COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
OF
OLANGO ISLAND, CEBU, PHILIPPINES

FILIPINA B. SOTTO
JOEY LL. GATUS
MICHAEL A. ROSS
MA. FE L. PORTIGO
FRANCIS M. FREIRE

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Filipina B. Sotto, Joey Ll. Gatus, Michael A. Ross, Ma. Fe L. Portigo and Francis M. Freire

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Photo credits: Dr. Thomas Heeger and Joey Gatus
Front cover: *Aerial view of Barangay Santa Rosa wharf.* Inset: *Women's group busy tying coral fragments for rehabilitation.*
Back cover: *PCRA participants in Olango Island*; *"Pokot" or nets for pelagic fishing; Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary*

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CRM	coastal resource management
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
IMA	International Marinelife Alliance
LGU	local government unit
MIIMPS	Mactan Island Integrated Master Plan Study
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NGO	nongovernment organization
NSO	National Statistics Office
OBST	Olango Bird and Seascape Tour
OIWS	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PAWD	Protected Areas and Wildlife Division
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
PD	Presidential Decree
PEGAMASU	*Pederasyon sa Gagmay'ng Mangingisda sa Sugbu*
PhP	Philippine pesos
RA	Republic Act
SB	*Sangguniang Bayan* (Municipal Council)
SCUBA	Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SK	*Sangguniang Kabataan* (Youth Council)
SUML	Silliman University Marine Laboratory
UPMSI	University of the Philippines – Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USC-MBS	University of San Carlos-Marine Biology Section
USC-WRC	University of San Carlos-Water Resources Center

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FOREWORD

The Philippines is endowed with a wealth of coastal resources along its 18,000 km of shoreline. Olango Island and its adjoining islands under the political jurisdiction of Lapu-Lapu City and Cordova Municipality, are no exception and contain extensive coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands, and clean marine waters. The coral reefs that surround Olango, that are responsible for its physical presence, support sizeable fisheries that provide food and income to the people on the island. In addition, the reefs and wetlands hold tremendous potential for tourism when managed properly.

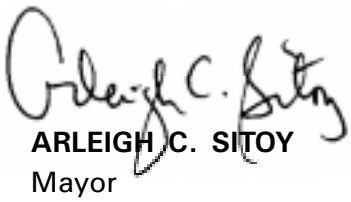
Studies have documented the economic value of the coral reefs and wetlands of Olango Island. The 40 km^2 of coral reef alone can potentially generate between US$1.53 and 2.54 million annually from well-managed fisheries and tourism. Wetlands can generate another US$0.4 million from sustainable use and tourism to the Olango Island Bird Sanctuary.

These amounts are not now being realized because of poor management and because the coastal resource base is being degraded through a variety of human caused impacts. Fisheries are depleted from excessive fishing effort and use of destructive methods. Shoreline habitats are either being damaged or converted to alternative uses that no longer support viable fisheries and tourism. All these problems emphasize the need for integrated coastal management.

The first step toward an improved planning and management regime for coastal resources is to develop an information base that guides planning. This *Coastal Environmental Profile of Olango Island, Cebu, Philippines* is an important first step in the management process. It can help guide the long-term solutions to the problems of resource degradation and provide baseline data for measuring changes in the environment and the status of people over time. It can also be used to measure the effectiveness of coastal management projects of the local governments and others.

We, as Mayors with jurisdiction over the Olango Island area, fully endorse this environmental profile as an important step to improve the management of the area. We are committed to the needed coastal resource stewardship that will provide immediate and long-term benefits to people within our city and municipality and to all Filipinos.

ERNEST H. WEIGEL, JR.
Mayor
Lapu-Lapu City



ARLEIGH C. SITOY
Mayor
Cordova Municipality

FOREWORD

The Philippines, comprised of many islands, has one of the world's longest coastlines. As such, coastal resource management, especially the interaction between humans and the coastal environment, should become an integral part of any meaningful development plan. The compilation of this coastal environmental profile thus becomes essential for developing a rational coastal resource management plan.

This book is about Olango Island and its various characteristics—physical, biological, socioeconomic, sociopolitical, environmental, and others. Though focused only on one island, the variables and methodology applied in coming up with a coastal environmental profile can be replicated in other coastal municipalities in the province of Cebu as well as in other parts of our country. It is envisioned that a well-documented coastal environmental profile can help policy-makers design appropriate coastal resource management strategies in their particular locality.

Our task now, using this coastal environmental profile, is to develop and implement coastal resource management strategies for Olango Island. We must pursue strategies that are participatory and which encourage island dwellers and others to be good stewards of their coastal environment.

FR. FRANCISCO T. ESTEPA, SVD
President, University of San Carlos

COMMONLY USED LOCAL TERMS

albulario	traditional healer/native doctor
arais	boat captain
balat	sea cucumber
Bantay dagat	fish warden
Bantay dawat	recipient of bribes
banyeras	tin basin for fish
baroto	small outriggered paddle boat
bibiron	baby's feeding bottle
bobo	large fish trap
daug	win
dayo	to travel/journey
guso	commercially farmed red alga, including *Eucheuma spinosum* or *Kappaphycus alvarezii*
habagat	southwest monsoon
ice-ice	disease in the red alga *Eucheuma* or *Kappaphycus* characterized by a whitening of the thallus or branch
kinhason	shells
kugita	octopus
lab-asera (*o*)	female fish dealer; with the "o" ending, refers to male fish dealer
lapas	abalone (*Haliotis* spp.)
mamamanga-ay	middlemen
mobiyahe-ay	traveller
pakyaw	chartered trip
pamalo	drift net 50-100 m in length with a mesh size of 30 mm in diameter
pandayo	literally "to go to some place", but here to go to a remote fishing ground
panggal	smaller fish trap, typically made of bamboo or chicken wire
panglapas	to collect abalone
pinobreng panagat	gear of the poor
plaka	record, record-shaped table centerpiece made of small cowry shells
sapyaw	scoop net
sigay	small cowry (*Cypraea* spp.)
sudsud	fishing gear made of simple triangular frame with a fine mesh net and provided with a handle for pushing
tubli	wild vine (*Derris elliptica*), the root extract of which is the source of rotenone and used in stunning fish
tuhog	strand of fish
vale	cash advance