

# *organizations concerned with crm in the province*

## Chapter 3

There are many multi-sectoral organizations working on coastal resource management in Bohol. These groups have a variety of interventions including participatory CRM planning, habitat and fishery resource management, enterprise development, mangrove rehabilitation and management, strengthening and establishment of POs and others. Some development partners work together as collaborators while others work alone. The types of organizations represented here are national and local government agencies, non-government organizations, academic institutions and the concerned communities (e.g. coastal-based POs and multi-purpose cooperatives), all of which are working towards the realization of a sustained CRM in Bohol and have shown interest to be included in this profile.\*

### **PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES**

#### **Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO)**



Mandated through the Bohol Environment Code of 1998, the BEMO is an offshoot of the Bohol Environment Summit of 1997 which was sponsored by the Provincial Government and the USAID-Governance and Local Democracy (USAID-GOLD) Project and a variety of stakeholders.

After the summit, a small budget was allocated for the BEMO, which has steadily increased. This office is now a separate division under the office of the Provincial Governor. The Local Government Code of 1991 encourages, although optional, the establishment of an environment and natural resources office for every province.

The vision of the BEMO is to become “a dynamic, responsive and informative organization based on the principles of collaboration and participation; committed to the management of the environment; and led by pro-active, motivated, self-reliant, innovative, responsible and technically equipped staff to effectively deliver services through technical assistance to all beneficiaries to achieve a sustainable ecological balance for the Province of Bohol.”

\* All information contained on the organization is based on information given to the authors by each agency during 2001, through a questionnaire from BEMO-CRMP.



BEMO offers programs on CRM, watershed management, integrated solid waste management, air and water quality monitoring, participatory land use planning, natural resources database, and environment management systems. It also offers IEC and extension services.

BEMO is now mandated as the main coordinating, systematizing and standardizing office for natural resource management in the province and has a variety of partners, institutional linkages and funding organizations. Its CRM activities have been implemented in the CRMP Learning Areas and eight expansion municipalities, as well as province-wide, like the recently organized Bohol Coastal Law Enforcement Councils (CLEC). By the end of year 2000, BEMO was working in all coastal municipalities of Bohol advocating for better across-the-board resource management, integrating this with its other programs such as solid waste management and upland management.

In terms of technical assistance, the BEMO is the key office that can coordinate and collaborate CRM-related undertakings in Bohol. It is suggested that all agencies working on CRM in the province coordinate with the BEMO in order to harmonize all activities and create a greater impact on the coastal communities and fisherfolk. The BEMO is primed to be the “institutional memory” of the province for natural resource management programs, activities, successes, failures and, most importantly, learnings of these programs.

### **Bohol Tourism Office (BTO)**

Set up by the administration of the recently elected Gov. Erico B. Aumentado, the Bohol Tourism Office will primarily implement the provincial tourism development program, avowedly a major cornerstone in the integrated development plan for Bohol. The Bohol Tourism Office also complements and supplements the over-all national tourism development plan as laid out by the Department of Tourism (DOT). It will also sustain the eco-cultural tourism focus as laid out in the vision of the Provincial Government, and carry on the initiatives of the tourism promotion section of the Bohol Investment Promotion Center.

Among the initial programs this office will undertake are the production of an adequate supply of tourism information and promotion materials, a more definitive tourist profiling system, and a province-wide series of “enculturation” training activities and seminar-workshops geared at ingraining in every Boholano with a culture of tourism to help deal with visitors in as warm and honest ways as possible.

### **Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA)**

The Office of the Provincial Agriculturist is mandated to implement environment-friendly enterprise projects in coastal communities. It works closely with the BFAR and DA and assists LGUs and communities in coastal livelihoods.

OPA's main functions are to formulate plans and programs geared toward sustainable fishery production, extend technical assistance on aquaculture and marine fisheries development,

establish nurseries and demonstration farms, and enhance the capability of the fisherfolk for entrepreneurship. It has a staff of 12 persons who focus on enterprise development and mariculture. These staff were previously involved in the activities of the original provincial *Bantay Dagat* of Bohol.

The current projects of the OPA include oyster culture, mudcrab fattening, seaweed farming, and nursery establishment. Its enterprise activities are usually not tied to any other CRM practices and focus more on adopting an environment-friendly enterprise framework that encourages better resource management. OPA's current project sites are found in Panglao, Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Clarin, Buenavista, Getafe, Talibon, Ubay, Mabini and Candijay.

### **Bohol Investment Promotion Center (BIPC)**



The Bohol Investment Promotion Center was created in 1997 under the Office of the Provincial Governor. Its main focus is to assist investors in setting up their projects and facilities in Bohol. BIPC provides a variety of services, such as providing information on investment opportunities, business procedures and government regulations; guiding the investor in completing the requirements of government regulatory agencies; and providing referrals to relevant government bodies, support organizations and service providers. The BIPC also focuses on the establishment of major public infrastructure projects in the province, as well as other programs and projects that will enhance Bohol's business environment.

With technical assistance from CRMP in CY 2000, the center collaborated with key CRM players in promoting enterprise development in the towns of Buenavista, Candijay, Duero and Panglao. The environment-friendly practices that it helped promote and enhance include loom weaving in Duero, seaweed farming in Panglao, mudcrab culture in Candijay, and eco-tourism promotion and development in Cambuhat, Buenavista. Recently, it added a livelihood and technology development assistance bureau to enhance its role in the upliftment of the quality of life of the Boholanos.

## **NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

### **Department of Education (DepEd)**



DepEd, formerly DECS is a complex learning organization that develops, promotes, provides and ensures basic education that is responsive to the internal, external and emerging learning needs. The vision of the department is to commit itself to a culture of excellence in public service, believing that the most important resource of the country is its people, therefore making the task of educating the Filipino child its singular mission.

In coordination with a Manila-based NGO (International Marinelife Alliance), DepEd is conducting integration of coastal education into the curriculum of teachers in 22 coastal schools across Bohol. It has also initiated a variety of advocacy and education activities throughout the province. These include film showings, poster competitions, essay writing contests and field trips for school children. DepEd and BEMO are currently focusing on the institutionalization of the "I Love the Ocean" Movement in one pilot school in Tagbilaran City. This activity mobilizes and advocates for civil society participation in managing the ocean and its resources. It also conducts various voluntary activities around the province. Part of the commitment of DepEd to the environment is helping replant mangrove areas around Bohol, an example of which is the one fronting the Baclayon church.

### **Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)**



The DENR is mandated as the primary government agency responsible for the sustainable development of the country's natural resources and environment. It aims to be a dynamic force behind people's initiatives in the protection, preservation and management of the environment through strategic alliance and partnerships, participatory process, relevant policies and programs, and appropriate technology towards sustainable development.

DENR is the primary agency responsible for the management of Bohol's mangrove resources and has taken a paradigm shift from a profit-oriented approach to managing the natural resources to a pro-people approach, highlighted through its Community-Based Forest Management Program (CBFMP). In Bohol, communities of 14 sites, covering 2,110.61 hectares of mangrove areas have been awarded their Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA). The CBFMA confers on its recipients the exclusive right to manage and protect the resources in their area.

Prior to the implementation of the CRMP, the DENR launched its Coastal Environment Program (CEP), which focuses on CRM in protected areas of Bohol (Calape, Mabini, Getafe, Talibon) with the Calape CEP site being the national winner for the Most Gender-Responsive Project in the country. The CEP sites in Talibon and Getafe have been phased out and turned over to their respective LGU. The CEP has also helped conduct gender sensitivity activities and community organizing, and establish livelihood and enterprise projects and marine protected areas. It has also initiated a series of contract reforestation projects in mangrove areas across the province. A minimum of two regular staff for each of the two CENROs in Tagbilaran City and Talibon are tasked to look after the activities of the CEP sites in their respective area of jurisdiction.

The DENR has also begun a newly funded project for mangrove management in the town of Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, particularly in six *barangays* (Poblacion, Bogo, Bonbonon, Campamanog, Lipata and Popoo). Called the Lapinig Island Mangrove Rehabilitation Sub-Project under the Forestry Sector Project (FSP) of the department and funded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), the sub-project covers 250 hectares of open mudflats for plantation establishment and

300 hectares of secondary growth mangrove (sparse forest) for enrichment planting (DENR-7 Updated Appraisal Report of Lapinig Is. Mangrove Rehabilitation Sub-Project, June 2000).

### **DENR - Coastal Resource Management Project (DENR-CRMP)**



The Coastal Resource Management Project has chosen Bohol as one of its pilot provinces in the country. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), implemented by the DENR and managed by Tetra Tech Environmental Management, Inc. (Tetra Tech EMI), it focused on CRM implementation at the *barangay*, municipal and provincial levels, as well as having a policy component at the national level.

Initially, CRMP worked in seven municipalities on the western and northwestern coast of Bohol and then moved into the provincial level to work with the BEMO. Later, it expanded its activities in eight more coastal municipalities, with the BEMO as lead implementing agency. CRMP focused mostly on CRM extension and technical assistance.

The project ran for six years and focused on developing best CRM practices at the village level while offering technical assistance to interested LGUs on how to set up and manage a CRM program of their own. Successful LGUs were lauded for practicing CRM as a basic service of local government.

A large number of best practice "models" at the *barangay* and municipal levels were facilitated in association with the CRMP. These include mangrove management, environment-friendly enterprise, coastal and tourism product development, PCRAs, IEC-related activities, establishment of provincial trainers on CRM, CRM planning for coastal LGUs, community-based marine sanctuaries, coastal law enforcement, and policy development, among others.

### **Department of Finance - Community-Based Resource Management Project (DOF-CBRMP)**



Supported by the World Bank and implemented through the Department of Finance, the CBRMP aims to reduce rural poverty and environmental degradation through support for locally generated and implemented natural resource management projects. It consists of a grant and loan facility for LGU-initiated community-based resource management projects, with the LGUs implementing the activities along with the DENR, BFAR and other appropriate development partners.

Funding ranges from 5-30 million pesos in a loan/grant/equity mix. Approximately 19 municipalities in Bohol have applied for funding. These include the coastal municipalities of Loon, Calape, Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, Bien Unido, Trinidad, Mabini, Duero, Jagna and Candijay and some upland municipalities.

The CBRMP works directly with municipalities. Collaboration with the Provincial Government, however, has been minimal despite the latter's mandate, current thrusts, strong programs and technical assistance.

The project has now finished its funding application in the province and DOF-World Bank funding window (LOGOFIND) is replacing it. Its technical assistance is handled by the Regional Offices of concerned national government agencies which work directly with MLGUs.

### **Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)**

The ATI in Tagbilaran City is one of 41 extension and training centers of the Department of Agriculture (DA) around the country. It operationalizes the vision of the DA, that is the emergence of a dynamic and self-sustaining rural community of organized farmers cum fisher-entrepreneurs doing profitable business out of agriculture.

The institute implemented a "Training Services Enhancement Project for Rural Life Improvement" or TSEPRLI which established a model site, in coordination with the LGU, in Tangaran, Clarin which was expanded to Poblacion Norte, Bacani and Bonbon in the same municipality.

The project focused on community organizing, establishment of shell gardens/marine sanctuaries, mangrove area rehabilitation, CRM planning, and coastal law enforcement. Funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), it involved the hiring of two field staff and engaging the ATI for technical support in coordination with the LGU.

### **Department of Agriculture - Livelihood Enhancement and Development Project (DA- LEAD Project)**

The DA has a variety of funding sources for the livelihood development of the fisherfolk through a soft loan for a variety of projects.

This project normally gives loans to small fisherfolk to spend money on purchasing fish aggregation device (FAD) or 'payaw', big boats and fishing nets, a very flawed strategy as it results in over-fishing and related problems. FADs involve mere harvesting of fish in great number to the disadvantage of the smaller fisherfolk. Barangay Manga in Tagbilaran City aptly illustrates this situation. Meanwhile, the loan recipients have not been able to pay their obligations.

In Barangay Napo, Loon, where a LEAD Project was implemented, the purchased FADs were not used for hook-and-line fishing. Instead, the small fishers were encouraged to set up a working agreement, which is illegal, with the commercial fishing boats of Tagbilaran City and Cebu. A few members of the community then began encouraging big ring net fishers to come into the municipal waters of Loon to harvest their fish. For this, they got a 33% share of the catch while at the same time agreeing to watch out for patrol boats. This again resulted in huge

catches, with some fishermen earning as much as PhP 40,000 per night from one harvest while the small fishers consistently catch nothing.

Investing more money in the coastal waters of Bohol and expecting financial returns for the fisherfolk no longer offer a bright prospect. The soft loans have not been paid back and the whole project has caused a lot of detriment to many small fisherfolk. The LEAD Project should seriously consider establishing guidelines for its credit program. Also, it should discourage the purchase of bigger boats and nets. Land-based activities and other livelihood undertakings would have been much better.

### **Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)**



The BFAR, in cooperation with concerned national government agencies, has jurisdiction over the management, conservation, development, protection, utilization and disposition of all fisheries and aquatic resources of the country, except those within municipal waters. In municipal waters, however, it may coordinate with and assist the LGUs, FARMCs and other concerned agencies in the development, conservation, protection, utilization and management of fisheries and aquatic resources as laid down in RA 8550, the Fisheries Code of 1998. It is also the main national government agency responsible for the management of inland fisheries.

BFAR's vision is "a modernized fisheries that is technologically advanced and globally competitive". Its transformation is guided by sound management practices of resource sustainability, the principle of social justice and strong private sector." It has three over-riding mandates, one on global competitiveness, one on food security and the other on support services.

BFAR works in most municipalities of Bohol in a variety of capacities. It issues licenses to commercial fishing boats for fishing activities beyond the 15-km radius, and handles the highly controversial Fishpond Lease Agreements (FLAs).

The BFAR has research stations based in Clarin, Calape and Ubay that focus on the development of aquaculture technologies and other development-based activities. In coordination with the LGUs, it has established marine sanctuaries and FARMCs, assisted in law enforcement and fish warden deputization activities, and conducted hydro-biological surveys and related activities.

The BFAR has a very comprehensive livelihood program for the fisherfolk. These include the culture of grouper, milkfish and 'tilapia' in fish cages; seaweed and oyster culture; seaweed nurseries; hog raising; fish culture in ponds; distribution of fishing gears; etc. It also conducts training on fiberglass boat making in coordination with the Regional Fisheries Training Center.

The regional office of the BFAR has several extension units, namely, the newly created CRM Section, the Regional Fisheries Training Center, and the hydro-biological underwater

assessment team. The latter, upon request, can conduct underwater assessments and video documentation of the status of the underwater ecosystems of the municipalities.

## **NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Feed the Children - Philippines (FTC-P)**



FTC-Philippines has been working in Bohol since 1989 and since then it has gone through a series of development paradigm shifts in its project implementation. FTC envisions "a brighter tomorrow for children where their basic human needs are met and their rights protected." FTC is the only NGO in the province with an integrated development program for children. It focuses on three programs, namely, Integrated Child and Family Development Program, Biodiversity Resource Management for Sustainable Development Program, and Micro Finance or Community Banking Program. All these are implemented through an integrated approach.

FTC officially began its Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) Program in 1998. It now works with fishing communities in Tagbilaran City, Panglao, Garcia Hernandez, Calape and Tubigon, and has a core staff of five. Through an interagency and participatory approach, it endeavors to improve the health and overall development of children by promoting sustainable coastal resource management for the whole family. FTC's main premise is to make sure that the resources of the family are looked after. If the parents can have a sustained catch, the children will get better access to protein, education and health.

FTC conducts community organizing, habitat management (sanctuaries and mangroves), information retrieval and research, CRM planning, coastal law enforcement, enterprise development, and other activities as required by the communities it works with. All these are incorporated into their programs on governance for CRM, alternative livelihood, IEC, organization and strengthening of fisherfolk associations, and marine rehabilitation and protection.

More recently, the CBCRM program is integrating reproductive health into its CRM package with help coming from the Path Foundation Philippines, Inc. It is also documenting through video film its lessons in Tubigon to share and amplify its experiences with and across the town and province, while highlighting the role of community leaders and government officials in making CRM a success.

### **Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE)**



FPE was created due to the realization that something must be done to the country's fast declining resources. In 1992, the FPE received an endowment fund of about US\$ 22 million through a debt-for-equity swap. The interest of this amount has been used for biodiversity-related and social development projects to support communities and NGOs in the Philippines. Through this



*Governor Erico B. Aumentado officially opens the Bohol Marine Triangle joint LGU workshop, with the mayors of Dausi, Baclayon and Panglao shown in background.*

funding, the FPE supports several NGOs in Bohol, such as PROCESS Foundation, Inc. in its Abatan Watershed Project. It also began work on the Bohol Marine Triangle (BMT) Project, which was developed through a participatory approach over a long period of time with the Silliman

University, CRMP, Sulu Fund and other participating agencies as development partners. The BMT Project aims to protect the globally significant resources of the marine highway enclosed by the Bohol Marine Triangle southwest of the province. The project builds on a substantial foundation of past and current initiatives related to biodiversity conservation.

The United Nations Development Program - Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF) has released substantial funding for the BMT, and the FPE is the first NGO to gain access to this type of funding in the Philippines. The project now works closely with the BANGON Foundation, Inc. and other NGOs to ensure its success.

The BMT Project is guided by a CRM planning cycle in three municipalities (Baclayon, Dausi and Panglao) and two smaller islands (Balicasag and Pamilacan), all of which cover over 1,120 km<sup>2</sup>. The BMT Project aims to enable the communities of 12 pilot *barangays* to conserve the biodiversity in the marine triangle through a more effective, equitable and sustainable planning, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of conservation efforts. Extensive coral reef habitats in good condition still abound within the BMT, with over 50% live hard coral cover and rich marine resources that attract diving enthusiasts to the place.

### **Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)**



Formally created in 1997 as an offshoot of ELAC-Palawan, which was established in the early 1990s, ELAC-Bohol offers legal assistance and capability building expertise in environmental law.

With a staff of five, it conducts paralegal education and training, training of local law enforcers, environmental law awareness seminars, and meta-legal actions. It also offers assistance for policy formulation and development/environment-related law, including representation before any judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative bodies.

ELAC has worked in many coastal towns and *barangays* of Bohol, particularly in Loon, Dausi, Baclayon, Panglao and Tagbilaran City. It successfully helped impede the proposed reclamation project at the Tagbilaran bay, which was considered unnecessary because of the severely degraded coastal environment of the city.

It has recently launched its own CB-CRM project in two pilot *barangays* of Mabini, Bohol and these are great hopes for its success in the future.

### Haribon Foundation - Project Seahorse



Haribon Foundation is a Manila-based NGO which in Bohol works in partnership with the Canadian-based Project Seahorse, which has been conducting research in Bohol since 1994. The project is composed of a team of biologists and social workers committed to conserving and managing seahorses and their relatives and habitats while respecting human needs. They envision a world where populations of seahorses and their relatives are secured in a well-managed marine ecosystem.

Haribon's activities include community organizing, marine protected area establishment and management, research on biological and socio-economic aspects of coastal communities, environmentally sustainable livelihood, CRM planning at the *barangay* level, and IEC.

They are focused in pilot *barangays* in the municipalities of Getafe, Talibon, Ubay, Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, Buenavista and Tubigon, as well as within the Danajon Bank. With ten full-time staff and local assistants working in Bohol, Haribon was contracted from 1997 to 2000 by the USAID-funded DENR-CRMP to handle the community-based CRM activities in northwest Bohol.

### First Consolidated Bank Foundation, Inc. (FCBFI)



FCBFI was registered in Bohol in 1989. It envisions itself as “a viable and self-reliant development institution committed to the upliftment of poverty groups through holistic and sustainable development approaches.” It is the corporate arm of the First Consolidated Bank (FCB) based in Bohol. Its main thrusts are micro-finance intermediation program, social development technical assistance and training, and offering affordable printing services.

The foundation is implementing a CBCRM enterprise in one village in Buenavista and another in Candijay as part of a package of assistance from the DENR-CRMP, and lately through the Path Foundation and Canadian International Development Assistance (CIDA). This forms part of its Social Development Program on resource management, business development, and market development and enhancement. The foundation also has a new DENR-funded project on mangrove rehabilitation and social development in the municipality of Pres. Carlos P. Garcia (formerly Pitogo).

FCBFI has one officer and six community organizers-technical assistants who implement CBCRM-related activities and promote enterprise development as a catalyst for resource management.

### **Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF)**



For many years, this Manila-based NGO has been helping develop the capability of Bohol LGUs (and various other provinces) to implement their mandate as laid down in the Local Government Code of 1991. It is piloting LGU capability-building programs and, recently, developing information resource centers for local governments.

LOGODEF was involved in the computerization of important government documents and transactions including taxation, and in the development of environment codes in Bohol. In Tubigon, it helped the LGU develop an excellent model for implementing sustainable mariculture and enterprise programs towards complementing CRM in the community. This project is implemented in coordination with the Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung, an NGO based in the Philippines with funding from the European Union.

### **Participatory Research, Organization of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance - Bohol (PROCESS-Bohol)**



PROCESS began its operation in Bohol in 1985 and has had a wide experience in a variety of social development projects. It was the first NGO to focus on fisheries development in the province. It is currently implementing its Fisheries Development Program and other coastal resource management-related projects with the goal of building gender-sensitive peoples' organizations for the protection, preservation, conservation, rehabilitation and development of aqua-marine resources through community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM).

The focus areas include community organizing, participatory research, CRM planning, habitat management, fisheries management, enterprise development, community-based sustainable tourism, and a variety of other activities. This NGO is also the designated Bohol coordinator for the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) in collaboration with Path Foundation.

PROCESS offers an integrated CBCRM package and has organized a province-wide federation of fisherfolk associations. The CRM activities of PROCESS have been implemented in the municipalities of Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Buenavista, Getafe, Talibon, Maribojoc, Cortes, Tagbilaran City, Dausi, Panglao, Baclayon, Albuquerque, Loay, Lila, Dimiao, Duero, Guindulman, Anda, Candijay and Mabini. The NGO recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Provincial Government to jointly implement CRM across the province and share and coordinate resources.

Presently, PROCESS has 15 coastal-based staff who assist 25 fisherfolk organizations within the aforementioned municipalities and work closely with all the stakeholders in the project sites.

### **Program in Appropriate Technology in Health Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PATH)**

**path** *Foundation Philippines, Inc.*

Path Foundation is a private, non-profit, non-stock corporation registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 1992. Its mission is to improve reproductive health and environmentally sustainable development in underserved areas of the Philippines. It achieves this by involving and supporting client groups and target communities to adapt and apply appropriate technologies to address local problems and priorities.

Path's main focus in Bohol is its Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) Initiative, a project designed to link population and environment and address reproductive health, environmental degradation and food security issues in coastal zones, and implemented by PROCESS-Bohol. Other implementing NGOs include FTC-Philippines and FCBFI. Private pharmacies are also involved particularly in the social marketing of reproductive health products.

Community-based activities of Path are carried out in Mabini, Candijay and Tubigon, the latter through FTC. These areas have high marine biodiversity, high population growth and young population age structure.

### **Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, Inc. (BIDEF)**

An offshoot of a church-based organization, BIDEF was formed in 1988. It has been practicing CBCRM for several years now. Its CRM program started off in the north of Bohol, particularly in Talibon and Bien Unido, and picked up from where the CVRP-I left off. Initially, it was funded by FPE and then by the British Embassy. Presently, it has quite a number of donors.

BIDEF offers various CRM components, such as enterprise development, environmental education, and fisherfolk and cooperative formation. At present, it is developing its own province-wide federation of people's organizations.

Project sites include Calape and Loon and two *barangays* in Maribojoc, where it works with the Abatan-Lincod Mangrove and Nipa Growers Association (ALIMANGO) and Agahay Nipa Planters Association (AGNIPA) in Nypa trading and cooperative development. BIDEF has also helped secure CBFMAs in Maribojoc and Calape.

Presently, the foundation has three full-time staff working on CRM. It has several other staff working on other social development projects in the province.

### **Bol-anon Foundation, Inc. (BFI)**



Bol-anon Foundation, Inc. was registered in 1989 and has been working in Bohol in a variety of capacities including CRM. It has a wide range of experience in mangrove management and appropriate technologies, such as solar desalination, zero waste management, solar cooking, biogas utilization, and mangrove nursery development.

BFI's CRM focus involves waste management, municipal environment management, and related activities. It currently has a staff of two working on coastal projects and who have worked in the coastal communities of Getafe and Dimiao.

### **Bohol Alliance of Non-Government Organizations Foundation, Inc. (BANGON)**



BANGON was institutionalized in 1991 by some of the aforementioned NGOs after they saw the need to work together under an alliance. It has 16 member NGOs, 14 of which are still active. Pursuing its vision, strategic plan and development agenda, BANGON ensures unity and alliance among its partner agencies. Its members get involved in steering forward its direction through a board of trustees whose membership is drawn from among the member NGOs.

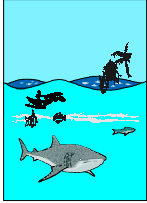
BANGON seeks to coordinate the efforts of its members and has had many learnings and successes through the Loboc River Basin Development and Management Program - Area Focus Approach, which is funded through PACAP-AusAID. Currently, it hopes to build on this experience and develop a CRM program. It now has a CRM framework, direction and plans to help encourage its members to work together for a successful CRM.

The member NGOs plan to share, learn from each other's experiences, and hope to have access to funding for CBCRM collaboration among themselves. BANGON's main strategy aims at capacitating its members to implement better practices through collaboration, not through competition between and among its member NGOs. It currently has two staff focusing on CRM. This number is expected to be increased as funds will be available. BANGON's NGOs seem to be the most experienced and professional CBCRM implementers in Bohol.

BANGON is now the lead implementor of the BMT Project in 19 *barangays* of Panglao, Dauis and Baclayon.

### **Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc. (CCEFI)**

The Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc. (formerly Sulu Fund) was established in 1998 by a dedicated group of individuals with a desire to address critical marine conservation needs of the Philippines. Protection and management of the marine environment is



the central focus of CCEFI. It strives to help conserve and manage coral reef ecosystems and other coastal ecosystems and resources while promoting sustainable uses for the benefit of people throughout time. It promotes leadership for improved coastal resource management through education, information exchange and learning by implementing field programs in partnership with local resource stakeholders.

In the province of Bohol, the CCEFI has been conducting coral reef surveys on selected marine sanctuaries off southwest of the island in year 1984, 1992 and 1999. The change in coral reef quality as a result of management efforts, humans impacts and environmental factors, was collected and collated. This information was used to draw recommendations for improved management in the surveyed sites and the larger area.

Continuing on to support conservation efforts in Bohol, the CCEFI assisted the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) in the design of the Bohol Marine Triangle Project 2000. CCEFI will continue to assist FPE with project management and provide guidance in field implementation based on the combined experience of the CCEFI and Coastal Resource Management Project.

## PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

### Fisherfolk Associations and Federations

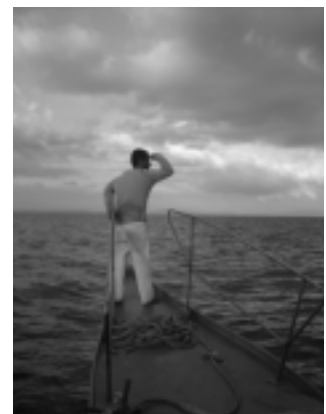
There are quite a number of active and inactive fisherfolk associations and federations within Bohol. These have been organized by both government agencies and NGOs, and are too numerous to mention in this profile. MAKAMASA-Bohol, a provincial federation of subsistence fisherfolk organizations in Bohol, however, seems to be the oldest and most mature. Organized by and can be contacted through PROCESS, this federation was actively involved in the drafting of the Fisheries Code of 1998 and in lobbying for its enactment.

MAKAMASA-Bohol is very strong in its crusade against all forms of illegal fishing, particularly the encroachment of commercial fishers on the municipal waters.

### Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching Organization (PIDWVO)

Pamilacan Island Dolphin and Whale Watching Organization, organized in 1998 with the help of KKP-WWF, has over 100 members now. The organization is tasked to run and manage the whale and dolphin watching tourism activities in Pamilacan Island. It also focuses on other livelihood activities and resource management, since a ban on capture of whalesharks and manta rays was enforced by the BFAR.

*Spotter looking for dolphins*



## ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

### Holy Name University (HNU)

Formerly Divine Word College of Tagbilaran (DWC-T), this sectarian institution has a training pool and regularly offers technical consultancy and facilitation skills to the various LGUs of Bohol, particularly on socio-economic issues through its research arm, the Social Weather Station (SWS). Occasionally, it gets involved in marine-related activities most especially advocacy for a clean marine environment.

### University of the Philippines - Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI)



Based in the campus of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, the Marine Science Institute has been working in Bohol for some time. UPMSI was designated the "National Center of Excellence in the Marine Sciences" by Presidential Proclamation No.518 in 1994.

The UP-MSI once collected data on Bohol coral reefs in the late 1970s as part of a nationwide survey of coral reef resources. The UP-MSI then returned in 1997, conducting community-based MPA monitoring and evaluation trainings. It has good time series data analyses for the Lomboy-Kahayag Fish Sanctuary in Pangangan Island, Calape and the Cabacongan marine sanctuary in Cabilao Island, Loon.

The regular monitoring and evaluation of these sanctuaries has been made possible through small grants from UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies, the UNDP-GEF-Small Grants Programme and DENR/USAID CRMP and partnerships with BIDEF and VSO as well as assistance from the University of San Carlos, BFAR, DENR and the BEMO.

The institute has conducted a trainer's training on reef assessment for local NGO's and Government Agencies agencies. It is also conducting a long-term time analysis of water surface temperatures in Bohol while looking at the impact of surface temperatures nation-wide and its relation to coral bleaching.

It is also now considering working in Bohol with Dr. Edgardo Gomez who has won a Pew award to work in selected marine protected areas transplanting giant clams and coral reefs.

### Silliman University (SU)



Based in Dumaguete City, Silliman University has been working in Bohol since the early 1980s through the Marine Conservation and Development Program in the islands of Pamilacan (Baclayon) and Balicasag (Panglao), where



its efforts resulted in the establishment of two of the first community-based marine sanctuaries in the Philippines.

Since then, SU through its Marine Laboratory has conducted underwater assessments and socio-economic surveys in Bohol, particularly for the Central Visayas Regional Project - I (CVRP-I) of the World Bank, later with the DENR-CRMP, and lately in Balicasag Island (Panglao) with the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA). It has also rescued giant clams in Balicasag and Pamilacan, Pangangan Island, Calape throughout its Giant Clam Project. It is presently involved with the Bohol Triangle Biodiversity Conservation Project providing technical assistance in biodiversity assessment and database development. These activities produced a variety of long-term data on Bohol and its coastal resources.

### **Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology (CVSCAFT)**

The CVSCAFT is a system of colleges based in Tagbilaran City and four municipalities, with the interior town of Bilar being the seat of the main campus. The campuses in Calape, Clarin and Candijay offer CRM-related courses and subjects. The whole system also offers various professional training courses and has a huge untapped potential to collaborate with the various agencies and communities that work on CRM in Bohol.

As part of the curriculum for the newly developed Bachelor of Science in Environmental Resource Management, major in Coastal Resources Management (BSERM-CRM), each student conducts research or thesis on CRM on their last year, for which he may work with LGUs and other appropriate agencies. As a result, the teachers will accumulate a wealth of information about CRM.

### **University of Bohol - Community Development Foundation (UB-CDF)**

Newly established, this foundation has a big potential in helping with the CRM activities in Bohol, especially as regards education and research aspects. It could assist in validating results of various CRM and related activities and guiding students in their research or thesis, and tapping a pool of qualified teachers and staff to work on CRM in Bohol.

## **VOLUNTEER AGENCIES**

There are several CRM-focused international agencies working in Bohol and some of these have technically capable staff who can facilitate the transfer of skills to LGUs and NGOs. Among these agencies are the German Development Service, which has assigned marine biologists in certain NGOs and a development planner in the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO); and the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), a British volunteer organization which has deployed several volunteers in specialized job areas. Recently, the VSO has moved towards working with government institutions and offices in various fields. There is also the Peace Corps

of the United States of America, which has fielded volunteers including teachers, marine biologists, planners and water resource management specialists across Bohol for many years now.

## **FUNDING AGENCIES/FINANCING INSTITUTIONS**

There have been a number of loans made available by development banks to small fisherfolk organizations, which have continued since the 1970s. The *Biyayang Dagat, Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran* (KKK) and other pro-people projects had, on the whole, been "dole out" projects, and were dismal failures. As cited earlier, investing in bigger nets and boats will not help the majority of the fisherfolk nor anyone else in the fishery sector. The problem with the small fisherfolk is no longer catching more fish as the maximum limits have already been reached. It is a matter of enhancing and leaving enough of the resource and making sure that everyone, not just a selected few, has access to it.

There is no more need for soft loans and other unsustainable technologies to increase fish catch. What is most important is equitable distribution and nurturing of the resource.

## **SECTARIAN GROUPS**

### **Social Action Center (SAC)**

The Diocese of Tagbilaran, through the efforts of Msgr. Leopoldo S. Tumalak, has been very vocal in its advocacy for coastal awareness. The Bishop has been helping the fishers of the city's Manga District advance their advocacy on anti-illegal fishing, especially against a commercial fishing group that uses active gears (i.e. ring nets).

The Social Action Center of the Diocese also serves as the provincial coordinator for the "I Love the Ocean" Movement which, at the moment, is a little inactive. There is a plan to institutionalize the ILOM in the province with the Tagbilaran City Science High School as pilot school.

## **TRENDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- There is a bias for the northern and western parts of Bohol as regards funding for CRM, and very few agencies are implementing or facilitating CRM in the southern and eastern municipalities. Some LGUs, however, are doing very well, such as Dimiao, without the need for external inputs. If the LGUs are really committed, they will be able to implement CRM on their own. Some extra staff and resources, however, may be needed, and this could be possible through an NGO or a funded project.
- There is more room for collaboration and counterparting of resources and activities between and among the various agencies, institutions and NGOs in all aspects of CRM. More agencies and organizations may consider establishing MOUs with the Provincial

Government and MLGUs. These agreements will define the individual roles of participating partners and fit these into the CRM plan of the LGU.

- If possible, the agencies (including funding agencies) could consider adopting a common framework for CRM in Bohol (Chapter 5). The NGOs, especially, should really focus on developing their own specialized CRM niche and not on competing with each other. Thus, one NGO may strengthen its capability for CRM research, while others may specialize in CRM planning, enterprise development, MPA establishment, law enforcement, children's needs, bay management, community planning, etc. This situation will produce a new group of CRM specialists who can work together by sharing their various expertise. At present, most NGOs are generalists as regards CRM-related activities. Furthermore, there may be need for a code of ethics for all NGOs working in Bohol.
- Only one NGO (Path Foundation Philippines, Inc.) is focusing on population education and health, a very necessary move in CRM as these concerns have huge impacts on the resource users and their quality of life. Path will, however, be working with several NGOs in Bohol to try and institutionalize their thrust.
- No school in Bohol offers a marine science course, although there are at least three that focus on fishery education. One of the universities or colleges in the province could perhaps consider setting up a marine science department or college to produce a local breed of future CRM practitioners and advocates with a scientific focus.
- Bank loans for livelihood projects involving fishing gears and vessels as well as new fish capture technologies should not be encouraged as these just add more pressure on the coastal resources and are not profitable either. In CRM, small and simple technologies are much better and cheaper to maintain. As emphasized in the Fisheries Code of 1998, it is important for the small fisherfolk to have preferential access to the remaining resources to sustain their livelihoods.
- There are many other NGOs and foundations not mentioned here that work on CRM in Bohol, however, very little is known about their areas of focus (i.e. what they do, how they work or the lessons they have in CRM). It would be good to try and look for ways to involve them in the CRM initiatives of the province to ensure greater complementation of activities.
- Information about CRM activities and learnings are still not being fed into a centralized information management system as each agency works separately. All the agencies should consider using the common and systematized information collection system of the Natural Resources Database (NRDB) of the BEMO. This will enable all agencies to use and validate the data, and build upon this information. Such a system will provide a more comprehensive picture of Bohol's coastal ecosystems.
- NGOs currently spend about 15 million pesos per year while government agencies, including the Provincial Government, spend about 13 million pesos per year on CRM-related activities. The World Bank- DOF spends about 40 million pesos per year for the Community-Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP) on coastal activities. This, however, is done through loans made available to the LGUs which will ultimately be responsible for the payments. Meanwhile, the academic sector spends about 2 million

pesos per year for CRM. As a whole, there is more than enough funding to implement good CRM across the province (over 70 million pesos per year).

- NGOs have a total of over 40 trained staff who are directly involved in CRM activities throughout the province, while NGAs and the Provincial Government have over 35. With less funding, the academe and other agencies have more or less 15 staff working province-wide. All in all, there are about 90 people who are directly involved in CRM implementation in Bohol; more than enough manpower to achieve CRM province-wide.

## **SUMMARY**

There are various NGAs, NGOs, academic institutions and other entities working on CRM in Bohol. However, there is still a need for a greater convergence within and among sectors, with a lead agency for each sector being essential (i.e. BANGON for NGOs, Provincial Government for government agencies, etc.). Research work, and a link between academic institutions and other agencies and their work on CRM, is presently weak in Bohol.

Funding institutions should also as a matter of protocol pass through the provincial government and try and align their programs as priorities with those of the provincial government. They should also consider spreading their resources around the province more evenly, rather than focusing on specific areas only and the provincial government is always open to counterparting of human and/or financial resources.