo) | lambat, pana, kawil, pangilaw | katihan | handpick, kawil, lambat, hammer, bolo, ganso | undak, kawil, lambat |

BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| San Isidro (Bokbok) | settlement, pasyalan | pangilaw, sudsod, panginhas, tangab, tubli | lambat, balingan | lambat, kawil | <i>Mangrove river:</i> bubo | pangilaw, lambat, hipon-hipon, arong, bungbong, sodium with compressor, balingan |

BARANGAY STO. NIÑO

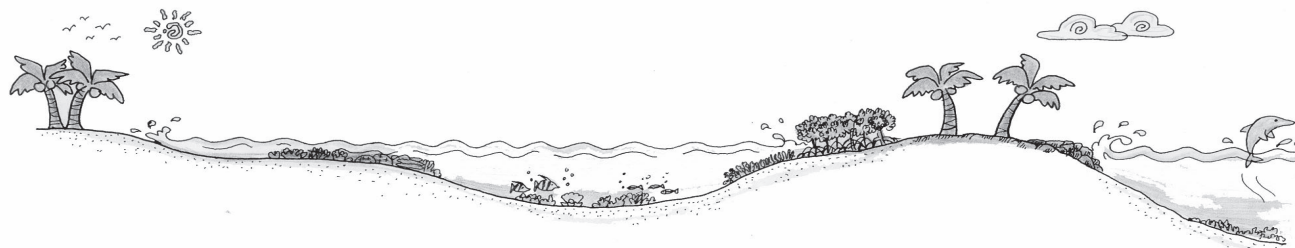
| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Sto Niño (Mangingisda) | panginhas | tangab (for bangus fry) | lambat, kawil, pangilaw, arong (30 units) | kawil, pana, hipon-hipon, tubli | — | — |

BARANGAY CARURAY

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| Catalat | handpick, sundang (bolo) | handpick | bulalo, pana, hipon-hipon, kawil, lambat | kawil, lambat | (Catalat is an island) | kawil, nylon, lambat |
| Sta. Cruz | pamayanan, minahan — handpick with plate & coco shell | itak, salapang, handpick | lambat, kawil, pana lambat, kawil, timeng (trap made of chickenwire) | pana, lambat, kawil | — | kawil, lambat, pamo (for dayo only) |
| Gawid | pamayanan — knife, lugit | handpick, bolo | lambat, kawil, ilaw, lambat, kawil, | katian, pana, kawil — | Isla Garcia: lambat, pana, kawil | kaskas (hook & line with chicken feathers) |
| Decala | bubo, lambat, pangilaw | gulok, kamay, paa, kamay, itak, pana, | pana, kamay, pangilaw | kawil, lambat, | — | kawil |
| Old Site Caruray | handpick — settlement | pangilaw | | pana | Isla Garcia: kamay, ipon-ipon, pana, lambat, ganti-ganti, katian, pasyalan Mangrove: gulok, bubo, palakol, itak, sudsod | kawil, lambat |

BARANGAY NEW VILLAFRIA

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| New Villafria (barangay proper) | pantalan, pasyalan, pamayanan | hipon-hipon, panginhas | lambat, kawil, baklad | kawil, pana | — | — |



BARANGAY NEW AGUTAYA

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|------------|
| New Agutaya (Bukana) | pamayanan, pasyalan, minahan | pangilaw, sudsod, tangab, salap (stationary net) | lambat, pangilaw, hipon-hipon, arong, squid jigger | kawil | <i>Mangrove:</i> pangilaw, fishpond, compressor (with cyanide) | — |

BARANGAY NEW CANIPO

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| New Canipo (barangay proper) | panginhas, pasyalan (waterfalls) pamayanan | pangilaw sudsod tangab | lambat arong, payao kawil squid jigger | kawil pana | — | pangilaw |

BARANGAY BINGA

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Imuruan | panginhas turismo | — | lambat, kawil, arong, pangilaw hipon-hipon squid jigger | kawil, pana, sodium | marine sanctuary (4 hectares, 50 meters from shore) | kawil, pangilaw squid jigger |
| Binga (barangay proper & Boding) | pangilaw, turismo, pasyalan (lapus-lapus), pamayanan | pangilaw, panginhas tubli | bubo, lambat baklad, pangilaw, talakop, baling, kawil, squid jigger, arong (68 ass'n, 180 individual) | bubo, lambat, kawil, pana, hipon-hipon, pangilaw, cyanide | <i>Mangrove:</i> lambat, pangilaw sudsod, tangab — fishpond | payaw |
| Cauban | panginhas, pasyalan pamayanan, gathering pawikan eggs | panginhas | lambat, pana, pangilaw, cyanide, squid jigger, baklad, arong | lambat, kawil, pana, panginhas, cyanide | <i>Wedge I:</i> kawil, pana, pangilaw, panginhas dynamite, cyanide commercial fishing | pangilaw with squid jigger dynamite commercial fishing |

BARANGAY PORT BARTON

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Barongbong | kamay, bolo | kamay, bolo | lambat, pana, kawil kawil, lambat | hipon-hipon kawil, lambat (pamosit) | — | kawil |
| Albagnen | kamay | bareta, itak martilyo (para sa kuya) | lambat, kawil, | kawil, drift gill net (also called pamo, brand of thread) | <i>Albagnen is an island</i> | hook & line (kuskos, using chicken feathers) |
| Pagdanan | port settlement logging camp (before) | panginhas | pearl farm baling timeng, kawil, | pangilaw hipon-hipon | | pangilaw arong payaw |
| Capsalay | turismo settlement pasyalan | pangilaw panginhas pana | lambat, hipon- hipon, | hipon-hipon kawil | <i>Mangrove:</i> hipon-hipon | kawil arong bubo |
| Port Barton (poblacion) | settlement, turismo, fishpond, kalsada | pangilaw panginhas | bubo, kawil, lambat, arong, payaw | kawil, pana turismo | | |
| Pamoayan | turismo pamayanan | pangilaw, hipon- hipon, panginhas | baklad, lambat kawil, arong | lambat (with timbog) | | squid jigger |
| Naonao & Bigaho | minahan, pantalan turismo, pamayanan | pangilaw panginhas | lambat, pana, baklad | kawil, hipon-hipon s. cyanide compressor | | |
| Baybay Daraga | turismo | — | lambat, kawil, pana, hipon-hipon seabirds (as fishfinder) | kawil | — | |

BARANGAY ALIMANGUAN

| SITE | BEACH | INSHORE FLAT | LAGOON/ BAY | OFFSHORE CORAL REEF | ISLAND/ MANGROVE | DEEP OCEAN |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|------------------|------------|
| Alimanguan (Purok I) | pasyalan pamayanan minahan | tangab panginhas | lambat pangilaw, arong squid jigger | kawil dynamite (by outside fishers) | — | lambat |

the design of which was said to have been handed down over generations. Another gear called *pamo* took its name from the brand name of a thread used to construct it.

The group interviews yielded more information, such as the ownership of boats and fishing gear in each village. These are important considerations when planners need to decide the appropriate projects to implement in a particular village, or in the entire municipality. The results of the interviews are found in Table 7.1.

The graph in Figure 7.4 is based on calendar maps drawn by the fishers showing the months when they used certain gear (usually the most commonly used) in their village. This graph clearly shows the seasons when there is high fishing activity, for example, or when a fishing gear is heavily used. It thus provides a basis for regulating a fishing activity or a certain gear during a particular season.

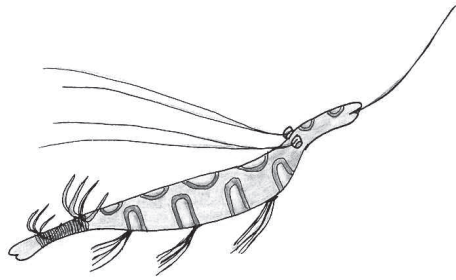
IT'S A WOMAN'S WORLD, TOO

Throughout this book, we use the word “fishers” and not the more popular term “fishermen”. This is because San Vicente women, like most women in our coastal communities, are as economically active as the men in the fishing industry. In San Vicente, women have added reef gleaning and other fishery-related activities to their list of household chores and the usual responsibilities of child rearing. Gleaning for shells is a common sight along the shoreline especially during the southwest monsoon season, when the seas are too rough for fishing. It brings not only food for the table but extra cash as well.

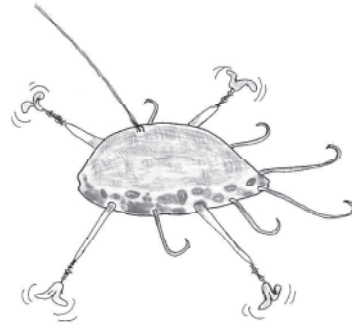
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During the squid season, many women accompany their husbands to the sea. In the village of Baybay Daraga, there is a woman who is considered an expert in diving for octopus. Back on the shore, women usually take care of fish drying, vending, and trading. They plant cassava, banana, and sweet potato in their swidden farms during the lean fishing season. Where enough land and water are available, they plant vegetables for home consumption. In some villages, they weave mats and make nipa shingles for domestic use and as a means to earn extra income. They even work as hired hands during the rice harvesting season.

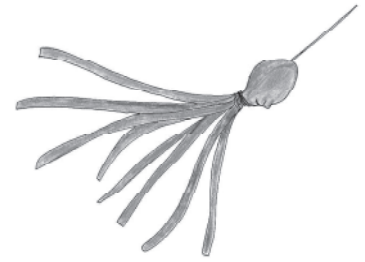
Table 7.2 shows the activities of women in the fisheries sector based on



Hipon-hipon (Squid jigger used by residents)



Into-into



Katian



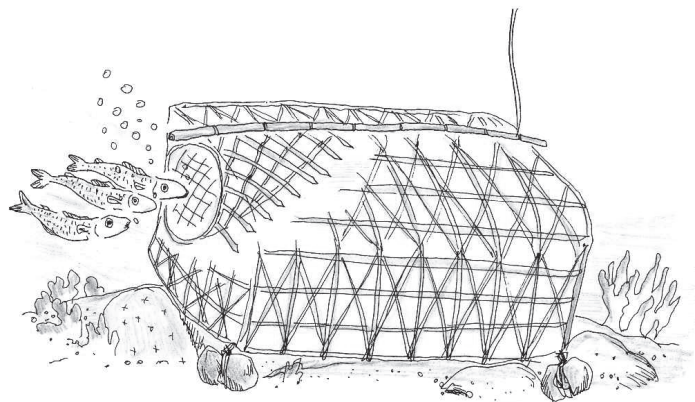
Ganso (used for gleaning)



Ganti-ganti (squid jigger)



Payao



Bubo (bamboo trap)

Figure 7.3. Types of fishing gear used by San Vicente fishers.

Table 7.1. Fishing households and ownership of fishing gear in San Vicente, PCRA 1997.

| BARANGAY/ SITIO | TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | NUMBER OF FISHING HOUSEHOLDS | OWNERSHIP OF FISHING GEAR* (number of households) | OWNERSHIP OF BOATS** (number of households) | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|----|
| Caruray | | | | | |
| Catalat Island | 32 | 32 | pangawil (32); hipon-hipon (32); ganti-ganti (32); pantihan-palubog (13); bondak-bondak (6); kitang-pamating (3); pamo (1) lambat-pamating (1) | 17 | 15 |
| Sta. Cruz | 46 | 2 ¹ | pantihan-palubog (2); pangawil (4); pamana (4) | 16 ² | 8 |
| Gawid | 103 | 103 | pangawil (100); pantihan-palubog (28); pamana sa pugita ^x (8); baklad (3); bubo sa alimango (1) | 12 | 15 |
| Decala | 120 | 75 | pangawil (20); pantihan-palubog (10); ganti-ganti (10); bubo sa alimango (2) | 1 | 38 |
| Old Caruray | 105 | 45 | lambat sa semilya ng bangus (20); pantihan-palubog (16); pangawil (10); bubo sa alimango (7); baling (2) | 32 | 15 |
| New Agutaya Bukana | 13 | 13 | pangawil (13); ganti-ganti (13); lambat-palubog (5); hipon-hipon (2); pamana (1) | 8 | 1 |
| Sto. Niño Purok 1 | 26 | 26 | lambat-palubog (10); pangawil; ganti-ganti | 7 | 14 |
| Port Barton | | | | | |
| Barongbong | 40 | 40 | pantihan-palubog (31); hipon-hipon (21); pangawil (8); ganti-ganti (8); pamana (5); baling (1) | 16 | 8 |
| Albague Island | 60 | 60 | pangawil (60); ganti-ganti (60); pangugita (30); lambat-palubog (18); pamana (3) | 26 | 16 |
| Pagdanan (shore area only) | 52 | 40 | ganti-ganti (40); subid (10); kitang (10); lambat-palubog (3); lambat-palutaw (1); pamana (1); baklad (1) | 15 | 4 |
| Capsalay Island | 77 | 43 ³ | lambat-palubog (27); pangawil (7); timing (2); talakop (1) | 25 | 11 |
| Port Barton | 273 | 83 | pantihan-palubog; pangawil; pamana; baklad; pamo | 20 | 63 |
| Pamoayan | 40 | 20 | pangawil (10); pantihan-palubog (3); pamana (3); orang-orang | 3 | 15 |
| Naonao/Bigaho | 25 | 25 ⁴ | pangawil (25); orang-orang (25); pantihan-palubog (4); pangugita (1) | 8 | 18 |
| Baybay Daraga | 55 | 55 | pangawil (55); pangugita (55); pamana (55); lambat-pamusit (12); lambat-pang-danggit (2); lambat-panolid (1); lambat-palubog (1) | 25 | 49 |
| New Canipo | 140 | 46 | ganti-ganti (40); pangawil (40); lambat-palubog (8); bitana (4) | 13 | 40 |
| New Villafria Kemdeng Proper | 300 | 240 ⁵ | lambat-palubog (20); pangawil (3); baklad (3) | 24 | 30 |
| Poblacion | | | | | |
| Pinagmalucan | 50 | 50 | ganti-ganti (5); pantihan-palubog (43); bubo (20); pangawil (5); pamana (5); sikad-sikad (4) | 15 | 10 |
| Panindigan | 200 | 140 | ganti-ganti (140); pantihan-palubog (20); kurantay (13); kitang (5); baling (4); talakop (3); lambat-paanod (3); pangawil (1) | 50 | 20 |

¹ Other households fish for food.² Only two are regularly used for fishing.³ Does not include 30 fishing households on the other side of the island whose origins are from Masbate.⁴ Fishers fish for food only.⁵ Seventy-nine are fully dependent on fishing.^x Not in the list

Table 7.1 continued

| BARANGAY/ sitio | TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | NUMBER OF FISHING HOUSEHOLDS | OWNERSHIP OF FISHING GEAR* (number of household) | OWNERSHIP OF BOATS** | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----|
| | | | | (number of households) | |
| Macatumbalen | 194 | 22 | lambat-palubog (22); pangawil (22); orang-orang (11); lambat-alimas ag (10) | 7 | 15 |
| Daplac | 36 | 36 | pangawil (36); lambat-palubog (6); kitang (1) | 20 | 16 |
| Casoyan | 37 | 37 | pangawil (36); lambat-palubog (8); pamana (8); pamo (2); rabnot (2); katihan ^x (2); pamalo ^x (1) | 15 | 17 |
| San Isidro Bokbok | 24 | 23 | ganti-ganti (23); orang-orang (10); pangugita (10); pangawil (7); pantihan-palubog (6); pamo (2) | 7 | 8 |
| Alimanguan Purok 1 | 80 | 48 | ganti-ganti (48); pangawil (48); pantihan-palubog (38); pamana (10); pamo (4); pantihan-palutaw (2) | 38 | 10 |
| Binga | | | | | |
| Imuruan Island | 60 | 60 | ganti-ganti (60); pangawil (60); pangugita (20); lambat-palubog (10) | 25 | 20 |
| Binga and Boding | 148 | 133 | pangawil (30); pamana sa pusit bahura (30); lambat-palubog (20); baklad (3); likos ^x (3); lambat-palutaw (1); rabnot (1) | 93 | 106 |
| Cauban | 97 | 64 | ganti-ganti (64); pangawil (64); lambat-palubog (20); lambat-paanod (2); baling (1); talakop (1); baklad (1) | 32 | 32 |

* See List of Terms in the beginning section for the English names of the fishing gear mentioned here.

** Some households do not own a boat so the figures here do not necessarily match the number of households.

x Not in the list

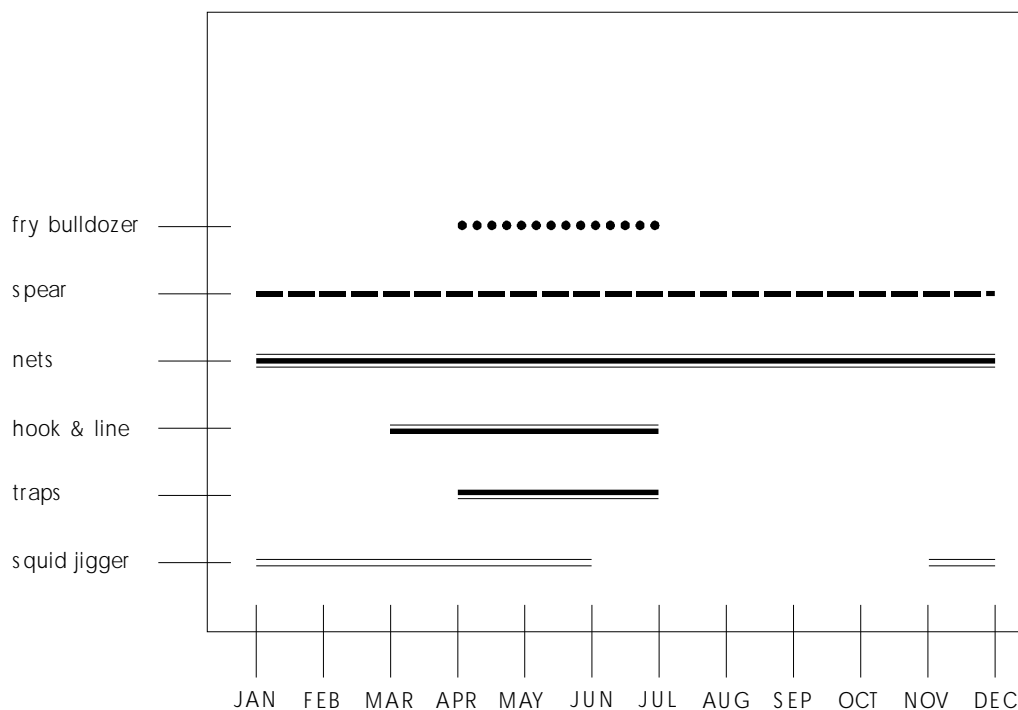


Figure 7.4. Seasonality of fishing gear, PCRA 1997.

the group interviews conducted during the PCRA.

TOURISM, MINING, ETC.

Beach tourism is a popular use for San Vicente's pristine shores. Despite the ubiquitous sand fleas (*nik-nik*) and pesky mosquitoes, visitors flock to the resort town of Port Barton during the summer months from March to May. Port Barton has numerous islands and coral reefs, its prime attractions. Other barangays also have good beaches, but the tourism industry has yet to take hold in most of these areas. From our interviews, we learned about persistent rumors of impending tourism development especially in the northern barangays, based largely on the increasing interest of land buyers in the area. Local residents noted, however, that nothing much had come out of these reports – the absence of roads and power facilities apparently posed a deterrent to tourism-oriented development in much of San Vicente.

Development of a different kind has come to San Vicente, one that is not altogether welcome as far as environment protection is concerned: the extractive silica mining industry, while creating employment and increasing tax revenues for the local government, has taken its toll on many of the coastal villages of San Vicente. During our interviews, villagers complained about the pollution of beaches and the siltation of inshore flats which they said had already reduced the productivity of the sea. In areas

where silica had been mined out, the residents assailed silica mining companies for failing to make any effort towards rehabilitation. They blamed such inaction for the floods that devastated places like New Villafria, where washing activities and oil from the mine site also killed off once productive mangroves. In addition, workers complained of low wages, and landowners railed against the mining companies' low buying price for silica (ranging from P1 to P5 per cubic meter of silica extracted from their land).

Overharvesting of mangrove resources was not considered a major problem in most of the villages visited. Even the conversion of mangroves to fishponds was not seen as destructive, until it was pointed out in the habitat assessment session that this activity reduced the natural role of mangroves in preventing siltation and in supporting some species of fish

*Villagers
complained about
the pollution
of beaches and
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TABLE 7.2. Role of women fishers in San Vicente, PCRA 1997.

| BARANGAY / SITIO | WHAT WOMEN DO |
|---|--|
| Caruray | |
| Catalat Island | reef gleaning for home consumption and sale especially during the northeast monsoon; go fishing with husband; vegetable farming in kaingin; mat weaving |
| Sta. Cruz | reef gleaning for home consumption |
| Gawid | reef gleaning for home consumption especially if there is no fish; fishing for home consumption; fish trading |
| Decala | reef gleaning and fishing for home consumption; vegetable farming |
| Old Caruray | reef gleaning for home consumption and sharing with neighbors; buying and selling fish |
| Port Barton | |
| Barongbong | reef gleaning for home consumption especially during the southwest monsoon; farming of cassava, sweet potato, and vegetables; broadcasting of rice seeds during planting season |
| Albague Island | reef gleaning for home consumption especially during the southwest monsoon; fishing for home consumption and sale; cleaning and preparing fish for drying; exchanging fish for rice in nearby villages |
| Pagdanan (shore area only) | reef gleaning for home consumption if there is no fish; buying, selling, and drying fish; fishing; charcoal making |
| Capsalay Island | reef gleaning for home consumption; fishing for livelihood; animal raising; farming of cassava, sweet potato, and banana for home consumption |
| Port Barton | reef gleaning for home consumption; buying and selling fish; fishing for livelihood |
| Pamoayan | reef gleaning for home consumption; buying and selling fish; animal raising |
| Naonao/Bigaho | reef gleaning and fishing for home consumption; making nipa shingles; mat weaving; kaingin farming |
| Baybay Daraga | reef gleaning for home consumption and sharing with neighbors; fishing for livelihood; kaingin farming; vegetable gardening |
| New Villafria Kemdenng Proper | reef gleaning for home consumption especially during the northeast monsoon and if there is no fish; go fishing with husband; making nipa shingles; mat weaving; vegetable gardening; hat making |
| Poblacion | |
| Pinagmalucan | reef gleaning for home consumption especially during the southwest monsoon; go fishing with husband; fish vending; farming |
| Panindigan | reef gleaning for home consumption especially during the southwest monsoon |
| Macatumbalen | reef gleaning for home consumption and exchange especially during the southwest monsoon; go fishing with husband |
| Daplac | reef gleaning especially if men cannot go out fishing; help husband in harvesting cashew; mat weaving |
| Casoyan | reef gleaning for home consumption, sharing with neighbors, and exchanging especially during the northeast monsoon; go fishing with husband |
| New Agutaya Bukana | making nipa shingles; milkfish fry gathering; shell gathering from mangroves for home consumption |
| San Isidro Bokbok | reef gleaning for home consumption; go fishing with husband; fish and squid drying; mat weaving; pig raising |
| Alimanguan Purok 1 | reef gleaning for home consumption; fish vending; fish and squid drying; go fishing with husband; selling cooked food; operating small business like sari-sari store; making nipa shingles |
| Sto. Niño Purok 1 | fish drying; repairing and mending nets |
| New Canipo | go fishing with husband; hired labor for land clearing, weeding, rice harvesting, and husking coconuts; mat weaving; making nipa shingles |
| Binga Imuruan Island | fish and squid drying; join husband in fishing; kaingin farming; pig raising; vegetable farming |
| Binga and Boding | reef gleaning for home consumption; milkfish fry gathering; fish and squid drying; join husband in fishing; harvesting of cashew nuts; making nipa shingles; mat weaving join husband in fishing; nipa shingles making; engage in small business; pig raising |
| Cauban | |

and shrimp.

Settlements and ports posed some problems in a few areas. In the island of Albaguen, for example, the PCRA team observed that population density was so high that the place looked like a regular urban squatters' area. Rotting posts in Sta. Cruz and the Poblacion waters were not only eyesores; they also posed hazards to boats and their passengers.