



Directory of
CRM Learning Destinations
in the Philippines

League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)
Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) -
Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project
World Wide Fund for Nature-Philippines (WWF-Philippines)
and Conservation International-Philippines (CI-Philippines)

Directory of **CRMLearningDestinations** in the Philippines

by

League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, World Wide Fund for Nature-Philippines (WWF-Philippines), and Conservation International (CI).

2ND EDITION
2009

Printed in Cebu City, Philippines

Citation:

LMP, FISH Project, WWF-Philippines, and CI-Philippines. 2009. *Directory of CRM Learning Destinations in the Philippines. 2nd Edition.* League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, World Wide Fund for Nature-Philippines (WWF-Philippines), and Conservation International-Philippines (CI-Philippines). Cebu City, Philippines.

This publication was made possible through support provided by the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project of the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms and conditions of USAID Contract Nos. AID-492-C-00-96-00028-00 and AID-492-C-00-03-00022-00. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the USAID. This publication may be reproduced or quoted in other publications as long as proper reference is made to the source.

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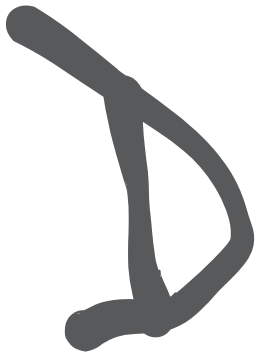
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SECOND EDITION
2009

FISH Document No. 46-FISH/2009



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Cross-visits and study tours are cost-effective and popular educational tools for coastal resource management (CRM) in the Philippines. Over its more than three decades of CRM history, the Philippines has chalked up a wealth of lessons and experiences in managing coastal resource use and issues. Since 1998, following the enactment of the Philippine Fisheries Code, many CRM programs have been led or initiated by local government units (LGUs), primarily the cities and municipalities, reflecting the devolution of primary responsibility for the management of municipal waters to local authorities. All provide unique perspectives on CRM and opportunities for exchange and sharing of learning and information.

In 2003, the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) sought to bring out little known but significant success stories being written every day by LGUs that had embarked on CRM. A 9-year technical assistance project of the United States Agency for International Development and Department of Environment and Natural Resources that ended in 2004, CRMP invited all coastal LGUs in the country to participate in a directory listing of “CRM learning destinations.” Of the more than 1,000 entry forms sent out to coastal LGUs, about 80 were returned and eventually made it to the 1st edition of the *Directory of CRM Learning Destinations in the Philippines*.

The *Directory* has proven to be a handy source of information on study tour destinations in the Philippines, particularly for those looking to learn about various LGU initiatives in CRM. But it now needs to be brought up to date, not only with current information from the LGUs already listed but also with new information on CRM initiatives by other LGUs in the last five years.

This 2nd edition of the *Directory* is an initiative of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines with support from three organizations:

1. The Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project of the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources,
2. World Wide Fund for Nature – Philippines, and
3. Conservation International

This *Directory of CRM Learning Destinations in the Philippines* is meant not only as a documentation of the CRM initiatives of the LGUs involved. It is also intended to be a testament of recognition of local leadership in CRM, and a message of encouragement to all coastal stakeholders to continue and strengthen the good work they have begun.

LMP and its partners salute and thank the individuals, LGUs and organizations listed in this *Directory* for sharing valuable CRM lessons, information and experiences that others can learn from.



Introduction and Guide to this Directory

This *Directory of CRM Destinations in the Philippines* lists 96 municipalities, cities and local government alliances that responded to our call for entries. The listing is based solely on information submitted by the local government units or organizations assisting them and has not been validated in the field. It is designed primarily as a quick guide to provide leads to where specific lessons in coastal resource and fisheries management may be found. If you wish to learn more about a specific program or activity, or the local government unit, community or organization that is implementing it, please contact the concerned group directly through the addresses or telephone numbers listed.

The individual entries are listed alphabetically according to regions, from Regions 1 through 13 to ARMM, as shown in the Table of Contents. If you are looking for a specific region, province, municipality or city, or program or best practice, it is best to check the **Indexes** first. The following indexes are provided:

1. Index to Best Practices, *page 178*
2. Index to Regions, *page 206*
3. Index to Provinces, *page 206*
4. Index to Municipalities and Cities, *page 207*

Region 1

(Ilocos Region)

ILOCOS NORTE

Laoag City

History and highlights of CRM experience

Laoag City has rich fishing grounds with diverse resources along its 12-kilometer coastline. To promote the sustainable development of its fishery sector, the city enacted City Fisheries Ordinance 2004-006. It also created an anti-illegal fishing task force (Bantay Baybay) composed of Prime Movers for Peace lawyers, men in uniform, and fisheries and aquatic resource management council and barangay officials. The task force implements national fishery laws, administrative orders and local ordinances.

The city has also developed and adopted its resource management plan to promote the conservation, protection, management and proper utilization of its fishery and aquatic resources. It conducts regular training for fishers, consultations/dialogues with fishery law enforcers, and coastal clean-ups. It was named the Best Coastal Resource Management-Local Government Unit Implementer in Region I for two consecutive years (2007-2008 and 2008-2009).

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Bantay Baybay

Calayab beach front, Laoag City





Beach resort, Laoag City

LA UNION

San Fernando

History and highlights of CRM experience

San Fernando City's coastal resource management program supports the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program managed and implemented by the City Environment and Natural Resources Office with the City Agriculture Office. It aims to promote healthy, productive and sustainable coastal and marine resources in the city. The following are some of the program's components:

Other attractions and points of interest

1. La Paz Sand Dunes
2. Canadian Beach Resort
3. Asuncion Fish Farm
4. Calayab beaches
5. Sinking belltower
6. Museo Iluko
7. Pamulinawen Festival (February 1-12)

Getting there

*From Manila – 45 minutes by plane; Philippine Airlines and Cebu Pacific have daily flights to and from the city. 8-10 hours overland; 5 bus lines ply the Laoag-Manila route.

*From Visayas or Mindanao – Via Manila

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor Services

*Accommodations

1 deluxe hotel, 4 business class and 10 economy hotels with room rates from Php500.00 to Php3,500.00. Beachfront cottages range from Php500.00 to Php800.00 per cottage per day.

*Jeepney/tricycle/calesa fare – Php7-30/pax/trip

*Vehicle rental – Php500-1,000/day

*Meals from Php50/pax/meal

Visits can be arranged through the Laoag City Tourism and Social Concerns Council (LCTSCC), tel. (077) 772 0001 loc. 204 / (077) 773 1676. Or contact City Agriculturist Oscar R. Recta, tel. (077) 772 0954.

1. Kasay Marine Protected Area — Consistent with the City's Coastal Development Plan C.Y. 1999-2008, the first marine protected area in the City of San Fernando, called "Kasay marine protected area," was established on December 14, 2004 through a city ordinance. The Kasay marine protected area covers a total of 130 hectares divided into a 30-hectare core zone and a buffer zone. Outside the sanctuary, about 100 meters from the core zone, is a 42-hectare marine reserve. The ordinance also created the Kasay Sanktwaryo, a group responsible for the management, protection, conservation, and development of the Kasay marine protected area. The marine protected area includes diverse corals and seagrasses that serve as spawning, nursing and feeding grounds for fish and other species. It has achieved Level 3 benchmarks of implementation, which means the marine protected area is "enforced," based on the marine protected area assessment system developed by the non-governmental organization Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation and adopted by the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Philippine Environmental Governance Project. Kasay Sanktwaryo is also governed by Office of the President Memorandum Order No. 2007-275 and Letter of Instruction No.

1978-745 and prescribed guidelines for the management of a dive site, imposition and utilization of recreational scuba diver fees, dealing with accidents related to dive sites and other associated tasks.

2. Sea urchin grow-out culture – Locally known as *maritangtang*, the practice of growing sea urchins was introduced and piloted in the City of San Fernando in 2004 and formally adopted in December 2005 at Barangay Poro. The grow-out culture generated valuable lessons that served as jumping-off point for the local government unit to enter into a partnership with the Sagip Lingayen Gulf Project, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Coastal Management Monitoring Division and the Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Resources Development-Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University Zonal Center. The project has produced positive results and become one of the resource-linked livelihood options through the Wallace-Poro Sea Urchin Cooperators Association (WPSUCA). It has also motivated local residents to establish another marine protected area in Poro. WPSUCA members are now earning income from their enterprise and promoting their products (sea urchin balls, sea urchin pate, etc.) at “One Town One Product” trade fairs and exhibits and through promotional activities with different partner agencies, including the publication of a sea urchin recipe book in 2006 and the celebration of the Sea Urchin Harvest Festival as part of the Ocean Month Celebration in May 2009. The Sea Urchin Harvest Festival featured floats made up of sea urchins, demonstrations on innovative ways to process sea urchins, search for the biggest sea urchin roe and a symposium on the latest information/technology on sea urchin grow-out culture.
3. Mangrove rehabilitation program and management of Carlatan Creek — The Green Creek Multi-Purpose Cooperative acts as the management arm of the City Environment and Natural Resources Officer in the protection and rehabilitation of Carlatan Creek where mangrove species are propagated and planted. Mangrove species like the *Bakauan lalake* and *Bakauan babae* are being dispersed by the city during the mangrove planting season. Management of Carlatan Creek involves regulation of the number of cages and pens that can be installed there, aquasilviculture, training (for cooperative members) in appropriate culture practices (e.g. tilapia, bangus, lapu-lapu), and information, education and communication.
4. Localization and integration of coastal resource management education in the basic education curriculum — Through the city's partnership with the Sagip Lingayen Gulf Project, the Coastal Resource Education Program was launched in 2006 to localize and integrate coastal resource management concepts and principles into the basic education curriculum (Grade 6 and First Year). Teachers from the Department of Education City Division Office were oriented on the program and developed Lesson Plans for coastal resource management. The Coastal Resource Education Program is now being implemented at San Agustin Community School, Pagudpud Community School, La Union National High School, Dr. Quintin Balcita Sr. National High School, Pao National High School and Bangbangolan National High School.
5. Coastal clean-up and coconut planting activities — During Earth Day, Month of the Ocean, Environment Month and International Coastal Clean-Up Day, the local government unit organizes communities to participate in coastal clean-up and coconut planting activities.
6. Poro and Lingsat marine protected areas – The Poro and Lingsat marine protected areas, the city's second and third marine protected areas, cover 150 hectares and 75 hectares, respectively.

7. Coastal resource governance and law enforcement

Some of the city's best practices in coastal resource management include:

1. 24/7 guarding of the marine protected area by the Kasay Patrolling and Enforcement Team composed of Barangay Service Point Officers and some volunteers
2. Reorganization of barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils in coastal barangays and three inland fishing barangays and the city fisheries and aquatic resource management council, whose members are on call 24/7
3. Information, education and communication campaign on the city fisheries ordinance
4. Sea-borne patrol three times a week
5. Strict implementation of the provisions of the city fisheries ordinance, including market denial operations and establishment of fish landing points where all fishery products are inspected before they are offered for sale and public consumption.
6. Strong support for coastal resource management and the implementation of the city fisheries ordinance from both executive and legislative branches of the city government

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Kasay marine protected area, Barangay San Vicente and Canaoy

Notable feature: This marine protected area lies at the juncture between Lingayen Gulf and China Sea. For more information, please see the section "History and highlights of coastal management experience" above.

2. Wallace- Poro Sea Urchin Grow-out Culture Project, Barangay Poro

Notable feature: The city has taken steps to improve the sustainability of this project by entering into an agreement with the Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University to develop a science and technology-based sea urchin farm in Poro.

For more information, please see the section "History and highlights of CRM experience" above.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. La Union Botanical Garden
2. Macho Temple
3. *Pindangan* Ruins
4. Christ the Redeemer Monument
5. The Seven Hills
6. La Union Science Centrum and Museum
7. Battle of Bacsil Ridge Monument
8. Engineered Sanitary Landfill
9. Eco-san Project

Note: The City of San Fernando has been named as the Most Competitive Small City in the Country with a grade of A+ in Productivity and Quality Assurance. It is also one of ten finalists in the search for Basic Integrated Approach on Good Governance and the Most Business-Friendly City of the Philippines.

Getting there

*From Manila – 250 kilometers north, about 6-8 hour drive

Recommended length of stay – 5-7 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Hotel Mikka, Php900/day, tel. (072) 700 5739
2. Sea and Sky Hotel, Php750-950/day, tel. (072) 242 5579
3. Oasis Country Resort Hotel, Php1,500-2,500/day, tel. (072) 242 5621

*Meals, Php200/day

*Public utility vehicle, Php5-50/person/ride, depending on type of service

*Boat rental, Php500-1,000/day

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, San Fernando City, La Union, tel. (072) 242 5601, fax (072) 888 2003; City Administrator, tel. (072) 242 5301, fax (072) 888 2003; or City ENRO, tel. (072) 242 8009, fax (072) 888 2003.

PANGASINAN

Bani

History and highlights of CRM experience

Bani, located in the western portion of Pangasinan province facing Lingayen Gulf and South China Sea, was assisted in 1990 by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in a multi-species coastal reforestation project that continues to this day. The project has established a young forest that serves as a bird sanctuary and its intertidal flat as nursery and habitat for fishes, crustaceans and shells, significantly replenishing fish stocks in Lingayen Gulf. It has been replicated by and led to a partnership with neighboring coastal towns. The Anda, Bani, Bolinao and Alaminos City (ABBA) Task Force on Illegal Fishing is composed of fishery law enforcers from participating local government units who collaborate to address common fishery law enforcement issues in Lingayen Gulf.

Bani also received assistance from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in

resource assessment and the establishment of its first marine protected area (Marine Protected Area I), which is managed by two people's organizations. These two people's organizations have been beneficiaries of livelihood assistance from the local government unit and assisting national government agencies for projects such as oyster farming, mudcrab culture, bangus deboning, goat raising, fish trading and consumer store.

In 2000, a participatory coastal resource assessment organized by the local government unit and the fisheries bureau revealed an improvement in the average daily catch of the town's fishers, from 2kg at the start of the project to Php6.68kg. In 2004, Bani established a second marine protected area (Marine Protected Area II) to serve as reseeding ground for topshells, a threatened species identified by Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora. The two marine protected areas are now ecotourism and learning destinations.

Also in 2004, the Bani Task Force on Illegal Fishing was created. Forty-three people's

MPA guardhouse, Bani, Pangasinan





ABBA meeting, Bani, Pangasinan



Installation of buoys at a marine protected area in Bani, Pangasinan



Oyster farm

organization members and nine government personnel were deputized to join patrol and surveillance activities within the town's municipal waters as well as help protect the two marine protected areas.

ABBA proved that the clustering of local government units is an effective way to integrate coastal resource management efforts in an area where resources are shared across several political jurisdictions. It has inspired the clustering of another group of municipalities (Burgos, Infanta, Dasol and Agno).

Other notable results of Bani's coastal resource management experience include:

1. Regular coastal and riverine coastal clean up has reduced the incidence of flooding in the area the last two years.
2. For consecutive years from 2000 to 2002, Bani won the Search for the Cleanest Coastal Municipality of Pangasinan and was named to the Hall of Fame for Best Program Implementer for 2003-04. Since

3. In 2001, Bani became the first municipality in Pangasinan to have its coastal resource management plan reviewed, approved and adopted by the Provincial Board. It was also the first municipality to submit a coastal resource management plan for 2005 – 2009.
4. Strict adherence by the local government unit to coastal resource management principles led to the dismantling in 2002 of illegal fish traps and fishery structures within the municipal waters of Bani despite active resistance from affected sectors. The local government unit continues to regularly dismantle and confiscate illegally constructed fyke nets although, on humanitarian grounds, no case has been filed against violators.
5. Between 2005 and 2008, the local government unit made 121 apprehensions and filed 42 cases against illegal fishers. Total fines collected amounted to Php40,020, 25% of which was given to the fish wardens as incentive.
6. Bani's coastal resource management program was a Top 20 finalist in the search for Gawad Galing Pook 2005, and was also named the "1st Trailblazing Program" by the President.
7. In 2008, the town was 2nd runner-up in the Region I Search for the Cleanest Coastal

Area awarded by the Regional Development Council.

8. In 2009, Bani was certified as having achieved Level I benchmarks for coastal resource management by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Regional Development Council and was declared by the Provincial Government of Pangasinan as a model local government unit for having the “Most Sustained Coastal Resource Management Program.” Bangrin Federation, which co-manages one of Bani’s marine protected areas, also received an award as a “Model Barangay Fisherfolk Organization for Marine Protected Area Management.”
9. Bani is Pangasinan’s only officially designated Coastal Resource Management Learning Destination, and its newest tourist attraction. It has been included in the book “Birdwatching in the Philippines” as one of 13 birdwatching sites by the Department of Tourism and the Recreational Outdoor Exchange and Wild Bird Club of the Philippines.
10. The municipality established in 2008 a Marine Emergency Response System to quickly respond to marine-related disasters, including fish kills and red tide events. Water quality is regularly monitored.
11. The municipality has been allocating annual funds for coastal resource management since 1999. Coastal resource management and other environment-related funds make up the greater share (23% on average) of the municipal development fund.
12. Communities have become empowered to participate in program implementation. Nine fisherfolk associations have been federated into the Kaisahan ng mga Samahan ng Mangingisda at Mamamayan ng Bani.
13. Bani is seen as a model of coastal resource management in Lingayen Gulf; some of its best coastal resource management

practices have been replicated by other local government units, including Alaminos City, Anda, and Dagupan City.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Bangrin marine protected area, Sitio Abunciang , San Miguel – March to May, September to October
Notable features: A 42.25-hectare mangrove reforestation area that hosts 53 bird species (migratory and indigenous) and 10 species of mangroves. The area was recently identified by the Department of Tourism as one of 13 birdwatching sites in the Philippines
2. Sanktwaryo SanCeDaCo – November to April
Notable features: A marine protected area encompassing 2 coralline sites in Barangays Olanen, Dacap Sur and Surip, Centro Toma (19 hectares); and Barangay Colayo (25.3 hectares)

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Nalsoc Cave in Colayo — Nalsoc, meaning “big hole,” is said to be one of the most extensive cave systems in the Philippines
2. Baliwangga Falls in Ranao – a 300-meter (8-storey high) falls
3. Surip Beach Resort and Mountain Lodge – notable features are its golden sunsets, coral formations and powerful surf
4. Olanen Cove, Dacap Sur – dubbed as Bani’s Boracay for its fine sand and clear waters, with a view of the South China Sea
5. Surip Pilgrimage Site – Bani’s version of Calvary Hill with a 1,000 –step “Via Crusis” leading to a gigantic cross perched on a plateau overlooking the South China Sea (a 270-degree view). The pilgrimate is held every Holy Tuesday
6. Watermelon season – January to February

Getting there

*From Manila – 4-5 hours overland

*From Cebu and other points – Via Manila

Recommended length of stay – 1 day

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Crispina Mountain Resort, Php720-1,200/room/day, tel. (02) 361 3973
2. Surip Mountain Resort, non-A/C cottage (up to 8 persons)-Php2,500/day, A/C cottage (up to 4 persons)-Php3,000/day
3. Hideaway Sea and Beach Resort, rooms or cottages from Php1,000

*Bangrin marine protected area fees and services

1. Entrance fee, Php20/person
2. Motorboat rental, Php800-2,000
3. Mangrove forest tour with paddle boat (1-2 pax), Php50
4. Hook and line fishing (1kg catch limit/week/group), Php30
5. Gleaning (2 liters catch limit/week/group), Php30
6. Lodging fee (maximum 5 persons), Php100/person/day (add Php50 for every additional person beyond the maximum, bring own beddings)
7. Tour guide fee, Php200/day

*Sanktwaryo SanCeDaCo fees and services

1. Boat to Surip and Olanen, Php500/trip

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (075) 553 2010; Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (075) 553 2401; Municipal Planning and Development Office, tel. (075) 553 2401; Email info@bani.gov.ph. Web site: bani.gov.ph.

Bolinao

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in Bolinao started in the 1990s, when local residents organized a concerted effort to block a cement plant from operating in the town. Alarmed by the plant's possible impacts on the environment and human health, they formed the Movement for Bolinao Concerned Citizens Inc. that successfully lobbied for two years for the cement plant to be denied an environmental compliance certificate.

Officially, coastal resource management began in 1997, the same year the Department of Environment and Natural Resources rejected the cement plant's application for environmental compliance certificate. That year, the United Nations Development Programme-Small Grants Programme (UNDP-SGP) Community Based Coastal Resource Management Project-Phase I was launched. The 3-year Project, a multi-sectoral effort, achieved the following milestones:

1. Four people's organizations organized in Barangays Balingasay, Arnedo, Pilar and Binabalian and federated into Kaisahan ng mga Samahan Alay sa Kalikasan, Inc (KAISAKA);
2. Balingasay marine protected area established;
3. Mangrove rehabilitation initiated in Pilar; and
4. Coastal development plan of the municipality approved, said to be the first development plan formulated in a participatory manner in Southeast Asia.

The second phase of community-based coastal resource management was initiated by Haribon Foundation with support from the International Development and Research Center. This project continued to support the people's organizations through capability building activities, and identified and trained local community organizers from each of the organizations with the potential to become community leaders. It supported the translation of the coastal development plan into a municipal fisheries ordinance in 1999. In 2002, before the Project's end, Bangka't Buhay was initiated, gaining support from more than 10,000 people from different local organizations, national government agencies and the community.

A USD50,000 grant from the UNDP-SGP in 2003-06 enabled the KAISAKA to continue management initiatives and organize more people's organizations, specifically in Barangays Patar, Luna, Luciente II, Dewey and Goyoden. New marine protected areas were established



Balingasay River, Bolinao, Pangasinan

in Barangays Arnedo, Lucedo, Estanza, Patar, Binabalian and Ilog Malino.

At about the same time the KAISAKA was implementing the UNDP-SGP project, the five-year Sagip Lingayen Gulf Project (SLGP) funded by the Netherlands was also being implemented by the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc. (MERF) of the University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute. A key result of the SGLP was ABBA, a collaborative arrangement of a cluster of four LGUs, namely Anda, Bolinao, Bani and Alaminos City, focused primarily on coastal law enforcement. The SGLP trained coastal law enforcers at three levels of enforcement: Level 1 which was made up of deputized Bantay Dagat from people's organizations assigned in the managed areas such as marine protected areas and mangrove areas; Level 2 composed of deputized Bantay Dagat members that support Level 1 and protect the municipal waters against encroachers,

poachers, commercial fishing and other forms of illegal fishing; and Level 3, mainly deputized Bantay Dagat members who undertake collaborative law enforcement across political jurisdictions in ABBA waters.

The SGLP also started the registration of fishers and fishing vessels, believed to be the first such initiative in the country. It supported the marine protected areas in Arnedo, Balingasay and Victory, where high value invertebrates such as sea urchins, topshell and sea cucumber were restocked using seeds produced and maintained at the Bolinao Marine Laboratory of the University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute. In addition, the project piloted a sea urchin cage culture project in Barangay Victory as a resource-linked livelihood and reproductive reserve, and trained and equipped water quality monitoring teams to monitor water quality in mariculture areas. A Marine Emergency Response System was also



Pilar mangrove area, Bolinao, Pangasinan

established through the help of a team of experts from the University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute.

In 2006, the Bolinao Seagrass Demonstration Site was established by the United Nations Environment Programme-Global Environment Fund. In two years, the Project enabled the local government unit to develop a 60-hectare seagrass protected area at Barangay Goyoden and Binabalian. It also assisted dried *barangen* (siganid) product enhancement in selected barangays on Santiago Island. In the same year, the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation-funded mangrove rehabilitation projects in different barangays.

SGLP ended in 2007, as did the other projects the following year, but Bolinao's commitment to coastal resource management continues to this day. In the May 2009 Pista'y Dayat Celebration of the Province of Pangasinan, the municipality was named the "Cleanest Coastal Municipality in Pangasinan," the highest recognition given by the Provincial Government for coastal resource management and solid waste management projects implemented by coastal municipalities.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Patar Beach and Coastal Area Solid Waste Management System – year round

Notable features: Patar Beach is regarded as the cleanest coastal area in Pangasinan, and the solid waste management system is regarded as the most functional barangay-based material recovery facility in the province

2. Pilar Mangrove Protected Area and Pilar "buri" craft making – November to April
Notable features: A 10-year-old 40-hectare mangrove plantation

3. 60-hectare Bolinao Seagrass Protected Area at Binabalian and Goyoden – November to April

Notable features: Bolinao's 20,000-hectare seagrass area is the largest in Lingayen Gulf and supports the "Barangen Industry" of the Gulf

4. Zone II Mariculture Area – year round
Notable features: Zonified area for marine fish cage or pen for the production of milkfish; supplies Metro Manila and other parts of the country with 40-80 tons of food fish every year

5. Balingasay River Protected Area – year round

Notable features: The only River Protected Area in Pangasinan; a protected area since 1996 and recipient of several awards for being the cleanest in the province

6. Lucero and Silaki Is. Giant Clam – November to April

7. Victory Sea Cucumber Ranching Project – November to April
8. Marine protected areas in 8 sites (Patar, Ilog Malino, Estanza, Balingasay, Arnedo, Lucero, Binabalian, Victory) – November to April
9. Provincial Mangrove Nursery and Demo Farm in Arnedo
10. Bolinao Marine Laboratory-UP Marine Science Institute in Luciente I

*From Cebu – By air to Manila then take Manila-Pangasinan route, or by air to Clark. From Clark, Bolinao is a 3-4 hour drive (or take jeepney from Clark to Dau then take bus to Bolinao)

Recommended length of stay – 2-5 days

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. El Pescador Resort Hotel (Php1,350, up to 2 persons), tel. (075) 554 2559; (0921) 603 6421
2. Punta Riviera Beach Resort (cabana, Php3,000, up to 6 persons), tel. (075) 696 1350; (0919) 485 5350
3. Treasures of Bolinao Beach Resort and Hotel (Php4,000, up to 2 persons), tel. (0908) 227 2748
4. Puerto del Sol Beach and Hotel Club (Php5,700, up to 4 persons), tel. (0920) 950 7105
5. Rock Garden Beach Resort (Php1,500, up to 4 persons), tel. (075) 554 2876; (0920) 413 9272
6. Ilog Malino Beach Resort (Php2,500, up to 4 persons), tel. (0910) 888 3479

*Boat rental (island tour), Php200-3,500 (price depends on the size and passenger capacity of the boat)

*Land tour, Php2,500 (up to 13 persons)

*Meals/Catering (call the local government unit tourism office for options/arrangements)

Other attractions and points of interest

1. National Museum Branch – Poblacion, Bolinao, Pangasinan
2. Saint James the Great Parish Church – Poblacion, Bolinao, Pangasinan
3. Cape Bolinao Lighthouse – Patar, Bolinao, Pangasinan
4. Santiago Island – composed of 9 barangays where most of the fishing community live
5. Bolinao Falls
6. Bolinao Caves – Ilog Malino and Patar Area
 - a. Enchanted Cave
 - b. Wonderful Cave
 - c. Cindy’s Cave
7. Dried fish usually “Barangen,” also called Danggit (Siganid)
8. Fishery products
9. “Bagoong” (fermented fish)
10. Salt
11. Sea urchin known locally as “Maritangtang”
12. Bamboo rice cake known locally as “Binungey”
13. Mango
14. Cashew nuts
15. Shellcraft
16. Buricraft
17. Pacific Farm (fishpond and saltfarm) in Zaragosa
18. Hybrid rice production demo farm in Luciente I

Visits can be arranged through the Bolinao Tourism Office, tel (075) 554 4284, Email bolinao@yahoo.com. Or Bolinao Coastal Resource Management Office, tel. (075) 554 4263, Email crmo_bolinao@yahoo.com.

Getting there

*From Manila – 5-6 hour drive north of Manila, or take a bus that travels the Manila-Pangasinan route (Five Star and Victory Liner)



Zonified and managed river system, Dagupan City, Pangasinan

Dagupan City

History and highlights of CRM experience

The following are some of the notable features of Dagupan City's coastal resource management program:

- Coastal resource management is embodied primarily in the implementation of the City Fishery Code, which was enacted in 2003
- The need to manage fishery resources through the implementation of regulatory measures was recognized by the local government unit because of several periodic episodes of fishkills in the area that resulted in losses amounting to millions of pesos in terms of marketable fish and fingerlings. Water pollution was also causing the loss of natural food in the river water column, impacting the city's production of oysters and other bivalves.
- After the passage of the City Fisheries Code, the river was zonified based on the best rationale use. The size of fishpens was regulated, locations were identified, structures were arranged in an orderly manner, and stocks in the pens reduced correspondingly. These led to a significant reduction in the volume of commercial feeds used for production and thus a decrease in the organic load that would have otherwise caused pressure on water resources.
- Access to the river has been opened up with the designation of a navigational lane at the middle of the river up to more than 60 meters wide. Rivers less than 10 meters wide are kept free of any structures.
- Daily water quality monitoring is conducted in the 10 zones of the river systems to ensure that salinity, temperature and dissolved oxygen levels are within acceptable limits. The city has established corresponding values of parameters and indicative color codes for water quality which are posted in conspicuous areas. Water sampling and information

dissemination are done daily. In cases of unfavorable situations, the fishers are advised to harvest their stocks or reduce stocking to avoid fishkills and economic losses.

- Dagupan City hosts the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Integrated Fisheries Technology Development Center, a research and training facility for aquaculture development focused on fish breeding, propagation of shellfishes and crustaceans, and value-adding (food processing) technologies.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Zonified and managed river systems - January to May, October to December, April 15 to May 1, December 15 to December 30
Notable features: Organized location of structures to allow buffer zones between the rows and columns of fishpens and along the fishpond dikes; mangrove forests along the river systems; mangrove rehabilitation; daily water quality monitoring, feedback and reporting system
2. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Integrated Fisheries Technology Development Center, a hatchery research and training center for marine and selected freshwater species – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tondaligan Beach – Mayor’s Shed
 - a. Tomb of the unknown Japanese Soldier
 - b. McArthur Monument
2. City Museum
 - a. Old Train (Manila- Dagupan route)
 - b. East Central School Home Economics Building (Headquarters of McArthur when he stayed in Dagupan City)
 - c. Old Dagupan City Cathedral (where Leonor Rivera and Engr. Kipping were married)
3. Fish Landing/Market – wholesale area for bangus (milkfish) and other marine products caught in Lingayen Gulf and Dagupan City waters. Also retail market



Mangroves protecting river bank, Dagupan City

for dry goods and other services, fish, meat, condiments, vegetables and fruits

- a. Magsaysay Fish Market
- b. Malimgas Fish Market
4. Malls and supermarkets.
5. Bangus Festival (April 15-May 1)
6. The city is also a jump-off point for travel to the Hundred Islands in Alaminos City and the Holy Shrine of the Virgin of Manaoag, a well-known pilgrimage site.

Getting there

*From Manila – 5-6 hour drive north of Manila, or take bus that travels the Manila-Dagupan City route (Victory Liner, tel. (075) 522 5576/522 5577; Five Star, tel. (075) 522 5542; Dagupan Bus, tel. (75) 523 4913; and Fermex). All buses have stations at Cubao and Pasay City in Metro Manila

*From Cebu – By air to Manila then take Manila-Dagupan City route, or by air to Clark. From Clark, Dagupan City is a 3-4 hour drive (or take jeepney from Clark to Dau then take bus to Dagupan City)

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Arizona Inn (from Php550), tel. (075) 653 2369
2. Barangay Apartelle, (from Php650), tel. (075) 522 1723
3. Central Patio Hotel (from Php350), tel. (075) 515 7407
4. Crisologo Travellers Inn (from Php400), (075) 523 3018
5. Dagupan Water District Training Center (Php1,200 for up to 4 pax), tel. (075) 614 3049
6. Dagupan Village/Garden Hotel (from Php740), tel. (075) 523 3801
7. Gelymar Hotel (from Php330), tel. (075) 522 0282
8. Inn Asia Dagupan (from Php448), tel. (075) 696 1959
9. West Gate Motor Inn (from Php400), tel. (075) 517 5674
10. Leisure Coast Resort (from Php2,000), tel. (075) 523 8361
11. Lenox Hotel (from Php1,344), tel. (075) 515 8889
12. Luxor Hotel (from Php750), tel. (075) 515 5354
13. Orchids Hotel (from Php300), tel. (075) 522 3221
14. Mabuhay Lodge and Resource Corporation (from Php400), tel. (075) 653 2368
15. Nelar's Travellers Inn (from Php350), tel. (075) 522 2848
16. Nice and Relax Inn (from Php300), tel. (075) 515 3002
17. Regency Hotel (from Php1,500), tel. (075) 517 6232
18. Rose Plaza Inn (from Php650), tel. (075) 653 2375
19. Snow White Drive Inn (Php600), tel. (075) 523 6378
20. Star Plaza (from Php1,150), tel. (075) 523 4888
21. Star Value Inn (from Php650), tel. (075) 522 8361
22. Tondaligan Beach Hotel and Restaurant (from Php1,200), tel. (075) 814 3143

23. YMCA (Php550), tel. (075) 522 3494

*Boat rental, Php1,500

*Bus rental (negotiate directly with bus operators)

*Meals (1 main meal and 2 snacks), Php350/head

Visits can be arranged through City Administrator Alipio Fernandez, tel/fax (075) 515 4241; Email citymanager_dagupan@yahoo.com. The local government unit may also be contacted at tel. (075) 515 4241/515-4343; fax (075) 515 4241/515 4343; Email vmalvin@yahoo.com.

Dasol

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Dasol used to have a mangrove area of more than 100 hectares, 50 hectares of which were awarded to fishpond developers thru fishpond lease agreements. But even as a group of concerned citizens questioned the validity of the fishpond lease agreements, the town's mangrove habitats gave way to more fishponds, its fishery resources declined, seawater quality deteriorated, and even some bird species were affected. The destruction of mangroves continued through the 1980s, a situation made worse by illegal fishing, the pollution of rivers and other resource use issues.

The local government unit took its first deliberate step to reverse the decline of Dasol's marine resources in 2004, when it drafted, adopted and implemented a coastal resource management plan. Implementation was further strengthened when the municipal fisheries ordinance was approved three years later.

In 2005, the local government unit launched a mangrove rehabilitation project through the assistance of the Foundation for the Philippine Environment and Tanggol Kalikasan. Twenty hectares of mangroves have been rehabilitated so far, and the rehabilitation effort has become a continuing advocacy of local residents, with the local government unit organizing yearly planting activities. To support



Salt beds, Dasol, Pangasinan

the rehabilitation effort, the local government unit set up a mangrove nursery, and employed a mangrove watcher to monitor the area.

The municipality now maintains two types of mangrove forests: the fringe and luxuriant types. They cover about 17 hectares along the rivers and creeks of Barangay Uli, Hermosa, Malacapas, Magsaysay, Bobonot, Gais-Guipe, Amalbalan and Poblacion. A 2004 survey revealed 20 mangrove species occur in Dasol.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Amalbalan Mangrove Rehabilitation Project – December-May
2. Malacapas Mangrove Rehabilitation Project – December-May

Other attractions and points of interest

1. White sand beaches, unexplored caves, islands and production forests

2. Salt production (from coarse and natural iodized salts to the whitest, fine salts)
3. Seafood
4. The Noah's Ark
5. DASOLand (a man-made attraction)
6. Fruit wine made of local fruits
7. Tupa (an indigenous game)
8. Town fiesta and Agri-trade fair – 1st Friday of Lent
9. Snorkeling at Colibra Island, Balas, Crocodile Island, Nalasin Island

Getting there

*From Manila – 5-6 hour drive north of Manila, or take bus that travels the Manila-Pangasinan route (Victory Liner, tel. (075) 522 5576/522 5577; Five Star, tel. (075) 522 5542). All buses have stations at Cubao and Pasay City in Metro Manila.



Amalbalan, Dasol, Pangasinan

*From Cebu – by air to Manila then take Manila-Pangasinan route, or by air to Clark. From Clark, Pangasinan is a 3-4 hour drive (or take jeepney from Clark to Dau then take bus to Pangasinan)

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. La Hermosa Beach Resort, tel. (0918) 251 7739, (0919) 515 5516
2. Jaslyn B. Beach Resort, tel. (0921) 223 3163
3. Pobletin Beach resort
4. Reynor Shine Beach Resort
5. Homestay, Brgy. Capt. Berlina Arroyo, tel. (0921) 210 4420
6. Matabang Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 408 8949
7. Tambobong White Beach Resort, tel. (0910) 564 1382

*Boat rental, Php500-800

*Car rental from Manila (Php6,500 return trip), within Dasol and environs (Php800-1,500)



One of several beaches in Dasol, Pangasinan

Visits can be arranged through Chief Tourism Officer Ma. Luisa Elduayan, Governor's Office, tel. (075) 542 8007, (0926) 677 0360. Email tourism@pangasinan.gov.ph, Aluamor_elduayan@yahoo.com. Provincial Website: pangasinan.gov.ph. Municipal Website: dasol.gov.ph.

Region 3

(Central Luzon)

AURORA

Baler

History and highlights of CRM experience

The following milestones mark Baler's nearly two decades of implementation of various coastal resource management activities:

- 1990-1995 – Mangrove areas in Sitio Cemento, Barangay Zabali. Baler were reforested under the Integrated Area Development Project.
- 1995 – The local government unit began allocating an annual budget for the operations of the Bantay Dagat, which conducted regular patrols around Baler's waters.
- 2003-2004 – Barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils were formed in four coastal barangays, a new Bantay Dagat group was organized, and the municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council was created.
- 2005 – The Municipal Council approved a municipal ordinance on the registration and permitting of fishers, boats and gear; local government unit launched campaign to inform fishers about the ordinance. In the same year, the municipal legislative council adopted the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, formed a technical working group and, with assistance from the USAID/DENR Philippine Environmental Governance Project, began training the technical working group in fishery law enforcement and fisheries management. Also in 2005, BFAR's modern patrol boat was deployed in Baler's municipal waters.
- 2006 – The local government unit, with assistance from the FUNDESO-Coastal Resource Management Project of the Aurora State College of Technology, established the Baler marine protected area at Barangay Zabali.
- 2005 – With assistance from the USAID/DENR Philippine Environmental Governance Project, Baler and three other local government units began to formulate an inter-local government unit fisheries management plan.
- 2006 – All four local government units adopted the inter-local government unit fisheries management plan and created an inter-local government unit coastal resource management council, which then formulated (with assistance from the USAID/DENR Philippine Environmental Governance Project) a management plan for the Baler marine protected area, which was adopted by the respective municipal legislative councils as well as the Aurora Provincial Board.
- 2006-2008 – The municipality of Baler worked with the Aurora Provincial Government to rehabilitate and reforest the mangrove areas of Baler.
- 2008 – Sixteen new fish wardens were deputized with the assistance of BFAR; the technical working group attended a seminar-workshop on the "Ridge-to-Reef" Program of the University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove rehabilitation and management, Sitio Cemento, Bry Zabali – April-September
Notable features: Local government-assisted, community-managed mangrove forest
2. Baler marine protected area, Sitio Diguisit, Barangay Zabali - April-August
3. Baler Fish Port, Barangay Zabali – April-September
Notable features: An local government-managed fish landing area, with docking areas for fish and other commodities
4. Local government/BFAR-assisted marine fish cage project, Barangay Zabali – April-August

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Historic Church of Baler, Poblacion
2. Quezon Park, Poblacion
3. PAGASA Watch Tower, Barangay Zabali
4. Ermita Hill (Ermita Park and Tromba Marina Sculpture), Barangay Sabang
5. Dicasalarin Bay (beach area and pristine forest)
6. Diguisit Falls
7. Añao Islets (marine protected area), Bry Zabali
8. Lukso-lukso, Bry Zabali
9. Museo de Baler, Poblacion
10. Cave of Santa Isabel, Barangay Sabang
11. Endemic *Candella candel*, a mangrove species, Barangay Zabali, Baler
12. Sabutan products

Getting there

*From Manila –

- a. 18 hours by bus (Genesis Transport, EDSA Cubao/Pasay Terminal; Email: manilagenesistours@yahoo.com)
- b. 50 minutes by plane (Seair, www.f1yseair.com)

*From Cabanatuan City

- a. By bus (D-Liner Bus Co.) or private van – 4 hours

Recommended length of stay – 4 days

Visitor services

*Information on accommodation and other services are available from the Municipal Tourism Office (0919) 474 8262 or the Calamianes Association of Tourism Establishments (0920) 254 6553

1. AMCO Beach Resort (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (0920) 921 9902
2. Bahia de Baler (A/C rooms), tel. (0919) 643 3080
3. Bay's Inn (A/C rooms), tel. (0918) 926 6697
4. Amihan Aplaya Lodge (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (0918) 693 5904
5. MM Lodge (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (0919) 537 9405
6. Oasis of Baler Resort (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (0919) 474 9116
7. Angara Beach Resort (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (0920) 476 9844
8. Kahea's Lodge (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (0920) 7102634

Visits can be arranged through Riza Del Rosario, Municipal Tourism Office, Municipal Building, Baler, Aurora 3200; tel. (0918) 685 9104; Email: delrosarioriza@yahoo.com. Or Michael Palispis, Provincial Tourism Office, Provincial Capitol Cmpd, Suklayin, Baler, Aurora 3200, tel/fax (042) 209 4373; Email: tourismaurora@yahoo.com.

BATAAN

Bagac

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipal government has initiated various coastal resource management activities, including mangrove rehabilitation, establishment of a marine sanctuary, and participatory coastal resource assessment involving community members.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Barangay Pag-asa mangrove rehabilitation project – December-February
2. Bagac Bay (marine sanctuary) – December



Participatory coastal resource assessment, Bagac, Bataan

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Ambon Falls
2. "One Town One Product" project - cashew products
3. Mardi gras celebration (November 16-25)
4. Pawikan Festival
5. Santacruzán
6. Karakol sa Dagat

Getting there

*From Manila – 4 hours (160 kilometers) overland from Manila. Public land transport goes to Balanga City, Bataan, where public transfer services to Bagac are available

*From Cebu or Davao – Via Manila

Recommended length of stay – 5-7 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Bagac Bay Beach Resort

2. NPC-NVP Hotel
3. Montemar Beach Club, Inc.
4. Fajardo Beach Resort
5. Morning Breeze Beach Resort
6. Ciudad de Acuzar

*Others

Boat – Php50-70 per pax/hour

Car rental – Php1,500/trip (Bagac to Balanga City)

*Meals (average) – Php150/pax/day

Visits can be arranged through the local government unit of Bagac, J. Linao Highway, Barangay A. Ricardo, Bagac, Bataan. Contact Perla Malabanan, tel. (0918) 512 1988. Or Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Eugenia Galvez, Email: bebot_mppdc@yahoo.com. Or Provincial Development Officer II Johnny Mandocdoc, Email: Johnny_mandocdoc@yahoo.com.



Sagip Bakawan project, Orion, Bataan



Orion Kent Fish Sanctuary, Orion, Bataan

Orion

History and highlights of CRM experience

Orion's coastal resource management program traces its roots to the 1980s, when local efforts were undertaken to protect marine resources from commercial and illegal fishing activities in Orion Bay. Fishers were trained in resource management, rehabilitation and protection by non-governmental organizations and the local government unit, leading to the federation of the town's 11 coastal barangays. In 1998, with the passage of the Fisheries Code, the municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council was organized, and Bantay Dagat volunteers were deputized by DA-BFAR.

In coordination with non-governmental organizations and people's organizations, the Orion local government unit has formulated an ordinance for the management, rehabilitation and protection of its municipal waters. This

ordinance also established the Orion Kent Fish Sanctuary and other coastal resource management components such as mangrove reforestation and nursery projects.

Under its Sagip Bakawan project, the local government unit has rehabilitated about 6 hectares of mangroves, established a 1-hectare mangrove nursery in three coastal barangays and deployed 10 concrete artificial reef modules in the Orion Kent Fish Sanctuary. Sagip Bakawan also has a community-based mangrove management and protection component called "Bantay Bakawan," through which the local government unit has mobilized its Bantay Dagat, non-governmental organizations, people's organizations and other community members to protect the mangrove forest from illegal cutting of trees. Community members, especially the youth sector, also participate in mangrove tree planting and clean-ups organized by the municipal agriculture office. The municipal agriculturist is responsible for monitoring overall implementation of these activities and the maintenance of the newly planted trees.

The mangrove reforestation sites currently being maintained by the local government unit include Barangays Sta Elena, Daan Pare, Balut and Camachile. The local government unit plans to develop these areas for ecotourism. Towards this end, it has launched a fundraising activity called "555 Walk for a Cause" or "Hakbang sa Kinabukasan" to help fund mangrove rehabilitation and management.

Another important component of Orion's Sagip Bakawan Project is livelihood development. The local government unit has tapped the assistance of the Department of Labor and Employment to provide capability and entrepreneurship training for stakeholders through its Integrated Services for Livelihood Advancement. It has awarded one people's organization a fishing boat and gear, and plans to provide a common market facility at the Orion Public Market where people's organization members can sell their produce.

CRM project and best time to visit

1. Orion Kent fish sanctuary, Daan Pare - May to July
Notable features: A 50-hectare marine protected area with artificial reefs
2. Mangrove nursery, Balut – January-June
Notable features: 1-hectare nursery with 10,000 potted bakauan propagules
3. Mangrove reforestation sites – January to December
Notable features: 6-hectare reforested areas with fully grown *bakauan* species, fenced with bamboo and nets; footbridge; migratory birds

Other attractions and points of interest

1. "One Town One Product" project - fresh mangoes
2. Processed fish (tuyo, tinapa, bagoong)
3. Migratory birds
4. Bamboo crafts
5. Paskuhan sa Udyong (a 9-day celebration)
6. Pistahan sa Udyong (a 9-day celebration)

Getting there

*From Manila – Overland, 132 kilometers (3 hours) away, or 45 minutes by boat

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Villa Pol Inland Resort (Php1,800/day)
2. Crown Royal Hotel (Php1,800/day)
3. Ronackiel Hotel & Restaurant (Php1,200/day)

*Boat rental – Php1,200/day

*Car/van rental – Php1,500/day

*Meals – Php150/pax/meal

Visits can be arranged through the Orion local government unit, San Vicente, Orion, Bataan; tel. (047) 244 4061, fax (047) 244 4061. You may also call tel. (047) 244 4716 and ask to be connected to MPDO Andres Avorque, local 101 or Fisheries Technician Alfredo Hernandez Jr., local 109. Website www.udyong.com.

ZAMBALES

Candelaria

History and highlights of CRM experience

The first initiatives in coastal resource management in Candelaria began in 2001, when the Sinabacan Fisherfolk Association, previously given by the local government the responsibility to manage municipal coastal resources, started to monitor the Malimangan-Sinabacan Reef. The results of monitoring prompted the municipal legislative council to pass a resolution to declare the reef a protected area. This led to the establishment of the 190-hectare Candelaria Marine Sanctuary in 2003, and recently, the 18-hectare Batong Lakay Sanctuary.

Candelaria's coastal resource management program is a multi-sectoral effort involving the local government unit, people's organizations, national government agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the area and sharing the common goal of sustainable coastal development. The municipal legislative council passed a resolution in 2002 to help local fish wardens to enforce fishery laws in their municipal waters, and training and capacity building have allowed the people's organizations to sustain monitoring efforts, especially at the Candelaria Marine Sanctuary. Monitoring results have been encouraging, showing significant improvements in habitat conditions and fish stocks.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove rehabilitation project (7 hectares)
2. Candelaria Marine Sanctuary
3. Batong Lakay Marine Sanctuary

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Sea turtle nesting area
2. Fine sand dune
3. Bagoong (fish sauce/condiment) making
4. Potipot Island (known for its white sand beach that completely surrounds the island)
5. Spelunking in Cawayan and Sto. Niño Caves

6. Polo Bala reef (skin-diving and picnic area)
7. Mountain trekking (charts still have to be charted, but Balin Buaya is a nice hike)

Getting there

*From Manila – Overland, about 250 kilometers north of Manila (6-7 hour drive). Buses at Caloocan or Sampaloc terminals (Victory Liner)

Visitor services

*Accommodations (indicative list only)

1. Dawal Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 573 0952
2. Isla Vista Beach, tel. (0919) 244 9084, Email isla_vista_resort@yahoo.com, Web site: <http://www.islavistabeach.com>
3. Puerto del Mar Beach Resort, tel. (0921) 498 4858, web site: <http://www.puertodelmarbeachresort.com/>
4. Sunbloom Beach Resort, tel. (0916) 543 9709
5. Baywatch Beach Resort
6. Care Beach Resort
7. Sgt Juan Beach Resort
8. Elizabeth Beach Resort
9. Beach Haus ni Doc

Visits can be arranged through Sally Ruiz, Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council, c/o Office of the Mayor, Caballero St., Poblacion, Candelaria, Zambales.

Masinloc

History and highlights of CRM experience

Masinloc, a coastal town located 250 kilometers northwest of Manila, is considered a high priority area in marine conservation. The town's community-based Marine Conservation Project on San Salvador Island (MCPSSI) first caught national attention when it garnered the top award for excellence in local governance under the Gantimpalang Panglingkod Pook (Galing Pook Award), sponsored by the Asian Institute of Management and the Local Government Academy (LGA).

The LGA has identified the MCPSSI as a model in environmental management. In 1997, the LGA and the municipality of Masinloc forged an agreement to jointly establish an Innovation Laboratory to showcase the local government unit's strategy in developing and managing a successful community-based resource management project.

Several initiatives have been taken that are linked to national priorities, action plans and programs. One of these is the management of marine protected areas and sanctuaries – as early as 1994, Oyon Bay was declared as protected seascape, and this facilitated the establishment of an environment fund under the NIPAS Act.

Under the Philippine National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Masinloc is ranked high priority level for marine conservation particularly with respect to mollusks, cetaceans, turtles, whale sharks and corals. The Masinloc Marine Sanctuary is one of the relatively few bigger sized sanctuaries in the Philippines. Its network of marine protected areas is a good model to demonstrate the synergistic outcome from good practices derived from co-management arrangement and technical advice.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. 127-hectare San Salvador Marine Sanctuary – summer
2. San Salvador Taklobo Farm (4-hectare Tridacna gigas Farm) – summer
3. Bani Sanctuary (50-hectare marine sanctuary, sea turtle conservation and fry collection area, surfing) – year round
4. Panglit marine protected area (20-hectare marine protected area) – any time except during the rainy season
5. Sea cucumber sea ranching (5-hectare area where regulated fishing is allowed but not the gathering or harvesting of sea cucumber)

6. Mangrove area where the rare *Rhizophora x lamarckii* has been documented – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Binabayani Festival – a dance/play depicting the clash between the Spaniards and the natives of Masinloc or the triumph of Christianity over Paganism.
2. Mountain hiking and trekking - the mountain range of Masinloc and other areas in Zambales are considered as a center of diverse wildlife. Endangered or threatened mammal species found in the area include the Philippine deer (*cervus philippinus*) the wild pig (*Sus philippinenses*;) the Philippine Monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) and the Malay Civet Cat (*paradoxourous hermaapharoditus*)
3. KM18 waterfalls
4. Whitewater rafting at Lauis River during the wet season.
5. Masinloc is known for its sweet Carabao mangoes
6. Coto Mines (hanging bridges and underground mining tunnels) and Coto Mine Wharf (loading point of chromite products to various foreign cargo vessels)
7. 600 megawatt coal-fired thermal power plant
8. The Masinloc baywalk project - includes a marine park, boat pool, playground and a good vantage point for watching the sunset and the luminous coal fired thermal power plant at night time.
9. San Andres Parish Church - oldest Augustinian Catholic Church built in Zambales (1607) ; declared as a national cultural treasure
10. Coto Kidz Pool - uses spring water near the foot of forest reserve

Getting there

*From Manila – Overland, about 250 kilometers northwest of Manila (4-5 hour drive). Buses at Pasay, Cubao, Caloocan or Sampaloc terminals (Victory Liner)

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations (Indicative list only)

1. Fisherman Village Hotel and Restaurant (Php1,500), tel. (047) 821 1359
2. Camp J. Paul Memorial Ministries (camp site, hotel/Php2,500 with A/C), tel. (047) 821 3103
3. Pink Hotel (from Php500), tel. (047) 821 7417

Other lodging options are available in Masinloc:

1. Stingray Resort
2. Charmaine Lodge and Restaurant
3. Kubo Restaurant and Lodging House

*Marine protected area fees:

1. Entrance: Php20/adult; Php5/student; Php100/foreign national
2. Snorkeling fee: Php25/Filipino; Php50/foreign national
3. Diving: Php250/Filipino; Php500/foreign national

*Boat rental, Php1,500/day

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (047) 821 1834. Or Tourism Officer Marcos Aranas, tel. (0915) 263 0907, Email: marcos24aranas@yahoo.com. Or Coastal Resource Management Officer Olive Gregorio, tel. (0915) 212 7229, Email: olivegregorio@hotmail.com. Website: <http://www.mymasinloc.com>.

Region 4A (Calabarzon)

BATANGAS Calatagan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Calatagan started its coastal resource management in 2000 to address issues related to the deteriorating condition of its coastal and fishery resources. That year, the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council was created. The Council assisted the local government in the preparation and subsequent implementation of its municipal fisheries development plan, as well as in the conduct of information and education campaigns targeted at stakeholder communities. It has also served as the conduit between the local government and fishing communities for information related to the concerns and aspirations of stakeholders.

In 2001, the municipality formed its coastal law enforcement team or Bantay Dagat. The Bantay Dagat was originally made up of 14 members, including 12 volunteer fishers, one barangay captain and one local government representative. In 2008, the local government launched an intensive campaign to strengthen the team by holding several meetings and workshops that drew 132 participants. These meetings included leadership training, marine mammal rescue, fisheries

Calatagan Lighthouse, Calatagan, Batangas



law enforcement, advanced and basic law enforcement training and team building. The team now has 40 active members who regularly patrol the waters of Calatagan. In 2008, in a record performance, they apprehended 67 illegal fishers and seized 14 fishing boats used for illegal fishing.

The local government formulated and approved its Municipal Fisheries Code in 2006. The Code covers fishery registration, municipal fishing boat registration, seaweed culture permits, establishment of marine protected areas and plans to expand existing marine protected areas and a stewardship agreement between the local government unit and the marine protected area management council.

The approval of the Code was followed by a two-year campaign to inform and educate stakeholders about its provisions. The campaign, spearheaded by the Municipal Agriculture Office, included meetings, workshops and other activities such as a coastal cleanup that attracted nearly 1,400 participants in 2008. The coastal clean-up has become an annual event for the local government and participating organizations.

The local government's effort to encourage fishers to register has been particularly successful. In 2008, a record number of fishers (1,320) and fishing vessels (179) were included in the municipal fishery registry.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Sixto Memorial Artificial Reef and Fish Sanctuary, Barangay Bagong Silang – March-May

Notable features: One of the most beautiful artificial reefs in the Philippines, this is an elaborate piece of underwater construction shaped in the form of Mayan temples. Only 500 meters offshore, this area is abundant in tropical fish and several species of both hard and soft corals. Navigation from one temple to the next is made easy by a trail of giant clams. A convenient site for research, with a private

resort nearby offering lodging and diving amenities.

2. Calatagan Mangrove Forest Conservation Park, Barangay Quilitisan – March-May
Notable features: This is a 32-hectare protected area co-managed by the community and the local government, established through the initiative of the Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council). There are plans to construct a boardwalk traversing the most interesting portions of the forest, including a view deck for bird watchers to see nesting migratory birds, a sand bar and a deck for viewing the sunset, which opens towards a white sand bathing area and wide expanse of seagrass beds facing the South China Sea. It is also convenient site for researchers, with a private resort nearby offering lodging amenities.
3. Bantay Dagat (Sea Patrol) Network – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Calatagan Lighthouse
2. Pagapas Bay Mangrove Forest
3. Snorkeling at Barangay Sta Ana and Barangay Tanagan marine protected areas
4. Conserve and Protect Ocean Foundation mini zoo
5. Snorkeling and scuba diving at Barangay Bagong Silang (wide seagrass beds, natural and artificial coral reef).
6. Island Store in Barangay 1 (natural products and livelihood projects, such as candle making)
7. Parola Light House (a historic site with a great sunset view)

Note: According to local residents, the present-day concept of land reform in the Philippines may have started in their town. In 1957, the Land Tenure Administration, acting on a petition of the townfolk, bought parts of "Central Azucarera de Calatagan" (also known as "Central Carmen") owned by the Zobel brothers Jacobo and Alfonso. These were sold to local residents for Php5 per hectare payable over 25

years. The town is still regarded as the second home of the most affluent families in the Philippines. Visitors can catch a glimpse of their ranches, mansions and beach houses.

Getting there

*From Manila – 3 hours by bus (Cely Bus Liner) or private vehicle

*From Cebu – Via Manila

*From Davao – Via Manila

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Conserve and Protect Ocean Foundation, tel. (0920) 802 6807 (Jessie delos Reyes)
2. Golden Sunset Beach Resort, tel. (02) 672 2159
3. Lago Del Oro – Wake Boarding and Water Skiing Beach Resort, tel. (0917) 504 2685
4. Playa Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 837 3169

*Others:

1. Boracha Sunset Vista (music and drinks with a great sunset view), tel. (0917) 930 6423 (Rhodora Catapang)
2. Burut – Public White Sand Beach
3. Calatagan Golf Club
4. Café Rhodora, tel. (0917) 930 6423 (Rhodora Catapang)
5. Calatagan Gun Range, tel. (0928) 500 0411 (Jeffrey Santos)

Visits can be arranged through Ronald Torres, Office of the Mayor, Calatagan, Batangas, tel. (0917) 201 0917 / (043) 213 3001; Rosario Hernandez, Office of the Mayor, tel. (0920) 780 6612 / (043) 213 3001; Ma. Emelyn Custodio, Agriculture Office, tel. (0916) 365 9506; or Jessie delos Reyes, Conserve and Protect Ocean Foundation, Barangay Bagong Silang, Calatagan, Batangas, tel. (0920) 802 6807 / mangingisda_1976@yahoo.com

Mabini

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipal waters of Mabini are part of Balayan Bay, a major fishing ground in the Southern Tagalog region. The municipality is one of several towns that form part of the Verde Island Passage, which is widely known as a major migration route of various tunas coming from the different parts of the Coral Triangle. For many years, Mabini has been a popular diving destination, often referred to as “Anilao, Diving Capital of the Philippines.” Recent studies have confirmed the area’s rich biodiversity, with 319 coral species and 262 fish species documented. The area is also known as a habitat of many charismatic species, including the Pygmy sperm whale, Spinner dolphin, sea turtles and Whale shark. Because of this, tourism has become the 2nd most important source of livelihood for local residents, with fishing ranking fifth.

The establishment of marine protected areas has been the major strategy adopted by the local government to protect this marine diversity from the constant threats of illegal and destructive fishing, as well as pollution and siltation caused by population pressure and various interests pushing for the construction of commercial establishments in the coastal area. The effective management of these protected areas is part of the overall coastal resource management plan of the municipality to ensure the sustainability of a highly important backbone of the local economy.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Twin Rocks Marine Protected Area – year round

Notable features: Declared as the third best marine protected area in the Philippines in 2007, this dive site is great for underwater macro photography. It has schools of jacks, trevallies, baby barracudas, snappers and batfish as well as giant clams and cuttlefish; clownfish and other types of anemonefish, Fairy basslets, damsels and triggerfish; Blue-spotted stingrays, Ribbon eels and



Batong Buhay marine protected area, Mabini, Batangas

Frogfish; feather stars, daisy corals and tubeworms and others.

2. Cathedral Rock Sanctuary, Dive 7000, Bagalangit – November-June

Notable features: This site is very popular for fish-feeding and advanced navigational night dive. It resembles a roofless cavern consisting of two large mounts with a cross planted in the middle and a miniature castle in front. The original cross was brought down by former President Fidel V. Ramos and blessed by Pope John Paul II. Originally quite barren, it has been seeded with corals from elsewhere and is now, due to fish feeding by visitors, teeming with fish. Fish looking for a quick feed include the smaller angelfish, butterflyfish, wrasse, triggerfish, moorish idols, damsselfish, pufferfish and surgeonfish. Other species include parrotfish and hawkfish, blue sea stars, sea cucumbers, barrel sponges and anemones

with clownfish, Frogfish, octopus and the occasional Green sea turtle. According to the latest survey conducted by marine biologist Doug Fenner, who works with the Australian Institute for Marine Sciences, there are 67 coral species in the Cathedral alone, more diverse than the entire Caribbean Sea, which has only 50 or so species.

3. Arthur's Rock Sanctuary, Bagalangit (in front of Crystal Blue Resort) – November to June
Notable features: Ideal for novice divers, this dive site has an average depth of 33 feet and maximum depth of 70 feet, with an abundance of small reef fishes, nudibranchs, soft corals, sponges and feather stars.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Gulugod-Baboy – a range of hills that traverse the Calumpán Peninsula, famous among mountain climbers and trekkers. From southeast to northwest (from Barangay San Teodoro to Barangay Laurel), there are three peaks in the range. The first, Gulugod-Baboy, rises to 470 meters above sea level; the second, Gitna, to 485 meters, and the third, Pinagbanderan, 525 meters. Pinagbanderan has a large, ancient tree as its landmark, and is known to mountaineers as the real Gulugod-Baboy although locals say that the first peak is the real Gulugod Baboy. Hikers can ascend or descend to any point in the peninsula using a compass. Most directions have trails. At the peaks, you can see, from east to west, Janao Bay. Maricabán Strait which bears Sombrero and Maricabán islands, a distant faint blue Mindoro, Verde Island and Batangas Bay. The city and port of Batangas is visible on the west, following a farther Mt. Daguldul. To the north is Mt. Maculot, Mt. Batulao and the Tagaytay highlands. The name Pinagbanderan has a historical significance. Historical accounts say Japanese airmen crash landed on the slopes of Gulugod-Baboy and celebrated their survival by planting a flag on the summit, which consequently came to be known as Pinagbanderan, or "Where the flag was hoisted."
2. Mabini, often called the "*nudibranch capital of the world*," offers excellent underwater macro photography.

Getting there

*From Manila – 2-3 hours by public bus or private vehicle

*From Cebu – Via Manila

*From Davao – Via Manila

*From other points – Mabini is at the mid-southern part of Batangas Province, about an hour away from Batangas City

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations (indicative list only)

1. Acacia Resort and Dive Center, tel. (0917) 827 1780 / (0917) 742 5713; Website: www.acaciadive.com
2. Anilao Beach Club, tel. (043) 410 0512; Website: www.anilaobeachclub.com
3. Pier Uno Resort, tel. (02) 743 7576 / (0917) 808 1877; Website: www.pierunoresort.com
4. International Monte Carlo Beach Resort, tel. (043) 410 0580; Website: www.montecarlo.giveu.net
5. Club Ocellaris Beach Resort, tel. (0917) 890 1073; Website: www.clubocellaris.com
6. Eagle Point Resort, tel. (02) 813 3553 / (02) 813 3560 / (0917) 518 2568 / (0917) 846 3958; Website: www.eaglepoint.com.ph
7. Planet Dive Inc., tel. (0927) 526 9831; Website: www.planetdive.com.ph
8. Anilao Outrigger Resort, tel. (02) 890 6778 / (0917) 854 5301; Website: www.outrigger.com.ph

*Others:

1. Boat rental to go diving or island hopping, Php1,500-3,000

Note: Prices of most local services can be negotiated.

Visits can be arranged through St. Williams Tours and Transport Services, 087 District 1-A, Maraouy, Lipa City, Batangas; tel. (043) 784 2479 / 756 3704; Fax (043) 756 5330; Email: stwilliamtours@yahoo.com or info@stwilliamtours.com. You may also contact the Mabini local government at tel. (043) 411 0607; fax (043) 487 0707; Email: tourism_mabini@gmail.com



San Diego Warship Museum, Nasugbu, Batangas (Photo by Mark Mulingbayan)

Nasugbu

History and highlights of CRM experience

The local government unit of Nasugbu has been implementing various coastal resource management interventions for many years now. In April 2003, with assistance from the Worldwide Fund for Nature-Philippines, the local government formulated a coastal resource management plan using a consultative process involving various stakeholders. On March 14, 2005, the Municipal Council passed a resolution creating the Coastal Resources Management Board. That same year, the local government adopted a five-year (2005-2011) coastal resource management plan.

In January 2006, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource, responding to a request from the local government, conducted underwater surveys to determine the best sites for the local government's planned marine protected areas. Subsequently the Bureau recommended six coral reef areas for protection, namely, Fortune Island, Pinagdakutan and Limbones at Barangay Papaya, Punta Fuego at Barangay Balaytigue, Twin Island reefs, and Natipuan reefs. Four

marine protected areas have since been established, including one in Punta Fuego at Barangay Balaytigue, and three at Barangay Papaya (Taytayen, Pinagdakutan and Kutad).

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Fuego Point Marine Sanctuary, Punta Fuego, Barangay Balaytigue – March to May
Notable features: The sanctuary is in a cove that is formed by a shallow platform on its eastern end and connects Fuego Point, a rock islet that forms its northern boundary.
2. Marine protected areas at Barangay Papaya – March to May
Notable features: There are three marine protected areas at Taytayen, Pinagdakutan and Kutad Cove. They were established thru a joint and updated municipal ordinance with Fuego Point Marine Sanctuary and feature two management schemes with both Taytayen and Kutad being marine reserves and Pinagdakutan a marine sanctuary or "no take" zone. Giant clam seeding has started in the sites. The updated ordinance includes fee systems for resource use and a unified policy for the four marine protected areas (including

Fuego Point), implemented through the Marine Protected Area and Enforcement Network

Other attractions and points of interest

1. San Diego Museum - The discovery of the sunken Spanish galleon San Diego was hailed worldwide as one of the greatest archeological finds of the past century. The galleon was recovered in 1993 off Fortune Island by a team led by French marine explorers. It sank on December 14, 1600 after a battle between Spanish and Dutch naval forces off the waters of Nasugbu Bay. The San Diego was a trading ship that was hastily converted into a warship. This explains the astounding number (34,000) of artifacts found, ranging from earthenware and chinaware to silver coins. The San Diego exhibition went on tour (Paris, New York and Berlin) before it was permanently displayed at the National Museum, Gallery I, IV & V in Manila and at the Museo Naval de Madrid, Sala Filipinas in Spain.
2. Japanese Marker – There is a hill in Barangay Wawa, which in World War II was used as a hiding place by the Japanese, who dug up six tunnels in which to hide. Up on a hill overlooking Bamboo Beach is a memorial to lives lost during World War II. A Japanese surnamed Uehara, who fought as a young soldier in Nasugbu, donated the site marker in 1979 as a gesture of Philippine-Japanese Friendship.
3. Liberation Marker - The four-kilometer strip of Nasugbu Beach became the site of a historic landing of Allied troops in January 31, 1945 that helped turn the tide of war in favor of American forces in the Philippines.
4. Looc Convent - At an unknown time a church of stone was built in Looc (Tagalog for Bay) in the northernmost district of the town. The church may have belonged to a Jesuit mission that did not prosper.
5. Lumang Simbahan - The burning of the *Lumang Simbahan* (Old Church) took place in 1896, a gallant but tragic episode in the Batangueños fight for freedom. Hundreds of Nasugbueños perished inside the church when Spanish authorities, angered by the townsfolk's participation in a movement against them, set the church on fire. The ruins of the old church still stand on the old town (*Lumang Bayan*). It no longer has a façade and the old roof is gone and there is little trace of the altar. What is left are stone walls gripped by the roots of *balite* (Philippine Banyan) trees.
6. Dive Sites – Nasugbu has among the most interesting dive sites in the province of Batangas. One can arrange dive tours on site.
7. Karakawa, Barangay Butucan – This natural attraction derives its name from a series of natural pools shaped like “kawa” or vats. Water from the hills drain into the river and trickles.
8. Layong Bilog River – This is a popular swimming area with a deep, natural pool at the foot of a waterfall. Its name is derived from “*layon*” meaning “deep” and “*bilog*” meaning “round” because of the pool's shape.
9. Mt. Pico de Loro – The name is also description of the mountain's peak, which resembles a parrot's beak. At 648 meters above sea level, the peak offers a sweeping view of Nasugbu, Manila and Cavite. Monkeys can sometimes be seen in the forest near the peak.
10. Caleruega Retreat House - This Moorish-style Retreat House is a popular venue for group and individual spiritual retreats and weddings. It was designed by Architect Yolanda Reyes, Dean of the College of Architecture and Fine Arts of the University of Santo Tomas. The design won the prestigious United Architects of the Philippines' Design Award for Architecture in 1995.

Getting there

*From Manila – The travel distance from Metro Manila is about 102 kilometers on the national highway, passing through Tagaytay City. From Batangas City, travel is via the Lemery-Balayan-Nasugbu Route, which covers about 70 kilometers.

*From Cebu – Via Manila

*From Davao – Via Manila

Visitor services

*Accommodations (indicative list only)

1. Canyon Cove Residential Beach Resort tel. (02) 892 9827; fax (02) 892 9987; Website www.canyoncove.com.ph
2. Chateau Royale Sports and Country Club, Website: www.chateauroyalresort.com
3. Munting Buhangin Beach Camp, Inc., tel. (02) 818 1975 / 818 4798 / 812 5448 / 818-0785; Website showcase.eyph/muntingbuhangin/

Visits can be arranged through Ruel Pamplona, Coastal Resource Management Coordinator, tel. (0908) 881 4877 or Rhodora Agapao, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (0917) 509 1873. The local government can also be contacted at Office of the Mayor, Barangay 2, Nasugbu, Batangas; tel. (043) 216 2783.

San Juan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of San Juan has 16 coastal barangays and a 33-kilometer coastline. Thirteen of these barangays are on Tayabas Bay and three on Sigayan Bay. San Juan is one of several towns along the Verde Island Passage, said to be the “center of the center” of marine shorefish diversity. The coastal area of San Juan has black and white sand areas and a highly diverse marine life, including diverse coral reefs,

Bird watching site, Pinagbayanan, San Juan, Batangas





Bird watching site, Pinagbayanan, San Juan, Batangas

sea turtles, whale sharks and other shark species, stingrays and dolphins. There is also an area of thick mangroves covering more than 496 hectares and diverse seagrass beds that need to be protected especially during low tide from damage caused by boats that dock there.

In 2007, working with barangay officials, fishers, members of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council and the Bantay Dagat, the local government unit passed a municipal ordinance to establish nine marine protected areas covering 601.5 hectares. It is being assisted by Conservation International-Philippines to strengthen the management of 11 marine protected areas at various sites. The initiative includes designation of no-take, reserve and buffer zones within the protected areas; installation of markers; underwater documentation; fish monitoring; and an information and education campaign focused on increasing public awareness of the rules and regulations of the marine protected areas. The municipality has an active Bantay Dagat team composed of about 80 volunteers who help in enforcing environmental laws and maintaining the marine protected areas.

The local government also works with the community, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Community Environment and Natural Resources Office, and the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office to manage and monitor the town's mangrove forests. Mangrove planting activities were

conducted in Catmon in 2006 and in Imelda and Bataan in 2008.

By the end of 2009, with assistance from Conservation International, construction of a new boardwalk and birdwatching area would have begun.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. San Juan Mangrove Forest Conservation Area – January to December

Notable features: Probably the most diverse and extensive in the province of Batangas, this area covers 496 hectares, approximately 100 of which is composed of thick forest cover. It hosts various kinds of mangroves, *Rhizophora* spp. (bakauan), *Avicennia* spp. (bungalon) and *Sonneratia* spp. (pagatpat).

2. Marine protected areas at Laiya Ibabao and Aplaya –May to August

Notable features: This area has four marine protected areas: Hugom, Laiya Aplaya Marine Protected Area, San Juan Seascape, and Submarine Garden. Its scenic coastline has made it a favorite spot for outings, team-building activities and research.

3. Turtle nesting and bird watching sites, Barangay Pinagbayanan – January to December

Notable features: This site has probably the only protected turtle nesting site in all of Batangas. The Bantay Dagat and community members help protect this sandy beach which is adjacent to five marine protected areas (Catmon, Putingbuhangin, Abung, Tikalan and Calubcub 1st). The bird watching site is a short walk from here, with a great view of vegetable gardens and the ruins of the "centro" of San Juan along the way. A boardwalk is planned to improve visitor experience.

Other attractions and points of interest

Visitors can go hiking, beach hopping, snorkeling, diving or boating; or observe

fruitbats, watch birds and even participate in tree planting activities.

Getting there

*From Manila – 2-3 hours via SLEX-South Luzon Express

*From Cebu – Via Manila (1 hour by air to Manila, the 2-3 hours overland to San Juan); or via Batangas Port (3 days to Batangas Port, then 1 hour overland to San Juan)

*From Davao – Via Manila

*From Northern Luzon – Almost a day's land travel

*From Southern Luzon (Bicol) – 9-12 hours overland

Visitor services

*Accommodations (Rates range from Php500 to Php4,500 per day depending on type):

1. Tayabas Beach Resort, tel. (02) 242 3137 / (0927) 525 8041
2. Pahiyas Beach Resort, tel. (0916) 686 5391 / (0917) 505 33858
3. Earth Wind & Seas, tel. (02) 812 9767 / 815 6673 / 819 3250
4. Kabayan Beach Resort, tel. (02) 924 2527 / (0917) 627 9357 / (0917) 896 3312; Website: <http://www.kabayanresort.com.ph>
5. La Luz Beach Resort, tel. (02) 726 6689 / (02) 726 4977 / (0917) 532 3581; Email: rmagran@info.ph; Website: www.laluzresort.com
6. Virgin Beach Resort, tel. (02) 815 2584 / (02) 815 2587 / (02) 817 6334; Email: Virgin@info.com.ph
7. Sigayan Beach Resort, tel. (0920) 952 9517 / (0917) 944 1731
8. Bahay Marikit Resort Hotel & Restaurant, tel. (02) 893 4365 / (02) 757 0294 / (043) 5754745
9. Laiya Coco Grove, tel. (02) 833 4284 / (02) 551 8766; fax: (02) 891 8621; Website: www.laiyacocogrove.com.ph
10. Balai Beach Resort, tel. (02) 240 2927 / (0919) 656 5813 / (0927) 329 2235; Website: www.balai-resort.com

11. Blue Coral Beach Resort, tel. (02) 833 7418 / 833 9198; Website: www.bluecoral.org.com.ph
12. Triple G Beach Resort, tel. (0916) 540 3863 / (0927) 470 6839
13. Doña Nena Beach Resort, tel. (0918) 411 1622
14. Laiya Rest House, tel. (02) 926 9348 / (02) 925 2562
15. Dreamland Resort, tel. (02) 641 9791 / (02) 641-4488
16. Sabangan Beach Resort, tel. (02) 635 0245 / (0917) 842 1376
17. Village Plaza Hotel & Restaurant, tel. (043) 575 3261
18. Aquatico Beach Resort & Hotel Inc., tel. (0910) 768 1786 / (0906) 817 7357; Email: lgu_sanjuanbats@yahoo.com / lgusanjuanbat@gmail.com

*Boat rental:

1. Snorkeling trips – Php900/hour
2. Others – Php500-2,500/day

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Vilma Garcia, tel. (043) 575 3854, fax (043) 341 3194; Radito Anoran, tel. (043) 575 3854, Email: rmanoran@yahoo.com.ph; Fe Acompañado, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (043) 575 4173, Email: feacompanado@yahoo.com.ph; SB Member Noelito Pasco, tel. (043) 575 3571; Tomas Buituizon, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (043) 575 4173; or Rodello de Chaves, Sangguniang Bayan Chairman for Tourism, tel. (043) 575 3571.

Region 4B

(MiMaRoPa)

PALAWAN

Coron

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coron was introduced to coastal resource management in 2004 by the USAID/DA-BFAR Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project. Since then, with the Project's assistance, the local government unit has conducted various activities leading up to the adoption in 2008 of a multi-year coastal resource management plan. The town has two community-managed marine parks, both of them with a functional user fee system. The Siete Pecados Marine Park is drawing an increasing number of visitors, having become known for its "coral garden" and rich fish diversity. The Bintuan Marine Park, on the other hand, boasts shipwreck dive sites in addition to its lush marine life.

The private sector is an active participant in conservation and advocacy efforts for coastal resource management through the Tangay y Laud (I Love the Ocean) Calamian.

Launching of the Decalve Marine Sanctuary with President Arroyo as guest of honor, May 9, 2005, Coron, Palawan





Fish warden collecting ticket from visitor at Bintuan marine protected area, Coron, Palawan



Improvised buoys for Siete Pecados marine protected area, Coron, Palawan

2. Maguinit Hot Spring (a natural salt hot spring with a water temperature of about 40°C)
3. Mt. Tapyas featuring a view deck with a panoramic view of Coron

Getting there

*From Manila –

By air: Daily 45-min flights (Cebu Pacific, PAL Express, Zest Air); or

By sea: Fridays, Pier 15-Macapagal Terminal, 4pm (ATS Ferry), 12 hours travel time

*From Cebu – Via Manila

*From Davao – Via Manila

Recommended length of stay – 4 days

Visitor services

*Information on accommodation and other services are available from the Municipal Tourism Office (0919) 474 8262 or the Calamianes Association of Tourism Establishments (0920) 254 6553

Visits can be arranged through the following municipal local government unit contact persons: Khristine Gesta, tel. (0919) 354 0655; Email khristinegesta@hotmail.com; Roma Calica, tel. (0928) 451 5929; Email leamin_2kids@yahoo.com; or Marisa Boseato, tel. (0908) 303 2710

Culion

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Culion first implemented coastal resource management in the late 1990s through the early 2000s in partnership with the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff, DA-BFAR, and Provincial Agriculture Office – Fisheries, which provided some technical assistance. Various non-governmental organizations were also involved, including PATH Foundation Inc. (with funding from USAID), which set up the Binudac

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Siete Pecados Marine Park – November-May
2. Bintuan Marine Park – November-May

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Coron islands and environs which include lakes, lagoons, white sand beaches, limestone cliffs and caves



Culion, Palawan (A Sia, 2008)

marine protected area; Hayuma Foundation, which conducted a study of Culion's marine and coastal resources and helped establish the Bugor-Sand Island marine protected area; and the Culion Foundation, Inc. The USAID/DA-BFAR Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project facilitated the formulation of a coastal resource management plan by representatives from various sectors, including fishers, non-governmental organizations, and the local government unit. The plan is now being considered for adoption by the local government unit.

Culion has five marine protected areas.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Bugor-Sand marine protected area (96.5 hectares) – year round
2. Quaming Marine Reserve (14 hectares) – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Calangaman Islet (an islet with a sand bar about 45 minutes by outrigger motorboat from the Poblacion)
2. Historical sites, including the Culion Museum, Immaculate Concepcion Church, Pulang Lupa Recreation Park, and Pitogo Park.

Getting there

*From Manila –

- a. By air: Daily 45-min flights (Cebu Pacific, PAL Express, Zest Air) to Busuanga airport (Coron), then by sea (outrigger motorboat to Culion); or
- b. By sea: Fridays, Pier 15-Macapagal Terminal, 4pm (ATS Ferry, 12 hours) to Coron, then by sea (outrigger motorboat to Culion);
- c. By sea: From Pier 2, San Nicolas Lines serves the Manila-Coron-Culion route

*From Puerto Prinsesa –

- a. By sea: Mondays (Superferry) to Coron, then outrigger motorboat transfer to Culion

*From Cebu – via Manila or Puerto Prinsesa

*From Davao – via Manila



Culion, Palawan (A Sia, 2008)

Recommended length of stay – 4 days

Visitor services

*Information on accommodations and other services are available from the Calamianes Association of Tourism Establishments (0920) 254 6553.

Visits can be arranged through Public Information Officer Lucille Castro, tel (0910) 340 8838. Or Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Nicandro Palao, tel (0918) 651 6945.

El Nido

History and highlights of CRM experience

El Nido has some of the oldest laws for environmental protection in the Philippines. The municipality, then called "Bacuit," was first recognized as an area of environmental importance in 1935, when its first small forest

reserve was declared. Since then and particularly after 1980, efforts to protect the area have increased, resulting in the proclamation of the El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area in 1998. And then, to establish protection and management at the community level and in order to ensure food security through sustainable fishing, a series of municipal ordinances were issued by the municipal legislative council between 2006 and 2009.

One reason for the increasing interest was the escalating rate of environmental degradation in the area. Shortly after World War II, destructive fishing practices such as blast fishing became widespread. The practice continued into the 1990s, destroying coral life and consequently reducing fish populations.

Additionally, during the 1970s and 1980s, a logging concession caused deforestation, which resulted in sedimentation in El Nido's waters. Although commercial logging stopped

El Nido, Palawan





Buena Suerte Marine Sanctuary, El Nido, Palawan



Dugong at Buena Suerte Marine Sanctuary, El Nido, Palawan

in 1992, the secondary forest continued to be cleared for agricultural purposes. A tenfold increase in the human population since WWII accelerated the threats to natural resources. This increase was partly due to immigration of workers for the logging concessions as people came to Palawan from the Visayas looking for a better life, and partly due to reductions in infant mortality and increased life expectancy.

The following is a timeline of initiatives to institute environmental protection and management in El Nido:

1935 – Several forest reserves were established in Bacuit for the purpose of conserving water resources and regulating water use (94-hectare Bacuit Forest Reserve), general forest protection and timber production (489-hectare Cadlao Forest Reserve and Inabuyatan Forest Reserve); and forest protection (265-hectare Bacuit Cliff Forest Reserves

In 1954, the municipality of Bacuit changed its name to El Nido meaning "The Nest". The new name of El Nido recognized the importance of cave swiftlet nests to the local economy. The nests are harvested and used as main ingredient for "bird's nest soup."

1967 – The entire province of Palawan was declared as a Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuary and the majority of its smaller islands (less than 50,000 hectares in size) as national reserves.

Many areas were later excluded by amendment or new proclamation.

- 1981 – The entire province of Palawan was declared as a Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve.
- 1984 – A 36-hectare Marine Turtle Sanctuary was established at the northwestern portion of El Nido.
- 1989 – Management of the Marine Turtle Sanctuary began as a DENR Special Project under the Debt-for-Nature Swap Program. It was funded by WWF-US and administered by Haribon. This program was later expanded to cover the El Nido Marine Reserve. The program continued to be active up to January 1994 when funding ceased.
- 1991 – A 95,000-hectare marine reserve was established in El Nido consisting of multiple use zones and core zones to strike a balance between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. The zoning plan was modified in 1992 to include a buffer zone and provide for the regulation of fishing and squid gathering activities within the protected area.
- 1998 – The protected area was expanded to include terrestrial ecosystems and portions of the municipality of Taytay. It thus became known as the El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area, which covers over 36,000

hectares of land and 54,000 hectares of marine waters.

- 2000 – A municipal controlled dumpsite was established. Issued an ECC in 2001, this dumpsite was closed in 2008, when El Nido became the first municipal local government unit to establish a Category A sanitary landfill.
- 2003 – The El Nido Environmental Law Enforcement Council was created; a memorandum of agreement enjoining stakeholders to support its enforcement was signed.

A key component of El Nido's coastal resource management program is the establishment of Local Community-Managed Marine Areas (CMMA). Its implementation started in 2005 when the barangay council of San Fernando requested the Municipal Council to declare a marine protected area in their village. That year, a study tour was organized for local government unit officials, community leaders, national government agencies and non-governmental organization partners (El Nido Foundation, WWF-KKP) to provincial coastal resource management sites and sustainable livelihood projects in San Vicente, Caramay, Roxas and Puerto Princesa City. Soon after, in 2006, the San Fernando marine protected area was established. This was quickly followed by requests for CMMAs in other barangays, including Cagbatang, Masagana, Teneguiban, Tres Marias in Barangay Bebeladan and Pasadena.

The Tres Marias Nido Coral Reef Restoration Project and Education Program, a local government-initiated project supported by the El Nido Foundation, was set up. It was the first ever project in the Philippines and 2nd in Asia installing ceramic artificial coral modules or "EcoReef" donated by Seacology, an international non-governmental organization.

Following another study tour to Bohol, Dumaguete and Apo Island in 2007, the Municipal Council received several more requests from other barangays for the

establishment of marine protected areas in their respective areas. In 2009, after a successful Municipal Coastal Resource Management Congress (El Nido's first) in December 2008, the Municipal Council declared a record six CMMAs (Barangays Corong-Corong, Buena Suerte, Sibaltan, Villa Paz, New Ibajay and Mabini). By mid-2009, the coastal-marine zonation of 900.6 hectares of El Nido's coastal area was completed.

El Nido has a Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan based on the harmonization of different laws that govern El Nido and Palawan Province: the Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan through the Environmentally Critical Area Network, National Protected Areas System Act, and the Local Government Code of the Philippines.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Tres Marias Marine Sanctuary (coral reef restoration and education project) — December to July
Notable feature: a coral reef restoration and education project
2. Masagana Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — December to July
3. Corong-corong Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — December to July
4. Buena Suerte Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — December to July
5. Pasadeña Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — December to July
6. San Fernando Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — March to October
7. Sibaltan Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — March to November
8. Villa Paz Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — March to November
9. New Ibajay Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — March to January
10. Mabini Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — December to July
11. Aberawan Mangrove Project (CMMA) — year round
12. Teneguiban Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — March to October



Depdelt-Dolarog Marine Sanctuary, El Nido, Palawan



13. Bucana Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — March to October
14. Villa Libertad Mangrove Project (CMMA) — year round
15. New Ibajay Mangrove Project (CMMA) — year round
16. Manlag Mangrove Area (CMMA) — year round
17. Bagong Bayan Mangrove Area (CMMA) — year round
18. Bebeladan Marine Sanctuary (CMMA) — year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Bacuit Bay tour
 - a. Island hopping (beaches, caves and lagoons)
 - b. Diving sites
 - c. Snorkeling and picnic sites
 - d. Kayaking
2. Cadlao Eco-Trail
3. Archaeological sites (Bacuit Bay, New Ibajay -Ille and Imorigue Caves)
4. Mangrove tours (New Ibajay, Aberawan and Villa Libertad)
5. Nido edible nest (Balinsasayaw)
6. Handicrafts
7. Livelihood projects: Seaweed farming, "Happy Pig," cashew processing, Nido bird's nest gathering
8. Tripucpucan Night (a cultural presentation of the Tagbanua tribe and local performers)
9. Pista ng Kulambo showcasing the programs and projects of 18 barangays (first Friday of December every year)

Getting there

*From Manila –

Direct flight – Take ITI Airline (Dornier) at ASAI Airport

Via Puerto Princesa: By air (PAL, Cebu Pacific, Air Philippines or Zest Air) or boat (SuperFerry or Negros Navigation). From Puerto Princesa, the following transport services to El Nido are available: Eulen Joy Bus Line, tel. (0909) 626 3780; Sweety Bus Line, tel. (0917) 954 4754; shuttle vans – Gabay sa Turismo, tel. (0910) 876 5131, look for Mr. Barone) or Port Wally (0920) 981 5702

*From Cebu – By air via Manila; or by boat (Trans-Asia) to Iloilo, then take Milagrosa Shipping Lines or Montenegro Shipping Lines for your onward trip to Puerto Princesa and follow the route above

*From Davao – Take Manila or Cebu route above

Recommended length of stay – 4 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

There is a wide range of accommodations available in El Nido. The following is only an indicative list. For rates and other specific information, contact any of the establishments listed, or go to <http://www.elnidotourism.com>.

1. Lagen Island Resort (Class AAA Resort), tel. (02) 894 5644
2. Miniloc Island Resort (Class AAA Resort), www.elnidoresort.com
3. El Nido Garden Beach Hotel (Resort), tel. (0915) 489 9009

4. El Nido Beach Hotel, tel. (0920) 867 3777
5. Marina Garden Beach Cottages, tel. (0926) 684 0692
6. Four Seasons Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 452 4266
7. Lally & Abet Cottages, tel. (0928) 502 9841
8. Dolarog Beach Cottages, tel. (0919) 867 4360
9. Las Cabanas Beach Resort, tel. (0920) 278 5643
10. Alternative Inn, (0917) 896 3406
11. Rovic's Pension, tel. (0917) 896 3406
12. Four Seasons Inn, tel. (0919) 452 4266
14. Rico's Cottages, tel. (0915) 402 3587
15. Og's Pensionne, tel. (0916) 707 0393
16. Rosanna Cottages, tel. (0920) 605 4631
17. Inngo Tourist Inn, tel. (0920) 770 6716
18. Cliff Side Cottages, tel. (0919) 785 6625
19. Green View Resort, tel. (0921) 586 7442
20. Island Front Cottages, tel. (0917) 618 3030
21. Dara Faye Cottages, tel. (0906) 824 1299
22. Tandikan Cottages, tel. (0927) 562 6350
23. Lualhati's cottages, tel. (0919) 319 6683
24. Hadeffe Cottages, tel. (0920) 952 3280
25. El Nido Sand's Inn, tel. (0921) 465 9601
26. Chislyk Cottages, tel. (0919) 879 9333
27. Casa Buena Vista Inn, tel. (0919) 879 9333
28. Sunset Lover's Point, tel. (0916) 331 8560
29. Pura Vida Cottages, (0906) 674 9434
30. Naoko's Place, (0920) 480 0012

*Package tours (Minimum: 6 pax)

1. Western Bacuit Bay Tour, 5 sites, 1 day — Orientation, Town Tour, Masagana Marie Sanctuary, Mitri Marine Sanctuary, Sabang Beach, Snorkeling, side trip to Kawayan Is. Back to town proper & drop by to ENF - Community Learning Center. Rate: Php 520.00 per pax (inc. boat, tour guide, 2 snacks, lunch, lunday or canoe tour/paddle boating)
2. Southwestern Bacuit Bay Tour, 6 Sites, 1 day — Tres Marias marine Sanctuary & snorkeling, big & small lagoons, lunch & snorkeling @ Simizu Beach, Aberawan Mangrove-kayaking/lunday, Corong corong Marine Sanctuary-snorkeling & diving in its buffer area, and then back to town proper.

Rate: Php 560.00 per pax (inc. boat, tour Guide, lunch and 2 snacks)

3. EasternTour, 6 sites, 1 day — Ille Cave & orientation, River Cruise and Mangrove Tour via canoe or "lunday", Side trip to Mangrove Plantation & Marine Sanctuary of Dewel, visit Imorigue Archaeological Sites, Snorkeling & Diving, and then back to Town Proper. Rate: Php 1,000.00 per pax (inc. shuttle van, boat, canoe or "lunday", tour guide, entertainment, comfort fee, lunch & 2 snacks, souvenir item and entrance fees to Ille Cave, mangrove tour & Imorigue Cave)
4. Northeastern Barangay Tour, 6 Sites, 1 day — San Fernando Marine Sanctuary, Guard House and seaweed farm, Snorkeling & Lunch @ Matagued na Baras, Visit Sibaltan Marine Sanctuary, Snorkeling & Diving @ Bangkalungan Reef, Drop by @ Bobog Island & Interaction with the Community, go to Brgy. Proper & side trip to Sea Grass area & Archaeological Open Site, then back to town Proper. Rate: Php 820.00 per pax (inc. shuttle van, boat for San Fernando & Sibaltan marine protected areas, tour guides, comfort fee, lunch & 2 snacks, and entrance fee to San Fernando & Sibaltan marine protected areas)

(Last night in town may be spent at Tiripucpucan sa Lansangan)

Note:

1. A Php200 ecotourism development fee will be added to the total cost of the tour
2. Visitors are required to abide by El Nido's Tourism Code of Ethics.

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Tourism Officer Arvin Acosta, tel. (0926) 993 8803, Email info@elnidotourism.com. Website:

www.elnidotourism.com. The local government unit may be contacted at tel. (0917) 571 5720, (0926) 951 7865; Email elnidoprogram@live.com, rcabate@gmail.com



Fishery law enforcement team, Narra, Palawan

Narra

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Narra adopted in 2004 a 5-year coastal resource management plan for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use and development of its municipal waters. The plan includes strategies and actions to manage fisheries, habitat, solid and liquid waste, enterprise development and coastal zoning. It has resulted in the following accomplishments:

1. Delineation of municipal water boundaries between Narra and Aborlan
2. Establishment of fish sanctuaries in selected coastal barangays, managed by the community
3. Enactment of an integrated municipal fish sanctuary ordinance
4. Establishment of Puntod Reef Fish Sanctuary at Barangay Caguisan
5. Creation of a fishery law enforcement team and enforcement of fishery laws
6. Acquisition of patrol boat
7. Construction of watch tower
8. Registration of fishers and fishing vessels
9. Fish catch monitoring
10. Information, education and communication campaign
11. Enterprise and livelihood development (Tilapia fry/fingerlings dispersal, seaweeds seedlings dispersal, microfinancing for marginal fishermen)
12. Enactment of various ordinances aimed at enhancing protection and management of coastal and fishery resources, including:
 - a. Regulations on the transport/shipment of all fish and fishery product by fish traders/dealers
 - b. Guidelines and policies on the issuance of mayor's permit for the construction of fish corrals and/or



Narra, Palawan

floating fish corrals within Narra's municipal waters, imposing administrative fines and penalties for violations, etc.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Puntod Reef Fish Sanctuary, Barangay Caguisan – March to May
2. Arena Island Fish Sanctuary, Barangay Panacan – March to May
3. Seaweeds Farm – March to May
4. Taru Islet with Watch Tower, Barangay Aramaywan – March to May
5. Aramaywan Fish Sanctuary, Barangay Aramaywan – March to May
6. Turtle conservation at Arena Island, Barangay Antipuluan

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Philippine Cockatoo and other wildlife species conservation at Rasa Island, Barangay Panacan
2. Estrella Falls at Barangay Estrella Village
3. Hot Spring at Barangay San Isidro
4. Palay Festival (2nd or 3rd week of October every year)

Getting there

The main port of entry to Narra is Puerto Princesa; The land trip south to Narra takes about 2 hours (96 kilometers).

*From Manila to Puerto Princesa –

- a. By air: Daily 45-min flights (Cebu Pacific, PAL Express, Zest Air); or

- b. By sea: SuperFerry (18 hours)

*From Cebu to Puerto Princesa –

- a. By air: Direct flight on Cebu Pacific (Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday only); or via Manila
- b. By sea: From Cebu to Iloilo (Trans-Asia), then to Puerto Princesa (Milagrosa Shipping Lines or Montenegro Shipping Lines)

*From Davao – Take Manila route

Recommended length of stay – 5 days or more

Visitor services

*Accommodations (indicative list only)

1. Crystal Paradise Resort (AA Resort, Php10,000/day), tel. (0919) 283 5277
2. MayDavian Resort (Php1,000-2,000/day), tel. (0927) 202 5385
3. Isla Arena Resort (Php800/day), (0927) 532 8734
4. Gorayan Lodge (lodging house, Php500/day)
5. AR Pension (Php500-600/day)
6. Nature's Park (Php500-600/day)

*Boat rental – Php9,500/hopping day, Php8,000/service day

*Shuttle service – Php1,800/tour (Estrella Falls or hot spring)

*Tricycle – Php10/kilometer

*Meals – Based on arrangements

Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Tourism Office, tel. (0906) 272 2560, Email Bongd05@yahoo.com.ph.

MARINDUQUE

Gasan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Gasan established in 1997 a marine reserve around Tres Reyes Island with a combined area of 18.2 square kilometers. In 2008, the local government unit conducted participatory coastal resource assessment in 17 barangays with assistance from the Provincial Agriculture Office and DENR, preparatory to the

formulation of its integrated coastal management plan.

Gasán has been elevated to the Hall of Fame of the search for the cleanest and greenest municipalities in Region 4.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Gasán Marine Reserve, Tres Reyes Island, Pinggan – March-April, especially during the Holy Week

Notable feature: Gasán is part of the Verde Island Passage, identified by some experts as the “center of the center of marine shorefish biodiversity”

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Kalutang - a musical instrument (and the music it makes) made of specially crafted wooden sticks
2. Putong (or Tubong) – a local ritual usually performed before an honoree (a birthday celebrant, newly wed, etc.)
3. Moriones Festival – a week-long celebration during the Lenten Season, highlighted by the dramatization of Longinus’ conversion, pursuit, trial and execution called “Pugutan”
4. Morion masks
5. Gasaiig-Gasang Easter Sunday Festival – features street dancers in colorful costumes and “happy masks” celebrating the resurrection of Christ
6. Kalesayahan – a parade of *kalesas* (horse-drawn carriage) culminating the celebration of the town fiesta
7. Tres Reyes Islands
8. Talao Cave, Barangay Tiguion
9. Butterfly Park
10. Handicraft (soft wood products)

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (Zest Air, 50 min); or overland to Lucena City, Quezon, then by sea (3 hours, Montenegro Shipping Lines) to Marinduque

Visitor services

****Accommodations***

1. Club Marinduque & Resort, tel. (02) 834 2444, (0917) 533 5626
2. Katala Beach Resort, tel. (0915) 512 4784
3. Canossa Beach Resort, tel. (0918) 237 9556
4. ARJ & Abegail Lodging House, tel. (02) 313 1024, (0918) 945 5560

*Boat rental to Tres Reyes, Gaspar tour, Php750-1,500 (6 pax)

*Van rental, Php1,500-2,500/day

*Jeep rental, Php1,500-1,800/day

*Meals, Php75-Php300/meal/pax

Visits can be arranged through the following municipal local government unit contact persons: Rosario Selda, Office of the Mayor, tel. (042) 342 1074; Roselo Salvacion, Municipal Tourism Office, tel. (042) 342 1188; Junie Soleta, Public Information Office, tel. (042) 342 1585; Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Arturo Salva Jr., tel. (042) 342 1188

OCIDENTAL MINDORO

Calintaan

History and highlights of CRM experience

In 2000, the municipality of Calintaan requested the assistance of the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) for the provision of a volunteer to spearhead its coastal resource management program. The PNVSCA availed of the services of a volunteer from the Australian Youth Ambassadors Development of the Australian Government. Subsequently, participatory coastal resource assessment and coastal ecology seminars were conducted, involving fishers, students and various organizations. This resulted in the compilation of the coastal profile of Calintaan, the adoption by the Municipal Council of Municipal Fisheries Ordinance No. 1, Series of 2002, the establishment of one fish sanctuary and two marine reserves, and the organization of the municipal fisheries and

aquatic resource management council pursuant to Republic Act No. 8550. The program enjoys the support of local fishers.

The local government unit has established a tourism office that is also responsible for the protection of the Mts. Iglit-Baco Park. The municipal tourism office and municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council are working together to protect Calintaan's natural resources in both coastal and highland areas.

The encroachment of commercial fishing boats on municipal waters has been significantly reduced as a result of strict monitoring by the barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils and Bantay Dagat of all fishing activities in the area.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. 50sq m Bato-Tabao (Iרון Rock) Fish Sanctuary, Barangay Concepcion – November-June
2. Mangrove Reforestation, Concepcion, Iרון and New Dagupan – November-June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Mts. Iglit-Baco National Park (home of the tamaraw (*Anoa mindorensis*) – 8-12 hours on foot from Brgy Poypoy, Calintaan. A watch tower has been constructed for viewing and watching tamaraw and other species endemic to the area. Tourists can stay overnight or longer at the site.

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane (Air Philippines), 30 minutes to San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, then overland to Calintaan

Recommended length of stay – 4-7 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Ragara Beach Resort, Php500-700/day

*Swimming and diving gear

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Tourism Officer Samson Tejada/Coastal Resource

Management Officer Rogelio P. Esteban, Email roger777ph@yahoo.com.au

Sablayan

History and highlights of CRM experience

Located at the western side of Mindoro Island, Sablayan has 10 coastal barangays. Coastal resource management, fisheries and tourism are the major thrusts of the local government unit because much of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on fishing and other forms of marine-based activities (including diving and snorkeling) .

The local government unit has enacted an environmental code and adopted a coastal resource management plan. Following its coastal resource management plan, it has established marine protected areas; organized the fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, Bantay Dagat and a law enforcement team called Task Force Marine and Apo Reef Law Enforcement for Nature which includes the PNP and Philippine Army. The Task Force is tasked to stop and prevent illegal and destructive fishing in Sablayan's municipal waters and around Apo Reef.

The local government unit is working with the protected area management board for Apo Reef, DENR and WWF to sustain and maintain the Apo Reef Natural Park for conservation and ecotourism. It encourages the participation of the public through regular coastal cleanups, Earth Day, Arbor Day and Month of the Ocean activities, and various information and education campaigns to promote environment conservation, coastal resource management and solid waste management.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Marine protected areas and coral reef area – October-May

Notable features: Sablayan has nine marine protected areas, including Barangay Burgos Marine Sanctuary, which has a fringing reef flat harboring different coral and fish



Apo Reef Natural Park, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro

- species and a shipwreck diving and snorkeling site; Receiving Reef, Bintanang Bato and Delipe Point Marine Sanctuaries at Barangay Sta. Lucia, which have good coral cover that serves as spawning ground for different fishes and invertebrates; and at Barangay Poblacion, Laya Marine Sanctuary, Panapugan Sanctuary, Parola Reef Marine Sanctuary, South Pandan Island or Pandan Piquero Marine Sanctuary, and North Pandan Island or Pandan Grande Marine Sanctuary, which serve as nurseries primarily for pelagic and demersal fishes and home to Green sea and Hawksbill turtles. Pandan Grande also has a resort with good corals and fine beaches for diving, snorkeling and other recreation.
2. Municipal waters – year round
Notable features: Fish-aggregating device or payao composed of sinkers connected to buoys tied with coconut leaves or buri was installed by the local government unit to support fishers affected by the declaration of Apo Reef as a no-take zone; sightings of bottlenose dolphins at Mindanao East Pass going to mainland Sablayan
 3. Apo Reef Natural Park – January-May
Notable features: Located 15 nautical miles west of Mindoro Island within the municipal waters of Sablayan, Apo Reef is the largest atoll-like coral reef in the Philippines, consisting of two main reefs that cover an area of approximately 34 square kilometers and are separated by a 30-meter deep channel. The reef has high diversity of corals, fishes and other reef-associated fauna. Established by Presidential Proclamation No. 868 on September 6, 1996 in accordance with the



Apo Reef Natural Park, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro



Marine sanctuary at Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro

NIPAS Act, the Apo Reef Natural Park has an area of 15,792 hectares with a buffer zone of 11,677 hectares. Management of the Apo Reef Natural Park is directed by a multi-sectoral protected area management board and implemented by the Protected Area Office of DENR-IV, which is located in Sablayan. The park includes three islands: Apo Island, Apo Menor Island (Binangaan) and Cayos del Bajo Island (Tinangkapan). The largest, Apo Island, has an area of 22 hectares with mangroves and beach vegetation dominating the area. The Apo Reef Natural Park is known for its endemic and endangered species of birds (Nicobar Pigeon [*Caloenas nicobarica*]) and sea turtles (Green sea turtle [*Chelonia mydas*] and Hawksbill turtle [*Eretmochelys imbricata*]), and interesting submarine physiographic formations such as coral walls, caves and drop-offs, and ship wrecks.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Mt. Siburan and Libua Lake — Mt. Siburan is the Mindoro's largest remaining lowland forest of good condition containing endemic species such as Mindoro Bleeding Heart Pigeon, Black Hooded Coucal, Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill and diverse flora and fauna; offers sightseeing of a lake environment, bird-watching, boating, trekking, camping, and educational tours.
2. Caves (Marinduque, Matingkay, Libagon and Burgos) – trained tour guide required; best to visit in October-May
3. Falls (Panduracan, Malatontong, Kabacungan)
4. Lakes (Yapang, Tabtaban, Panikian, Karindan, and Manamlay) – offers bird-watching opportunities
5. Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm – 8,000-hectare farm where prison administrators, guards and inmates are actively involved in conservation work
6. Parola Park — offers a panoramic view of the coastal areas and of the town of Sablayan
7. Mts Iglit-Baco Natural Park – established habitat of the Philippine tamaraw; also home to wild pigs, deer and threatened and endemic birds
8. Mindoro Pines Forest – habitat of two endemic pine species; offers camping and trekking
9. Tribal communities/cultural interests – Mangyan reservation and clustered communities in the upland and forest areas have kept their culture and traditions through the ages.
10. Convention center/municipal park
11. Eco-waste management park
12. Barangay San Nicolas Fish Corral – a few sharks and manta rays are sometimes trapped in the corrals (and released) every year between March and May

Getting there

*From Manila –

– By plane (Asian Spirit, Cebu Pacific and PAL); daily flights (55 minutes) to San Jose airport; from San Jose, Sablayan is a 3.5-hour drive.

– 3 hours by bus to Batangas Port, then a 2.5-hour ferry from Batangas port to Abra de Ilog, then 4 hours overland to Sablayan
– Small seaplanes can land in Sablayan

*From Panay – By motorized outrigger boats, 6 hours to San Jose, then 3.5 hours overland from San Jose to Sablayan

*From Iloilo City (possible only during the dry season) – By boat to Iloilo, then overland to Caticlan, Malay, then by boat to Roxas, Oriental Mindoro, then by land to Sablayan

Note: Liveaboard direct travel to Sablayan are offered by private tour providers from Palawan, Boracay, Puerto Galera, Batangas and Manila

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days (including travel)

Visitor services

*Accommodations (indicative list only)

1. Pandan Island Beach Resort, from Php600/day, tel. (02) 821 5205
2. Landmanz Hotel, from Php300/day, contact Meriam Flores, tel. (0910) 428 4569
3. Emily Hotel, from Php120/pax/day, tel. (0919) 285 9372
4. La Sofia Apartelle, from Php250/day, tel. (043) 743 0209
5. DJ Beach Resort, from Php300 /day, tel. (0909) 947 1380
6. Feliz del Mar, tel. (0921) 432 6796
7. Mega Pinoy Beach Resort, from Php350/day, tel. (0920) 348 9415
8. Along D' Beach Resort, from Php350/day, tel. (0921) 404 9242
9. Sablayan Adventure Camp Beach Resort, from Php500/day, Email embaia@yahoo.com.ph / sablayanadventurecamp@yahoo.com
10. Taboracay Beach Resort, from Php150/day, tel. (0910) 648 0716

11. Buena Berde Forest Park, Php200/day, tel. (0919) 744 4800
12. La Baneza Resort, from Php200/day, tel. (0915) 459 8372
13. Country Woods, from Php2,500/day, tel. (0921) 583 1083
14. Garden of Eden, from Php150/day, tel. (0920) 413 5140
15. Garden Inn, from Php150/day, tel. (0919) 681 5476

*Van rental (San Jose-Sablayan) – Php3,500

*Dive master fee (Pandan) – Php1,500/day; (Apo Reef) – Php500/dive

*Equipment rentals

1. Tank, Php300-400/tank, Php100-190/refill/tank
2. Snorkel set, Php100/day
3. Tent, Php150-200/day
4. Boat rental (Sablayan-Pandan) – Php600/day (up to 10 pax); (Sablayan-Apo Reef) – Php6,500/day (up to 10 pax)
5. Glass bottom boat – Php500/trip (up to 10 pax)
6. Environmental fee (Eco-waste Management Park/Museum) – Php10/adult, Php5/student or child

Note to visitors: All garbage accumulated during trips to Apo Reef must be taken back to the mainland. No coral rubbles, dead coral, decomposed or skeletal of invertebrates or mammals or other such “souvenirs” may be taken out of Sablayan.

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer Fernando Dalangin, tel. (0920) 290 2872 / 981 7288. Or Ecotourism Office, Municipal Park, Sto. Nino, Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro 5104; tel. (0910) 467 4915; E-mail: ecotourism_sablayan_occmdo@yahoo.com.ph; Website: www.sablayan.net

Naujan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Naujan passed its municipal fishery ordinance in 2005, and has been implementing it since. Among the coastal resource management activities the local government unit has undertaken are the following:

1. Resource assessment and preparation of the environmental profiles of its coastal barangays
2. Establishment of a fish sanctuary (30 hectares at Sitio Tuhod, Barangay Herrera)
3. Livelihood development (e.g. fish processing: smoking, drying, bangus (milkfish) deboning)
4. Registration of fishers and fishing vessels
5. Deputation of fishery wardens/Bantay Dagat

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Fish sanctuary, Sitio Tuhod, Barangay Herrera – July
2. Sea cucumber, prawn and bangus deboning, Barangay Antipolo - July

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Arambyaw Waterfalls, Barangay Masagana
2. Naujan Lake, Barangay Bayani and Montelago
3. Simbahang Bato, Barangay Bancuro
4. Dabalistihit (Fish) Festival (September 10)
5. Saranggolahan (Kite flying) (Easter Sunday)
6. Bibingka (Rice cake) Festival, Barangay Pinagsabangan 2 (May 24)

Getting there

*From Manila – By land to Batangas Pier (2 hours), then take ferry bound for Calapan (1 hour), then travel by land to Naujan (1 hour)

*From Cebu or Davao – By sea or air to Manila, then take the Manila-Batangas-Calapan-Naujan route above

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

1. Benilda Resort (From “Suite Room” (2 pax) at Php2,800 to “Family Room” (12 pax) at Php6,500), tel. (043) 288 3628/3218
2. Bahay Tuklasan (Php700), tel. (043) 208 3382

*Boat rental at Php500/day

*Jeep rental at Php1,500 to Php2,00/day

*Meals at Php200/person/meal

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. (043) 208 3382. Or Raquelita Umali, Tourism Coordinator, tel. (043) 208 3177, (0917) 562 0062; Email rm.umali@yahoo.com

ORIENTAL MINDORO

Puerto Galera

History and highlights of CRM experience

WWF-Philippines helped formulate Puerto Galera's coastal resource management program in 2004 through the USAID Matching Grants Program. It facilitated the establishment of the Coastal Resource Management Board, a body composed of private and public sector representatives legitimized through a municipal ordinance and charged with the protection and management of the coastal resources of the municipality, including acting as advisory body on policy matters for the municipal legislative council. Since then, Puerto Galera's coastal resource management program has achieved successful results including:

1. Institutionalization of the environmental users' fee system charging each tourist Php50 per entry into the municipality
2. Establishment and operationalization of the Bantay Dagat Task Force
3. Institutionalization of the upland hiking fee system for Barangay Baclayan
4. Confederation of tourism-relevant organizations and associations to build constituency and democratic accountability



Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro (Johnjoe Cantos/WWF)

5. Increasing the Coastal Resource Management Board's official roles and responsibilities in the management of Puerto Galera's coastal resources.

Most Beautiful Bays Club, which currently has 29 members worldwide

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Marine protected areas at Barangays Balatero, Sto. Niño, San Antonio, Poblacion, Sabang, Sinandigan, Palangan, and portions of Tabinay, Aninuan, San Isidro and Dulangan— March to September in Sinandigan; March to June in other areas; year round in Muelle
Notable features: Famous dive sites, such as Manila Channel, Coral Garden, Skydive, Ernie's Point, etc.
2. Management and protection of mangrove areas in Barangays Sto Niño, Palangan, San Isidro, Poblacion, Tabinay, Sabang and Sinandigan – year round
3. Shoreline protection at White Beach, San Isidro – year round
Notable feature: 'Demarcation line' indicating where permanent structures may be erected
4. Puerto Galera Bay – year round
Notable feature: Puerto Galera Bay is the only Philippine bay that is a member of the

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Improvements in local governance.
 - a. Environmental users' fee system in place: each visitor/tourist is charged Php50.00 and proceeds are kept in a trust fund devoted solely to environmental purposes.
 - b. Strict implementation of environmental ordinances such as prohibitions on quarrying of beach sand, beach bonfires, gathering of sea shells, etc.
 - c. Implementation of local waterworks system by the municipal government of Puerto Galera which won the Galing Pook Award in 1999 and earned Php7,106,309.65 in 2008. Barangay Tabinay manages its own waterworks system which earned Php149,945.00 also in 2008.
2. Preservation of indigenous culture
 - a. Preservation of the Iraya Mangyan Culture including customs, traditions and literature (the government is now reviving their indigenous way of



Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro (Johnjoe Cantos/WWF)

- writing) through the celebration of the Iraya Mangyan Day.
 - b. Promotion of livelihood of the Iraya Mangyan through showcasing of their products in several stores and fairs.
 - c. Preservation of an excavation museum.
- 5. Preservation of remaining endangered species.
 - a. Preservation of wild pigs and wild deer in Barangays Villaflor and Baclayan.
 - b. Preservation of snake species (by a private institution, the Herpaworld) in a private zoo in the uplands of San Isidro.
- 6. Maintenance of different tourist spots and labeling of the barangays to enhance their tourism potential:
 - a. Aninuan – Towering Heights
 - b. Baclayan – Home of the Iraya Mangyans
 - c. Balatero – Radiance of the Port
 - d. Dulangan – Spring in the Sea
 - e. Palangan - City in the Wilderness
 - f. Poblacion - the Business Center
 - g. Sabang - Divers' Paradise
 - h. San Antonio - Island in the Island
 - i. San Isidro - Dazzling White Beach
 - j. Santo Niño - Aquarium Habitat
 - k. Sinandigan - Lighthouse Passage
 - l. Tabinay - Grandiose Gold
 - m. Villaflor - Cascades and Flowers
- 7. Promotion of Natural Tourism Sites and Activities.
 - a. Upland Trekking to the Iraya Mangyan community in Barangay Baclayan
 - b. Adoption of several tourism circuits to maximize enjoyment of the visitor /tourist
- 8. Others
 - a. Puerto Galera's water is host to the coral species named after it, the *Anacroporapuertogalerae*.
 - b. The municipality offers an experience of different ecosystems and their management: lush upland forests, white sand beaches, rich marine resources, etc.
 - c. Its coastal areas offer enjoyment to visitors through seasonal shifts. When it's windy in San Isidro, the coastal stretch from Palangan to Dulangan offers enjoyable refuge because the sea is calm in that area.
 - d. Ponderosa Heights in San Isidro offers a view of the Puerto Galera Bay and a private golf course.
 - e. Puerto Galera has a collection of waterfalls, namely: Puerto Galera Falls in Villaflor; Tukuran Falls also in Villaflor; Aninuan Falls in Aninuan, etc.
 - f. A Python Cave can be found in Barangay Tabinay. A hot spring can also be found in this barangay.
 - g. The local government unit has empowered its barangays to manage their own environmental concerns by giving them 20% of proceeds from the environmental users' fee system.
 - h. The local government unit has earned various awards for governance and management practices.

Getting there

*From Manila and other points in Luzon – By land to Batangas Pier (2 to 3 hours), then take ferry bound for Puerto Galera (1.5 hours)

*From Visayas and Mindanao - By sea or air to Manila, then take the Manila-Batangas connections described above

Recommended length of stay – 5-10 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations (indicative list only)

1. Apartelle De Francesca (from Php2,800), tel. (0916) 737 3086
2. Dream Wave Resort (from Php2,000), tel. (0916) 849 7208
3. Hollywood Hotel Palm Beach Resort (from Php2,800), tel. (0920) 294 4143
4. Lan-Sei Water Resort (from Php2,500), tel. (0916) 928 7400
5. La Solana Suites Resort (from Php1,500), tel. (0916) 483 8012
6. Marco Vincent Dive Resort (from Php4,895), tel. (0920) 951 0128
7. Mindorinne Oriental (from Php2,000), tel. (0917) 857 8425
8. Summer Connection (from Php1,200), tel. (0917) 926 5942
9. Tamaraw Beach Resort (from Php2,500), tel. (0927) 597 5588
10. Atlantis Dive Resort (from USD98), tel. (043) 287 3066
11. Big Apple Dive Resort (from Php2,300), tel. (043) 287 3134
12. Club Mabuhay (from Php1,800), tel. (043) 287 3565
13. Tropicana, tel. (043) 287 3199
14. Villa Sabang (from Php900), tel. (0917) 562 0214
15. Fishermen's Cove (from Php1,500), tel. (043) 287 3257 / info@fishermenscove.com
16. Manor Hotel, tel. (0917) 892 8718 / manor@puertogalera@yahoo.com
17. Moorings, tel. (043) 442 0052
18. Sand Bar Resort (from Php1,500), tel. (043) 442 0047 / sandbarhotel@yahoo.com
19. Puerto Nirvana (from Php2,500), tel. (043) 287 3408 / (0917) 814 2389
20. Oceana Beach Resort, tel. (043) 442 0052
21. Kalaw's Place (fan rooms only) (from Php1,000), tel. (0917) 791 9604
22. Marco Vincent Villa (from Php5,000), tel. (043) 287 3214 / mypuerto-mindoro@yahoo.com
23. Palangan Bay View (from Php1,200), tel. (0910) 282 1418
24. Franklyn Highland Resort (from Php800), tel. (043) 287 3182 / franklynresort-sam@yahoo.com
25. Coral Cove Resort (from Php1,450), tel. (043) 287 3220 / info@coral_cove.com
26. Buri Beach Resort (from Php10,300), tel. (043) 287 3502 / 03 / info@buri_resort.com
27. Coco Beach Resort (from Php2,348), tel. (043) 287 3529 / resort@cococbeach.com
28. Portofino Resort (from USD58), tel. (043) 287 3227 / resort@portofino.yahoo.com.ph
29. Red Sun Resort (from Php2,000), tel. (043) 287 3241 / redsunresort@hotmail.com

*Bus from Manila (per person) – Php160.00-200.00

*Car/Van rental from Manila to Batangas – Php3,000-4,000

*Boat (Outrigger boat fare) from Batangas to Puerto Galera – Php160.00-200.00

*Meals – Php75-100 (outside resorts); Php200-300 (within tourist areas)

*Car/Service jeep rentals within Puerto Galera (in case the resort has no service car) – Php2,500-3,000

*Boat rental for sightseeing (in case the resort doesn't offer it) – from Php1,000, depending on point of origin and desired route

Visits can be arranged through Aileen N. Bareng, Municipal Tourism Office, Email tourismoffice_aileenbareng@yahoo.com, tel/fax (043) 287 3051, (0917) 497 0023; Filipino Travel Center, Sabang, Puerto Galera, Email info@filipinotravel.com.ph; Website www.filipinotravel.com.ph, tel/fax (043) 287 3108; Minda Mendoza, DILG – Puerto Galera, Email, emcell_mendoza@yahoo.com, tel. (0918) 675 9545

ROMBLON

Looc

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Looc first adopted coastal resource management primarily to address the decline in local fish production caused by the degradation of its marine resources. The program was first developed in 1994 with assistance from the US Peace Corps. It involved the active participation of fishers in the formulation of a coastal resource management action plan, which included the following components: information, education and communication; community organizing; habitat rehabilitation; fishery law enforcement and livelihood assistance.

As part of its public awareness campaign, the local government unit regularly conducted social mobilization activities such as poster making contests, photo exhibits and other events that created opportunities for non-formal education and public forums. Fishers were organized into associations, primarily as members of the Bantay Dagat and Looc Bay Marine Management Council. Not long after the program was launched, fishers voluntarily began to plant mangroves in an effort to rehabilitate denuded mangrove areas.

Local government support was not consistent however, prompting a group of 16 private individuals from various fields to organize themselves as an environmental non-governmental organization called EMBRACE Romblon, Inc. EMBRACE pursued coastal resource management for Looc in earnest, participating in a study tour to San Salvador Marine Reserve and Sanctuary in Zambales that also included fisher leaders. This tour was soon followed by the establishment of the Looc Bay Marine Reserve and Sanctuary, organization of the fishers into the Looc Baywatch and Task Force Volunteers, the passage and approval of a comprehensive municipal fishery ordinance, and massive mangrove reforestation projects.

Local government support was solidified during the 9-year term of Mayor Leila Arboleda, reaping for Looc two Trailblazing Galing Pook Awards in 2000 and 2007 and encouraging the various sectors to work together even more toward achieving their common goal of improving local fishery production. With such good track record, the program has continued to enjoy support and funding under the administration of Mayor Juliet Ngo-Fiel.

The following are the main highlights of Looc's coastal resource management program:

1. Looc Baywide mangrove reforestation projects
2. Establishment of 48-hectare Looc Bay Marine Refuge and Sanctuary
3. Establishment of 4-hectare Buenavista Marine Refuge and Sanctuary
4. Establishment of market fish catch monitoring project in 2004
5. Passage and approval of Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries and Environment Code
6. Organization of municipal fishers as SAMALO, Inc., a SEC-registered people's organization
7. Formation of municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council
8. Organization of Looc Baywatch and Task Force Volunteers group, which patrols Looc Bay 24/7
9. Establishment of Fish Catch Database Project with Ocean Beacons Inc.
10. Establishment of Mariculture Park Project
11. Acquisition of patrol boat from BFAR
12. Distribution of marine engines, fishing gear
13. Acquisition of communication equipment (mobile phones and two-way radio) for law enforcement
14. Development of tourism, which has attracted a growing number of domestic and foreign tourists

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Looc Bay Marine Reserve and Sanctuary - February to June, October to December
Notable features: Located at the center of Looc Bay, this 48-hectare fish sanctuary

hosts diverse species of tropical reef fishes, hard and soft corals, seagrass beds, marine turtles, octopus, eels and sea birds. A floating bamboo raft serves as base to fish wardens patrolling the bay and sanctuary. Close to the raft are more than 1,000 pieces of multi-colored giant clams which are naturally regenerating. The floating bamboo kiosk can accommodate 50-60 visitors per scheduled trip. Snorkeling, diving and fish feeding are allowed with supervision.

2. Puro Fish Sanctuary – January to June, October to December

Notable features: This 4-hectare fish sanctuary is located at an islet in the western portion of Looc Bay which serves as a landmark with a guard house and rest houses for visitors to relax and enjoy privacy and tranquility of a natural setting. Snorkeling and shallow diving are allowed with supervision.

3. Barangay Agojo Mariculture Park (Bangus and siganid culture in cages financed by DA-BFAR) – year round
4. Looc Baywide mangrove reforestation project – year round
5. Market fish catch monitoring (Poblacion) – year round
6. Looc Baywatch and Task Force Volunteers (Galing Pook Trailblazer Award in 2000) – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Talabukon Festival – April 22-26
2. Natural attractions such as caves, creeks, rivers, a 6m high falls, and various species such as waddling birds, sea turtles and dolphins
3. Native delicacies, including suman and seafoods

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (Zest Air, Seair) to Tugdan Airport

*From Cebu – By air (Seair, Cebu Pacific) to Iloilo, then overland to Caticlan. In Caticlan, take the

motorboat that leaves daily at 9:30am for Looc
*From Batangas – A boat leaves daily at 5:00pm for Odiongan Port. Looc is accessible by land from Odiongan

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations:

1. Caesar's Lodging Inn (Php700), tel. (0926) 598 2731
2. Angelique Inn and Restaurant
3. Marduke Hotel
4. Napoleon Hotel

*Car rental (Odiongan Port-Looc), Php1,500

*Tablas tour, Php3,000 plus gasoline

*Motorboat rental (Boracay/Caticlan), Php8,000

*Motorboat rental (Looc Bay fish sanctuaries and mariculture project), Php2,000

*Entrance to fish sanctuary, Php100/pax

*Rental of snorkel mask, Php50/set

*Meals (seafood lunch), Php150/pax

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, Municipal Hall, Looc, Romblon; tel. (042) 567 2121 / 2130, fax (042) 567 2121. Or Municipal Agriculturist Jessie Jomadiao, tel. (0919) 787 6693, (042) 567 5131 / 2130 (office); Email: jjjomadiao@yahoo.com.

Region 5

(Bicol Region)

ALBAY

Tiwi

History and highlights of CRM experience

Tiwi's municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council was organized on December 20, 1999 to address critical problems that resulted in significant declines in fish catch and fishers' incomes:

1. Illegal fishing, including dynamite fishing, use of cyanide and other destructive practices;
2. Denudation of mangrove areas;
3. Absence of alternative livelihood for fishermen; and
4. Lack of legal, policy and institutional support for efforts to control and eradicate illegal fishing practices.

The local government unit established the Corangon Shoal and Marine Sanctuary, but Bantay Dagat volunteers – themselves fishers and therefore affected by the much decreased fish abundance in the area — had little motivation to protect it, preoccupied as they were with their own family's basic needs.

Corangon shoal, Tiwi, Albay





Mangrove reforestation, Tiwi, Albay

To address these problems, the local government unit has embarked on a project to assist a total of 200 households of the Bantay Dagat Volunteers. The project offers a micro-financing facility that provides beneficiaries with seed money for alternative livelihood, which is intended to generate enough income for their basic needs and thus serve as an incentive for them to guard and protect the sanctuary. The project includes capacity building, technology transfer, monitoring and evaluation, and post-harvest and marketing assistance. It is expected to generate profit for beneficiaries within 6-7 production cycles.

Tiwi also has a Seaweed Techno Demo Farm, which showcases innovation and best practices in farm and other technologies for farmers and entrepreneurs.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove reforestation site – year round
2. Corangon Shoal and Marine Sanctuary – dry season, usually between March and May
3. Seaweed Techno Demo Farm – year round
4. Municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council-fisheries law enforcement team watch station and resource center – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Corangon Shoal
2. Bugsukan Falls
3. Busayan Falls (for fit hikers, offers a view of the Tiwi geothermal plant)
4. Geothermal Power Plant
5. Hanging Road
6. Lourdes Beach Resort
7. Naglagbong People's Park
8. Taqui Cave (offers scenic views, a challenging trek (10-12 hours) and



Bugsukan falls, Tiwi, Albay



Lourdes Beach Resort, Tiwi, Albay

adventure for fit hikers; local guide is mandatory, along with a full briefing before start of trek)

9. St. Lawrence Parish Church (pilgrimage every 3rd Saturday of August)

Getting there

*From Manila – 55 minutes by air from Manila to Legazpi (daily flights – Philippine Airlines or Cebu Pacific), then land transfer to Tiwi (guest can take a tricycle ride to the Bus/Filcab terminal

bound to Tabaco, then a jeep from Tabaco to Tiwi). Alternatively, guest can travel by land from Manila to Tabaco (10 hours, bus terminals are located at the Araneta Center, Cubao, Pedro Gil St., Manila and EDSA, Pasay City) then take jeep from Tabaco to Tiwi.

*From Cebu – Direct flights to Legazpi Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (Cebu Pacific); then land transfer to Tiwi (see above)

*From Davao and other points in the Philippines – via Manila or Cebu

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Tiwi Hot Springs Resort, tel. (052) 488 5326
2. Manantial de Tiwi Resort, tel. (052) 488 5090
3. Lourdes Beach Resort, tel. (0905) 366 2577
4. Harjen's Place, tel. (0919) 459 8946

Visits can be arranged through the municipal local government unit, tel. (052) 488 5051; fax (052) 499 5051.

CAMARINES NORTE

Vinzons

History and highlights of CRM experience

Vinzons was once a major producer of seaweeds in the Bicol Region, but an abrupt change in weather conditions affected production. Today, the culture of lapu-lapu (grouper) in fish cages has become a popular source of income among coastal residents.

The municipality has a coastline extending to 12 kilometers in the mainland and the biggest municipal marine water area in Camarines Norte. The local government unit has delineated its municipal waters and maintains two marine protected areas and two mangrove reforestation projects. It also has an active campaign against illegal fishing participated in by community members.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Quinamanucan Marine Park and Sanctuary, Barangay Sula – dry season (usually between late March and May)
2. Pinagtigasan Sanctuary, Calaguas Island – dry season (usually between late March and May)
3. Mangrove reforestation project, Barangay Cagbalago, Mankayo Sula and Sabang – year round
4. Caalaguas mangrove reforestation project, Barangay Banocboc – dry season (usually between late March and May)

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Whale shark sightings, Calaguas Island
2. Eucheuma (seaweeds) production
3. Lapu-lapu (grouper) cage culture
4. Local wine (lambanog) production
5. Various religious events, including the Holy Week celebrations
6. Native delicacies (balao cake, etc.)
7. Seafoods
8. Katutubong fiesta celebration
9. Beaches (Mahabangbuhangin, Calaguas Island; Quinamanucan Island; Mantigbo Beach Resort)
10. Surfing and kite surfing (Mantigbo Beach Resort)
11. Traditional sailboat fishing

Getting there

*From Manila – By air to Naga City, then 2 hours overland to Vinzons

*From Cebu – By air to Legazpi City, then 4 hours overland to Vinzons; or by boat to Masbate City, connect by sea and land to Legazpi City (via Pilar or Bulan), then 4 hours overland to Vinzons

*From Davao – Via Manila or Cebu City

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

Native cottages (may be arranged through the local government unit)

*Boat rental – Php5,000-7,000 round trip to Calaguas Island, or Php1,000-2,000 to other beach resorts

*Public motor vehicle – Php10/person

Note: No established commercial catering service available locally. Contact the local government unit for other options

Visits can be arranged through the **Municipal Agriculture Office, Coastal Resource Management Unit**, tel. (054) 446 6312; or **Mayor's Office**, tel. (054) 446 6309.

MASBATE

Aroroy

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in Aroroy started in 1998, initially as a program implemented by the municipal agriculture office to address urgent coastal issues, primarily destructive and illegal fishing, in its municipal waters. Initially, interventions were sporadic, and did not generate much response from coastal communities.

In 2002, the local government unit revived its coastal resource management program, taking the critical step of bringing government closer to the people by opening a satellite Coastal Resource Management Office in the remote village of Tinigban. The Municipal Planning and Development Office was tasked to take charge of the Coastal Resource Management Office and all its programs and activities, which eventually included a wide range of interventions, including information, education and communication; the organization and strengthening of people's organizations, livelihood development, improved fishery law enforcement, ecotourism, municipal water delineation, and linkaging with other institutions.

Initial resistance from stakeholders was overcome through consistent enforcement, while addressing stakeholder concerns where



Tinigban Beach, Aroroy, Masbate

possible. The local government unit strengthened its alliance with key stakeholders by reorganizing existing people's organizations and organizing new ones, focusing in particular on fisherfolk associations and the barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, and later, the municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council. With their increased involvement in the coastal resource management effort, even some resource users who used to criticize the local government unit became part of a core group of local leaders who championed the local government unit's campaign to promote sustainable resource use.

In 2004, Aroroy's coastal resource management plan was approved, which paved the way for more strategic, longer-term interventions. Training and capacity-building programs for the people's organizations and municipal fisheries and aquatic resource

management council continued, with assistance from national government agencies, non-governmental organizations and other partner institutions.

In October 2005, the local government unit participated in a marine protected area management workshop that resulted in the establishment of its own marine protected area and wildlife conservation and protection program that focused initially on the sea turtle. The Coastal Resource Management Office installed an incentive mechanism to encourage fishers to turn over to authorities any sea turtle caught either deliberately or as incidental bycatch and discourage any illegal disposition of such sea turtle. Fishers responded positively, and cash rewards were soon replaced by certificates issued by the local government unit and recognition from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Pawikan Conservation Project.



Aquasilviculture pen, Aroroy, Masbate



Sea turtles turned in by fishers and later returned to the sea as part of the local government unit's wildlife conservation effort, Aroroy, Masbate

This initial success with sea turtle conservation led to a tie-up with Worldwide Fund for Nature-Philippines for the protection of the whale shark. Through the “*Bantay Butanding*” program, the Aroroy local government unit helps promote community involvement in the protection campaign. The local government unit has now acquired responding and rescue capability in cetacean stranding and sighting.

As its involvement in the various aspects of coastal resource management grew, the local government unit was encouraged to take its coastal resource management program to a higher level, incorporating in its plan not only habitat protection, conservation and management, but also strategies directly addressing fishery issues, and establishing a fishery registration and licensing system designed to protect the preferential use rights of resident small-scale fishers. In June 2006, with assistance from partner and funding agencies, the local government unit began to fully integrate its coastal management efforts. An integrated coastal zone management plan was developed, which included existing coastal resource management programs and the operations of the municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council as well as “new” management measures, such as fishers and gear registration, fishing vessel registration, a database system for the municipal fisheries and

aquatic resource management council, and fish catch monitoring system, among others.

With the entry of the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project (ICRMP) in 2007, the local government unit participated in various planning processes initiated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Provincial Government of Masbate, and became a member of the ICRMP Provincial Steering Committee. In 2009, the local government unit completed participatory coastal resource assessment activities in all its coastal barangays. It is now gearing up for the full implementation of ICRMP, which it hopes will take its integrated coastal management program to the next level of implementation anchored on genuine community participation.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Overview of integrated coastal management program (year round), which puts a heavy emphasis on community participation and includes the following components:
 - a. Habitat protection (marine protected area, mangrove rehabilitation)
 - b. Coastal law enforcement
 - c. Community organizing (focus on people's organizations and fisheries and aquatic resource management councils) and participation

- d. Fishery registration and licensing system
 - e. Fish catch monitoring system
 - f. Species and wildlife conservation and protection (sea turtle, whale shark)
 - g. Information, education and communication and advocacy
 - h. Municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council's database system
 - i. Livelihood development
2. Coastal Resource Management Satellite Office, Tinigban – March to May
 3. Aquasilviculture, primarily mudcrab culture in mangroves, managed by by KASAMA-SAMA (*Kaurupdanan San Mga Mangangalimango sa Mangga*), a people's organization that is also involved in environmental protection, conservation and management by recovering abandoned fishpond areas into mangroves.
 4. Matalang-talang marine protected area – year round
 8. Tinigban Beach – undisrupted 3-kilometer stretch of powdery white sand beach at least 80m wide even during the highest high tide; Coastal Resource Management Satellite Office
 9. Buntod Island (Bennet Reef) – pebble beach, nesting turtles.
 10. Puro mine site
 11. Kalanay Caves – over 100 caves and archeological site where relics and artifacts from pre-historic times have been found
 12. Kalanay Hills – natural mound formation (karst terrain) similar to Bohol's Chocolate Hills
 13. Gawad Kalinga housing project for the urban poor
 14. Wacky Rodeo — billed as “a unique crustacean festival”, held during the full moon of the month of May
 15. Town fiesta – October 22-24, features street presentations (Halad Pasali), fluvial procession and other events
 16. Foundation Day – November 17

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Bao-Bao, a World War II garrison and bunker shaped like a turtle (“bao” is vernacular for turtle)
2. Old cannon, a relic of World War II
3. Colorada Point, Tigbao – offers a panoramic view of Masbate Pass and Port Barrera
4. Bugui Point, Gumahang – century-old lighthouse and a recently built solar-powered lighthouse nestled atop a hilly terrain overlooking the sea (Masbate Pass and Sibuyan sea)
5. Mata Cave – a rock mountain with two openings (caves) that look like eyes (*mata*) from where its name was derived.
6. Limestone Hills — natural formation characterized by a karst terrain underlain by porous limestone formed about two million years ago. It features sinkholes and crevices brought by the actions of wave, rain and wind
7. Gato Island – sea snakes, coconut crabs, shore birds, quaint rock formations

Getting there

*From Manila –

By air to Masbate City or Legazpi City: Seair flies to Masbate City 3 times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday), then overland to Aroroy. Or take the Legazpi City route (by air on PAL or Cebu Pacific), land transfer to Pilar, then travel by motorboat from Pilar to Aroroy (3 hours).

By land to Pilar, Sorsogon: Take bus at Pasay/Cubao bus terminals bound for Pilar, Sorsogon (12 hours), then travel by motor banca from Pilar to Aroroy (3 hours)

*From Cebu City – By boat to Masbate City (Trans-Asia, 12 hours), or Cataingan (M/V Rosalia), then overland to Aroroy via Baleno route (1.5-2 hours)

*From Bogo, Cebu – By boat to Cawayan via shuttle ferry (6 hours) then overland to Aroroy (3 hours)

*From Davao City – Via Cebu City

*From Negros and Panay Islands via Boracay – Motorboat to Mandaon (6 hours) then overland to Aroroy (1.5 hours)

*From Romblon – Motorboat to Mandaon (3 hours) then overland to Aroroy (1.5 hours)

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. AHC Beach Resort/Lodging House
2. Shangri-La Lodging House
3. El Dorado Lodging House
4. Gaerlan Lodging House

*Van rental – Php3,500/day

*Boat rental – Php5,000/day

*Boat fare, Aroroy-Pilar one way – Php180/person

*Bus fare (Aroroy-Masbate City) – Php70/person

*Air-conditioned van fare – Php80/person

*Meal (average) – Php150/person/meal

Visits can be arranged through Engr. Arthur Merico, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, tel. (0929) 253 0768 , (0915) 398 1226; Email hartrem_tong@yahoo.com; or Fhernee Lim Sr., Coastal Resource Management Officer-Designate, tel. (0919) 843 5190, Email fherneesr@yahoo.com.

Balud

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Balud declared its marine resources overfished through resolution No. 98-81 dated 28 December 1998. Consequently, Municipal Ordinance No. 98-03 was passed to develop, manage and conserve local aquatic and marine resources. The ordinance establishes a fishers' registry and regulates fishing in the town's municipal waters. It allows commercial fishing within the 10.1 to 15 kilometers zone of the municipal waters, provides for issuance of fishing permits, and sets up guidelines for fishery-related prohibitions and corresponding penalties.

The local government unit's coastal resource management program includes

conservation and management (law enforcement, marine protected areas, mangrove reforestation, municipal water delineation, etc.) and alternative livelihood and extension services for small-scale fishers.

Two marine protected areas have been set up at Barangay Jintotolo and Barangay Panubigan through the support of the Visayan Sea Project and Plan International. Seaweed farming was introduced to Jintotolo as an alternative source of income for small fishers.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Jintotolo Island marine protected area and seaweed production, April to June
2. Panubigan marine protected area, April to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Jintotolo Lighthouse, Jintotolo Island
2. Birdwatching in Danao Marshland, Pulanduta
3. Palani Beach Resort, Palani

Getting there

The main gateway to Balud is Masbate City, which is directly accessible by air from Manila, or by sea from Cebu, Lucena City, and Pilar, Sorsogon. Balud is accessible by land from Masbate City

*From Manila –

By air to Masbate City or Legazpi City: Seair flies to Masbate City 3 times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). Or take the Legazpi City route (by air on PAL or Cebu Pacific), transfer by land to Pilar, then take boat to Masbate City. From Masbate City, take public transport or rent a car to Balud.

By land to Pilar, Sorsogon: Take bus at Pasay/Cubao bus terminals bound for Pilar, Sorsogon (12 hours), then travel by motorboat from Pilar to Masbate City. From Masbate City, take public transport or rent a car to Balud.



Bongsanglay Mangrove Reserve Park (N. Oshima)

*From Cebu City – By boat to Masbate City (Trans-Asia, 12 hours) or Cataingan (M/V Rosalia), then overland to Balud

*From Davao – Via Manila or Cebu

Visitor services

*Accommodations

Balud Lodge (Php450/day), (0908) 273 5486

*Car rental, Php3,000

*Meals (average), Php75/meal/person

Visits can be arranged through Raul Enojas, Tourism Coordinator, tel. (0908) 273 5480; or call (0919) 356 5064.

Batuan

History and highlights of CRM experience

Batuan is the site of a large mangrove forest, where 23 different species of “true” mangrove species can be found. The town’s 168-hectare Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park is the only remaining primary growth mangrove forest in all of Region 5. The forest holds the rare distinction of having all three species of the mangrove family Sonneratiaceae — *pagatpat* (*Sonneratia alba*), *pedada* (*S. caseolaris*), and *pagatpat-baye* (*S. ovata*), said to be the rarest of the three *Sonneratia* species. It is generally entirely a natural mangrove swamp with white sand along the shores and mudflats at the lower portion. It is also home to 91 species of land vertebrates consisting of



Underground lagoon and sea snake habitat, Tatus Island, Batuan, Masbate



120-year mangrove tree in the Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park, Batuan, Masbate



Bongsanglay mangrove trail. (A. Sia, 2003)

23 endemic, 12 Southeast Asia resident, 25 migratory, 2 straggler and 2 introduced species.

Batuan was a beneficiary of technical assistance from the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project through the Provincial Government of Masbate, and the World Bank-funded Community-Based Resource Management Project. It has undertaken several coastal resource management initiatives, including participatory coastal resource assessment; coastal law enforcement; community-based mangrove management; information, education and communication (including the development of a coastal resource management "showcase"); community organizing; alternative livelihood for coastal communities affected by its drive to protect coastal resources; and the adoption and implementation of a coastal resource management plan. It is also among the first municipalities in the Philippines to have officially delineated its municipal waters.

The municipality has two marine protected areas (Barangay Canvañez and Royroy), and three more marine protected areas have been proposed (Barangay Sawang and Burgos; Barangay Danao and Costarice, and Barangay Matabao).

Batuan collaborates with 14 local government units in three provinces bordering the Buriyas-Ticao Pass organized by Worldwide Fund for Nature-Philippines to protect the biodiverse area.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park – April to June
2. Barangay Royroy marine protected area (people's organization/local government-managed mangrove plantation and fish sanctuary) – April to June
3. Barangay Canvañez marine protected area – April to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tapus Island (a.k.a. Minalayo or Tatus Island) – a doughnut-shaped island with an underground cavern that serves as habitat of sea snakes and bats
2. Matabao Island – a good snorkeling and diving site, with a sunken WWII ship

Getting there

*From Manila –

By air to Masbate City: Seair flies to Masbate City 3 times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). From Masbate City, take motorboat to Royroy, Batuan

By air to Legazpi City (PAL or Cebu Pacific): Transfer by land to Bulan, then by sea to Batuan

By land to Bulan, Sorsogon: Take bus at Pasay/Cubao bus terminals bound for Bulan, Sorsogon, then travel by motorboat to Batuan

*From Cebu City – By boat to Masbate City (Trans-Asia, 12 hours) then by motorboat to Royroy, Batuan; or travel by boat to Cataingan (M/V Rosalia), then overland to Masbate City and motor banca to Royroy, Batuan.

*From Davao – Via Manila or Cebu

Recommended length of stay – 1 day

Visitor services

*Big motorboat rental – Php3,000/day (Masbate-Royroy-Masbate)

*Paddle boat or small motor boat transfer from big boat to seashore and back – Php10/person

*Guide – Php400/day

*Entrance fee (Bongsanglay Park) – Php10/person

*Meal (2 snacks, 1 lunch) – Php250/person (fish, shells, vegetables) or Php300/person (crabs, fish, shells, vegetables)

Visits can be arranged through Wilfredo Yuson, Municipal Administrator, tel. (0908) 366 8625; or Abner Bocboc, Tourism Officer, tel. (0908) 463 2279; Email agarnetz@yahoo.com.ph.

Masbate City

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in Masbate City goes back to 1999, when the then municipal government, concerned about mangrove-cutting in their area, requested the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project to train its technical staff and community leaders in mangrove management. Implementation went into high gear in February 2000, when the city began drafting its multi-year coastal resource management plan with assistance from the Coastal Resource Management Project and the Province of Masbate. The plan was formally adopted by the city legislative council in November 2001, primarily as a strategy for ensuring food security in the fishery sector and alleviating poverty among the city's largely coastal population through the conservation and



Coastal Resource Management Interpretive Center, Masbate City, Masbate



Buntod Reef Marine Sanctuary, Masbate City, Masbate



Pawa mangrove park, Masbate City, Masbate

management of vital coastal resources. It included mangrove management, marine protected areas, law enforcement (with regular sea-borne patrols), municipal water delineation, deputation of dedicated marine protected area enforcers, fishery registration, wildlife conservation, ecotourism, participatory management through the fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, and information, education and communication (including the development of a coastal resource management "showcase"). Community participation was an integral part of the strategy.

After nearly 10 years of implementation, the program has achieved zero dynamite fishing and significantly controlled other illegal fishing activities. As a result, the degradation of fishery resources has been arrested, resulting in considerable improvement in fish catch.

The local government unit has established two marine protected areas (Buntod marine protected area and Bugsayon marine protected area), a mangrove park, and a Coastal Resource

Management Interpretive Center, the first of its kind in the Philippines. Plans are underway to establish the city's first mariculture park.

Masbate City has been certified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as having achieved Level 1 benchmarks for coastal resource management.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Buntod Sand Bar and Marine Sanctuary (250-hectare marine protected area) — March to October
2. Bugsayon Marine Sanctuary (50-hectare marine protected area) — March to October
3. Pawa Mangrove Nature Park (300-hectare mangrove plantation with a 1.3 kilometer boardwalk connecting two barangays) — year round
4. Coastal Resources Interpretive Management Center (recommended starting point for first-time visitors, showcases and promotes efforts to protect

and manage Masbate's rich coastal environment and heritage) — year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Century-old lighthouse, Barangay Bantigue
2. Isla de Paraiso— An islet covered with powdery white sand, offers a breathtaking view of the sunset across the shoreline of the city proper, a five minutes fun travel within mangroves along the different sides of the islet
3. Lapay Bantigue Dance Festival (September 29 or 30) — Event highlights the traditional folkdance created by “Lola Felisa” many years ago when she imitated the graceful movement of the heron (locally known as Lapay). The dance is recognized by the Cultural Center of the Philippines as an original folkdance of the country.
4. Rodeo Masbateño Festival -- celebrated annually before the Holy Week, showcases 10 competitive rodeo events.
5. Pagdayao Festival- a month-long celebration honoring the City's Patron Saint Anthony of Padua. The feast day falls on June 13.
6. Beef products, bangus, alimango, prawns, dried fish, dried squid

Note: Masbate City is the gateway to various coastal resource management destinations in Masbate Province. It is also a convenient transit point for visitors traveling between Southern Luzon and the Visayas.

Getting there

*From Manila –

By air: Fly directly (Seair, Monday, Wednesday and Friday) to Masbate City. Air-land-sea connections – Take PAL or Cebu Pacific to Legazpi City, transfer by land to Port of Pilar, then by sea to Masbate City. Land-sea connection: Take the South Road to Port of Pilar or Bulan, Sorsogon, where there are ferry services to Masbate City. Or travel overland to Dalahican-Lucena, and take ferry (Luxury Shipping Line) to Masbate City.

*From Cebu –

By sea: Trans-Asia sails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from Cebu City to Masbate City.

Sea-land connection: Roro from Bogo, Cebu to Cawayan, Masbate, then overland to Masbate City

*From Davao and other areas – Take Manila or Cebu route

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Balay Valencia, tel. (056) 333 6530
2. Circle E, tel. (0916) 843 8439
3. GV Hotel, tel. (056) 333 6844
4. Hotel Sea Blick
5. MG Hotel, tel. (056) 3335614
6. Ranchers Hotel (056) 333 3009
7. Rendezvous (056) 333 4751
8. Sampaguita Tourist Inn (056) 333 4729
9. St. Anthony Hotel (056) 333 2180
10. Team Centrum
11. Green View Hotel
12. Baywalk Garden Hotel (056) 333 6648
13. Victoria Du Hotel

*Package tours

1. Half-day Masbate City seascape tour (6 hours), Php1,195/person
2. Half-day Masbate City tour (5 hours), Php825/person
3. Wet and Wild Eco-Adventure (3days, 2 nights), Php4,260/person
4. Masbate Coastal Resource Management Tour (5 days, 4 nights), Php7,050/person

Visits can be arranged through Esperanza Danao-Carullo, Tourism Officer Designate, tel. (056) 588 1120, Email aksyonpadayon@yahoo.com; Rowena Tuason, City Planning and Development Office, tel. (056) 333 5608, Email rrtuason@yahoo.com. Website: masbatecity.gov.ph.

Palanas

History and highlights of CRM experience

A mangrove reforestation activity under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Environment Program in the early 1990s propelled coastal resource management in the municipality. A fisherfolk organization was formed, the *Bontod Urosad sa Pagbantay sa Kadagatan* (Bupaka) which manages the mangrove reforestation project.

In 1997, the local government unit organized barangay and municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, which proposed the establishment of fish sanctuaries in two areas.

As the local government unit intensified its coastal resource management programs, it allotted funds for mangrove development and maintenance, fish sanctuary improvement and maintenance, Bantay Dagat and livelihood assistance to marginal fisherfolk.

Pursuant to the Fisheries Code of 1998, the municipal legislative council passed an ordinance strictly prohibiting commercial fishing within its municipal waters. The establishment of fish sanctuaries in the town is also backed by ordinances.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Fish sanctuary between Barangays Bontod and Maravilla – April to May
2. Fish sanctuary between Barangays Nipa and Nabangig – April to May
3. Mangrove area in Barangay Bontod – April to May
4. Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council Operations Center at the Municipal Agriculture Compound – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Kalanay Falls
2. Sea turtle nesting site, Barangay Bontod

Getting there

The main gateway to Palanas is Masbate City, which is directly accessible by air from Manila, or by sea from Cebu, Lucena City, and Pilar, Sorsogon. The land trip from Masbate City to Palanas is between 1 hour and 1.5 hours.

*From Manila –

By air: Fly directly to Masbate City (Seair, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)

Air-land-sea connections: Take PAL or Cebu Pacific to Legazpi City, then transfer by land to Port of Pilar, where there are ferry services to Masbate City.

Land-sea connection: Take the South Road to Port of Pilar or Bulan, Sorsogon, where there are ferry services to Masbate City. Or travel overland to Dalahican-Lucena, and take ferry (Luxury Shipping Line) to Masbate City.

*From Cebu –

By sea: Trans-Asia sails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from Cebu City to Masbate City.

Sea-land connection: Roro from Bogo, Cebu to Cawayan, Masbate, then overland to Masbate City

*From Davao and other areas – Take the Manila or Cebu route

Recommended length of stay – 1-2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

Contact the local government unit for lodging options in Palanas. Accommodations are also available in Masbate City.

*Car rental – aircon van, Php2,500/day

*Boat – Php150/hour

*Meals – Php100/person/meal

Visits can be arranged through Dulce Cose, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (0921) 226 9168.

Uson

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Uson started its coastal resource management project in the 1990s with the active participation of its 12 coastal communities. The program includes the following components:

1. Registration of fisherfolk organizations
2. Municipal water delineation
3. Participatory coastal resource assessment
4. Enactment of coastal management/fishery resolutions and ordinances
5. Law enforcement
6. Provision of environment-friendly enterprises for coastal communities
7. Establishment and protection of marine sanctuaries
8. Provision of livelihood trainings
9. Development of mangrove plantations (mangrove areas are still being reforested, with significant benefits to marginal fishers)

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Sto. Cristo mangrove reforestation site – March to April

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Balwarte Islet
2. Driftwood furniture shops
2. Beach resorts
3. Ancestral houses
4. Old church bells
5. Agriculture-related products and programs, notably the vibrant livestock auction market held every Thursday at Del Carmen, which is attended by traders from all over the country

Getting there

The main gateway to Uson is Masbate City, which is directly accessible by air from Manila, or by sea from Cebu, Lucena City, and Pilar, Sorsogon. The land trip from Masbate City to Uson is about 1 hour.

*From Manila –

Air-land connection: Take Seair to Masbate (1 hour 15 min, Monday, Wednesday and Friday), then travel by land to Uson

Mangrove reforestation area, Uson, Masbate





Uson, Masbate

Air-land-sea connection: Take PAL or Cebu Pacific to Legazpi City, transfer by land to Port of Pilar or Bulan, Sorsogon, where there are ferry services to Masbate City, then travel by land to Uson.

Land-sea connection: Take South Road to Pilar, or Bulan, Sorsogon, then ferry service to Masbate City, then travel by land to Uson. Or travel overland to Dalahican-Lucena, take ferry (Luxury Shipping Line) to Masbate City, then travel by land to Uson.

*From Cebu City – By boat to Masbate City (Trans-Asia, 12 hours), or Cataingan (M/V Rosalia), then overland to Uson

*From Bogo, Cebu – By RoRo to Cawayan then overland to Uson

*From Davao City – Via Cebu City

Recommended length of stay – 1 day

Visitor services

*Accommodations – See Masbate City accommodations. Uson is only 1 hour by land from Masbate City

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator Larry Deinla, Uson, Masbate, tel. (0926) 931 4173.

SORSOGON

Donsol

History and highlights of CRM experience

Whale sharks regularly visit the waters of Donsol between November and June, harmoniously co-existing with local coastal communities. In 1998, when whale shark fisheries in Bohol Sea were in decline, Donsol declared its municipal waters as a sanctuary for whale sharks. During this period, Donsol also attracted whale shark hunters resulting in the slaughter of at least six whale sharks. Public outcry against the butchery prompted the issuance of Fisheries Administrative Order No. 193 protecting the species.

In the same year, Worldwide Fund for Nature-Philippines assisted the local government in establishing a whale shark tourism program. Since then, the program has directly benefited more than 200 families. In 2005, the industry contributed Php35 million to the national economy.

Under the United States Agency for International Development's Matching Grants Program, Worldwide Fund for Nature-Philippines assisted the local government and fishing communities in scaling up conservation efforts from tourism to fisheries management.



Whale shark, Donsol, Sorsogon (cc-by 2.0 MVI, 2007)

This resulted in the crafting of a municipal fisheries ordinance and management plan and in the establishment of a 100-hectare marine protected area. Worldwide Fund for Nature-Philippines was also catalytic in the creation of a collaboration mechanism among 15 municipalities from the three provinces around Burias-Ticao Pass for the protection of the biodiverse area.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Whale shark interaction program – January to May
Notable features: Community-based conservation program through marine-based ecotourism. Supported by the local government unit, the major tourism services are provided by trained fishers.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Firefly watching

Getting there

*From Manila –

1. By bus (Cagsawa Bus Terminal, Ali Mall, Cubao), disembark at Legazpi City in Albay and take Donsol-bound van at Satellite Market.

2. By plane (PAL or Cebu Pacific) to Legazpi City, take Donsol-bound van at Satellite Market

*From Cebu –

1. By plane to Legazpi City, then overland to Donsol
2. By boat to Masbate City, 12 hours; Masbate City to Pilar or to Bulan, Sorsogon, then overland to Donsol

Visitor services

*Accommodations (Please contact Nenita Pedragoza, tel. (0919) 707 0394 or (0917) 868 1626 for additional information)

1. Amor Beach Farm Resort
2. Woodland Beach Resort
3. Vitton Beach Resort

*Whale shark interaction fee (inclusive of boat, registration fee, boat crew and butanding interaction officer) – Php4,000 (up to 7 persons)

*Firefly watching – Php1,500 (3 persons)

Visits can be arranged through Nenita Pedragoza, tel. (0919) 707 0394 or (0917) 868 1626.

Sorsogon City

History and highlights of CRM experience

In the early 1990s, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Fisheries Sector Program contracted a non-governmental organization, the United Business Technology, to conduct a resource and ecological assessment in Sorsogon Bay. The results became the basis for the conduct of concurrent coastal resource management planning by local government units surrounding Sorsogon Bay, including Sorsogon City. To support this program, a massive participatory information, education and communication campaign was launched by the agencies concerned, which resulted in the adoption of a United Fisheries Ordinance by the local government units.

In 1999, under the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Fisheries Resource Management Project, the city's 18 coastal

barangays facing Sorsogon Bay conducted participatory coastal resource assessment and coastal resource management planning. This was followed by a series of consultations and public hearings towards enacting a City Fisheries Ordinance. The ordinance was approved in 2005 and published in 2007 for formal implementation.

Meanwhile, selected barangays in the city facing Sugod Bay also became candidates for participatory rural appraisal for sustainable coastal area development, a project of Tambuyog Development Center.

Sorsogon City is also part of a project called Coastal Resources and Livelihood Sustainability supported by the Agencia Espanola de cooperacion Internacional para el Desarrollo and IPADE, a non-governmental organization based in Madrid.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Seaweed production project, Balogo, Penafrancia and Bogna – January to June
2. Village-level seaweed (*Gracilaria*) processing plant –January to June/October to December
3. Mangrove rehabilitation and conservation project, Buhatan – January to October
4. Mangrove reforestation in tidal flats, Gimaloto and Rizal – January to June
5. Fish sanctuary, San Juan – March to October
6. Bacon Mariculture Zone, Banao, Salvacion, Bacon District

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Feast of Sts Peter and Paul (Pili Festival) – June 19 and 29
2. Kasanggayahan Festival – October
3. Sorsogon Festival - December

Getting there

*From Manila –

- By plane to Legazpi City; overland, Legazpi to Sorsogon (45 minutes)
- By bus (10-12 hours) direct to Sorsogon City

*From Cebu –

- By plane to Legazpi City, then by land to Sorsogon City
- By boat, to Calbayog (10 hours), travel by land to Alen ferry terminal (1 hour), take ferry to Matnog (50 minutes), then travel by land to Sorsogon City (45 minutes)
- By boat to Masbate City (12 hours), then take boat to Pilar or Bulan, Sorsogon (2-3 hours), then travel by land to Sorsogon City

*From Davao – By plane, to Manila or Cebu then to Legazpi City, then by land to Sorsogon City

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Andy's Point Apartelle, tel. no. (056) 211 1678
2. Greenwood Apartelle
3. Hotel Fernando, tel. no. (056) 211 1357
4. Hotel Olympu
5. La Vista Resort, tel. (056) 211 1888
6. Mayorga Pension House, tel. (056) 211 4608
7. Villa Kasanggayahan Hotel, tel. (056) 211 1275
8. Celandh's Place, Bibincahan, Sorsogon City
9. Anecita Hall, Rizal St., sorsogon City
10. Vicenta Hall, Sorsogon City
11. Tentyard, San Juan (roro), East District, Sorsogon city
12. Sorsogon State College Social Hall and Hostel, Sorsogon City
13. Mango Grill, Magsaysay St., Sorsogon city - tel. (056) 211 1486
14. Casa dominga, Balogo, Sorsogon City
15. Fritz Homestay, Pangpang, Sorsogon City - tel. (056) 211 5502
16. Sta Clara Ridge Inn, Pangpang, Sorsogon City

Visits can be arranged through, Manny Daep, City Information Officer and Lorna Figueroa, City Administrator, tel/fax (056) 211 2899 or Councilor Charo Dichoso, Sangguniang Panlungsod; Adeline Detera, Cynthia Sesbreno and Medelina Fernando, City Agricultural Services Office, tel. (056) 211 3291.

Region 6

(Western Visayas)

AKLAN

Malay

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Malay, located at the northwest tip of Panay Island and bounded by the Sibuyan and Sulu Sea, is best known for its world-famous Boracay Island. It has diverse coastal resources that the local government protects through sea-borne patrols and a 9-hectare marine sanctuary.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Marine protected area

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tambisan, Manoc-manoc (snorkeling) – year round
2. Boracay Island (beaches, diving) – year round
3. Malay Ecological Park, Barangay Argao (an 8,010-square meter theme park with trees, butterfly garden, 65-step stairs at a 35-degree incline leading to a two-storey view deck overlooking Boracay Island)
4. Nabaoy River, Barangay Nabaoy
5. Agnaga Minifalls and Cold Springs, Barangay Kabulihan
6. Pangihan Cave, Barangay Poblacion (a 5,000-square-meter, 275-meter cave system composed of eight connecting chambers with glittering stalactite and stalagmite formations)
7. Naasug Point, Barangay Naasug (white beach, forests and caves with wild monkeys and other wildlife)

Getting there

*From Manila – by plane to Caticlan airport (40 minutes). or by boat/RoRo system (8 hours)

Malay, Aklan (cc-by nc 2.0 akean®)



*From Cebu – by plane to Caticlan (40 minutes)

*From Iloilo – 5 hours overland

Recommended length of stay – 7 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

There are 321 hotels and other commercial lodging options on Boracay Island. Contact the Malay Municipal Tourism Office (see below).

*Eco-Based Package Tour in Style – contact the Malay Tourism Office

Visits can be arranged through **Barbara Flores, Malay Tourism Office, Caticlan Jetty Port, Caticlan, Malay, Aklan; tel. (036) 288 7108 / 7848 / 7530; Email lgumalaytourism@yahoo.com, website: malaylgu.org**

ANTIQUE

Libertad, Pandan, Sebaste and Culasi (LIPASECU)

History and highlights of CRM program

Four municipalities of Antique formed the LIPASECU (acronym for Libertad, Pandan, Sebaste and Culasi) Bay-wide Management Council to implement coastal resource management in Pandan Bay and address various issues and problems in the area.

The creation of the Council was facilitated by the Antique Integrated Area Development Foundation through the implementation of a Community-Based Coastal Resource Management program in the municipality of Culasi. The Council was expanded later to include Pandan, Libertad and Sebaste. It aims to:

1. Ensure the sustainable development and maximum sustainable yield of coastal and marine resources in Pandan Bay;
2. Improve the quality of life and increase the income of marginalized sectors in the coastal community through the adoption

of appropriate technology and access to credit;

3. Increase local government unit financial, technical and legislative support to sustain LIPASECU operations;
4. Develop community-based ecotourism projects;
5. Acquire financial support and technical assistance from local/national / international agencies; and,
6. Enhance the capability of the Council to manage coastal resource management programs in the four municipalities.

The coastal resource conservation and management projects of the Management Council include intensive information and education, networking with other groups, mobilization of the fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, coastal and fisheries law enforcement, rehabilitation of coastal and marine habitats and solid waste management.

The Management Council is also responsible for drafting a comprehensive and integrated bay resource management plan, recommending policies and activities for the rehabilitation and proper use of resources, and overseeing the implementation of projects under the management plan. It has done studies on the status of marine and coastal resources in the four towns. Research was also conducted to determine what alternative livelihood would be appropriate for residents in the area.

The LIPASECU bay management program has been named one of the Philippines' best coastal resource management programs in the country while the reef in the area has been recognized as the best managed reef.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove forest in Barangay Centro Weste, Libertad – March to May
2. Marine sanctuary and foot bridge in Barangay Tinigbas, Libertad – March to May
3. Marine sanctuary in Barangay Abiera, Sebaste – March to May



Pandan Bay, Antique

4. Sebaste Shoal marine sanctuary in Sebaste – March to May
5. Guiob reef marine sanctuary in Barangay Malalison, Culasi – March to May
6. Maniguin reef in Barangay Maniguin, Culasi – March to May
7. Mangrove plantation in Barangay Lipata, Culasi – January to December
8. Bugang River community-based ecotours (options: full-day/half-day tour, bamboo rafting and boating)
9. Mt. Mab-o trek
10. Philippine Endemic Species Conservation Project Research and Rehabilitation Center
11. Northwest Panay Peninsula Rainforest and Research Station

Getting there

The main gateways to the LIPASECU towns are Iloilo (4-5 hours overland) and Caticlan (1 hour overland)

*From Manila – by plane, via Iloilo or Caticlan

*From Cebu – by plane or boat via Iloilo

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Igpasungaw Falls, Poblacion, Sebaste
2. Kenyang falls, Cubay, Libertad
3. Malumpati resort, Pandan
4. Guintungaban river and hanging bridge, Culasi
5. Pangitanan falls, Inyawan, Libertad
6. Mt. Maja-as, Culasi
7. Phaidon beach resort, Barangay Duyong, Pandan
8. "Miracle patron," Sr. Sanblas, Parish Church, Poblacion, Sebaste

Recommended length of stay – at least 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Hotel Xavier, Eva Parks (Php700/room), tel. (036) 288 8012, P700/rm
2. Paragon 88 Malacañang, Culas
3. Unidos beach Resort, Malacañang, Culasi
4. Phaidon Beach Resort (Php1,500/AC room), tel (036) 2889493

5. Pandan Vacation House & Resort, Pandan
- *Boat rental
 - to Maniguin Island, Php5,000 whole day
 - to Malalison Island, Php700 whole day
 - *Tricycle to Sitio Igpaturyaw (walk to Igpasungaw falls)

Visits can be arranged through: **LIPASECU Director Lorna Angor, Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, New Capitol, San Jose, Antique, tel. (0910) 364 9342. Or Office of the Mayor, Pandan, tel. (036) 278 9128. Or Pandan Tourism Officer Jude Sanchez, tel. (0919) 842 3954. Or Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator Julia Cepe, San Jose, Antique, tel. (036) 540 9526 / 9527.**

ILOILO

Carles

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Carles has the largest municipal waters in the Province of Iloilo,

covering an estimated area of 300,000 hectares or 25% of the estimated total area of the Visayan Sea. It thus plays a vital role in the conservation, management and development of the Visayan Sea. Following is a timeline of the development of coastal resource management in the municipality:

- 1992-95 – Devolution of some fishery and aquatic resource management functions to the local government unit; training and deputation of fishery wardens
- 1996 – Conceptualization and creation of the Bancal Bay Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council through a municipal resolution. Bancal Bay has an estimated area of 12,000 hectares; about 70% of the area is covered by seagrass. The Council, composed of 10 component barangays bordering Bancal Bay, received financial assistance from DA-BFAR and the Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College to conserve, protect, manage and develop the bay. Also in 1996, a

Mangrove reforestation and enrichment site, Bancal Bay, Carles, Iloilo (B Prasas)





Pitcher plant, Mount Opao, Sicogon Island, Carles, Iloilo (B. Prasas)



Gigantes Islands, Carles, Iloilo (B. Prasas)

- small fishermen's association was organized in each barangay, and a 5-hectare marine protected area was established in Bancal Bay. The Council was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1997
- 1999 – Engagement and membership of Carles with the Northern Iloilo Alliance for Coastal Development
 - 2000 – Finalization and Approval of the Municipal Town Plan and Zoning Ordinance. Two more marine protected areas were established (Carmencita Shoal Fish Sanctuary and Manigo-nigo Islet Marine Reserve)
 - 2002 – Adoption of the first Comprehensive Municipal Fishery Ordinance, which created the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Office in the local government unit and designated responsible personnel. The Carles municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council was established and involved in the rehabilitation and reforestation of a 530-hectare mangrove area through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
 - 2003 – Establishment of a techno-demo farm for abalone culture
 - 2004 – Review and Revision of Comprehensive Municipal Fishery Ordinance
 - 2006 – Initial employment of geographic information system (GIS)-enabled coastal database
- 2007 – Launching of Project ARNOLD for Fisheries (Aquatic and Related Resources Necessitating proper management in creating Opportunities for sustainable Livelihoods and Development). The municipality's coastal resource management-law enforcement task force was reconstituted, consisting of both municipal and barangay-level Bantay Dagat. Project ARNOLD has 10 components, including policy, institution building, regulation and law enforcement, conservation and habitat protection, livelihood, research and databanking, support infrastructure and monitoring and evaluation.
 - 2008 – Review and revision of the Comprehensive Municipal Fishery Ordinance (Carles Municipal Fisheries Code of 2008) and institutionalization of the Marine Protected Area System Project (a network of marine protected areas)
 - 2009 – Maintenance and strengthening of coastal resource management initiatives
- CRM projects and best time to visit**
1. Mangrove reforestation and enrichment sites (Cabilao Grande, Manlot, Barangcalan) – March to April
 2. Manigo-nigo Islet marine reserve – March to April



Balbagon Island, Carles, Iloilo (B. Prasa)

3. Carmencita Shoal marine protected area – March to April
Notable features: Marine reserve with restricted zones, managed by a fishers' cooperative

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Rich but highly threatened biodiversity.
 - a. Sicogon Island, in particular, the Municipal Tree Park, which has a number of endangered reptiles, mammals, and various tree species.
 - b. Gigantes Islands is a habitat of the endangered White-breasted Eagle, Philippine Monkey, Gray-headed Fishing Eagle, Blue-backed Parrot and Shrikes
2. White sand beaches (including Balbagon Island, Naburot Island, and a long stretch of sand bar at Bantigue Island)
3. Archaeological site at Sitio Barosbos, Asluman, Gigantes Norte, where earthenware ceramics typically of metal age (ca 500 B.C. to A.D. 500) have been discovered
4. Caves, especially on the Gigantes Islands, where there are several caves, including a burial cave (Lungon-lungon)
5. Rock formations (e.g., in the caves of the Gigantes Islands, and at Bantigue Island)

Getting there

*From Manila

By sea (18 hours) or air (45 minutes) via Roxas City, then overland (1 hour 45 minutes) to Carles

Via the RoRo system (22 hours) from Cubao bus terminal

By air (1 hour) to Iloilo City, then 4 hours to Carles

*From Cebu – by air (45 minutes) or sea (12 hours) to Iloilo City; 4 hours overland from airport or 3 hours from Iloilo City Port to Carles

*From Davao – by air (45 minutes) to Iloilo City or boat (48 hours) to Iloilo City via Cebu, transfer by land to Carles

*From Boracay, Malay, Aklan – 4 hours overland to Carles via Caticlan

*Negros Occidental

1. From Victorias City via Ajuy, 2 hours by sea, then 2 hours overland
2. From Bacolod City (Bredco Port) via Dumangas, 1 hour by sea, then 3 hours overland; or via Iloilo City, 1 hour by sea then 3 hours overland

Recommended length of stay: 5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Dos Hijas Beach Resort – tel. (0918) 521 0972, (0910) 355 5035, (033) 396 2697
2. Shangrila Family Resort (A/C and non-A/C rooms) – tel. (033) 396 2081, (0919) 627 9676
3. Beach Head Resort (rental house, cottages) – tel. (0919) 689 5036
4. Punta Beach Resort (A/C and non-A/C rooms) – tel (0920) 920 1778
5. Blue Lagoon Beach Resort

*Boat rental (Php2500-3,000 return trip)

*Van rental, one way (Iloilo City-Carles: Php2,500; Roxas City-Carles, Php1,200)

Visits can be arranged through So-San Betita-Marcelo, Human Resource Management Office, tel. (033) 396 1621 / (0919) 225 0351 / (0917) 322 0108; Email so_sanhr@ymail.com, carles_isle@yahoo.com. Or Senior Agriculturist Julieto A. Manggasang, tel. (0929) 789 5568, Email jmanggasang@yahoo.com.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

Sagay

History and highlights of CRM experience

Sagay City, a major fishing ground in Negros Occidental, was assisted by the Silliman University Marine Laboratory in the late 1970s to conserve and manage its coral reefs. In the 1980s, Carbin Reef was officially declared as a protected area through a municipal ordinance; the protected area was expanded to Panal, Maca and the fringing reefs of Molocaboc Islands.

In 1995, Presidential Proclamation 592 declared approximately 32,000-hectare of Sagay's territorial waters as a protected seascape under the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act. In 2001, Republic Act 1906 was passed, which provided for the establishment and management of the Sagay Marine Reserve, now recognized nationally and internationally as one of the more successful marine conservation programs in the Philippines. It received the 1997 Gawad Galing Pook Awards as one of 10 outstanding and innovative government programs in the Philippines. In 2007, it placed 2nd overall in the Best Marine Protected Area Awards of the Marine Protected Area Support Network.

CRM projects

1. Sagay Marine Reserve (Carbin, Panal and Maca Reefs)
2. Mangrove Reforestation Program, Molocaboc Islands
Notable features: century-old natural mangrove forest protected by the city, Barangay Vito, Bulanon, Old Sagay, Suyac Island; habitat of flying foxes (fruit bats)
3. BioRock Reef Rehabilitation
Notable features: First Step Project by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Global Coral Reef Alliance, using solar and wind power to enhance coral calcification process; modules can be observed at Carbin Reef and Molocaboc Island
4. Giant Clam Garden
Notable feature: Reseeding of *Tridacna gigas* by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - Aquaculture Department and University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute
5. Abalone Reseeding Project
Notable feature: Reseeding of Abalone (*Haliotis asinina*) by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - Aquaculture Department
6. Coastal Law Enforcement Watch Towers at Carbin, Maca and Molocaboc Islands
Notable features: Watch towers run by the city, with solar equipment from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources; guarded 24/7
7. Fishery licensing system
Notable features: Boat plates and flaglets for fishing permittees
8. Seasonal sea cucumber and shellfish regulation
Notable features: Close and open season for sea cucumber and nailon shell harvest
9. Computerized fish catch database
Notable features: Monthly fish catch data gathering and computerized data encoding and management
10. Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council interaction
11. Northern Negros Aquatic Resources Management Council (an alliance of 8 local government units for coastal resource management)
12. Himogaan River Cruise (2 hour river cruise along a sugarcane plantation and mangrove forest)
13. Aquaculture Programs (tilapia breeding facilities)
14. Fish processing and other products (dried fish processing, fish burgers, seaweed crackers)
15. Squid rings livelihood program (Sagay's product under the "One Town One Product" program)
16. Museo sang Bata sa Negros



Museo sang Bata sa Negros

Notable features: The Philippines' second hands-on and interactive children's museum (after Museo Pambata), the Museo sang Bata sa Negros is housed in an interesting whale-shaped edifice located at the port area of Brgy. Old Sagay, 5.5 kilometers from the city proper. The museum has 4 permanent exhibit areas namely Marine Story, Yosi Kadiri, Las Islas Filipinas and Hampanganan Exhibit, which features a folk toy collection from about 50 countries collected over a period of 25 years. It also showcases a collection of promotional toys from McDonalds and offers varied programs designed to awaken and stimulate the creative and intellectual potential of the Negrense children.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. **Historical** — Eusebio Lopez Elementary School main building; Big House, Lopez Sugar Cooperative, Paraison; Balibag Hill, Lopez Jaena; Sagay Water Tank. Poblacion 2; Japanese Burial Marker, Tinago Paraiso
2. **Natural** — Cabiao Cave, A. Bonifacio; Talithi Falls, Barangay Tadlong; Himogaan River Cruise, Barangay Fabrica; Sagay City Garden and Living Tree Museum
3. **Cultural** — Syano Artlink Artists' Place, Margaha Beach Old Sagay; Bunga Art Gallery, Barangay Fabrica-Nunelucio Alavarado; Vito Church; San Vicente Ferrer Statue; Alaph Divine Temple, Col. Divina; Burial Site of Dr. Roberto Mahilum, Founder of Alaph Divine Temple, Colonia Divina; Old Steam Engine Train of Lopez Sugar Corporation; Insular Lumber Company

Steam Engine Train in Sagay Public Plaza,
Poblacion

Getting there

*From Manila — The main gateway is Bacolod City; from here, Sagay City is a 2-hour drive to the north

Air: Daily flights (PAL or Cebu Pacific or Air Philippines) to Bacolod City

Sea: WGA, SuperFerry, and Negros Navigation to Bacolod City

*From Cebu City:

Land: By bus (Ceres Lines via RoRo) either via Tuburan, Cebu or Escalante City, Negros Occidental, or Toledo City, Cebu to San Carlos City, Negros Occidental

Sea: Direct regular ferry service from Sta. Fe and Bantayan, Bantayan Island, to Sagay

Recommended length of stay: 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Balay Kauswagan New Government Center, Brgy. Rizal (A/C rooms and dorms from Php800), tel. (034) 488 0316/722 5994
2. Zota Grande Sharmaine Village (A/C and fan rooms), tel. (034) 488 0365
3. Syano Artlink Artists' Place, Margaha Beach (cottages and rooms), tel. (0910) 933 7929

*Carbin Reef tour services

1. Boat, Php1,700 (up to 20 persons)
2. Entrance fee to Carbin Reef, Php20/person
3. Tower rental, Php600 (whole), Php300 (half)
4. Tent rental, Php300
5. Glass bottom boat rental, Php30/person
6. Kayak rental, Php100/use

(For more information about visits to Carbin Reef, please contact the City Tourism Office at (034) 488 0101 Local 144. Look for Glenda, Isabel or Faith)

*Museo sang Bata sa Negros tours

1. Entrance fee, Php40/person (general admission); Php20/person (student/children); Php16/person (senior citizen)



Carbin Reefs, Sagay City

(Museum hours are 9am-4pm, Tuesday-Sunday; for more information, please contact tel. (034) 722 0153, Email museobata@yahoo.com)

Visits can be arranged through Helen Cutillar, City Information Officer, Old Municipal Building, National Highway, Sagay City, Negros Occidental, 6122; tel. (034) 488 0649. Or Mayo Antonio M. Cueva, Sagay Marine Reserve CENRO/PaSU, New Sagay Government Center, Brgy. Rizal, Sagay City, Negros Occidental, 6122; tel (034) 488 0101; fax (034) 488 0680. Website: sagay-city.com.ph.

Region 7

(Central Visayas)

BOHOL

Bien Unido

History and highlights of CRM experience

Bien Unido is one of several Bohol municipalities that border Danajon Bank, where the Philippine Double Barrier Reef is found. It began its coastal resource management program in 1996, when the local government unit created Task Force Hawan in response to a call from marginal fishers to stop destructive and illegal fishing in their area. Over the next several years, a number of projects were implemented by concerned groups and non-governmental organizations. Because the interventions were undertaken independently by the various groups, they often overlapped with each other and caused confusion among beneficiaries, which led to the failure of several projects.

In 2000, the local government unit sought to coordinate the coastal resource management effort by initiating the Bien Unido Integrated Marine Development Project, which would be incorporated in the municipal coastal and fisheries resource management plan with the Bien Unido Coastal Resource Management Code as its legal and regulatory framework.

The local government unit has since significantly decreased illegal fishing, while creating opportunities for livelihood development for affected fishers, underscoring the need for an integrated approach to address the problems and issues related to coastal resource use and management, and encouraging non-governmental organizations, people's organizations and other sectors to

Seaweed farm, Bien Unido, Bohol (N. Boniel)





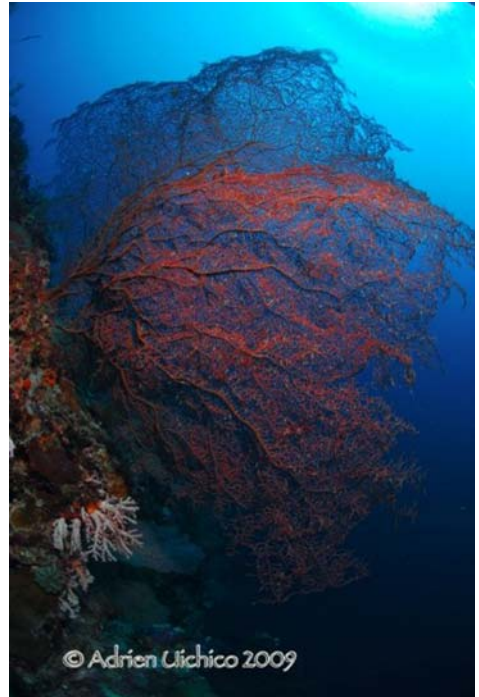
Seaweed production, Bien Unido, Bohol (N. Boniel)

take part in the management process. Bien Unido also maintains several mangrove plantations under a community-based forest management agreement with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and people's organizations.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Seaweed production project, Hingotanan, Bilangbilangan and Pinamgo – year round
Notable features: Located in the outer reef of Danajon Bank, this is the biggest seaweed production in Central Visayas, making Bien Unido the seaweed capital of the region. Bien Unido has about 4,139 hectares suitable for seaweed farming; about 2,307 hectares of this area has been developed, producing 85.31 tons of seaweeds worth more than Php4 million every year.
2. Bilangbilangan East and Hingotanan marine protected areas – March to April; October to November
Notable feature: A 630-hectare marine protected area encompassing 12 component barangays of Bien Unido
3. Bien Undio Double Barrier Reef Marine Park, Hingotanan and Bilangbilangan – year round
Notable feature: A 700-hectare marine park with four important zones

- sites can be found inside the marine park, which the local government unit plans to develop for ecotourism)
2. Bayong (a native product produced by Bien Unido's women's association)
3. Seaweed farms (producing mainly *E. cottonii* and *E. spinosum*)
4. Abalone culture



Bien Unido, Bohol (A. Uichico, 2009)

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Bien Unido Double Barrier Reef Diving Site, the Underwater Shrine (10 potential diving

Getting there

*From Manila – by plane (1 hour) or boat (18 hours) to Tagbilaran, then overland to Bien Unido

*From Cebu

- By plane (30 minutes) or fastcraft (2 hours), to Tagbilaran, then overland to Bien Unido
- By sea (outrigger motorboat) direct to Bien Unido (3.5 hours)
- By sea (regular ferry or fastcraft) to Tubigon (1-2 hours), land transfer to Talibon (1 hour), then by sea (outrigger motorboat, 30 minutes) or land (1 hour) to Bien Unido
- By sea (regular ferry, 4 hours) to Talibon, then by sea (outrigger motorboat, 30 minutes) to Bien Unido

*From Davao – via Cebu or Tagbilaran

Visitor services

*Accommodations:

1. Bien Unido Mini-hotel, contact the Bien Unido local government unit, tel. (038) 517 2288; fax (038) 517 2391; Email: lgu_bienunido@yahoo.com; website: bienunido.gov.ph

*Boat rental (Php3,500/day)

*Car rental (Php5,000/day)

*Meals by arrangement (minimum Php350/person/day)

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (038) 517 2288, fax (038) 517 2391, Email lgu_bienunido@yahoo.com; website: bienunido.gov.ph.

DuGJan (Duero, Guindulman and Jagna)

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipalities of Duero, Guindulman and Jagna have joined forces by integrating their marine sanctuaries. The mayors of the three towns signed a memorandum of agreement in 2008 to establish and jointly

manage the first marine protected area network in Central Visayas and one of only a few such networks in the country.

The 202-hectare marine protected area network in the southeast coast of Bohol (in the Bohol Sea) is within the waters of the three towns that have adopted the acronym DuGJan, derived from the Visayan word *dughan* which means chest or heart, to symbolize their desire to protect the area's marine resources and promote their sustainable use. The agreement calls for the sharing of efforts in law enforcement, legislation, information and education, tourism, and resource mobilization to ensure that the marine protected area network is properly managed.

The network is configured to be a model of cooperative management of marine areas that considers ecological and social connectivities to improve prospects for the recovery of the rich diversity and declining resources of the Bohol Sea. Technical assistance for the marine protected area program is provided by the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Philippine Environmental Governance Project 2 (EcoGov2).

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. DuGJan marine protected area network
Notable features: The first marine protected area network in Central Visayas and one of only a few marine protected area networks in the Philippines, it is a fine example of cooperative management of marine areas based on ecological and social considerations to improve the effectiveness of the individual marine protected areas in restoring degraded marine resources.
2. Basdio Marine Sanctuary, Guindulman
Notable features: This 18.4-hectare marine sanctuary is a true community-based effort initiated by community leaders (barangay council), farmers and fishers of Basdio, which is regarded as one of Bohol's poorest barangays. It is the community's response



Jagna, Bohol (cc-by nc sa miss_L)

to a common problem: Fishers in this coastal community, like many others in Bohol, have suffered declining resources and poor fish catch in recent years due to serious degradation of fishery resources by destructive fishing. Having limited access to productive land and reliable water supply and thus heavily dependent on the sea for food and income, they have no option but to protect their source of livelihood. They have organized themselves into the Basdio Farmers and Fishermen Association, which aims to improve the quality of life of their community through income-generating projects. They are also overseeing the operations of the “Coral Sea and Seascape Tour” in Guindulman town, which features a visit to the marine sanctuary where guests are treated to the sight of schools of fish feeding in their habitat. A cliff overlooking the marine sanctuary offers a bird’s eye view of the area’s rich marine life.

3. Protected Double Barrier Reef, Jagna
Notable feature: This rare structure just off the shores of Jagna is a protected zone marked off by buoys where fishing and the setting of anchors are strictly prohibited. The zone is off limits even to local fishers.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Duero
 - a. Scenic land and seascape — An old town founded in 1862 during the

Spanish regime, Duero boasts a panoramic view of the sea and Bohol’s coastline on one side, and rice paddies, corn fields, coconut and banana groves, and heritage houses on the other side.

- b. Camp Verde, a historical site and the last bastion of the Boholano insurgents during World War II — A wooded cliff fortified by the insurgents during the Philippine-American war all through the Japanese occupation, the fort is accessible only through one entrance.
2. Guindulman
 - a. Bituon Beach Resort, a resort with 11 native bungalows and a good view of the Bohol Sea.
 3. Jagna
 - a. Dive sites – Jagna’s waters are rich in nutrients carried by Mindanao Sea currents, the result of the mixing of China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. This nurtures a rich marine life, including lush coral formations and teeming fish populations, notably sting rays (locally called “sanga,” which abound during the summer months and are considered a delicacy in the town, eaten raw or dried). The sting ray is also Jagna’s “municipal fish.”
 - b. Larapan to Nausok Point - The area is well known locally for its hard corals and a variety of tropical fishes, including hammerhead sharks and related species.
 - c. Nausok Point to Pangdan, Canupao Point and Cantagay Point – These places offer opportunities for snorkeling and scuba diving via beach entry. Sea snakes, hard and soft corals, and sea anemones are abundant in the area. Sea snakes can also be found here, especially at Nausok Point.
 - d. Roxas Park – Just 15 minutes from Jagna, the park features two mountain spring-fed swimming pools and serves as take-off point for outrigger

boat excursions to the nearby volcanic island of Camigan.

- e. Birhen sa Barangay Shrine – This national shrine is located in Pangdan, a walking distance from the municipal building. It is also a protected municipal park.
- f. Lonoy Martyr Site — This historical site where Filipino revolutionists led by Capt. Gregorio “Goyo” Caseñas fought American invaders in 1891. It is also known for its clear and cool springs and swimming pool.
- g. St. Michael Church – This centuries-old church that serves is one of the oldest and biggest in Bohol. It was built through forced labor and completed in 1808.
- h. Ilihan Shrine – This is a pilgrimage site with a nice view of Mindanao Sea, especially during the evening.
- i. Gateway to Cagayan de Oro – Jagna is a gateway between Central Visayas and Mindanao, offering ferry services to Cagayan de Oro City three times a week

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (Philippine Airlines) to Tagbilaran, then 1-2 hours overland to Jagna by Jagna Dory Transit, Duero Transit, St. Jude Trans or private vehicle.

*From Cebu – About 1.5-2 hours by sea to Tagbilaran City on SuperCat, OceanJet or Weesam Express, then 1-2 hours land trip to Jagna by Jagna Dory Transit, Duero Transit, St. Jude Trans or private vehicle

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Domene Kaw Pension House, tel. (038) 238 2127; Email domene_kaw@yahoo.com.ph; Web site domenkaw.com
2. IDEA Pension House, Hotel and Garden Café, tel. (038) 531 0030

Notable features: Owned by the International Deaf Education Association, this establishment has mostly hearing impaired employees and uses its income to help pay for the education of around 300 hearing impaired children in Bohol.

For more information and to arrange visits, contact Engr Gerry V. Araneta, MPDC-Jagna, tel. (038) 238 2916, Email mpdc_jagnabohol@yahoo.com.

Inabanga

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Inabanga first implemented coastal resource management in 1995. In 1997, the local government entered into a memorandum of agreement with the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project, which paved the way for the municipality to receive technical assistance from the Project. To complement their coastal resource management activities, the local government proposed and got funding for the Inabanga Resource Rehabilitation and Development Project from the Community-Based Resource Management Project of the Philippine government and World Bank, which included natural resource management, upland rehabilitation and development, coastal rehabilitation and development, support livelihood and small-scale infrastructure.

In 2001, the local government adopted a 5-year coastal resource management plan, simultaneously launching an information campaign on coastal resource management and a strong offensive against fishery law violators. Municipal and barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils were formed, and the Fish Wardens Association, which enforced laws against illegal fishers, was organized.

In 2002, Inabanga became the first local government unit in the Philippines to have been



Hambongan marine protected area, Inabanga, Bohol

certified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as having achieved Level 1 benchmarks for coastal resource management. This was soon followed by an award for then Mayor Josephine Socorro Jumamoy from the Coastal Resource Management Achievers Awards program of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in Region 7. In 2004, the municipality received a Philippine Wetlands Conservation Award and was chosen to represent the Philippines in the International Wetlands Conservation Awards.

In 2003, the local government adopted an ordinance providing for incentives for coastal law enforcers. Under this incentive scheme, apprehending officers are given 30% and deputy fish wardens 15% of all fines and penalties collected from fishery law violators, with 50% going to a municipal trust fund and the rest to the operation and maintenance of the patrol boat.

Management measures also include the following:

1. Marine protected areas for fish and seagrass;
2. Mangrove plantations/rehabilitation in 21 coastal barangays;
3. Performance awards for local police officers (the Philippine National Police Regional Internal Affairs Service Office named the Inabanga Police as “Best Police Station” for two consecutive years in 2000-01);
4. Comprehensive coastal resource conservation focused on marine ornamental fish trading under the Marine Aquarium Market Transformation Initiative. Through this initiative, Inabanga became part of the Marine Aquarium Council certification system for marine ornamental fish, which ensures that ornamental fish collected by local fishers meet collection,

fishing and holding as well as environment and fisheries management standards.

5. 5-year coastal resource management plan for 2006-10 (assisted by the Marine Aquarium Market Transformation Initiative)

In 2007, Inabanga was certified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as having achieved Level 2 benchmarks for coastal resource management.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Hambongan marine protected area – April to September
2. Marine Aquairum Market Transformation Initiative Marine Ornamental Trading Site, Hambongan – January to September

Other attractions and points of interest

1. One Town One Product Center, displaying the century-old raffia weaving tradition of Inabanga
2. Longest hand-woven raffia fabric
3. Francisco Dagohoy Park with the century-old acacia tree
4. Inabanga River cruising
5. Historic church (where the Francisco Dagohoy revolt started)

Getting there

*From Manila – by air or sea to Tagbilaran; 72 kilometers overland from Tagbilaran to Inabanga

*From Cebu – by air or sea to Tagbilaran or Tubigon, then overland to Inabanga

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations: There are no commercial accommodations available in Inabanga. Visitors are advised to stay in Tubigon, 20 minutes overland from Inabanga. Call tel. (038) 512 9900/9088 for information.

*Boat rental to Hambongan marine protected area – Php450/trip

*Van rental, Tagbilaran-Inabanga – Php3,000; Tubigon-Inabanga – Php2,000



One Town One Product Center, Inabanga, Bohol



Wahig River, Inabanga, Bohol



Dagohoy River Park, Inabanga, Bohol



Lila, Bohol

*Meals – Php300/person/day

*Diving fees:

1. Basic fee – Php100/person/dive
2. With still camera – Php300/person/dive
3. With video camera – Php500/person/dive

*Snorkeling fee – Php50/person

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (038) 518 9088/0615; look for Annabelle Petalcorin. Or Office of the Governor, tel. (032) 501 9912/9072; look for Boyet Bongcales.

Lila

History and highlights of coastal resource management experience

A major decline in fish catch experienced by fishers in Lila in the mid-1990s was confirmed by a resource assessment by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in 1998. The

assessment revealed that Lila's municipal waters were overfished and suffering from serious damage to fish habitats. In 2001, with assistance from the non-governmental organization PROCESS, Lila conducted a participatory coastal resource assessment, which validated the 1998 findings. This prompted the local government unit to establish a number of marine sanctuaries in Barangays Banban, Bonkokan Ubos, Malinao East, Nagsulay, Poblacion, Catugasan, Lomanoy and Tiguis/Taug). Today, fishers are reporting improved fish catch, with indications of an apparent recovery of major fish habitats.

CRM projects and best time to visit

Marine sanctuaries in Barangays Taug, Tuguis, Catugasan, Poblacion, Nagsulay, Malinao East and Bonkokan Ubos (11-hectare in each of the 7 barangays) – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

Irrigation canal used as water slides

Getting there

*From Manila – by plane or boat to Tagbilaran City; take bus, jeep or van from Tagbilaran City to Lila

*From Cebu – by ferry or fastcraft to Tagbilaran City; take, jeep bus or van from Tagbilaran to Lila

Visits can be arranged through the municipal local government unit, tel. (038) 536 5012, (038) 536 5188; fax (038) 536 5012. There are no commercial accommodations available locally – ask the local government unit for other options.

President Carlos P. Garcia

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management was first implemented in President Carlos P. Garcia in 1983 under the Central Visayas Regional Project

1. When the project ended, the program was continued by the local government, which prioritized the establishment and management of fish sanctuaries and marine parks.

In 1995, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources began implementing in the municipality the Small Island Agricultural Support Services Program (SMISLE), with coastal resource management as a centerpiece component. Initially, SMISLE applied the provisions of Presidential Decree 704 (Philippine Fisheries Code of 1975). Three years later, when the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 was signed into law, SMISLE shifted its focus to building local capacities for coastal resource management, a strategy that reaped for the municipality several awards for having some of the best coastal management initiatives in the Philippines. SMISLE assistance ended in December 1999 with a mangrove forestation and reforestation exit program that was implemented through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Community Environment and Natural Resources Office with technical assistance from the fisheries bureau.

Aquining marine protected area, President Carlos P. Garcia, Bohol





Batarya, Butan Island, President Carlos P. Garcia, Bohol



Bantigue marine protected area guardhouse, President Carlos P. Garcia, Bohol (A Sia, 2008)

This exit program focused on the President Carlos P. Garcia United Women Multi-Purpose Cooperative and was named “The Best in Gender Development Program Implementation” in the Philippines.

Through the years, the local government has continued to support coastal resource management. In 2006, it enacted a fisheries and coastal resource management code. It has also adopted a “Clean and Green” ordinance and created several marine protected areas, giving the municipality the distinction of having

the highest number of marine protected areas in all of Bohol. Task Force Kalikupan is responsible for law enforcement, including the protection of the town’s 17 marine protected areas. It is a member of the Coastal Law Enforcement Council of the Province of Bohol.

Protection has restored coral reef health in the marine protected areas and adjacent seas, and consequently resulted in better fish catch and incomes for small fishers.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Bantigue Marine Sanctuary, Barangay Butan – March to June

Notable features: Diverse coral and fish species, fish feeding

2. Aguinging Marine Sanctuary, Barangay Aguinging

Notable features: Watch tower overlooking Bohol Sea; the trail leading to the watch tower is challenging but enjoyable; rich marine life, including schools of Russel snapper, barracuda, mangrove snapper, and three species of giant clams, among many others; nice view of a rock formation with the Kabangkalan mountain range as backdrop.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tilmobo Island, with a distinctive “mushroom structure.” During low tide, a shoreline emerges underneath the island, which is known as a breeding ground of spiny lobsters, yellow bellied sea snakes, common sea snakes and three species of marine birds (December). During high tide, the “simbahan” – an opening that looks like a church window – will turn into an underground pool of water. The island has eight unexplored and four explored caves, and for divers, a spectacular underwater panorama of marine flora and fauna. Best time to visit is from February to October.
2. Batarya, Butan Island, with a formation of rocks piled on top of each other. The lower part of the slope forms a 100-meter shore.

Best time to visit is from February to October.

3. Pitogo Bay, the main gateway between Ubay town and President Carlos P. Garcia. The Bay is protected by Budlaan Island, providing shelter for boats during inclement weather.

Getting there

The main gateway to President Carlos P. Garcia is Ubay, Bohol. You can catch one of several outrigger boat trips that leave Ubay Port for Pitogo Port between 7:30am and 12pm, or one that leaves at 4pm. Another option is to take a 5-minute boat trip from Tapal Wharf to Popoo Wharf in President Carlos P. Garcia, then take a motorcycle ride to the island's town center.

***From Manila:**

By air via Cebu – Take one of several daily flights from Manila to Cebu, then J&N Shipping at Cebu City's Pier 1 bound for Ubay, then take outrigger motorboat to President Carlos P. Garcia. Other options for travel between Cebu and President Carlos P. Garcia are listed under "From Cebu" below.

By air via Tagbilaran – Take one of three daily flights from Manila to Tagbilaran, then travel by land to Ubay and take outrigger motorboat to President Carlos P. Garcia.

By bus via RoRo – Take a bus at the Araneta Center Terminal, Cubao for Ubay, which will take you through Bicol, Samar, Leyte, and all the way to Ubay through the RoRo system. From Ubay take outrigger motorboat to President Carlos P. Garcia.

***From Cebu:**

Direct ferry service: At Looc Mandaue (under the old Mactan-Mandaue Bridge), take a three hour ferry service direct to Pitogo Port in President Carlos P. Garcia.

By boat via Ubay: At Pier 1, take J&N Shipping bound for Ubay, then travel by sea from Ubay Port to President Carlos P. Garcia.

By boat via Tubigon: At Pier 3, board a vessel bound for Tubigon, where you can either take the Talibon-Ubay route or the Tubigon-Tagbilaran-Jagna-Ubay, then travel by sea to President Carlos P. Garcia.

*From Tagbilaran – overland to Ubay, then by sea to President Carlos P. Garcia.

*From Bato, Leyte or Maasin City, Southern Leyte - Take outrigger motorboat bound for Ubay that passes through Pitogo Port, President Carlos P. Garcia.

Recommended length of stay: 5 days

Suggested itinerary:

- Day 1. Marine sanctuary tour: Bantigue marine sanctuary, Basiao marine sanctuary, Aguinging marine sanctuary (fish feeding, marine safari)
- Day 2. Spelunking: Tilmobo Island caves
- Day 3. Snorkeling and diving: Tilmobo Island
- Day 4. Island hopping: Butan Stone Pillars, Butan Island; Danajon seaweed farms, Dawahon Island; swimming at Visayas Breeze Resort
- Day 5. Town tour: Hike or motor around Pitogo and Aguinging and interact with the locals

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Visayas Breeze Resort, Aguinging Point (cottages), Php1,800/day (up to 2 persons); Email: robertegrigsby@yahoo.com, info@vbresort.com. Check also the resort's website: VisayasBreezeResort.com
2. Homestay program - Contact: Office of the Municipal Mayor, tel. (038) 519 2010 / (0917) 306 5888

***Boat fare:**

1. Ubay Port to Pitogo Port – Php50.00/person (regular trip); rates for special trips must be negotiated with boat operator
2. Tapal Wharf (Ubay) to Popoo Wharf (President Carlos P. Garcia) – Php15/person (regular trip) or Php75/person (special day trip; rates for night trips must be negotiated with boat operator)



Mangrove co-management area, Talibon, Bohol

- *Boat rental (island hopping) – negotiable
- *Motorcycle rental – Php300/day (excluding driver and gasoline)
- *Meals, typically not more than Php100/person/meal
- *Users' fees – marine sanctuary, Php150/person

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel (038) 519 2010 / (0917) 306 5888. Or Office of the Vice Mayor, tel. (038) 519 2010 / (0908) 761 4709; Email: ondong_abad@yahoo.com. Or Municipal Agriculturist and Coastal Resource Management Coordinator Gaudencio Lagura, tel. (038) 519 2010 / (0915) 756 6195. Look for David Cruz, CRM Study Tour Guide.

Talibon

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Talibon has institutionalized coastal resource management following a process that included the following activities:

1. Coastal resource management planning workshop
2. Marine protected area management planning workshop
3. Coastal law enforcement assessment workshop and assistance to the Coastal Law Enforcement Council of the 2nd District of Bohol
4. Fisheries baseline assessment
5. Marine protected area baseline assessment

6. Establishment of marine protected areas at Barangays Nocnocan, Cataban and Sag
7. Fisheries and aquatic resource management council orientation for the local government and stakeholders
8. Marine protected area orientation for government staff and stakeholders
9. Series of consultations to formulate coastal management and marine protected area management plans; adoption of plans by the municipal council
10. Information, education and communication
11. Establishment of the Talibon Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Interpretive Center to serve as information and education hub for the protection and management Danajon Bank
12. Adoption by the municipal council of the Talibon Fisheries Code of 2005
13. Implementation of the Talibon Mangrove Co-management Project (with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and stakeholder communities)
14. Mariculture (fish cage, oyster and seaweed culture)
15. Fishery law enforcement

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Talibon Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management Interpretive Center, Poblacion – year round

Notable features: The Center serves as the hub of information, education, communication, trainings and outreach activities related to coastal management



Talibon, Bohol

and environmental conservation in Danajon Bank. It houses a marine-themed exhibit that includes a 3-meter by 6-meter 3D model of Danajon Bank, diorama and exhibit panels explaining the importance of Danajon Bank and critical management measures.

2. Talibon Mangrove Co-Management Area, Barangays San Agustin, San Roque, Balintawak and San Isidro – year round
Notable features: A 580-hectare mangrove forest; a 2-kilometer boardwalk allows visitors to explore parts of the forest and acquaint themselves with the different mangrove species occurring there.
3. Bongan watch tower, Bongan sand bar – during the dry season, typically in March to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Jayveeh Long Beach Resort
2. Jayveeh Dive Site
3. Berachah Inland Resort
4. Raffia hats
5. Seahorses
6. Siganid or Rabbitfish (Danggit)

Getting there

*From Manila:

By air via Cebu – Take one of several daily flights from Manila to Cebu. From Cebu, travel directly to Talibon by ferry, or via Tubigon or Tagbilaran by fast craft or regular ferry service.

By air via Tagbilaran – Take one of three daily flights from Manila to Tagbilaran, then travel by land to Talibon.

By bus via RoRo system – Take bus at the Araneta Center Terminal, Cubao bound for Bohol, which will take you through Bicol, Samar, Leyte, and all the way to Talibon through the RoRo system.

*From Cebu:

By direct ferry service to Talibon

By fastcraft or regular ferry service via Tagbilaran or Tubigon, then overland to Talibon

*From Tagbilaran – overland to Talibon

*From Bato, Leyte or Maasin City, Southern Leyte - Take outrigger motorboat bound for Ubay, then overland to Talibon

Recommended length of stay: 3-5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Berachah Inland Resort & Recreation Center (dorm type room at Php250/person to deluxe rooms at Php1,500/room)
2. Talibon Pension House (from dorm type room at Php75/pax to suite rooms at Php1,200/room)
3. Water Gate Tourist Inn & Restaurant (from standard single room at Php600 to family room at Php1,600)

*Meals – typically Php75-200/person/meal

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (038) 515 0051. Or contact P/Supt Juanario A Item (Ret) or Virginia Item, tel. (038) 515-0078 / (0917) 304 1895; Email: ja_item@yahoo.com.



Marine Aquarium Council "certified" aquarium fish collection at Batasan Island, Tubigon, Bohol (J. Unson, 2006)

Tubigon

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in the municipality of Tubigon started in 1992 as a law enforcement program (Bantay Dagat) responding to the call of marginal fishers for government to stop rampant destructive and illegal fishing in the town. In the years that followed, concerned groups and non-governmental organizations introduced and implemented various coastal resource management projects, mostly independently of each other. Overlapping interventions caused confusion and sometimes conflict among intended beneficiaries, leading to the failure of several projects.

The local government sought to remedy the situation by launching its own version of a comprehensive coastal resource management program in 2000. The program was based on a comprehensive coastal resource management plan that was officially adopted by municipal

ordinance. For close to 10 years it served as the umbrella program for all stakeholders, including resource users and groups and individuals who participate in the management process. In 2009, the Tubigon coastal resource management code and management plan were revised and updated to better respond to the needs, demands and aspirations of the sector.

Today, Tubigon's coastal resource management program is considered as one of the best local government initiatives in the country, garnering for the municipality and its partners several awards and recognitions. Among these was the Presidential Award for Outstanding Small Fisherfolks received by the Maca-as Small Fisherfolk Association. The Batasan Marine Ornamental Collectors Association, meanwhile, became the first marine ornamental collectors' group to be certified by the Hawaii-based Marine Aquarium Council for their initiatives to promote sustainable aquarium trade.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Man made mangrove forest, Batasan Island – March to June; October to January
Notable features: 50-hectare fully grown mangrove forest consisting of 100 blocks of plantation stretching to 3 kilometers. Managed by the Batasan Planters Association, the forest was first established in the 1980s through a reforestation program of the DENR.
2. Batasan marine protected area, Batasan Island – March to June; October to January
Notable features: This 21-hectare marine protected area was established in 1999 with support from Haribon Foundation. It is managed jointly by a people's organization and the barangay.
3. Batasan aquarium fish collection and trade, Batasan Island – March to June; October to January
Notable features: Certified by the Marine Aquarium Council for its sustainable management efforts, the Batasan aquarium fish industry produces some of the world's best-selling tropical fishes and marine ornamentals, including the Green Mandarin fish, a rare aquarium fish popular among marine aquarium enthusiasts and hobbyists.
4. Bilang-bilangan marine protected area, Bilang-bilangan Island – March to June; October to January
Notable features: Established in 1999 with support from the Haribon Foundation, this 6-hectare community-managed marine protected area is one of the better managed and intact coral reefs in the municipality, with 85% coral cover.
5. Dumog and Ubay sandbars and marine protected areas – March to June; October to January
Notable features: White sand dunes, crystal clear waters, lush seagrass beds and beautiful reefs and coral formations.
6. Grouper breeder and blue crab breeding in natural captivity/grouper culture project,

Pangapasan Island – March to June; October to January

Notable features: Initiated in 2000 with support from the Local Government Development Foundation.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Annual “Tanda Festival” celebrating the annual town fiesta (May 6-15) and showcasing three major activities, namely:
 - a. The Tanda Agro-Industrial Trade Fair and Cultural Heritage Exhibit
 - b. Search for “Anyag sa Tubigon”
 - c. “Bolong Emang” street dancing competition
2. St. Isidore the Farmer Church – a wall to wall ceiling mural, the only one of its kind in Bohol, distinguishes this church from many other old stone churches in the island province.
3. Craft Village showcasing the traditional raffia loom weaving industry pioneered and led by the Tubigon Loom Weavers Multi Purpose Cooperative.
4. Ilijan Hill – known among locals for its enchanted folklore, this site has been declared by the local government as a flora and fauna sanctuary. A stone outcropping thickly covered by vegetation offers hilltop panoramic views and cliff climbing.

Note: Tubigon is the main gateway between northern Bohol and Cebu City. This 1st class municipality is also considered as the trading and commercial hub in this part of

Marine Aquarium Council “certified” aquarium fish collection at Batasan Island, Tubigon, Bohol (J. Unson, 2006)



Bohol and is connected to all points of the province through its major arteries.

Getting there

*From Manila:

By air via Tagbilaran – Take one of three daily flights from Manila to Tagbilaran, then travel overland to Talibon.

By boat via Tagbilaran, then overland to Tubigon

By air via Cebu – Take one of several daily flights from Manila to Cebu, then travel by commuter ferry to Tubigon (there are 10 trips (2 hours) daily from Cebu to Tubigon)

*From Cebu:

By direct ferry service to Tubigon (there are 10 trips (2 hours) daily from Cebu to Tubigon)

*From Tagbilaran – overland to Talibon

*From Bato, Leyte or Maasin City, Southern Leyte - Take outrigger motorboat bound for Ubay, then overland to Talibon

*From Davao:

By land and sea travel through Cagayan de Oro City or Nasipit port connecting to Jagna or Tagbilaran Ports, the overland to Tubigon.

By air via Cebu.



Dumog sandbar and marine protected area, Tubigon, Bohol

4. TMR Pension House (A/C rooms from Php700; fan rooms for Php550), tel. (038) 237 2473
5. Ligaya's Pension House, tel. (038) 508 8800, Email: ligaya@tubigon.com, website: tubigon.com
6. Drossgold Pension House (A/C rooms from Php650), tel. (038) 237 2605
7. Mary's Mini Hotel (A/C rooms from Php800), tel. (038) 508 8106

*Van rental, Php3,500/day

*Boat rental for island hopping tours, Php3,500/day

*Meals – Php150/person/meal

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Tourism Officer-Designate Angelita Rabor, Municipal Tourism Office, Tubigon, Bohol, tel. (038) 508 8496, fax (038) 508 8222/8189, Email: litarabor@yahoo.com.

Recommended length of stay: 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Matabao Beach Resort (from Php400 for a twin-sharing fan room to Php1,500 for an A/C family room for up to 4 persons), tel. (038) 508 2580
2. The Monina's Midtown Inn and Restaurant (from Php1,200/standard room to Php3,000/family room), tel. (038) 508 8499 / 237 2890 fax (038) 508 8140, Email: dmoninamidtowninn@yahoo.com, website: www.dmonina-rm.com
3. LHT Pension (A/C rooms from Php950), tel. (038) 508 8217

Ubay

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Ubay has institutionalized coastal resource management following a process that included the following activities:

1. Creation of technical working group
2. Participatory coastal resource assessment
3. Basic coastal law enforcement course and sub-courses related to

enforcement of municipal fishery ordinance

4. Formulation and adoption of coastal resource management plan
5. Implementation of coastal resource management plan
6. Establishment of marine protected areas
7. Creation of coastal resource management office

Ubay's technical personnel have been invited to share their coastal resource management experience at several events around the country (Leyte provinces, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Camiguin, Dumaguete, and Cebu) and Thailand.

CRM projects

1. Ubay Brackish Fish Farm Aquasiliviculture, Poblacion – year round
2. Ubay Brackish Fish Farm Tilapia Hatchery, Calanggaman– year round
3. Oyster Farm (managed by the provincial government of Bohol), Pangpang, San Isidro
4. Bangus fish cage (assisted by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources), Humay-humay
5. Freshwater fish cage, Calanggaman/ Capayas
6. Sinandigan marine protected area
7. Humay-humay marine protected area
8. Seaweed farm, Pangpang
9. Coastal resource management office, Fatima

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Kalipay Beach Resort, Tapal (low tide only)
2. Amolat Beach Resort, Cagting
3. Sinandigan Beach Resort, Sinandigan
4. Ubay Stock Farm
5. Central Experiment Station
6. Philippine Coconut Authority
7. Philippine Carabao Center
8. National Irrigation Administration- Capayas and Bayongan Dam
9. Marcela Farma
10. Kiddies Farm

11. Ubay Pier – Nautical Highway
12. Soil-water Research & Demonstration Station
13. Ubay Seed Farm

Getting there

*From Manila:

By air via Cebu – Take one of several daily flights from Manila to Cebu. From Cebu, travel by ferry Ubay (6 hours), or by fast craft or regular ferry to Tagbilaran, then overland to Ubay (2 hours). Or by regular ferry to Talibon then overland to Ubay (1 hour), or regular ferry or fast craft to Tubigon then overland to Ubay (1.5 hours).
By air via Tagbilaran – Take one of three daily flights from Manila to Tagbilaran, then travel by land to Ubay (2 hours).

By bus via RoRo (nautical highway) – This route will take you from the Pasay bus terminal through Bicol, Samar and Leyte all the way to Ubay (24 hours)

*From Cebu:

By ferry direct to Ubay (6 hours)

By ferry service to Talibon or Tubigon, then overland to Ubay

By fastcraft or regular ferry service via Tagbilaran or Tubigon, then overland to Ubay

*From Tagbilaran – overland to Ubay (2 hours)

*From Bato, Leyte or Maasin City, Southern Leyte – By outrigger motorboat direct to Ubay (2.5 hours)

*From Cagayan de Oro - By boat via Tagbilaran (10 hours, then 2 hours overland) or via Jagna (5 hours, then 1 hour overland)

*From Nasipit, Agusan del Norte - By boat via Jagna (5 hours)

*From Camiguin – By boat via Jagna (3 hours)

Visitor services

*Accommodations (for more information, please call the Coastal Resource Management Office Secretariat, tel. (038) 518 0513

1. JCR Inn
2. GV Pension
3. J&N Lodge



Alcoy Reef, Alcoy, Cebu

4. Residence Petra
5. Baybayon Pension
6. Casa Besas
7. Kalipay Beach Resort
8. Bryan Lodge

*Van/SUV rental – Php7,000/day

*Outrigger motorboat rental – Php3,500/day (excluding fuel)

Visits can be arranged through the following local government/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources personnel: Alpios Delima, tel. (0916) 284 0992, Email: jojodlm@yahoo.com; Allan Abad, tel. (0905) 811 1641, Email: anabad0509@yahoo.com; Roselle Hilot, (0909) 792 6574; Ralph Lagura, tel. (0918) 511 2361. Or Fax (038) 518 0513, Email: crmoubaybohol@yahoo.com.

CEBU

Alcoy

History and highlights of CRM experience

Alcoy began its involvement in coastal resource management through a participatory coastal resource assessment in 2000, followed soon after by the formulation of a coastal resource management plan. Its 5-year coastal resource management plan (2002-06) was adopted in 2002 through a municipal resolution. That same year, a 22.6-hectare marine protected area was established in Barangays Daan Lungsod and Guiwang; its management plan was adopted in 2004.

Other initiatives undertaken by the local government under its coastal resource management management plan are deputation of fish wardens, fish and coral monitoring in the marine protected area, fishers' registration, gear and boat registration, and foreshore inventory.

CRM project and best time to visit

1. Marine protected area in Daan Lungsod and Guiwang – March to May

Notable features: coral transplantation with *Tridacna gigas* from Bolinao, Pangasinan

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Nug-as forest and forest garden – more than 600 hectares of primary growth limestone forest and home to various endemic and endangered flora and fauna, such as the Black shama or “siloy” and the very elusive and tiny Cebu flower pecker, as well as the endangered tree species Cebu cinnamon and rare pitcher plants, medenilla plants and lady slipper. The forest is protected by deputized members of a people’s organization.

Getting there

*From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat via Cebu City; from Cebu City, take bus or van (South Bus Terminal) to Alcoy (2-3 hours)

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Bodo’s Bamboo Bar (A/C and non-A/C rooms); tel. 032 483 9119; website: bbb-alcoy.com
2. Sola Homes (A/C and non-A/C rooms), tel. (032) 483 9065
3. La Aurea’s Pension (A/C rooms), tel. (032) 483 9358

*Van rental – Php4,000/day (up to 18 persons)

*Meals – Php100/person/meal (average)

Visits can be arranged through **Richard Gonzales, Tourism Officer**, tel. (032) 483 9183-85 / (0918) 287 4023; fax 032 483 9183; Email munalcoy@yahoo.com.

Badian

History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipality of Badian had its formal experience in coastal management during the mid-80’s when it was chosen as a site of the Central Visayas Regional Projects-1 (CVRP 1, Rural). CVRP 1 was implemented by the Regional Project Office of CVRP under the supervision of the National Economic and Development Authority with funding from the World Bank. Its nearshore fisheries components were implemented in seven coastal barangays: Bugas, Manduyong, Malhiao, Zaragosa, Lambug, Malabago, Bato and Hinablan. Component activities included artificial reef establishment, mangrove reforestation, and coral reef management and fish sanctuary, with community organizing coming close to project termination.

In the early part of the 1990s, Badian became a project site of the Coastal Environment Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, which covered the barangays of Bugas, Manduyong, Malhiao and Zaragosa. Project activities included mangrove planting and reforestation, coral reef management, seagrass management, and institutional development.

The Tambuyog Development Center came in later with its Sustainable Coastal Area Development Project in Barangay Zaragosa, Malhiao, and Manduyong.

In 2000, through technical support of the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project, the local government unit adopted coastal management as a basic service. The Coastal Resource Management Project assisted Badian in participatory resource assessment and management planning, which resulted in the formulation of a 5-year comprehensive municipal coastal resource management plan covering the period 2001-2005.

On August 10, 2001, Project GITIB, a Php19.93-million community-based resource management project, was approved and funded through World Bank's loan-grant-equity financing facility. GITIB-DAGAT, one of its components, focused on the establishment of a marine and seagrass sanctuary and community organizing in Barangays Lambug, Bato, Hinablan and Matutinao.

The local government unit has assigned an agricultural technologist to coordinate all fisheries and coastal resource management-related projects and activities. Development partners have been identified and their technical assistance enlisted to support the sustainability and expansion of coastal management in Badian.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Fish Sanctuary, Zaragosa, Badian Bay– any time except during the southwest monsoon season, tropical depressions and low tide
Notable features: Sanctuary was cited as one of the best managed reefs in the Philippines by PhilReef, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Resource Development.
2. Coral Gardens, Zaragosa, Tanon Strait - any time except during the southwest monsoon season, tropical depressions, and low tide.
Notable features: A large sandy spot at 30-34 meters covered with Garden eels
3. Sunken Island, Lambug, Tanon Strait – year round
Notable features: Sunken Island was declared a marine sanctuary in 2002 and is co-managed by the Nagpakabanang Mananagat sa Lambug. It is known for its rich biodiversity, with numerous sightings of various species such as Tuna, Bigeye Trevally, Surgeon, Great Barracuda, Lionfish, Scorpionfish, Frogfish and – at Lambug Beach and Bolokbolok – sea turtles and sea snakes.
4. Tanchan Floating Fish Cage, Manduyong, Badian Bay – year round

Notable features: Controversial mariculture project consisting of 40 cages

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Matutinao River, Matutinao — Hall Of Fame Awardee (Cleanest Inland Bodies of Water: River Category in the Phils – 2002)
2. Kawasan Falls, Matutinao – 11 multi-tiered falls distributed in 3 levels.
3. Kabokalan Springs, Sulsogan-Matutinao – spring water with an outflow of one cubic meter per second, reported to have a cave full of stalagmites and stalactites.
4. Mini-Hydro-Electric Power Plant, Matutinao – known as a model of an ecosystem with multiple use.
5. Osmena Peak, Patong - highest mountain peak in Cebu with reddish rock outgrowths at its base. At 3,800 feet above sea level, it is ideal for mountain trekking.
6. Dragon-tailed Mountain, Santikon-Candiis
7. An Enchanted KangSanto Springs, Banhigan – a fresh water spring that is connected to the sea thru the ‘Baba-Buaya’ opening.
8. Sima Springs, Poblacion – a winding blue lagoon covered with a mangrove canopy. Ideal for boating/canoeing
9. Battle Of Bugas Shrine, Bugas
10. Mini-Hydro-Electric Power Plant, Basak
11. Yukbo Dagat Festival - an annual ‘Tribute to the Sea’ celebrated in June
12. BANIG Festival – a celebration of the local mat-weaving industry, coincides with the town fiesta (July)
13. Marine, livestock, vegetable products and tropical fruits

Getting there

- *From Manila and Davao – by plane (one hour) to Mactan, then take taxi to Cebu City; or by boat (19 hours) to Cebu City, then overland (3 hours)
- *From Dumaguete City – by barge (30 minutes) to Bato, Samboan, then take bus (Ceres Liner) or van (1 hour) to Badian

Recommended length of stay – 3-7 days



Nalusuan Marine Sanctuary, Cordova, Cebu

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Kawasan Nature Park (cottages)
2. Badian Island Resort and Spa, Zaragoza, tel: (032) 475 1103; (032) 475 1101; Email badiancebu@aol.com
3. Cebu International Golf and Resort, Lambug, website: badianhotel.com
4. La Playa Beach Cottages, Matutinao
5. Duque's Place and Cottages, Matutinao, tel. (0917) 245 0095

***Diving equipment and services**

1. Badian Dive Center, Zaragoza, tel: (032) 475 1101-04

***Transport**

1. Rental car and vans
2. Public transport (CERES, Librando, GT Express, Chan Transit, etc.)

***Catering can be arranged**

***Telecommunications**

1. Landline and mobile phone services (Globe, Smart, Sun, PLDT Public Calling Office, Globelines)
2. Internet

3. Telegram (TELECOME, BUTEL)

4. Philpost

Visits can be arranged through the Badian Tourism Council, Mayor's Office, tel. (032) 475 9118; or CBRPRO-GITIB-Badian, Tourism Coordinator and Municipal Agriculture Officer Jun Secuya, telefax (032) 475 9058; mobile (0915) 318 7075; Email junsecuya@yahoo.com; turismo_badian@yahoo.com.

Cordova

History and highlights of CRM experience

The Cordova government established in 1991 a 15-hectare fish sanctuary off Gilutongan. The area was protected for 5 years but then fell into neglect, except for one volunteer guard, Timoteo Menguito, who persisted in guarding it. In 1998, a technical working group organized by United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource



Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary, Cordova, Cebu

Management Project laid out plans to manage the sanctuary. Amid resistance from local fishers, protection was strengthened in 1999 when the local legislative council issued an ordinance banning fishing and regulating diving and snorkeling in the area. With this ordinance, the sanctuary was officially named the Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary, and an environmental users' fee system was put in place to regulate the entry of tourists in the buffer zone as well as generate revenues to promote the sustainability of management efforts in the sanctuary. Menguito was designated project director and officially tasked with protection and the implementation of management programs.

In its first full year of implementation, the environmental users' fee system raised Php300,000 for the sanctuary. Revenues have since increased significantly with the influx of tourists in the area, and are now ranging from Php3 million to Php 4 million annually. More importantly, considerable improvements in the the area's fish stocks, coral cover and overall marine life have been noted.

Encouraged by the success of the Gilutongan sanctuary and acting on a proposal from the owner of nearby Nalusuan Islet, the local government declared its second marine sanctuary in 2002. The sanctuary covers 70 hectares of marine waters surrounding the 7,500-square meter Nalusuan Islet. Like Gilutongan, this sanctuary has an environmental

users' fee system that generates funds for its maintenance. Protection has improved the condition of marine resources in the area.

A third sanctuary was set up in 2007, this time upon the recommendation of a fishers' group. This sanctuary, located near the mainland off Poblacion-Alegria has not yet earned income from the users' fee system, but protection is apparent in the improved condition of its coral cover. For tourists, it offers a more accessible alternative to Gilutongan and Nalusuan, which entail crossing the Hilutungan Channel and braving its strong currents and waves, especially during the seasonal shift in weather (from *habagat* or southwest monsoon to *amihan* or northeast monsoon) in October to December.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Gilutongan marine sanctuary – January to September
2. Nalusuan marine sanctuary – January to September
3. Poblacion-Alegria marine sanctuary – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Day-as Marine Habitat Village (features a wharf and boardwalk that sit on a mangrove plantation overlooking the cities of Cebu and Mandaue) – year round, best at night
2. Cordova Dinagat Festival – 2nd Sunday of August every year

3. Kamampay Beach and Bakasi (a public beach known for its *linarang nga bakasi* or stewed eel) – year round
4. Century-old San Roque Parish Church and Convent – year round

Recommended length of stay – 1-2 days

Getting there

*From Manila and other areas – by plane to Mactan airport or boat to one of Cebu City’s ports, then overland (30 minutes from the airport, 45 minutes from the ports of Cebu City) to Cordova via the Marigondon route or Babag route in Lapu-Lapu City

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Cordova Reef Village Resort (032) 340 8991/ (032) 496 8050
2. Villa Asela (032) 231 7143

*Boat rental – Php4,000/day

*Car rental – Php3,000/day

*Meals – from Php100-350/person/meal

Note: Visitors are advised to visit the Municipal Hall or the Barangay Hall of the village you’re visiting for any form assistance.

Visits can be arranged through Leonides “Lily” Ator, tel. (032) 236 4194, mobile (0915) 911 9621, Email: mpdo@cordova.gov.ph or lily_ator@yahoo.com.

Moalboal

History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1987, marine sanctuaries were established in Barangays Saavedra and Basdiot under the Central Visayas Regional Project. When the Project ended in 1992, the community protected and managed the sanctuary. The local government banned fishing and gathering of clams in the sanctuaries but enforcement of the law was left to the community. While the marine sanctuary in Basdiot was left unattended, the Saavedra Fishermen’s

Association received assistance from the German Development Service, which gave them funds for the construction of a guardhouse and installation of radio communications. The German Development Service also implemented livelihood assistance projects such as swine and goat dispersal.

The United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project, upon learning about the need to raise awareness about coastal resource management in Moalboal, launched an information, education and communication campaign in the town. A series of coastal management-related laws were enacted by the municipal council. These laws included: declaration of Pescador Island as a marine park, ban on spearfishing in marine reserves and destructive fishing in municipal waters, reactivation of the marine sanctuary in Tongo, ban on the hunting of turtles and sharks, and ban on fishing, taking of clams and anchoring in the marine sanctuaries in Basdiot and Saavedra. A schedule of users’ fees was implemented for divers and snorkelers in the Saavedra marine sanctuary. The local government also adopted a coastal resource management plan and allocated an annual budget for its implementation.

In October 2006, the local government adopted a municipality-wide users’ fee system. To enhance fishery law enforcement in Moalboal and southwest Cebu coastal towns, concerned local government units established a maritime outpost manned by a team composed of the environment desk officer of Philippine National Police, Maritime and deputized fish wardens.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Saavedra marine sanctuary – March to June
2. Tongo marine sanctuary – March to June
3. Basdiot marine sanctuary – March to June
4. Pescador Island marine park – March to June
5. Tuble marine sanctuary – March to June
6. Balabagon sanctuary – March to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. White sand beaches (Panagsama and Basdaku), Basdiot and Saavedra
2. Beach Resorts in Panagsama, Basdiot, Tuble and Saavedra
3. Dive sites:
 - a. Airplane wreck, Magpayong, Saavedra
 - b. Basdaku Pt., Saavedra
 - c. Dolphin House, Sitio Looc, Saavedra
 - d. Kasai Wall, Tuble
 - e. White House, Basdiot
 - f. Oscar Cave, Basdiot
 - g. House Reef, Basdiot
 - h. Talisay Pt, Basdiot
 - i. Sampaguita, Basdiot

Getting there

*From Manila – by sea or air to Cebu City; from Cebu City, 2.5 hours overland to Moalboal

*From Negros – by sea, from Tampi (Amlan) to Bato (Oslob, Cebu); overland to Moalboal via Barili

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office in Moalboal, tel. no. (032) 474-8204 / (032) 474-8203; Email: moalboalmunicipality@yahoo.com.

Pilar

History and highlights of CRM experience

Pilar, also known as Ponson Island and part of the Camotes Group of Islands, started its coastal resource management program in 2003, when the local government enacted its basic municipal fisheries ordinance. Since then, the following initiatives have been undertaken:

2005 – Pilar Municipal Marine Park established; Camotes Sea Coastal Resource Management Council organized with Pilar as member local government unit. The marine park has been named as a finalist

Pilar Municipal Marine Park, Pilar, Cebu (V Lumbab/EcoGov-2)





Giant clam, Pilar Municipal Marine Park, Pilar, Cebu (V. Lumbab/EcoGov-2)



Biophysical monitoring and evaluation event, May 2009, Pilar Municipal Marine Park, Pilar, Cebu (V. Lumbab/EcoGov-2)

- in a national search for best managed marine protected areas in the Philippines
- 2006 - Pilar Coastal Law Enforcement Operational Plan formulated; municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council organized
- 2008 - Municipal mangrove management plan adopted
- 2009 – Municipal coastal resource management plan formulated and coastal resource management ordinance enacted; basic municipal fishery ordinance revised

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Pilar Municipal Marine Park – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Can-ugkay Rainforestation Project, Barangay Villahermosa (watershed reforestation area) – year round
2. Naukban Lagoon, Brgy. San Isidro – year round
3. Ancestral houses (dating back to the 1800s) – year round
4. White sand beaches at Cawit, Lanao, Moabog and Montserrat – year round
5. Barangay Dapdap Chapel (old church) – year round
6. Brgy. Biasong and Bandera Peak (highest point in the island) – year round

Getting there

Pilar can be reached through Cebu City or Ormoc City.

*From Cebu City take fast ferry to Poro, Camotes Islands, transfer by land to Tudela, then take a pumpboat to Pilar. Alternatively, travel by land from Cebu City to Danao City, where you can take a pumpboat that goes directly to Pilar.

*From Ormoc City, there is a boat that goes directly to Pilar.

Recommended length of stay - 2-3 days

Suggested itinerary

Day 1

Arrival and briefing

Island tour (ancestral houses; hike to Rainforestation Project in Sitio Can-ugkay, Brgy. Villahermosa; swim at Cawit white sand beaches; Naukban Lagoon)

Stroll at Pantalan (pier)

Day 2

Swimming/snorkeling/scuba diving/
mangrove tour at the PMMP
Departure

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Awihaw Farmhouse (tourist inn)
2. Coraza's Cliffyard Resort (beach resort), tel. (0910) 362 5735
3. Halikana Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 898 1192

4. LPM Guesthouse (tourist inn), tel. (0918) 619 3084, (0921) 739 8696; Email lpmguesthouse@yahoo.com
 5. Maratas-Pore Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 449 2064
 6. Miles View Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 451 8601
 7. Rosita's Pension House
- *Boat rental to PMMP, Php500 (5-7 persons) per day

*Scuba gear rental

*Meals, average Php130/persons/meal

*Jeep/multicab rental, Php800-1,500/day

*Tour guide, Php200/day

*Multi-media projector, Php1,000/day

Note: The local government unit charges an entrance fee of Php50/person and a research fee of Php1,000/research at the Pilar Municipal Marine Park



Newly planted mangrove propagules, Poro, Cebu

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Pilar, Cebu, tel. (032) 400-4023, or through LMP Guesthouse, tel. (0918) 619 3084, (0921) 739 8696; Email lpmguesthouse@yahoo.com.

Poro

History and highlights of CRM experience

Since 2003, the municipality of Poro in the Camotes Group of Islands has undertaken the following coastal management initiatives:

1. Participatory coastal resource assessment workshop
2. Formulation and adoption of Poro coastal resource management plan
3. Establishment of Esperanza Marine Sanctuary
4. Establishment of Libertad Marine Sanctuary
5. Organization of Poro Little Fish Wardens now known as Young Environmental Guardians of Poro
6. Affiliation to the Camotes Sea Coastal Resource Management Council, which is composed of 5 local government units:



People's organization members and other participants at a mangrove planting activity, Poro, Cebu

- Danao City and the municipalities of Pilar, Poro, San Francisco and Tudela
7. Marine protected area networking
8. Yearly marine protected area and coastal law enforcement forum
9. Regular seaborne patrols
10. Partnership and networking with people's organizations (e.g. fishers' associations), local government units (especially members of the Camotes Sea Coastal Resource Management Council and concerned barangays), private companies,

national government agencies (e.g. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Education) and others like Plan International and the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Philippine Environmental Governance Project.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Esperanza Marine Sanctuary – March to October
2. Libertad Marine Sanctuary – November to July
3. Western Poblacion seaweed production project and mangrove reforestation – March to July
4. Teguis mangrove reforestation – March to November
5. Daan Paz mangrove reforestation – March to November
6. Mactang seaweed production – March to November
7. Paz seaweed production – March to November

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Panganuron Falls, Libertad
2. Quarry View, Altavista
3. Monkey Place in Pagsa
4. Bantayan sa Hari, Garrietta, Eastern Poblacion
5. Mactang artifacts, Esperanza
6. Tangub Cave, Pagsa
7. Boho Rock Resort

Getting there

The main gateways to Poro are Cebu City and Ormoc City

*From Cebu City: Fast ferries offer the shortest travel time to Poro, Camotes Islands; a ferry leaves Pier 1 at 9:30am and another at 5:30pm. Or go to Ouano Wharf, Mandaue City, where a motorboat leaves for Poro at 5:30am. Or travel by land to Danao City and take the Shuttle SuperFerry that leaves Danao City Pier for Poro at 5:30am

*From Ormoc City: Motorboat or shuttle ferry (1:00pm) to Esperanza, Poro

Recommended length of stay - 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. My Little Island Hotel, tel. (032) 487 0095
2. Jestreras' Pension House, tel. (032) 497 0349 / (0918) 599 6530
3. Big Z Pension House, tel. (0920) 650 1132
4. Sea View Pension House, tel. (0927) 474 3893

*Motorboat rental (15 persons), Php1,500/day; (5 pax), Php600/day

*Paddleboat rental (3 persons), Php150/day

*Jeep rental, Php1,500/day

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. (032) 497 5654. Look for Abel Garciano, Joy Tawil, Joel Gonzales, or Evangeline Laguna.

Samboan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The coastal resource management initiative of the Samboan local government unit began in the 1990s with the assistance of the Cebu Resource Management Office (later known as Community Development Outreach Project) of the Cebu Provincial Government funded by the German Development Service. The project established the Colase Marine Sanctuary and provided handheld radios, a patrol boat, marker buoys and some supplemental livelihood projects to the fisherfolk organization managing the sanctuary. In 2000, with assistance from the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project, the local government conducted participatory coastal resource assessment in its coastal barangays and drafted its coastal resource management plan.



Ponong Hidden Lake, Samboan, Cebu

In 2002, the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation began implementing its Local Governance of Coastal Resource Management Project, which continued the efforts initiated by the Coastal Resource Management Project. The Foundation facilitated the finalization and adoption of Samboan's 5-year coastal resource management plan.

The local government unit has also adopted a municipal comprehensive fisheries code. To promote program sustainability and inter-local government partnership, Samboan works other local government units in southeast Cebu through the Southeast Cebu Coastal Resource Management Council.

CRM projects

1. Samboan Marine Sanctuary, Barangay Colase

Notable features: This 15.88-hectare marine sanctuary is considered as one of the best diving sites in Region 7. Sightings of dolphins, whales, and sharks have been reported.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Diving and snorkeling at Barangays Colase, Tangbo, Dalahikan, Suba, San Sebastian (Bato) and Poblacion
2. 5-level Aguinid Waterfalls, Barangay Tangbo
3. Binalayan Falls (Triple Drop Falls), Barangay Bonbon
4. Dau Falls, Barangay Suba Barangay Suba, with a unique naturally shaped-tunnel
5. Ponong Hidden Lake — a closed brackishwater lagoon and habitat of the *manolong*, a kind of bird that hides from hunters and predators by diving and staying underwater for a long time without surfacing.
6. Balay'g Sawa Falls, Sitio Calina-ay, Barangay Poblacion – a small water falls with a big lagoon for swimming
7. Mountain biking, riding and hiking on Calderon Highway
8. Mt. Bartolina, Barangay Bulangsuran – highest peak in southern Cebu offering a vantage point to view two sides of Cebu: eastward, the side facing Bohol Strait on the East, and to the west, the side facing Tañon Strait. From this vantage point, you



Dolphins at Samboan, Cebu

can also see the islands of Bohol, Negros, Siquijor, Mactan, Bantayan and Mindanao, and the rising and setting of the sun.

9. Bato Wharf, Barangay San Sebastian — gateway to Negros Oriental, close enough to the neighboring island to see people on the opposite shore.
10. Duyan-Duyan Cave, Barangay Camburoy
11. St Michael Archangel Church – one of the oldest churches in Cebu, a Spanish-built church made of coral stones. The belfry beside the church is also made of blocks of coral stones. Better known locally as watchtower because, in the old days, it served to warn islanders of approaching Moro invaders, the belfry stands on the side of a hill about 65 meters above the town and is the tallest and best preserved in Cebu. It is connected to the beach area by the 300-year-old St Jacob's Ladder (Escala de Jacobe), a flight of stone stairs consisting of 147 steps build in 1878.
12. Samboan World War II Volunteers Monument, Barangay Poblacion
13. San Sebastian Stone Walls
14. Spanish Boundary Post, Barangay Tangbo – a coral stone marker that used to delineate the boundary limit of the old Poblacion but now indicates the boundary between Barangay Bonbon and Tangbo

Getting there

*From Manila — by sea or air to Cebu City; from Cebu City via Cebu South bus Terminal, 3 hours overland on Ceres, Rough Rider, Sun Rays bus via Bato-Oslob. Or take a “V-hire” van at Citilink

Terminal, stop at Lilo-an Santander, then take tricycle going to Samboan.

*From Dumaguete City — by sea or air to Dumaguete City; take a jeepney or tricycle to Sibulan Wharf, take fast craft or pumboat going to Lilo-an, Santander, Cebu wharf then take tricycle going to Samboan

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Fantasy Place (Php1,200-1,500/room)
2. Gorion Beach Resort (Php600-1,200/room)
3. Demi's Cottage (Php1,200/room)

*Local Transportation: Single motorbikes (*habal-habal*), public jeepneys, tricycles and tourist vans

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. (032) 516 2513/479 4073; Email cebutrripsandadventures@yahoo.com. Look for Fe Nellas.

NEGROS ORIENTAL

Amlan

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management has been actively taking place in Amlan for over a decade, beginning with the establishment of a marine sanctuary in 1996. Since then, another marine sanctuary has been established, coastal resource management laws and plans have been passed and updated, and a variety of programs have been implemented. Highlights of Amlan's coastal resource management program include:

- Coastal resource management plan – First passed in 2000, with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project, and updated in 2007-08, the coastal resource management plan serves as the guiding document for the municipality's coastal resource management program.

- Comprehensive coastal resource management ordinance – This ordinance provides the local legal basis for coastal resource management implementation in the municipality and has been successfully enforced on numerous occasions. It includes restrictions or prohibitions on commercial fishing, illegal fishing, marine sanctuary violations, sand and gravel quarrying, and more.
- Tandayag Marine Sanctuary – Established in 1996, this 6-hectare marine sanctuary has seen dramatic improvement in fish biomass, fish species present and other indicators of reef and fishery health. The Tandayag Marine Sanctuary Association assists the local government unit with maintenance and protection.
- Bio-os Marine Sanctuary – Established in 1999, this marine sanctuary at an offshore coral reef has an area of 8.87 hectares. It has shown improvement in indicators such as coral cover and fish biomass. An association exists to assist the local government unit with maintenance and protection.
- Bantay Dagat – The municipality has an active and trained Bantay Dagat that guards the two marine sanctuaries against encroachment and also patrols the municipal waters at large for other types of illegal fishing.
- Municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council – An active municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council comprised of local stakeholders meets regularly to discuss and act on fisheries policy.
- Fishery registration – Local fishers are required to annually register themselves, as well as their boats and gear, with the local government unit. In return, they receive a fishing permit and local government assistance with fishery-related matters. Proceeds from the registration go to the Coastal Resource Management Trust Fund, which is used to purchase materials to sustain and improve the coastal resource management program, and is also used as a form of insurance.
- Information, education and communication – Information, education and communication campaigns are conducted in various settings such as schools and barangay meeting areas to continue educating community members about important tenets of coastal resource management.
- Participatory coastal resource assessment – A participatory coastal resource assessment was held with a variety of stakeholders to assess corals, fish, seagrass, mangroves, and community issues, with a variety of participants, including local government officials, teachers, fisher folk, and other community members. The results were validated by the participants and the community and are included in the coastal environmental profile (included in the coastal resource management plan).
- Community activities – A variety of activities are held to allow community members to play an active role in coastal resource management. These activities typically also include an information, education and communication component so that there is service learning taking place.
- Supplemental livelihood project – A program for fisherfolk families to earn supplemental income by creating products out of recycled materials like plastic is underway.
- Related environmental programs – Amlan has an ecological solid waste management program that includes collection of both biodegradable and non-biodegradable items. Residual wastes are taken to a controlled site, and everything else is taken to the materials recovery facility, which features composting, vermiculture, and recyclables segregation. For watershed management, a reforestation program to



Fishery law enforcers, Amlan, Negros Oriental

continually plant new trees in formerly logged areas is ongoing. The coastal resource management, ecological solid waste management, and reforestation programs all operate out of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office, which makes coordination easy.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Bio-os Marine Sanctuary, Barangay Bio-os – outside of the *amihan* (northeast monsoon) season, roughly November to March
Notable features: Offshore 8.87-hectare marine sanctuary featuring a wide variety of marine life; Bantay Dagat shed and headquarters can also be visited.
2. Tandayag Marine Sanctuary, Barangay Tandayag - outside of *amihan* (northeast monsoon) season, (roughly November to March)

3. Materials recovery facility, Barangay Tandayag – any time
Notable features: Includes composting, vermiculture, chambers for recyclable segregation, and organic vegetable garden; can be replicated on smaller or larger scales.
Note: Any visit to a marine sanctuary would include information about the plans and laws listed previously, as well as information and demonstrations of programs like fishery registration; participatory coastal resource assessment; information, education and communication; supplemental livelihood projects, etc.



Bantay Dagat shed, Amlan, Negros Oriental



Underwater canyon, Amlan, Negros Oriental

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Natural – There are three major waterfalls located in the upland barangays, as well as trails suitable for hiking and mountain biking. The Amlan River has won many provincial and regional awards as one of the cleanest rivers in the region. Excellent snorkeling and diving is found both inside and outside the marine sanctuaries, as well as the Tampi Pier in Barangay Tandayag. The municipality has acquired land and is planting thousands of trees in order to create an Eco-Park in Barangay Silab.
2. Cultural – The town fiesta occurs annually on November 30, and a wide variety of events accompany it.
3. Products – Amlan produces a wide variety of jackfruit (*nangka*) products, cogon paper products, woven baskets, and products (such as bags and wallets) made from recycled materials.
4. Projects – Other projects and features that study tours may be interested in include backyard vegetable gardening, organic farming, the rural health unit, the landscaped town plaza (including a

butterfly sanctuary), the community e-center, and the public library.

Getting there

*From Manila:

By air: PAL or Cebu Pacific (1 hour 15 minutes) to Dumaguete City, then 30-45 minute trip via the national highway to Amlan

By sea: SuperFerry, Negros Navigation and others traveling the Dumaguete-Manila route

*From Cebu City:

By sea: Take OceanJet Ferry to Dumaguete City. Or take Ceres Liner to Bato, Santander (3.5 hours), then Cuatro Alas fastcraft (25 minutes) or Maayo Shipping Ferry (45 minutes) to Tampi Pier at the southern tip of Amlan.

By land: Take Cebu Pacific to Dumaguete City (45 minutes)

*From Davao: via Cebu City or Manila

*From other points of Mindanao: Dumaguete-bound boats depart from Dapitan, Dipolog and Ozamiz

*From other points in the Philippines:

Bohol: OceanJet from Tagbilaran (2 hours)
Siquijor: Delta (1 hour); other ferries also available

Panay: Ferry service to Bacolod (1 hour), then 5-hour land trip to Amlan

Note: Please contact the local government unit of Amlan prior to making plans to visit. In addition to helping plan the most informative study tour agenda for your group, the local government will be happy to help plan logistics such as transportation, meals and lodging in the most cost-effective way.

Recommended length of stay: 1-2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Escosa's Beach Resort (rooms for up to 5 persons), from Php1,350/day, tel. (035) 417 0676, (0928) 238 8155; web site: escosasbarandresort.com
2. Paradise Beach Resort (rooms for up to 4 persons), from Php1,500/day, tel. (035) 527 1037, (0916) 456 8179; web site: amlanparadise.com
3. Bluewater Beach Resort (rooms for up to 2 persons), from Php800/day, tel. (035) 536 0044, (0920) 817 7657; website: amlanbluewaterbeachresort.com/contact.htm
4. La Boca Beach Resort, (rooms for up to 2 pax), from Php1,000/day, tel. (035) 417 0560

*Bus, Php5,000 (plus gasoline)

*Van, Php3,500 (whole day)

*Multi-cab, Php1,000 (negotiable)

*Pumpboat, Php1,500 (negotiable)

*Meals, Php100/person/meal

Please contact the local government to arrange rentals and get exact rates.

Visits can be arranged through **Byron Valencia, Municipal Tourism Officer, tel/fax: (035) 417-0694; Email amlan_bread@yahoo.com or amlan.menro@gmail.com.**

Bayawan City

History and highlights of CRM experience

Bayawan is a major fishing ground in Negros Oriental and is part of the Visayan "tuna highway." As a rising city, the local government takes environmental protection very seriously. Bayawan has its own "Fisheries Section" in the local government unit composed of 12 employees. It first created a coastal resource management plan in 2005. Since then it has launched its Joint Seaborne Patrol Program incorporating the neighboring towns of Basay, Santa Catalina and Siaton. They work together with the Philippine National Police, Coast Guard and the Philippine Navy. Bayawan has encouraged other local government units to join in this regional approach to environmental preservation, sharing a state-of-the-art patrol boat with the smaller municipalities and taking a lead role in deputizing and training their Bantay Dagat.

The Joint Seaborne Patrol Team has been trained in swimming and rescue at sea techniques. They have dealt with encroachment of commercial vessels in municipal waters, illegal sand quarrying and illegal fishing techniques. The Bantay Dagat not only apprehends violators but also educates the public on issues such as electro-fishing in upland rivers and other destructive fishing methods. They encourage livelihood projects and help supply legal fishing gear such as fish traps to fisherfolk groups. They help sponsor Fisherfolk Day and conduct a search for the most outstanding fisherfolk organization. They also regulate bangus (milkfish) fry collection and issue auxiliary invoices to commercial fishermen to record their fish catch. Soon a Bantay Ilog will be deputized to protect upland water resources from electro-fishing and water pollution.

In 2009 Bayawan passed a shoreline zoning plan to create and regulate areas for different uses.

Bayawan also takes pride in the closeness with which they work with fisherfolk on marine

protection. The city fisheries and aquatic resource management council meets monthly and is active and well organized. For the past four years Bayawan has celebrated “Fisherfolk Day,” a day dedicated to thanking the fisherfolk for their partnership in protecting the marine environment, to help strengthen the local government’s ties with fishing families and encourage fishers to register, as only registered fishers may compete for the cash prizes. Bayawan also hosts a search for the Most Outstanding Fisherfolk Organization as an incentive for fisherfolk groups to excel.

Bayawan has aquaculture and mariculture programs to help feed its growing population. It has a successful Get Excel Tilapia fry dispersal program that serves nearly 60 fish farmers. Currently Tilapia is being dispersed to 70 growout ponds. The fisheries staff conducts dozens of education campaigns every year about proper stocking and feeding of tilapia.

Bayawan is also rehabilitating a once abundant shellfish, *Lampirong* (capiz shell). There is also mudcrab fattening being conducted by fishing families in the mangrove areas. The city plans to expand efforts to growing *Pangasius* (a type of catfish), *talangka* (a species of crab) and *Macrobrachium* (a type of shrimp).

A natural habitat mangrove nursery was built in 2007 and has been turned into both a rehabilitation site and an environmental education/ecotourism destination. Bayawan runs a very successful environmental education campaign and has conducted many discussions on coastal resource management at this park. The city plans to turn over the operation of the mangrove park to a local fisherfolk organization, which will maintain the area and collect small donations from visitors.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Pagatban Mangrove Nursery, Barangay Pagatban – year round
Notable features: A bamboo boardwalk allows visitors to explore a lush natural habitat mangrove nursery and successful rehabilitation site, and a native hut serves

as a waiting shed in case there is rain and as a picnic area overlooking the Sulu Sea. Visitors will learn about the complex ecosystem around them, as educational signs are posted throughout the trail. Local fishers can also demonstrate an ecologically friendly mud-crab fattening project in the mangrove area.

2. Joint seaborne patrol – year round
Notable features: The Joint Seaborne Patrol Team has been trained in swimming and rescue at sea techniques, and dealt with various offenses, including encroachment of commercial vessels in municipal waters, illegal sand quarrying and illegal fishing techniques.
3. Aquaculture – year round
Notable features: Get Excel Tilapia fry dispersal program, *Lampirong* (capiz shell) rehabilitation and *Pangasius* (Catfish) programs.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tawo-Tawo Festival (Every February 18th, celebrates rice farming and reenacts the harvest with dances depicting farmers harvesting and scarecrows protecting the crops from maya birds)
2. Integrated Business Center- Pasalubong Shop (includes a tourism office, business stalls, transport terminals, function halls, food court, livelihood project displays and a hotel overlooking ricefields and mountains)
3. Constructed wetland waste water treatment facility
4. *Jatropha* biodiesel production site
5. Essential oil production site
6. Sanitary landfill
7. Longest boulevard in the country
8. Natural caves and waterfalls (for adventurous visitors; should be visited in summer months)

Getting there

*From Manila – by air (PAL, Cebu Pacific/1 hour) or boat (SuperFerry, every Monday) to

Dumaguete City; from Dumaguete City, take Ceres bus (leaves from 3am-8pm every 30 min) or van to Bayawan City (2 hours)

*From Cebu – by land (Ceres bus), overnight boat (Cokaliong, tel. (035) 225 3585/422 7663; George & Peter Lines, tel. (035) 225 4337) or fast craft (Delta Fast Ferry, tel. (035) 420 1111; OceanJet, tel. (035) 226 1085) to Dumaguete City.

*From Davao – by air to Cebu City. Or take a bus to Cagayan De Oro, then Cebu Ferries (tel. 035 225 0734) to Dumaguete City (leaves Saturday midnight and arrives Sunday 7am)

*From other points:

Dapitan: Montenegro Shipping, tel. (035) 422 3632

Bacolod City: Bus (Bacolod-Hinobaan-Bayawan)

Tagbilaran: Weesam Express, tel. (035) 422 7918, to Dumaguete City then by bus to Bayawan

Iloilo: Weesam Express to Bacolod City, then by bus to Bayawan

Recommended length of stay – 1-3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Bayawan City Business Center Hotel (From 8-pax dorm type room at Php200/pax to VIP room at Php1,500), tel. (035) 531 0883/228 3550
2. River Front Inn, National Highway, Suba (4-pax dorm-type non-A/C room, Php300; basic A/C room, Php600; includes breakfast); tel. (035) 228 3337
3. Casa Rosario Pension House (tourist accommodations, from Php700); tel. (035) 531 0678
4. Bliss Pension House, Mabini St. Suba (dorm type); tel. (035) 228 3548

*Meals, from Php30 to Php70

Pagalban Mangrove Nursery, Bayawan City, Negros Oriental





Lampirong (capiz shell) rehabilitation, Bayawan City, Negros Oriental



Joint Seaborne Patrol Team training in rescue techniques, Bayawan City, Negros Oriental

*Pasalubong: Baye-baye (glutinous rice with young coconut and sugar), Php35/piece or Php100/pack of 3 pieces

Visits can be arranged through the Tourism Office (Raffy Duhaylungsod), tel. (0927) 940 9778, (035) 531 0883/228 3550.

Dauin

History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1978, Silliman University implemented its Marine Conservation and Development Project in Apo Island. This resulted in the declaration of the entire Apo Island reef as a marine reserve by the local government.

The national government established later the Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (AIPLS). The local community, represented in the protected area management board, is involved in the protection and management of the AIPLS.

In 1988, the nearshore fisheries component of the Central Visayas Regional Project (Phase 1) initiated a community-based coastal resource management program in Dauin. The program was designed to improve the income and living conditions of small fishers, and rehabilitate, conserve and manage coastal resources. Program activities included the installation of artificial reefs, mangrove reforestation and fish catch monitoring.

In 1992, implementation of the European Union-supported Center for the Establishment of Marine Reserves in Negros Oriental (Cemrino) Project started. Project activities included the establishment of community-based marine reserves, marine ecology seminars for grade school teachers, integration of marine ecology into the science subjects of Grades 5 and 6 students.

In 1996, the United States Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project involved the local government and the coastal community

in coastal management. Trainings and workshops were held which resulted in the drafting of a coastal resource management plan for Dauin.

Coastal resource management programs were also implemented in Dauin by the Negros Oriental Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Division, the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation Inc. and the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management.

At present, there are 10 marine protected areas in Dauin in addition to the AIPLS. These include the Poblacion District 1 marine reserve, Masaplod Norte marine reserve, Maayongtubig marine reserve, Masaplod Sur marine reserve, Lipayo North marine reserve, Lipayo South marine reserve, Maayongtubig marine reserve, Bulak marine reserve, District-2 marine reserve and Panbulon-alo Municipal Fishermen's Association marine reserve.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape – March to August

2. Poblacion District 1 marine reserve – March to August
3. Masaplod Norte marine reserve – March to August
4. Masaplod Sur marine reserve – March to August
5. Maayong Tubig marine reserve – March to August
6. Kapunungan sa Gagmayng Mananagat sa Masaplod Sur marine reserve – March to August
7. Lipayo Fishermen's Association North marine reserve – March to August
8. Lipayo Fishermen's Association South marine reserve – March to August
9. Bulak Bangus Fry Catchers Association marine reserve – March to August
10. Punta Fishermen's Association Poblacion District 2 marine reserve – March to August
11. Panbulon-alo Municipal Fishermen's Association marine reserve – March to August

Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape, Dauin, Negros Oriental



Getting there

*From Manila – by plane or boat via Dumaguete City, then 15 kilometers overland to Dauin

*From Cebu – by overnight boat (George & Peter Lines or Cokaliong) to Dumaguete City, then travel 15 kilometers overland to Dauin; by fastcraft (SuperCat or Oceanjet) to Dumaguete; by V-hire, to Liloan, Santander, then pumpboat to Sibulan, Negros Oriental

*From Sibulan – 15 minutes overland to Dumaguete City; from Dumaguete, take southbound buses or jeepneys to Dauin

Recommended length of stay – 2-3 days

Visitor services

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (035) 425 2073.

SIQUIJOR

Lazi

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in Lazi is managed by the local government unit and two Department of Agriculture coastal resource management coordinators. With their guidance and support, the local government provides trainings and workshops to the marine management committees and Bantay Dagat. These trainings comprise everything from alternative livelihood projects to management skills and are always being updated and improved. Regular information, education and communication conducted in the elementary and high schools also help promote environmental governance. Continuing support and assistance is also provided by the non-governmental organization Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc.

Lazi's fisheries are overseen by the municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council which is composed of the municipal legislative council chairman on the environment, a member from the municipal development council, a representative from the

municipal agriculture office, a representative from a non-governmental organization and 11 fisherfolk representatives. The municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council assists in the formulation and enforcement of fishery laws and regulations, while the actual enforcement of fishery laws is done by the 30 locally trained members of the municipal Bantay Dagat. Each coastal barangay is represented and participate in regular foot and marine patrols and observes a nightly schedule at each marine protected area. The municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council and the Bantay Dagat have joint monthly meetings.

In 2002, with the help of the Siquijor Coastal Resource Enhancement Project, participatory coastal resource assessment studies were conducted in the eight coastal barangays of Lazi to determine baseline information on the state of the coastal areas. Through these assessments Barangay Talayong and Barangay Lower Cabangcalan were identified as the best locations for marine protected areas. Two sanctuaries were established through municipal ordinances in 2003. After allowing the areas to grow and flourish for five years, the marine protected areas were opened for tourism and a users' fee system was established with a sharing scheme between the local government unit, the barangay and the marine management council. A ticket system was established where a marine management council member disperses the tickets to the divers and snorkelers and the fee is then collected from the visitor.

Barangay Talayong has a marine reserve with a core zone of 4.24 hectares. This reserve, called "Napayong Marine Reserve," is managed by a marine management council consisting of 35 locals with the barangay captain as president. The marine management council holds regular monthly meetings to discuss enforcement matters and fees and fines collected.

Barangay Lower Cabangcalan has the second marine reserve, which has a core zone of 5.23 hectares. This marine protected area, named "Lalag Bato Marine Sanctuary," is set up



Lazi Bay, Lazi, Siquijor

in the same manner as the Napayong Marine Reserve with a marine management council consisting of 40 local fishers.

Lazi has a distinction among the other municipalities in Siquijor in that it has an ordinance that protects the upland watershed as well as the coastal area, unifying the environmental management effort. Being blessed with the only true river on the island, local residents have witnessed the effects of upland actions in the form of increased siltation in Lazi Bay, which has resulted in a decline in coral growth and fish population. Having this ordinance in effect gives the local government unit the power to protect the town's coastal areas as well as its upland area.

Coastal management projects and best time to visit

1. Napayong Marine Reserve and Lalag Bato Marine Sanctuary - November to May

Notable features: Sanctuaries established in 2003 with effective management, Bantay Dagat and users' fee collection system; the program also includes small alternative livelihood projects (salt production and fish corrals).

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Bio N Fertilizer Plant
2. Banana chips produced by local rural improvement clubs
3. Cambugahay Falls – a three-level waterfall and picnic area
4. Mt. Bandila-an Forest Park – an old growth forest with many walking trails, a wide variety of flora and fauna, and many caves that can be explored with a hired guide; a butterfly garden is located just outside of the park
5. St. Isadore Convent and Church - one of the oldest and largest convents in Southeast Asia

6. Saging Festival (May 14-15) - the annual town fiesta

Getting there

*From Manila – four flights (Cebu Pacific and Air Philippines) daily to Dumaguete City, then by boat (Delta Fast Ferry, OceanJet Fast Ferry, Montenegro Shipping Lines, Jaylen Pumpboat, Jazel Pumpboat) to Siquijor

*From Cebu – OceanJet leaves daily at 3pm for Siquijor. There are also several overnight ferry options (Lite Shipping, Cokaliong Shipping or FJP Shipping, 5-7 hours). Or take Ceres bus from South Bus Terminal to Santander, then ferry to Sibulan, Negros Oriental and EZ ride to Dumaguete Pier, where several ferry services to Siquijor are available.

*From Davao – land trip to Iligan City, then by boat (Orlines Shipping) to Lazi

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

CocoGrove Beach Resort, from Php2,200/day, tel. (035) 481 5008

*Van rental, Php1,250

*Jeep rental, Php2,000

*Pumpboat, Php500 plus gasoline expenses

*Motorbike (*habal-habal*), Php300 plus gasoline expenses

*Meals, Php50/pax/ meal

Visits can be arranged through coastal resource management Coordinator Alreich Duran, tel. (0905) 931 5687. Or Coastal Resource Management Technician Jean Villahermosa, tel. (0920) 383 2382. Or Elvie Boronjan, Municipal Tourism Office, tel. (0910) 426 2147. The local government unit may also be contacted at Department of Agriculture-Local Government Unit, Lazi, Siquijor 6228, tel. (035) 482 0233.

Maria

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality's experience in coastal resource management began in 1988 with the Central Visayas Regional Project, which established the Olang and Sawang Fish Sanctuary and an artificial concrete reef installation in Candaping B, among other projects.

In 2003, the Siquijor Coastal Resource Enhancement Project helped the municipality draft a five-year coastal resource management plan. The plan went through a series of barangay consultations to bring out stakeholder concerns as well as to inform them about the specifics of the plan. The plan was refined, finalized and endorsed to the municipal development council through a municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council resolution. It was approved on August 26, 2003 through a municipal legislative council resolution.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Olang and Bogo marine protected areas – May to November

Notable features: The 21-hectare Olang marine protected area and the 10-hectare Bogo marine protected area are jointly maintained by a fishers association, local government unit and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. It is monitored yearly by the non-governmental organization Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation



Napayong Marine Reserve, Lazi, Siquijor



Artificial reef at Candaping B marine protected area, Maria, Siquijor

2. Candaping B marine protected area – May to November

Notable features: A 219.5-hectare marine protected area currently being jointly maintained by a fishers association, local government unit, and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. It is monitored yearly by the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation; a local resort pays two guards a monthly stipend of Php500 to protect the area.

3. Minalulan Shell and Fish Sanctuary – December to April

Notable features: Maintained by the local government unit and Provincial Government of Siquijor, with technical assistance from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Siquijor Coastal Resource Enhancement Project

4. Olang people’s organization livelihood project (a kayak and snorkeling business)

Note: The Province has a very active Provincial Bantay Dagat Task Force that is jointly managed by the Office of the Provincial Agriculture Office and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. They are an important part of the enforcement of municipal waters in Siquijor and are worth talking to.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Coral reefs at Nabutay, Liloan point, and Kagasuan beach
2. Liloan forest – a habitat of monkeys, and endemic species of birds with a healthy cover made up of several tree species.
3. Kagasuan Beach – with white sand and limestone outcroppings that form several secluded coves.



Resource assessment at Candaping B marine protected area, Maria, Siquijor



Maria Municipal Bantay Dagat Task Force replacing buoys at Olang marine protected area, Maria, Siquijor

4. Salagdoon Forest, Barangay Olang — comprised primary of mahogany, tugas, talisay, bagalnga, and fire trees and managed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
5. Caves
6. Coral limestone church

Getting there

*From Manila – four flights (Cebu Pacific and Air Philippines) daily to Dumaguete City, then by boat (Delta Fast Ferry, OceanJet Fast Ferry, Montenegro Shipping Lines, Jaylen Pumpboat, Jazel Pumpboat) to Siquijor, then overland to Maria via Larena and Basak

*From Cebu – OceanJet leaves daily at 3pm for Siquijor. There are also several overnight ferry options (Lite Shipping, Cokaliong Shipping or FJP Shipping, 5-7 hours). Or take Ceres bus from South Bus Terminal to Santander, then ferry to Sibulan, Negros Oriental and EZ ride to Dumaguete Pier, where several ferry services to Siquijor are available.

*From Iligan City — by boat (Orlines Shipping) to Lazi

*From Dapitan, Zamboanga del Norte – OceanJet to Dumaguete, then onward to Siquijor as described above

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Agripino Hotel – Olang, A/C room (Php800/day), tel. (0910) 225 5120
 2. Princessa Bulakna Resort and Spa – Candaping B, tel. (0905) 422 1109
- *Multicab rental, Php1,000-1,500
*Motorbike, Php500

Visits can be arranged through Alvin Q Laping, tel. (0920) 330 9017. Or MAO Danilo T Casalta, Maria, Siquijor, tel. (0927) 439 2455.

San Juan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The first marine sanctuary in San Juan was established in Tubod in 1989 and protects 8.1 hectares of coral reef and seagrass. It was established through the initiative of the Central Visayas Regional Project. The organization responsible for the management of the marine protected area is the local fisherfolk organization of Tubod, the Tubod Fisherfolk Association, but management was turned over to the local government unit and the association became inactive because of a lack of funds, lack of information and conflict among stakeholders. In 2003, management was re-established in the barangay through the efforts and technical assistance of the Siquijor Coastal Resource Enhancement Project.

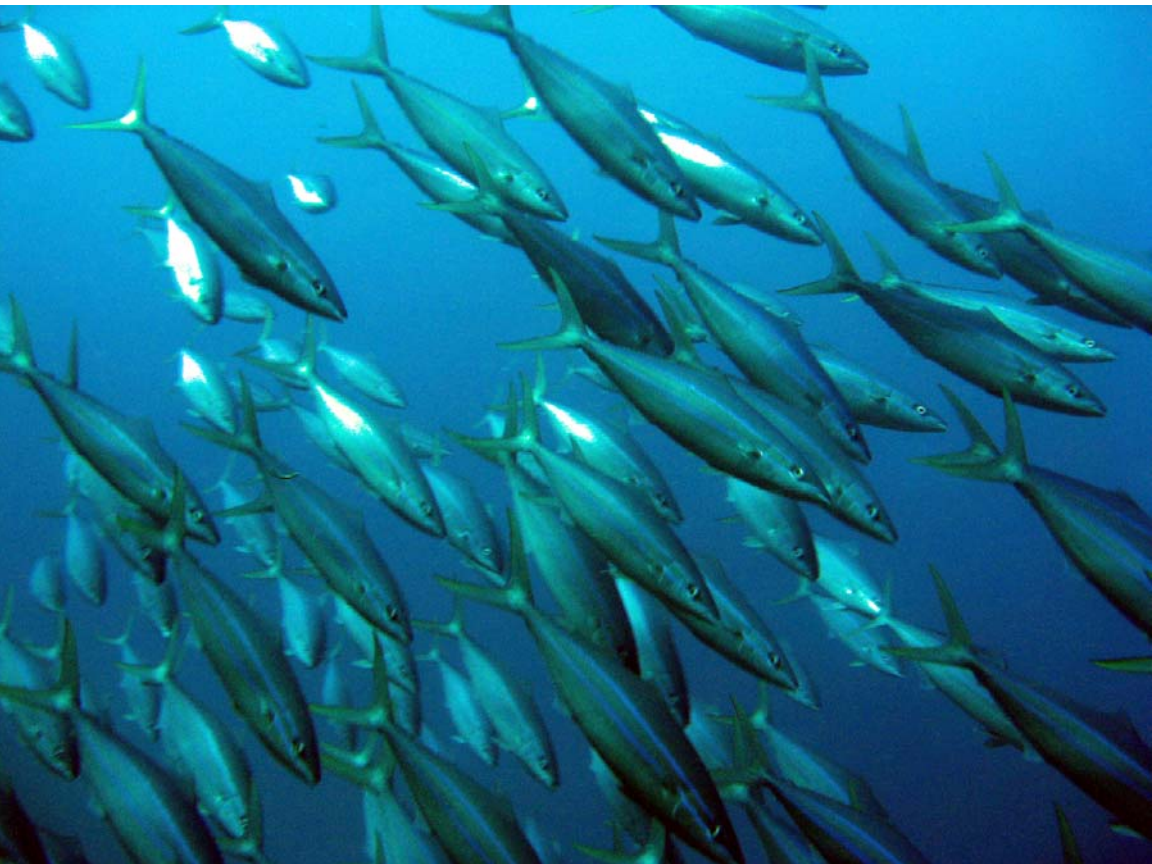
Currently, Tubod marine protected area is an effectively managed ecotourism site. An

ordinance requiring all divers to Php100 per day has allowed the marine protected area to generate Php450,000 from users' fees between 2007 and 2009. The ordinance established a user-fee sharing scheme that allots 40% of collections to the municipal government, 30% to the barangay and 30% to the managing fisherfolk organization. These funds are used for livelihood projects, education campaigns, maintenance of the sanctuary, Bantay Dagat guardhouse and equipment, etc. In 2008, a second sanctuary was established at Barangay Paliton (7.2 hectares) and there are plans to establish a third marine sanctuary this year (2009) in Maite.

The following are some of the best practices in coastal resource management in San Juan:

- Participatory coastal resource assessment
- Annual coastal resource management programming and budgeting
- Coastal zoning and municipal water delineation
- Coastal law enforcement
- Adoption and implementation of multi-year coastal resource management plan
- Establishment and enforcement of marine protected areas
- Information, education and communication
- Successful ecotourism based on users' fee collection from snorkelers and divers
- Livelihood development for fisherfolk
- Functional municipal and barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management council
- Legislation in support of coastal resource management
- Multi-institutional collaboration for coastal resource management (region, province, non-governmental organizations, academe and private)
- Registration of municipal fishers
- Local government unit staff trained and assigned to coastal resource management

Paliton Marine Sanctuary, San Juan, Siquijor





Resource assessment, San Juan, Siquijor



Proposed marine sanctuary at Barangay Maite, San Juan, Siquijor

- United States Peace Corps Volunteer assigned to coastal resource management
- Monitoring and evaluation for coastal resource management

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Tubod Marine Sanctuary – January to July
2. Tubod Fisherfolk Association – year round
3. Paliton Marine Sanctuary - January to July
4. Proposed Maite Marine Sanctuary – January to July

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Capilay Spring Park – Poblacion, San Juan
2. Historic Church – Poblacion, San Juan
3. Paradise Bay – Cangmunag, San Juan
4. Island Fresh Milk – Cangmunag, San Juan
5. Hidden Falls and Bulalakaw Forest, endemic bird species – Napo, San Juan
6. Cambugahay Falls – Poo, Lazi
7. Salagdoong Beach – Olang, Maria

8. Guiwanon Spring Park and Mangrove Walk – Luyang
9. Mt. Bandilaan Park – San Antonio

Getting there

*From Manila – by air to Dumaguete, then by sea (45 minutes) to Siquijor. Siquijor is a 20-minute tricycle or “EZ” ride to San Juan

*From Cebu – Ocean Jet leaves daily at 3pm for Siquijor. There are also several overnight ferry options (5-7 hours)

*From Davao – take the Cebu or Manila route described above

Recommended length of stay – 2-3 days

Accommodation and other visitor services

***Accommodations**

There are a wide variety of places to stay in Siquijor. Rooms range in price from Php600 to Php3,500 a night. Resorts are listed below in ascending order from cheapest to most expensive:

1. Royal Cliff Resort, tel. (35) 481 5038, royal-cliff-resort.de.tf
2. Paraiso Beach Resort, tel. (35) 481 5123, Email: paraiso-siquijor@hotmail.com
3. Coral Cay Beach Resort, tel. (0919) 269 1269, coralcayresort.com
4. Charisma, charismabeachresort.com
5. Coco Grove Beach Resort, cocogroveresort.com/ph
6. Siquijor Dive Safari
7. Sea Explorers Dive Center

*EZ ride/van rental - Php800-2,000/day

*Meals cost between Php100 and Php250 at most resorts

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor’s Office, tel. (035) 481 5001, fax (035) 481 5041.

Or Email DILG – Kenneth Kilat, Kenkil2004@yahoo.com.

Region 8

(Eastern Visayas)

EASTERN SAMAR

Llorente

History and highlights of CRM experience

Llorente has a number of fishery-based livelihood projects geared toward small-scale fishers:

1. Bangus production and crab fattening in Barangay Soong, a joint undertaking of the local government unit and Plan Philippines (2006-07)
 2. Seaweed (*Eucheuma*) farming in Sitio Talisay, Barangay Naubay, a joint undertaking with Plan Philippines (2006-2008), and in Barangay Mina-anod, San Roque and San Miguel (2006-07)
- In 2005, Llorente was included in the municipal coastal database of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Region 8.

The municipality is part of the Samar Island Natural Park, which covers mainly rainforest areas.

CRM projects

1. Fishery-based livelihood projects (tilapia and bangus production) – March-May

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Beach resorts
2. Seafoods
3. Mangroves, Barangay Soong
4. Island tour around Barangay Mina-anod

Getting there

*From Manila or Cebu – By plane to Tacloban City, then 3 hours by rental van to Llorente

*From Davao – 24 hours by bus (Bachelor Express) via the ro-ro system, then 3 hours by rental van to Llorente; Or by plane via Cebu or Manila to Tacloban City

Recommended length of stay – 1-2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Dona Vicenta Hotel in Borongan City (1 hour drive from Llorente)

*Van rental, tel. (053) 523 8107

*Boat rental at Php500/day (12 hours, 15 pax), Php1,000 (30 pax), Php2,500 (40 pax)

*Meals at Php35/cover

Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Agriculture Office (Elsa Barbo), tel. (0916) 508 5892.

The local government unit can also be contacted through the Mayor's Office, Municipal Bldg, Real St, Llorente, Eastern Samar; tel/fax (055) 573 1040.

San Julian

History and highlights of CRM experience

To address the damage caused by blast fishing and fishpond construction, the local government is implementing a coastal resource management program that includes: installation of artificial reefs, training of fish wardens, organization of barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, and information, education and communication. The local government unit is now working toward establishing a fish sanctuary in Barangay 3 and adopting a fisheries ordinance.

The municipal government has also extended livelihood assistance to local fishers.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Barangay 3 artificial reefs and proposed fish sanctuary

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Liliputan beach resort

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane, to Tacloban City; 4 hours overland from Tacloban to San Julian

*From Cebu –

- By fastcraft (Supercat), to Ormoc City; from Ormoc, 2 hours overland to Tacloban City; Tacloban-San Julian, 4 hours overland
- By boat, to Catbalogan, 10 hours; from Catbalogan, take bus or van to San Julian, 3 hours

*From Davao – By plane, via Cebu City; overland to Tacloban City; Tacloban to San Julian, 4 hours overland

Recommended length of stay – 1-2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Casa Oliva, Php200-350

*Car rental – Php3,500/day

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Agriculturist Renato Paligutan (0919) 506 0124.

LEYTE

Bato

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in the municipality of Bato began in 1996 with the establishment of a 58-module artificial reef complex and fish sanctuary in Barangay Tinago, funded by the Federation of Omega Beneficiaries Inc. Since then, two more fish sanctuaries have been established in Barangay Dawahon and Barangay Ponong.

In 2002, Bato became part of the newly created Integrated Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council of the 5th District of Leyte facing Camotes Sea. The Integrated Aquatic Resources Management Council signed in 2004 its constitution and by-laws and a unified coastal resource management plan.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Fish sanctuaries – March-May

Note: Bato has been named a regional winner for the “Cleanest Island Body of Water.”

2. Seaweed farm at Danajon Reef

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Gunhuban Falls (a double drop falls in Gunhuban River, which empties into the Tugawihan River)
2. Tood Islet (Sandbar)
3. Bato Balani Festival – January 25
4. Adas Galletas (Bato’s most well-known delicacy)

Getting there

*From Manila –

1. 20-24 hours by bus (Bolaños Transport, Silver Star, Philtranco or Mega Bus Line) via Allen Samar Ferry Boats then passing the San Juanico Bridge.
2. 50-55 minutes travel by air via Tacloban Airport on PAL, Cebu Pacific Air, Zest Air then 2.5-3.5 hours overland to Bato

*From Cebu — 6 hours by sea (Medallon or South Pacific Transport)

1. Medallon Transport

*From Davao — 10-14 hours by bus (Bachelor Express) via Liloan Ferry Boats passing through Sogod, Southern Leyte and/or Maasin City.

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Holy Child Pensionne (A/C rooms with hot & cold shower), tel. (053) 336 2273; Globe (053) 568 0042, 568 0034; Email hcmpc2@yahoo.com

2. EZA Foodlane and Pension House, tel. (053) 568 0177

3. Casa Verde Lodging House

4. Sweet Home Lodging House

5. Chi Chi Orig Lodging House

Visits can be arranged through the local government unit, tel. (053) 336 2293 to 94, fax (053) 336 2294.

Baybay

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal resource management in Baybay began with assistance from the Tropical Ecology Coastal Resource Management Department of the Visayas State College of Agriculture in 1996. It was focused on information, education and communication, and advocacy for coastal resource management and environmental management. Since then, the local government unit has established 13 marine protected areas, implemented a comprehensive mangrove development project, and adopted a municipal basic fisheries ordinance. It has been selected as a site of the Asian Development Bank-assisted Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

CRM projects and best time to visit

A visit to Baybay will expose study groups to the following coastal resource management

best practices and programs:

1. Comprehensive Learning Center on Mangrove Development Project, Barangay Palhi – March to May

Notable features: Marine ecology relationship information board explaining the ecology, biology and dendrology of mangroves

2. Marine Sanctuary Project Ecotourism

3. Integrated Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council of the 5th District of Leyte, which unifies the integrated coastal management efforts, strategies and governance of the six municipalities in the 5th District

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then 2 hours overland to Baybay

*From Cebu – By sea (2 hours on fast craft) to Ormoc, then 1 hour overland to Baybay

*From Davao – Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Ormoc

Recommended length of stay – 7 days

Visitor services

Contact the local government unit's Tourism Office, tel. (053) 563 8374

Visits can be arranged through Jorge Omolon Jr., tel. (053) 335 2045 / 3755; fax (053) 335 2045; Email jorge_omolon@yahoo.com.

Capoocan

History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal management in Capoocan started in 1993 with the launching of the Asian Development Bank-funded Fisheries Sector Program of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The program included mariculture, rehabilitation of existing fish sanctuary, installation of artificial reefs, and mangrove rehabilitation. These activities continued through the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic

Resources Fisheries Resource Management Program, also funded by the Asian Development Bank, which focused on income diversification through community organizing, promotion of micro-enterprises, and support to mariculture development. They have been sustained by the local government unit.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Capoocan Fish Sanctuary and Reserve at Culasian
2. Enforcement of fishery laws

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Calumpihan Island (potential site for fish sanctuary, scuba diving, snorkeling and swimming)
2. Quilay Cave, Visares – a tourist destination area identified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources for development
3. Breakneck Ridge Shrine, Ansubas, Lemon
4. Kamadbaran and Hagdan-hagdan Falls, Sto. Niño
5. Muro-Buro Falls, Visares
6. Centennial Tree, Balud

Getting there

*From Manila – 55 minutes by plane to Tacloban City, then 1 hour overland; or 22 hours overland from Manila via the RoRo system

*From Cebu – 2 hours by fast ferry to Ormoc City, then 40-45 minutes overland; or 45 minutes by plane to Tacloban then 1 hour overland

*From Davao – By plane via Cebu City, then 1 hour overland; or 22-24 hours by bus or car

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations in Tacloban or ask local government unit about available lodging options

*Boat rental at Php500-1,000/day

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Agriculturist Manuel Celis, Capoocan, Leyte, tel. (053) 331 6001.

Hindang

History and highlights of CRM experience

The local government unit focuses on educating and informing stakeholders, primarily fishers, about current coastal resource management issues and the need to rehabilitate and protect local coastal resources. It has established one marine protected area at Himokilan Island. Hindang is a member of the Integrated Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council of the 5th District of Leyte which has unified integrated coastal management efforts, strategies and governance in the area.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Himokilan Island marine protected area – April to May

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Bontoc Cave
2. Romblon handicraft (mats, bags, and other products), Barangay Himokilan and Bontoc
3. Peanut processing (peanut brittle, salted peanuts, polvoron and cookies)

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (45 minutes) to Tacloban City then overland to Hindang

*From Cebu – By air to Tacloban City or by sea to Ormoc or Hilongos then overland to Hindang. The shortest route is via Hilongos

*From Davao – By bus to Hindang; or by air via Cebu

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Pascuala Pensionne House (Php700/day)

*Boat rental (Php1,500/day, good for 20 persons)

*Car rental (Php1,000/day)

*Meals (average Php180/person, inc. lunch and 2 snacks)

Visits can be arranged through the following local government unit contacts: Mayor Elpedio B. Cabal, tel. (0917) 860 4941; Municipal



View of Himokilan Island marine protected area from Mabagon Peak, Hindang, Leyte



Coconut crab, Hindang, Leyte (Rancy Tambeling)



Himokilan Island marine protected area, Hindang, Leyte

Councilor Edna Mapalo, tel. (0917) 705 8826; Municipal Agriculture Officer Alejo Codoy, tel. (0917) 705 7736; Agricultural Technician Leny Alabado, tel. (0920) 543 1713, Email Leny_alabado@yahoo.com.

Inopacan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The beginnings of coastal resource management in Inopacan can be traced to Cuatro Islas, Barangay Apid, where in 1994, the Program on Small Islands Environmental Rehabilitation and Livelihood Program was implemented by the Visayas State College of Agriculture with funding from the Federal Government of Germany. The program assisted the rehabilitation of the degraded environment of the islands of Apo, Mahaba and Digo, by protecting marine resources from overfishing



Visayas State University Marine Laboratory on Mahaba Island, Inopacan, Leyte

and promoting sustainable exploitation. Three marine sanctuaries were established in the three islands: a 7.2-hectare marine protected area at Apid and 7.8 hectares in Mahaba in 1994, and 4.5 hectares in Digyo in 1995. The monitoring of these sanctuaries has become a regular undertaking of the Visayas State College of Agriculture, under the Project on Sustainable Local Management of Resources in Cuatro Islas.

The municipality is a member of the Integrated Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council of the 5th District of Leyte, which in turn is a member of a fisheries and aquatic resource management council alliance that also includes Maasin City and Macrohon.

CRM projects and best time to visit

Cuatro Islas Protected Landscape and Seascapes (Apid, Digyo and Mahaba):

1. Seascape tour, diving sites – generally March to May
2. Mahaba Island Marine Lab – generally March to May
3. Digyo Island marine turtle nesting site – generally March to May

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Lilas (pandan strip)
2. Boat making and mat weaving (Mahaba and Apid)
3. Bag making
4. Coconut crab (Tatus)
5. Alikway (crab, Inutokan)
6. Budyong
7. Takubo (Giant clam)
8. Dolphins
9. Fish net making
10. Paddlemaking
11. Island bread fruit
12. Mini Rice Terraces (Barangay Hinabay)



Apo, Mahaba and Digyo Islands, Inopacan, Leyte



Drying Pandanus leaves for mat weaving, Inopacan, Leyte

- 13. Rainforests (Barangay Caminto and Cabulisan)
- 14. Micro-watershed (Barangay Cabulisan)
- 15. Caves (Barangay Mara-o, Hinabay and Tahud)

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (45 minutes) to Tacloban City then overland (2-3 hours) to Inopacan, where you can take a boat to Cuatro Islas (45 minutes); Or by air to Ormoc, then overland (1 hour) to Inopacan

*From Cebu – By fast ferry to Ormoc (2 hours); or by slow boat (5 hours) to Hilongos then overland (20 minutes) to Inopacan

*From Davao – By bus via RoRo (20 hours) to Inopacan; Or by plane via Cebu or Manila

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

- 1. Villa Editha Pension Haus
- 2. Clover Beach (cottages)
- 3. Sto. Niño Beach (cottages)
- 4. Mendenueta Resthouse

*Boat rental, Php2,500 per day

*Catering, Php150 per meal per person

Visits can be arranged through the following local contacts: Al Galo, (0918) 257 5443, (0927) 551 5710; Liza Espinosa, (0915 652 2179; Alice Diaz, (0915) 906 9057; Community Environment

and Natural Resources Office, (053) 335 3644, 335 0369; Lina Bisnar, (0906) 290 9867; Anecito Asencion, (0915) 415 7494.

Matalom

History and highlights of CRM experience

Matalom has established a fish sanctuary at Canigao, adopted a municipal fisheries ordinance and resolutions for the co-management of its mangrove and foreshore areas, organized its barangay and municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, implemented various community-based resource management projects (four upland and six coastal), and is a member of the Integrated Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council of the 5th District of Leyte, which has unified the coastal management efforts, strategies and governance of local government units in the area. As a member of the Integrated Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council, it conducts joint seaborne patrols and market denial operations for dynamited fish, prosecutes violators and brings them to court.

CRM projects and best time to visit

- 1. Canigao Island marine protected area – year round
- 2. Mangrove rehabilitation project – year round

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (45 minutes) to Tacloban City then overland (3 hours) to Matalom; or by bus (24 hours) to Matalom

*From Cebu – By boat to Ormoc or Hilongos then overland to Matalom; or by air to Tacloban City then overland (3 hours) to Matalom. Shortest route is via Hilongos

*From Davao – Take Ceres bus which passes through Matalom on its way to Ormoc

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Tourism Bldg (Php700/day) – contact the Office of the Mayor (053) 569 9077
2. Canigao Island Resort (Php300/night)

*Boat fare to Canigao Island, Php45 round trip, minimum of 10 persons

*Boat rental, Php1,500-3,000/day depending on boat size (10-30 persons)

*Meals, Php180 (lunch and 2 snacks)

Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council Alliance; contact Jorge Omolon Jr., tel. (053) 335 2045 / 3755; fax (053) 335 2045; Email jorge_omolon@yahoo.com. The Matalom local government unit does not arrange study tours but may be contacted at tel/fax (053) 569 9077, Email Matalomlgu_canigaoislandresort@yahoo.com.

Palompon

History and highlights of CRM experience

Palompon set into motion innovative environmental initiatives and introduced the coastal resource management concept in 1995 through its Ecological Amelioration for Sustainable Development Program. Cognizant of the value of its vast mangrove forests, large tracts of seagrass beds, diverse algal flats and healthy coral reef ecosystems, which have

Palompon, Leyte





Palompon, Leyte

always been a dependable source of livelihood and food for the town's 22 communities, the local government unit adopted various fishery regulatory measures even before the Fisheries Code of the Philippines was ratified in 1998.

To effectively enforce relevant fishery laws and ordinances, the Human Ecological Security Commission, which is now called the Human and Ecological Security Group was established to serve as the environmental enforcement arm of the local government unit. It is composed of volunteers, deputized fish wardens, organic personnel of the municipal environment and natural resources office and officers of the Philippine National Police.

One of the biggest catalysts that pushed the municipality to adopt eco-friendly strategies was the declaration of Tabuk Island as marine park and wildlife sanctuary, which made Palompon a popular learning and recreation destination in the province and region, and finally convinced local fishers who were once skeptical and critical of the program. The resolve and consistency of the local officials in their effort to eradicate illegal fishing – loudly criticized by affected individuals – proved to be a crucial ingredient for program success. The provision of alternative livelihood and other developmental projects galvanized community support.

In addition to the Tabuk Marine Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, several other municipal initiatives were taken to ensure the sustainability of fishery resources. They include:

1. Total ban on the catching of *danggit* (siganid) during spawning seasons;
2. Total ban on the extraction of sand and corals in Tabuk and Banbanon or Gumalac Islets;
3. Regulation of superlights and other destructive fishing methods; and
4. Establishment of a 24-hour patrol against illegal fishing and other violations of environmental laws.

The ban on the catching of spawning siganid, in particular, is a much cited case of success. The ban is imposed during the 4th, 5th, and 6th moons during the months of February, March and April every year, largely as a result of the fishers' voluntary sharing of practical knowledge of their target species. It has restored the productivity of Palompon's siganid fishery and continues to be a model of a successful effort by a local government to address the overfishing of this commercially valuable resource.

Tabuk Island has become a popular eco-destination for both local and foreign tourists who come here to study the experience of Palompon. Through the years, an increasing number of government officials and students from other provinces and countries have visited Palompon to learn first-hand the experience of the municipality. As a result, tourism-related business establishments and services have flourished, contributing to the growth of the local economy.

Palompon has been recognized locally and nationally for its coastal resource management initiatives. It has received the Gawad Galing Pook for the Best Community-Based Resource Management Project, citations from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Pag-asa Award from the Civil Service Commission. It has been featured on various TV shows by the Probe Team, Living Asia Channel, ABS-CBN Channel 2 and NBN 4. Feature



Tabuk Island Marine Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, Palompon, Leyte

articles, research studies and survey reports have also been written about the experience and coastal resource management initiatives of Palompon.

Recently, local officials successfully and peacefully asserted Palompon's jurisdiction and ownership of Calanggaman Island and declared it a marine reserve. With its pristine waters, Calanggaman, a strip of land with an area of more or less than 3 hectares located approximately 12 kilometers off Palompon, is considered a world-class dive site.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Tabuk Island Marine Park and Wildlife Sanctuary – September to April
Notable features: Migratory and endemic birds, bats (large flying foxes and small bats), giant clams
2. Tres Marias Islas Proposed Protected Seascape – year round
3. Palompon coastal areas – 4th, 5th, and 6th moons during the months of February, March and April every year
Notable features: Bantay Danggit, 3 nights of patrols by volunteers during the closed season for spawning danggit
4. Calanggaman Island – year round
Notable features: Thresher sharks
5. Ascamar, Barangay Cambinoy – year round
Notable features: Shellfish sanctuary, mangrovetum
6. Cangosme Fish Sanctuary
Notable features: Seagrass protected area

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Trekking to Masaba Falls
2. Spelunking (Palompon has several caves)
3. Native food (imbao, boneless *danggit*) and crafts
4. Buenavista Dive Site
5. Paraiso and Palawan (boating and island hopping)
6. Pamus-an and other small islets (mangrove identification, exploration)
7. Traditional deboning process of *danggit* (not available during the closed season for spawning *danggit*)

Note: Palompon, one of the oldest and biggest municipalities of Leyte, has a rich history and culture.

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (PAL, Cebu Pacific, Zest Air) via Tacloban City; Or overland (Philtranco, Silver Star, P&P Lines, CUL Lines, Ceres Liner, Eagle Star)

*From Cebu – By slow boat (5 hours), Roly Shipping Lines or Cokalong Lines; By fast craft (SuperCat or Wessam Ferry, 2 hours) via Ormoc City

*From Davao – By bus (Ceres Lines, 24 hours) or boat (24 hours) via Ormoc City; Or by air (PAL, Cebu Pacific) via Cebu City or Ormoc City

Recommended length of stay – 2-3 days

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Juan Titang Beach Resort, cottages (Php1,000/day), tel. (053) 555 8003
2. PACCI House, A/C rooms (Php650/day), tel. (053) 338 2880
3. San Juan Beach Resort Hotel, A/C rooms (Php2,000/day), tel. (053) 338 2196
4. Casa Hermosa, A/C rooms (Php1,500/night)
5. PIT Guest House, pension house (Php450/room/day), tel. (053) 555 8564

*Boat rental, minimum Php1,500 for up to 10 persons

*Sanctuary fees, Php150 with insurance for locals, Php250 with insurance for foreigners

*Diving/snorkeling gear, Php1,500/dive

*Boneless danggit, Php450/kg

Visits can be arranged through Herville Pajaron, MESDO Head, tel. (053) 555 9044, fax (053) 338 2299, Email: herville6538@yahoo.com. The local government unit may also be contacted through Email budyongpalompon@yahoo.com.

Tanauan

History and highlights of CRM experience

Tanauan has six coastal communities occupying 6 kilometers of the town's coastline, with jurisdiction over 844 square kilometers of San Pedro Bay. Prior to the implementation of its coastal resource management program, the municipality had about 600 fishers, 381 of whom were full-time fishers and 219 part-time fishers. All of them operated in the Bay, some outside Tanauan's municipal waters. It was estimated that there were about 100 fishers per square kilometer in the town's waters. Due to open access and the absence of management, coastal and fishery resources were in poor condition, and the swamplands and mudflats facing the Bay were in rapid decline, if not already highly depleted.

To address these problems, the local government embarked on a coastal resource management program that included organizing fishers into cooperatives or associations to foster alternative livelihood activities and organizing the barangay and municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management councils. This allowed fishers to participate in coastal and fisheries governance, mangrove reforestation, establishment of a fish sanctuary at Sug-ang Reef, enactment of a municipal fishery ordinance, and the organization and operationalization of a fishery law enforcement team. Livelihood activities included oyster production and milkfish production. The local government started with a budget of Php300,000 to implement the program, gradually increasing the amount over the years

to ensure program sustainability and enhancement.

Tanauan's fishery law enforcement team is regarded as the most active in the region, and this is reflected in the much reduced incidence of illegal fishing in the town's municipal waters and the improving conditions of marine resources. Since about three years ago, there have been reports of whale shark sightings in the area.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Fishery law enforcement team headquarters – year round
Notable features: This is the base of operations of the local government unit's law enforcement team; confiscated illegal fishing paraphernalia are kept here.
2. Milkfish pen and oyster culture farm, Sta. Cruz – year round
3. Sug-ang Reef marine protected area, San Roque - summer
4. Proposed seagrass marine protected area, Cabuynan – year round
5. Mangrove area, Cabuynan and Mohon – year round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Open Skimboarding Competition (last two weeks of December)
2. National Skimboarding Competition (Easter Sunday)
3. Old church

Getting there

Main entry point is Tacloban City. Tanauan is only 18 kilometers (30 minutes) from Tacloban City

*From Manila – By air (PAL, Cebu Pacific, Zest Air) via Tacloban City, then 30 minutes overland to Tanauan

*From Cebu – By air to Tacloban, or by slow boat (8 hours) to Tacloban City

*From Davao – By bus (Bachelor Bus Line, 24 hours)

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

1. Bachelor Beach Resort (cottages)
 2. Logging House (A/C and non-A/C rooms)
- Additional options are available in Tacloban City.

**Boat rental*

Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Tourism Office/Office of the Mayor, tel. (053) 322 4709, Email Igu-tanauan-leyte@yahoo.com.

NORTHERN SAMAR

Palapag

History and highlights of CRM experience

For more than four centuries from the founding of the town of Palapag, Palapag Cove contributed to the of history and change in socio-economic status of its coastal communities. Sea explorers and galleons anchored here to replenish their drinking water supply and for rest and recreation. The cove became known for its rich marine life, producing such products as tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, lobster, mollusks, oyster, crabs, shrimps and various seashells and coral fishes. Over the years, however, the cove suffered a major decline, which along with the depletion of mangrove resources and the loss of its forests, resulted in increased poverty among coastal communities,

In the mid-1990s, the municipal legislative council passed an ordinance establishing a marine sanctuary and marine reserve area in the cove. In 2000, the local government unit was chosen as a project site of the Community-Based Resource Management Project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources funded by the World Bank. Since then, the municipality has vigorously implemented the subproject components of national resource management and alternative livelihood support, which include:

1. Community organizing and community development;
2. Mangrove rehabilitation, reforestation and protection;

3. Marine reserve and fish sanctuary establishment;
4. Participatory resource assessment; and
5. Promotion of offshore/deep sea fishing in the Philippine exclusive economic zone with the use of ringnet and fish-aggregating devices

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. 25-hectare marine/fish Sanctuary, Palihon Island and environs – March to June
2. 325-hectare marine reserve, Palapag Cove – March to June
3. Mangrove reforestation, rehabilitation and protection, Binay, Mapno and Talolora – March to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Natural rock formations and Blue Lagoon, Cabatuan
2. Several waterfalls, including the Mangarino Waterfalls in Barangay Bagacay which has a 15-fathom deep lagoon
3. Palapag Mesa (a proposed natural park), Mt Bubuyaon
4. Historical landmarks, including ruins of a 15th century Roman Catholic church (Poblacion) and 16th century watch tower (Talolora)

Getting there

**From Manila – By plane (Zest Air), 1.5 hours to Catarman, then 1 hour overland to Rawis (Laoang), and another hour by boat to Sumoroy and then a 10-minute motorbike ride to Palapag. Or 12 hours by bus to Rawis (Laoang), plus another hour by boat to Sumoroy and then motorbike to Palapag*

**From Cebu – By slow boat (12 hours) or fast ferry (Supercat - 2.5 hours) to Ormoc, then 50 minutes overland to Tacloban, 6 hours overland to Rawis (Laoang), and 1 hour by boat-tricycle transfer to Palapag via Sumoroy*

**From Davao – Via Cebu or Manila (sea or air) and Catarman-Rawis-Sumoroy*

Recommended length of stay – 7 days

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

1. Cobadonga Inn – A/C Php650/day; non-A/C Php450/day; tel. (0908) 433 9232

**Boat rental, Php 500/day*

**Tricycle rental, Php500/day*

**Motorcycle rental, Php500/day*

**Catering – typically Php120/serving/meal*

Visits can be arranged through the following municipal local government unit contacts: Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, tel. (0907) 272 6508; Jason Rome Azanza, tel. (919) 698 3590; Marlo Agno tel. (916) 445 1730; or the Tourism Officer (0929) 393 5121. Email: lgupalapag@yahoo.com.



Catbalogan City, Samar (ccby-nc-sa 2.0 J Tan Kwon, 2008)

SAMAR

Catbalogan City

History and highlights of CRM experience

Catbalogan City has declared several sites as marine protected areas and organized a team of fish wardens to protect the municipal waters from illegal fishing operators.

The local government, with the assistance of non-governmental organizations and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources has also provided livelihood assistance to coastal communities.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Marine protected areas in Barangay Cabugawan and Sierra islands – year round
2. Fish sanctuary in Lutao – year round
3. Mussel farms in Barangay Bunuanan – year round
4. Coastal resource management station in Sampotan island – year round
5. Fish cages in Barangay Old Mahayag – year round

Getting there

**From Manila – By plane, via Tacloban City; from Tacloban, take bus or van to Catbalogan*

**From Cebu – By boat, via Calbayog City; by fastcraft, via Ormoc City*

Recommended length of stay – 7 days

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

1. Maqueda Bay Hotel, Php550-700/room/day, tel. (055) 251 2386
2. Rolet's Hotel, Php550-750/room/day, tel. (055) 251 5512
3. Fame Hotel, tel. (055) 251 2639
4. Kalinayan Inn, tel. (055) 251 5152
6. Rose Scent Pensionne, tel. (055) 251 2101
7. Bay View Inn, (055) 251 5067; website: bayviewinncatbalogan.com

Note: For more information on accommodations in Catbalogan, please visit the city's official website at catbalogan.gov.ph/tourism/accom_hotels.html

**Boat rental – Php1,000-2,000/day*

**Food – Php35-P100/meal*

Visits can be arranged through: Edgar Guya, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (055) 356 1454 / (0929) 394 8594 or Email bluephin21@yahoo.com; City Planning and Development Office, tel. (055) 251 5380.

SOUTHERN LEYTE

Bontoc

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Bontoc started its coastal resource management program in 1990 in an attempt to uplift the economic condition of its fishers and conserve and protect its natural resources. For five years following its inception, the program implemented the following management measures:

1. Establishment of the Casao and Poblacion marine reserves, delineated by markers; bamboo structures provide a breeding place for squid and other marine life;
2. Mangrove reforestation;
3. Establishment of artificial reef;
4. Coral reef conservation;
5. Livelihood programs assisted by the Economic Development Foundation

In 2001, the local government began another set of interventions, including:

1. Bangus (milkfish) fishpen project supervised by the Municipal Agricultural Services Office;
2. Mangrove rehabilitation, mangrove nursery, and planting with assistance from the provincial government;
3. Flower gardening; and
4. Marine and Ecology Park at Barangays Talisay and San Ramon;

The Municipal Fisheries Office was created in 2009 to support the sustainability of these interventions and undertake new projects, including new protected areas and recreational and ecotourism facilities.

CRM projects and best time to visit

The following projects may be visited any time:

1. Poblacion Marine Reserve
2. Casao Marine Reserve
3. Bangus fish pen and mangrove forest, Talisay and San Ramon

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Floating kiosks, Poblacion

2. Lanao Lagoon, Lanaoc
3. Catmon Rolling Hills
4. Catmon Caves
5. Anahao Caves
6. Anahao Twin Mountain Peak
7. Maugob Rice Terraces, Bunga
8. Banahao Forest Park
9. Alejos Falls, Dao
10. Hibagwan Falls, Hibagwan
11. Botong Falls, Pamigsian
12. Tag-Abaca Falls, Pamigsian
13. Nature Pool, Pamigsian
14. Kwatro Cascading Falls, Pamigsian
15. Mahayahay Cold Spring
16. Bontoc Boulevard, Poblacion

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then 2-3 hours overland to Bontoc

*From Cebu – By sea to Hilongos (Kinswell Shipping, Roble Shipping, Gloria Shipping), or Bato (Medallion Shipping, MV Fiji)

*From Davao – Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Bontoc

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

No commercial accommodations in Bontoc -- visitors can stay in Sogod, only 10 minutes by land from Bontoc:

1. Syshore Hotel and Bar
2. GV Pensionne House
3. Rocca Pension House
4. 3R Pensionne
5. Sogod Bed and Breakfast
6. Sogod Bay Lodge
7. Villa Catalina Manor
8. Mariane Family Center

Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Tourism Office; contact Jourdan Tantoy, tel. (053) 382-3060, (0910) 788 8905, (0905) 707 7970; Raniel Nablea, tel. (053) 382 3060, (0921) 410 3825. Or through Ruth Opina, tel. (053) 382 3060 or Segundina Rabanes, tel. (0909) 852 8694. Email: mpvf_bontoc@yahoo.com.

Hinundayan

History and highlights of CRM experience

Hinundayan's coastal resource management program started in 1999 after an orientation on the 1998 Philippine Fisheries Code for barangay and municipal officials. Soon after this orientation, the local government established two fish sanctuaries and marine reserve areas, which were officially declared in 2000. On June 28, 2009, one of these sanctuaries, the Ambao Fish Sanctuary, was awarded third place by the Marine Protected Area Support Network in its Search for Most Outstanding Marine Protected Areas in the Philippines. Ambao Fish Sanctuary was also named a Champion of the Champions of the Seas in Southern Leyte on July 1, 2009.

The coastal resource management program is supported by a strong municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council and active municipal fisheries law enforcement team.

CRM projects and best time to visit

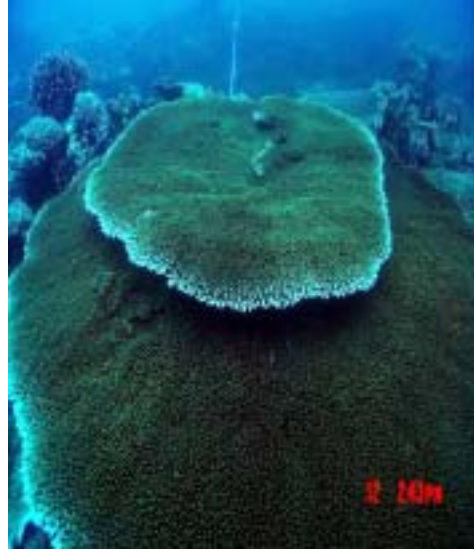
1. Ambao Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve Area (Municipal Fish Sanctuary 1), Barangay Ambao - April to July

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Mabaho & Abutanan Caves, Barangay Bugho and Barangay An-an
2. Busay Falls, Barangay Cabulisan
3. "Birhen del Remedio" Chapel, Barangay Ambao – houses a wooden image of the Virgin Mary that many believe to be miraculous. The image is said to "grow" out of an old chopping board that a fisher found entangled in his net.

Getting there

- *From Manila –
 - By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then overland to Hinundayan
 - By bus (Philtranco, CUL, Eagle Star)



Ambao Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve, Hinundayan, Southern Leyte

*From Cebu – By sea to Hilongos (Kinswell Shipping, Roble Shipping, Gloria Shipping), or Bato (Medallion Shipping, MV Fiji)

*From Davao – Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Hinundayan

Recommended length of stay – 1 day

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Julie's Lodging House (fan room Php350; A/C room Php750), tel. (0906) 485 0690
2. Sugarland Lodging House (from Php500)
3. Ambao Seaside House (fan room Php600, A/C room Php1,000), tel. (0921) 454 3646
4. Vic Lodging House (A/C room Php700), tel. (0917) 486 4453

*Meals – several commercial establishments offer affordable meals, including Jorlan's Eatery (tel. (0908) 398 9106), Nike's Foodsnack, Ditus Foodhaus, Megatta Restaurant, and Sound Garden Eatery

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, Municipal Hall, Hinundayan 6609, Southern Leyte.

Maasin City

History and highlights of CRM experience

The first coastal resource management intervention initiated by the local government was in 1991. In response to a call from the municipal agriculture and fisheries council for municipal government to address the rampant intrusion of commercial fishers in Maasin's municipal waters, a composite law enforcement and patrol team was created made up of municipal councilors, municipal agriculture personnel, Philippine National Police and the Coast Guard.

In 1995, the local government enacted its first fisheries ordinance, which created the Maasin Anti-Illegal Fishery Task Force or Bantay Dagat. This ordinance was revised and consolidated in 1997, when Maasin was already a city, in a new ordinance that created the Maasin City Bantay Dagat under an executive committee chaired by the mayor and composed of an anti-illegal fishing task force headed by the city agriculturist and surveillance groups headed by the barangay chairmen. To fully enforce this ordinance, the local government unit deputized fish wardens to help in law enforcement, assigned one Philippine National Police personnel to the Bantay Dagat, and equipped the team with a patrol boat, speed boat, and radios.

The Bantay Dagat is fully supported by city and barangay officials, the city fisheries and aquatic resource management council, Philippine National Police, Coast Guard, and city prosecutor's office, as well as by non-governmental organizations, people's organizations and the academe. In 2004, it was given the "Garbo sa Dakbayan Award" by the city government "for the performance of extraordinary act of public service and consistent demonstration of exemplary ethical behavior." Before that, it was also featured in the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Region 8 Newsletter (2000) as one of the most effective Bantay Dagat in Region 8. In 2009, it emerged as "Champion Municipal/City Fisheries Law



Maasin City, Southern Leyte (ccby-nc-sa 2.0 Will Elwood, 2006)

Enforcement Team" in the Search for Champions of the Seas organized by the Southern Leyte provincial government for its 49th founding anniversary.

During the same event, Maasin City was also cited as "Champion in Mangrove Protection and Management."

Maasin City's best coastal resource management practices include:

1. Annual registration and licensing of fishers, fishing gear and fishing boats;
2. Color coding for fishing boats; and
3. Two marine protected areas, the Sto. Rosario Fish Sanctuary and the Guadalupe-Bilibol Fish Sanctuary.

CRM projects and best time to visit

The following projects may be visited any time:

1. Bantay Dagat Bunk House/Office, Hapitan, Manhilo
2. Mangrove nurseries and 490-hectare mangrove area, Hapitan, Manhilo
3. Danao Forest Park, 12 kilometers from Poblacion of Malapoc-Norte

Notable features: A watershed area with a man-made lake, Damian's Peak and rich flora and fauna

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Cagnituan Cave, Falls & Lagoon, Barangay Cagnituan (115 kilometers from the city proper) – a huge subterranean cave 276m above sea level where cool waters cascade

into a refreshing lagoon; a popular adventure tourism destination.

2. San Francisco Javier Pilgrim Center, Barangay Hanginan (7 kilometers from the city proper) – a pilgrim site located 400m above sea level, involving a one-hour uphill trek
3. Monte Cueva, Barangay Rizal (1.5 kilometers from the city proper) – natural cave and diocesan shrine located 172 meters above sea level.
4. Our Lady of Asuncion Shrine – the country's highest shrine of the Assumption (104 meters above sea level), accessible by a 307-step stairs.
5. 17th Century Maasin Church, Tunga-tunga (Southern Leyte's diocesan seat)

Getting there

*From Manila –

– By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then 4 hours overland to Maasin City

– By bus (Philtranco, CUL, Eagle Star)

*From Cebu – By sea to Hilongos (Kinswell Shipping, Roble Shipping, Gloria Shipping), or Bato (Medallion Shipping, MV Fiji)

*From Davao – Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Maasin City

Visitor services

*Accommodations

A/C rooms available at:

1. Ampil Pensionne
2. DW Pensionne
3. Floi-Quin Pension & Café
4. GV Pensionne
5. Maasin Country Lodge
6. Southern Comforts Pensionne
7. Villa Romana

Visits can be arranged through Amado P. Acasio, Office of the City Agricultural Services, Combado, Maasin City, Southern Leyte, tel. (053) 381 6103, fax (053) 361 2138, Email: At_acasio@yahoo.com; or Wilfredo Justin Baste, City Investment & Tourism Office, CIPC Bldg, City Hall Compound, Tunga-tunga, Maasin City, Southern Leyte, tel (053) 381 3917, Email: willyjay2002@yahoo.com.

Macrohon

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Macrohon adopted coastal resource management in 2003, but lack of manpower and funds prevented the local government from fully implementing it. In 2007, the mayor filled up two vacant positions in the municipal agriculture office and assigned the new staff to handle fishery concerns. Since both agricultural technologists and the newly appointed officer-in-charge of the agriculture office were new to the program, they sought technical assistance from the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Management Unit-Coastal Fishery Resource Management Unit (PENRMO-CFRMU).

On June 17-18, 2008, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the PENRMO-CFRMU assisted Macrohon in the conduct of participatory coastal resource assessment. Representatives from the barangay and municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management councils, municipal legislative council, religious organizations, and municipal agriculture office joined the town's 16 coastal barangay chairmen in a participatory coastal resource assessment activity. Results of the assessment were used in the formulation of the municipality's 5-year coastal fishery resource management plan.

A memorandum of agreement between the municipality and German Development Service for the development of fisheries and aquatic resource management was approved in August 2008 to further strengthen Macrohon's coastal resource management program.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Molopolo- Sta. Cruz marine park/fish sanctuary – December to May

Notable features: The sanctuary is surrounded by mangroves that serve as habitat for wild birds and a breeding area for various species. There is a footbridge from which visitors can watch and feed fishes.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Beaches and beach resorts (Manaya, Amparaiso, Tatay Ade, Cristina, Paradise Cliff, Saavedra, Southern Leyte Divers, Mibulos Beach on the Rock)
 2. Cambaro Caves, Cambaro
 3. Seven Falls, San Roque
 4. Fatima Hills, Ichon
 5. Banahaw Spring, San Joaquin
 6. Danao Lake, Danao
 7. Native delicacies
 - a. Tres Marias, Ichon
 - b. Wiri-wiri, San Joaquin
 - c. Bingka de laray (rice cake), Laray
 - d. Iraid (cassava roll) and niligid (sweet potato roll), Upper Ichon
 - e. Hopia ni Minang, San Vicente Poblacion
 - f. Pinsit in Taging, Sta. Cruz
 - g. Puto and biko de Macrohon, Ichon-Laray
3. Southern Leyte Divers (A/C rooms), tel. (053) 572 4011, Email: info@leyte-divers.com; Website: leyte-divers.com
 4. Cristina White Beach Resort (A/C rooms), tel. (053) 381 0636, (0928) 487 8673, (0920) 263 1728
 5. Kuting Reef (A/C rooms), tel. (053) 572 1023 / (0905) 668 5873; Website: kuting-reef.com, Email: info@kuting-reef.com

*Tricycle and multicab – special trips ("pakyaw") can be arranged with driver

Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Tourism Officer, Municipal Hall, San Vicente Poblacion, Macrohon, Southern Leyte; tel. (053) 572 1204 / 1695; fax (053) 572 1695; Email: helen_abarico@yahoo.com.

Padre Burgos

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Padre Burgos set up four marine protected areas in May 2005 – one each in Buenavista, Sta. Sofia, Lungsodaan and Tangkaan – to allow depleted fish stocks to recover and conserve the marine life that the areas support. Consultations with stakeholders, especially the fishers, were undertaken to ensure that local knowledge and sentiments about the project were taken into consideration. Advised by divers and experts from the Coral Cay Conservation and DA-BFAR, the fishers were involved in site selection, invited to seminars and workshops about marine protected area management and alternative livelihoods, and taken on a study tour of the marine protected area in Apo Island, Dauin, Negros Oriental to get a first-hand look at the operations of a marine protected area and its potential benefits.

Following Apo Island's example, the local government unit has put in place a users' fee system in its marine protected areas, which generates income that partly covers management costs. Prospects for tourism are great, as Sogod Bay, where the marine protected

Getting there

- *From Manila –
 - By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then overland to Macrohon
 - By bus (24 hours) from Manila via Maasin City, then 15 min to Macrohon
- *From Cebu – By sea to Hilongos (4-5 hours on Kinswell Shipping, Roble Shipping, Gloria Shipping), Bato (4-5 hours on Medallion Shipping, MV Fiji), or Ormoc (2 hours by fast craft), then about 1-2 hours overland to Macrohon via Maasin City
- *From Davao –
 - Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Macrohon
 - By bus (24 hours) to Macrohon via Liloan, Southern Leyte

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days

Visitor services

- *Accommodations
 1. Amparaiso Resort and Function House (A/C rooms), tel. (053) 572 1706 / (0919) 502 8637; Website: amparaiso.com
 2. Manaya Beach Resort (A/C rooms), tel. (053) 572 4037

areas are located, are now attracting an increasing number of diving enthusiasts.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Lungsodaan marine protected area – year round
2. Buenavista marine protected area – January-June
3. Sta. Sofia marine protected area – year round
4. Tangkaan marine protected area – year round
5. Buenavista mangrove reforestation project – January-June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Proposed reforestation project in Lungsodaan in an area known to be a natural habitat of the tarsier and various species of monkeys, lizards and birds.
2. Spanish era Moro Tower at Lungsodaan
3. Tangkaan Beach and rock formations
4. Limasawa and Panaon Islands

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then overland to Padre Burgos

*From Cebu – By sea to Hilongos (Kinswell Shipping, Roble Shipping, Gloria Shipping), or Bato (Medallion Shipping, MV Fiji), then overland to Padre Burgos

*From Davao – Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Padre Burgos

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

1. Peters' Dive Resort, tel. (053) 573 0015; Email: pmorrittpdc@yahoo.com
2. Sogod Bay Scuba Resort, tel. (053) 573 0131; Website: sogodbayscubaresort.com; Email: info@sogodbayscubaresort.com
3. V888 Lodging House, tel. (0918) 276 8065 / (0915) 356 8106; Email: v888@mmsplaceinternational.com
4. JM-RN Pension House, tel. (0917) 575 1035
5. Davliz Travel Lodge, tel. (0919) 695 2897 / (0906) 898 4724

6. Padre Burgos Castle Resort, (0917) 408 2529
7. Homestay: Habrecia Tiu Gil
8. Homestay: Bjorn Olsson, tel. (0906) 503 2026

*Boat tour to Limasawa and Panaon Islands – Php5,000/day (up to 10 persons)

*Car rental (P. Burgos to various points in Southern Leyte) – Php2,500/day (up to 4 persons)

Visits can be arranged through the CMFU Office under the Provincial Governor's Office, tel. (053) 381 4164 / 4551; Visayas State University (Dr. Othelio Capuno), tel. (053) 335 2600; or Marina Gador, OPAG, Maasin City, tel. (053) 381 4036. The Padre Burgos local government may also be contacted at (053) 573 0114.

Pintuyan

History and highlights of CRM experience

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Fisheries Sector Project introduced coastal resource management in Pintuyan in 1995. It established several marine protected areas to restore degraded habitats and help sustain and increase biodiversity and productivity of fishery resources. Through information, education and communication and advocacy, the Fisheries Sector Project succeeded in breaking the local tradition of destructive fishing and indiscriminate use of natural resources by increasing community-level initiatives to improve fisheries management and conservation.

When the Project ended, the Fisheries Resource Management Project took over the task of promoting fisheries management and conservation, in particular by institutionalizing fisheries information and law enforcement systems in the local government unit. The Project built on the foundation laid down by the Fisheries Sector Project and other programs initiated by the local communities and local government unit in fisheries resource management and income diversification.



Son-ok marine protected area, Pintuyan, Southern Leyte

Presently, Pintuyan is part of the German Development Service-Environment and Rural Development Program-Coastal Fisheries Resources Management, which is being implemented in coordination with the Provincial Government of Leyte. The main objective of this program is to support local communities in the management of their coastal fisheries resources, focusing on the regulation of the fishing activities and the protection of the valuable and critical habitats as well as providing alternative sources of income to affected communities, primarily through ecotourism. A key objective of the local government unit is to maintain the high biodiversity levels in its marine protected areas, not only to support healthy populations of fish and promote food security, but also to increase and sustain visitor interest in Pintuyan as an ecotourism destination.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Son-ok marine protected area — September to May

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Whale shark interaction
2. Dolphin watching
3. Scuba diving and snorkeling
4. Waterfalls safari
5. Cultural presentations (Hungusay Festival, October 20)
6. Festival of Pintuyan's traditional arts (October 19)

7. Rock carving of Lilo-an-Pintuyan Trail (this historical landmark dates back to July 21, 1933)
8. Town fiesta – September 28-29

Getting there

*From Manila – By air (1 hour) to Tacloban, then overland (bus or van) to Pintuyan via Sogod

*From Cebu – By sea to Hilongos (Kinswell Shipping, Roble Shipping, Gloria Shipping), or Bato (Medallion Shipping, MV Fiji), then overland (bus or van) to Pintuyan

*From Davao –

– Via Cebu, then take onward connections to Pintuyan.

– Via Surigao City (van or bus), then travel directly to Pintuyan by motorized banca, or take ferry boat to Lilo-an then travel by land to Pintuyan.

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. La Guerta Lodge, tel. (0927) 997 7329
2. Chad Sunken Garden Lodge, tel. (053) 587 2064
3. Pintuyan Eco Park and Resort, tel. (0926) 447 7382
4. Homestay program, tel. (0926) 447 7382

*Boat rental (whale shark interaction tour) – Php600 (up to 3 hours)

Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, Pintuyan, Southern Leyte 6614; tel/fax (053) 587 2015 / 2041. Or Municipal Tourism Officer Moncher Bardos, tel (0916) 952 3354, Email moncher64bardos@yahoo.com or moncher64@yahoo.com. Or Municipal Agriculturist Apolinario Dumaran, tel. (0916) 835 6126.

Region 10

(Northern Mindanao)

CAMIGUIN

Guinsiliban

History and highlights of CRM experience

Guinsiliban is Camiguin's smallest municipality in terms of land area, covering about 7.78% of the total area of the island province. Yet because of the presence of mangroves along its 10.8-kilometer coastline, its coastal areas are richer than those in other municipalities in terms of diversity, with a total of about 153 reef and reef-associated species belonging to 31 families recorded during a recent fish census. The municipal government has sought to protect this diversity by rehabilitating its mangrove areas, which had been reduced in the past by indiscriminate cutting of trees for firewood, construction and agriculture, residential and commercial uses. With assistance from the New Zealand Agency for International Development/Department of Environment and Natural Resources Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project, the local government has also implemented the following management interventions:

1. Reorganization and strengthening of barangay fisherfolk organizations;
2. Registration of fishers;
3. Reorganization of a municipal federation of fisherfolk organization;

Cantaan clam ocean nursery and protection area, Guinsiliban, Camiguin





Moro Watch Tower, Guinsiliban, Camiguin



Kibila White Beach, Guinsiliban, Camiguin (A. Flores)

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Cantaan and Cabuan fish sanctuaries – year round

Notable features: The area's relatively high marine biodiversity and pleasant underwater scenery are the main attractions for snorkelers and divers.

2. Cantaan clam ocean nursery and protection area – year round

Notable features: Six of the nine known *Tridacna* species are found here. The area is protected and maintained by a local cooperative/people's organization.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Kibila White Beach – a white sand bar and dive site at the eastern tip of Camiguin island facing Balingoan town in Misamis Oriental.

2. Moro Watch Tower – locally known as "Silip-panan" or "Siliban," this stone fort is equipped with traps, pointed bamboo spears and throwing catapults. In the old days it served as a shelter for women and children during Moro invasions.

4. Information campaign on the 1998 Philippine Fisheries Code for barangay officials, fishers and the Philippine National Police;
5. Municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council meetings;
6. Beach and coastal clean-ups;
7. Barangay-level integrated coastal management planning;
8. Distribution of marine flashlights and other surveillance paraphernalia to six coastal barangays to support their campaign against illegal fishing;
9. Formulation of a municipal coastal resource management plan;
10. Patrol and surveillance activities;
11. Seeding of clam and sea urchin; and
12. Production of seedlings for seaweed production.

Visitor services

*Van rental, Php2,500 for first 8 hours, then Php250/hour

*Motorcycle rental, Php400 for first 8 hours, then Php150/hour

*Boat rental, Php2,500 for first 8 hours, then Php200/hour

*Rental of snorkel, floater and fins, Php100-150/gear

*Entrance fee at tourist sites, typically Php10-50/person at each site

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator and Municipal Tourism Officer-Designate Luisito Napisa, tel/fax (088) 387 4516, Email: Lgu.guinsiliban@gmail.com, Czarina_gultz@yahoo.com.

Mahinog

History and highlights of CRM experience

In the past, coastal resource management initiatives in the municipality of Mahinog were implemented piecemeal, with no guiding document to provide programmatic focus and direction. Although the local government allocated a regular budget to coastal resource management through the Municipal Agriculture Office, most of the money was used to provide counterpart funding for programs and projects assisted by national agencies. These projects included marine sanctuaries, mangrove rehabilitation, seaweed production and the operationalization of the Bantay Dagat.

Today, with assistance from the New Zealand Agency for International Development/ Department of Environment and Natural Resources Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project, the municipal government is moving toward a more integrated and holistic approach to coastal resource management. The coastal resource management plans of its coastal barangays have been formulated and are now being integrated into a municipal-level plan. The emphasis is presently on the development of Mantigue Island Nature Park and Burias Shoal as world-class dive sites. As a pilot site of the Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project, the island has benefited from the installation of basic facilities for swimming and picnicking, establishment and protection of marine resources, enforcement of regulations, and capacity-building for service providers. By building public awareness about the importance of coastal management, the local government has engaged stakeholders in the protection effort.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mantigue Island Nature Park, San Roque – October-June
Notable features: The 6.9-hectare Mantigue Island, about 20 minutes by outrigger motorboat from Barangay San

Roque, offers world-class dive sites, clear waters and white sand beach as well as exotic wildlife and hiking trails under a canopy of a virgin forest.

2. Benoni Lagoon

Notable features: The area around this 18-hectare lagoon is being developed as a tourist destination. A marine sanctuary has been incorporated in the area's approved zoning plan to help preserve its marine resources and biodiversity. Facilities now available include a resort with a seafood restaurant, a research station run by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources focusing on bangus (milkfish) fry production and a few fish cages.

Note: Mahinog is the main gateway to Camiguin, connecting the island province via ferry to Balingoan, Misamis Oriental and through fast ferry (Paras Sea Cat) to Cagayan de Oro City, the regional center, and Jagna, Bohol in Central Visayas.

Visitor services

**Accommodations*

1. J&A Fishpen, (A/C rooms from Php1,000; dorm-type fan rooms from Php1,000 for up to 10 persons), tel. (088) 387 4008
2. Islet Resort & Restaurant (A/C rooms from Php800), tel. (088) 387 4005
3. Queobe Eco-Park & Training Center (A/C dorms at Php2,000 for up to 10 persons), tel. (088) 387 3017

**Motorboat rental (to Mantigue Island) – Php550/4 hours*

**Van rental – Php2,500/8 hours*

**Jeepney rental – Php2,000/8 hours*

**Motorcycle rental – Php500/8 hours*

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Tourism Officer-Designate Mercy B. Jajalla, Mahinog, Camiguin, tel (088) 387 3031. Or Engr. Mary Jane Lagunay, Office of the Mayor, Mahinog, Camiguin, tel. (088) 387 3017. Email: lgumahinog@yahoo.com.



Medano White Island marine protected area, Mambajao, Camiguin

Mambajao

History and highlights of CRM experience

Mambajao has established five marine protected areas in some of its most highly biodiverse areas. Each marine protected area has a no-take zone where only regulated activities such as diving, snorkeling and scientific studies are allowed. The town is a site of the New Zealand Agency for International Development / Department of Environment and Natural Resources Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Five marine protected areas (Medano White Island, Kabiling, Lagundi, Magiting, and Kuguita) – year-round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Medano White Island (an uninhabited white sandbar offering a view of Mt. Hibok-hibok and old volcano) – year round
2. Jicduf Reefs – year round

Visitor services

1. Ardent Hibok-Hibok Spring Resort, tel. (088) 387 0508 – Php440-1,200 per day

Visits can be arranged through the municipal local government unit, tel. (088) 387 1252 / 387 0106; Email bluethunder_limpan@yahoo.com.

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

Aloran

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipal marine waters of Aloran border five coastal barangays facing Iligan Bay, namely, Makawa, Lobogon, Tawi-tawi, Tuburan and Conat. It has a total population of 4,525 and a coastline stretching to 7.6 kilometers.

Aloran's coastal management experience is highlighted by the following best practices:

1. Legislation and law enforcement. The adoption of the Unified Provincial Fisheries Ordinance of Misamis Occidental through Municipal Resolution 0805 series of 2000, along with the strict implementation of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, helped minimize illegal fishing and improve the productivity of Aloran's marine waters.
2. Municipal water zoning. The Unified Fisheries Ordinance of Misamis Occidental divides the municipal waters of Aloran into 19 zones:
 - Zone I, III, IV – Fish corrals
 - Zone II, X, XI – Passive fishing gear
 - Zone V, VI, IX, VIII – Catching of bangus (milkfish) fry
 - Zone VII – Catching of goby fry (hipon)
 - Zone XIV – Aquaculture
 - Zone XVI – Fish sanctuary
 - Zone XVII and XVIII – Tourism
 - Zone XIX – Oyster and mussel culture

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Tuburan and Tawi-tawi fish sanctuaries – April to October
2. Macawa mangrove plantation – April to October

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Mimolan Falls, Barangay Roxas
2. Mt. Malindang trek, via Tangub City

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Ozamis City, then 45 minutes overland to Aloran

– By plane to Dipolog City, then 2 hours by bus going toward Oroquieta City (tell driver or conductor that you are disembarking at Aloran)

– By plane to Cagayan de Oro, then 4 hours by bus to Aloran

*From Cebu – Daily boat trips to Ozamis City, arriving early morning, then 45 minutes overland to Aloran

*From Davao – 7 hours overland to Cagayan de Oro City then to Oroquieta City via Ozamis City (4-5 hours). Tell driver or conductor that you are disembarking at Aloran

Recommended length of stay – 1 day

Visitor services

*Accommodations in Oroquieta City, 8.5 kilometers from Aloran. Rates are from Php300-1,000/day.

*Car/van rental at Php1,000-1,500/day

*Catering

Visits can be arranged through the Aloran Municipal Government, Jocelyn Roa, tel. 088 586 0160 or Donald Martin Roa, tel. (0909) 552 7723.

Oroquieta City

History and highlights of CRM experience

Oroquieta City is one of the landing centers of the Province of Misamis Occidental for both commercial and municipal fish catches.

In the early 1990s, illegal fishing was rampant in the city's municipal waters. The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, which devolved many coastal management functions to the local government unit, paved the way for stricter implementation of fishery laws and regulations in the city. Two patrol boats were commissioned in 1992. A total of 91 cases of illegal fishing were recorded in 1992-2001, and from January to November 2002, the city recorded zero incidence of illegal fishing.

In 1997, the city established a 5-hectare marine sanctuary in Purok 4, Mobod. This

Tidal flats and mangroves, Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental





Tidal flats and mangroves, Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental

sanctuary was legislated in 2000 and has since been expanded to 20 hectares, benefiting fishers through increased fish catch (from 1.5 kg/fisher/day to 3 kg/fisher/day). Students, government agencies and non-governmental organizations have planted nearly 53,000 mangrove seedlings in the area under an ongoing mangrove rehabilitation program.

The local government practices strong political will in the establishment and maintenance of the sanctuary. Its success of has encouraged local officials to establish a second sanctuary.

The marine sanctuary serves not only as a refuge for important marine flora and fauna found in the city's tidal flats, but also as a center for marine and estuarine studies.

The City of Oroquieta has created a coastal resource management technical working group to take charge in the formulation and implementation of its coastal resource management plan based on a coastal resource assessment undertaken by the Mindanao State University at Naawan.

A funding partnership was formed with the Australian Agency for International Development Philippine-Australia Local Sustainability Project for the preservation and development of the marine sanctuary at Mobod. A new conference building, mangrove nursery and one pumpboat are currently being funded by the Project to improve information dissemination and enforcement of marine laws.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Purok-4, Mobod marine sanctuary (tidal flats) – year round, ideally during high tide
2. Paypayan-Mobod mangrove rehabilitation program – year round, ideally during high tide

Note: Oroquieta City is said to be one of the cleanest and greenest cities in the Philippines; its rivers have been named the cleanest river systems in the country.

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Boulevard, boardwalk and public plaza by the sea – any time, but best during sunrise and sunset

Getting there

*From Manila – 1 hour by plane to Dipolog or Ozamiz, then 1.5 hours overland

*From Cebu – 30 minutes by plane to Dipolog or Ozamiz, then 1.5 hours overland; or 10 hours by boat to Ozamis City, then 45 minutes overland to Oroquieta

*From Davao –1 hour by plane to Cagayan de Oro City, then by bus to Iligan-Ozamis City, passing Panguil Bay on barge

Recommended length of stay – 3-4 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Tatong's Beach Resort
2. Sheena's Inn
3. Rhovic's Place
4. Emily's Lodge at Php150-1,500/day

*Meals by arrangement at Php150/day

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, City Hall, Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental, tel. (088) 531 1213, fax (088) 531 1164, Email diooledo@yahoo.com; or the City Agriculture Office, Oroquieta City, tel. (088) 531 1631.

Region 11

(Davao Region)

COMPOSTELA VALLEY

Mabini

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipal government of Mabini and the Doña Luisa Foundation began implementing a coastal resource management program in 1990 to address rampant illegal fishing in the area. The program, which began with an intensive information and education campaign, led to the establishment of three fish sanctuaries off the mainland and a marine reserve in Kopyat Island. A team was formed to curb illegal fishing, denuded swamps were rehabilitated, and fisheries and aquatic resource management councils were formed in six coastal barangays, namely, Cadunan, Cuambog, Del Pilar, San Antonio Pindasan and Tagnanan.

Activities undertaken from 2004 include participatory coastal resource assessment, mangrove reforestation, re-training of fish wardens, the establishment of Bantay Dagat in Barangay Cuambog, and the approval by the municipal legislative council of a unified municipal fisheries ordinance. The unified municipal fisheries ordinance, adopted in 2006, was published in 2008 and is now being implemented. It provides for the establishment of two fish sanctuaries in Barangays San Antonio and Tagnanan.

Coastal management projects and best time to visit:

1. Marine Training Center, Tagnanan, Kopyat Island – March to June
2. Tagnanan Fish Sanctuary, Kopyat Island – March to June
3. San Antonio Fish Sanctuary, Kopyat Island – March to June
4. Mangrove reforestation at Barangays Cadunan, Cuambog, Del Pilar, San Antonio and Tagnanan – year-round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Beach resorts
2. Diving at Kopyat and Lunod Islands

Recommended length of stay – 2 days

Getting there

*From Manila – 2 hours by plane to Davao City, 1 hour to Compostela; 3 days by boat to Davao City

*From Cebu – 1 hour to Davao City; 2 hours by boat to Davao City

*From Davao City – 2 hours by land to Mabini

Visitor services

*Accommodations (For more information, please contact the municipal government, tel. (084) 370 6010)

1. Beach View Resort, Pindasan, Mabini
2. Manaklay Beach Park, Php500-1,000/cottage
3. Barioso Resort, Php500-1,000

*Boat rental for island hopping, Php300 for 5 hours

*Passenger boat around Kopia Island, Php20 per person

*Meals - Php350/person/day (can be arranged, 3 meals and 2 snacks)

Visits can be arranged through Ms. Amy Chiu-Bama, Municipal Agriculture Office, (084) 370 6030.

DAVAO DEL SUR

Sta. Cruz

History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Sta. Cruz has an active law enforcement team composed primarily of barangay fish wardens in charge protecting its three fish sanctuaries, including the 25-hectare

Bato Fish Sanctuary, mangrove rehabilitation zone and seagrass protection zone that the Davao del Sur provincial government helped to establish. The municipal government is also rehabilitating mangrove areas in four barangays. Fish production in the area has reportedly increased as a result of these management measures.

CRM project and best time to visit

1. Bato Fish Sanctuary, year-round
2. Tuban-Tagabuli Fish Sanctuary, year-round
3. Astorga Fish Sanctuary, year-round
4. Mangrove rehabilitation, Barangays Tagabuli, Tuban and Astorga – year-round

Other attractions

1. Pasig islet – seminar/meeting venue, recreational facilities run by the Provincial Government

Bato Fish Sanctuary, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur



Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Davao City; from Davao City, 1 hour overland

*From Cebu – By air via Davao

Recommended length of stay – 1 day

Visitor services

*Accommodations available in hotels and inns in Davao and Digos Cities

*Lodging houses are also available in Sta. Cruz (call the Municipal Agriculture Office for more information)

Visits can be arranged through Jose Martorillas or Gemma Canogcog, Municipal Agriculture Office, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur; tel. (082) 441 1467 or fax (82) 441 1471 / 1463.

Hagonoy

History and highlights of CRM experience

The coastal resource management initiatives of the local government were first implemented in the early 1980s. These were strengthened by the entry of the United States Agency for International Development/ Department of Environment and Natural Resources Coastal Resource Management Project in 1997-2004. Coastal resource management programs include mangrove reforestation and the establishment of marine protected areas. The local government also plans to develop an eco-tourism project.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove rehabilitation project, Barangay Aplaya and Paligue – year-round

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Derequito's Beach Resort, Barangay Leling
2. Lozada Inland Resort, Barangay San Isidro
3. Seagull Inland Resort, Barangay Guihing

Getting there

*From Manila and other areas – Via Digos City; from Digos, 30 minutes overland to Hagonoy

Visitor services

*Accommodations available in Digos City

Visits can be arranged through coastal resource management Coordinator Mercedes Cabardo, Municipal Agriculture Office, Hagonoy, Davao del Sur, tel. (0910) 915 9245.

DAVAO ORIENTAL

Mati

History and highlights of CRM experience

The Mati Pujada Bay was the pilot area for the implementation of the Coastal Environment Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Region 11. Under this program, the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office and the Environmental Research and Development Services drafted an action plan that included resource assessment and education campaign, community organizing, alternative livelihood program and the establishment of a protected seascape and marine park center. Working with the municipal government, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources continues to maintain the mangrove park in Guangguang Dahican and manages other mangrove areas through a community-based forest management agreement with concerned communities. The local government also runs an active anti-illegal fishing campaign that involves community members.

CRM project and best time to visit

1. Mangrove park, Barangay Guangguang-Dahican - year round
2. Pujada Bay Festival - last week of June

Notable features: This is a social mobilization and information campaign



Mati, Davao Oriental

- aimed at drawing attention to the cause of saving and protecting Pujada Bay.
 - 3. Mariculture, Barangay Baso – year round
 - 4. Fishing Village community immersion, Barangays Mamali and Dawan – year round
- Notable features:* The coastal areas of Barangays Mamali and Dawan are managed through a community-based forest management agreement with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources by a people's organization called "Nagkahi-usang Gagmayng Mangingisda sa Mati para sa Kalambuan Federation, Inc."
- 5. Island hopping (Pujada, Waniban, Oak and Luban)
 - 6. Beach resorts in Masao (Bobon), Gregorio (Dita), Jambay (Bobon), Pinanpanan (Bobon), Botona (Dahican), Tropical Kanakbai (Dahican), Golden Sunrise (Badas)
 - 7. Mayo Bay Park and Cold Spring
 - 8. Buso Hot Spring
 - 9. Provincial Capitol
 - 10. Menzi Plantation
 - 11. Zigzag Road, Badas
 - 12. Libudon-Cabaywa Springs, Libudon
 - 13. Bat Watching, Luban Island
 - 14. Menzi Beach Park and Camp Site, Dahican
 - 15. Mati Park and Baywalk, Central
 - 16. Surf and Skim, Dahican and Bobon
 - 17. Tarsier Trek, Manguihay
 - 18. Eagle Trek, Cabuaya
 - 19. Bird watching, Guang-guang

Other attractions and points of interest

- 1. Dolphin watching at the Macambol area
- 2. Dugong sightings, Cabuaya and Lawigan
- 3. Marine Turtle Breeding Center, Oak Island
- 4. "Sleeping Dinosaur" (land formation), Sitio Baso

Getting there

The main entry point to Mati is Davao City.
*From Manila and other areas – By plane or boat to Davao City, the 3 hours overland to Mati. Vans are readily available at Gaisano Mall of Davao and Victoria Plaza; Commuter buses (Bachelor and LCI) depart Davao Overland Transport Terminal every 30 minutes.

Recommended length of stay – 3 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Baywalk Hotel (Php650/day), tel. (087) 811 4060
2. Casa Rosa (Php650-Php1,000/day), tel. (087) 811 4082
3. Chew Citi Lodge (Php150-500/day), tel. (087) 388 3104
4. D'Eterna Dormitel (Php200-800/day), tel. (087) 811 1268
5. El Pueblo (Php850/day), tel. (087) 388 4677
6. Honey's Inn (Php250-800/day), tel. (087) 811 4038
7. Hotel Beatrice (Php750-1,200/day), tel. (087) 388 4655
8. Lane's Katulganan (Php600-1,000/day), tel. (087) 388 4989
9. Marriett (Php800-1,500/day), tel. (087) 388 3791
10. Mati Citi Lodge, (Php600/day), tel. (087) 811 5155
11. Villa Merced, (Php500-800/day), tel. (087) 811 1476

*Boat rental - Php1,500/day

*Van rental - Php2,000/day

Visits can be arranged through Tourism Officer Dashiell Indelible, Jr. or Lucio Pequiro, Mati Tourism Office, 2/F Cultural Center, Barangay Sainz, Mati, Davao Oriental 8200; tel/fax (087) 388 3234, E-mail: matitourismoffice@yahoo.com. Website: www.mati.gov.ph.



Mat weavers, Mati, Davao Oriental



Mariculture operations at Baso, Mati, Davao Oriental

Region 13

(CARAGA)

SURIGAO DEL SUR

Bislig City

History and highlights of CRM experience

Bislig City's coastal resource management program began in May 1995 with the environmental scanning and inventory of the city's seagrass and coral resources by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. This activity was followed by the zoning of Bislig Bay and the deputation of fish wardens in 1996.

In 1998, the Local Government Support Program conducted a series of trainings to build local capacity in community-based coastal resource management. That year, the Task Force Bantay Kalikasan, composed of representatives from the Coast Guard, Philippine National Police and Bantay Dagat, was organized for monitoring, surveillance and control purposes, and to enforce fishery laws and regulations.

Other activities soon followed such as the establishment of a marine sanctuary and fish sanctuary, construction of a Bantay Dagat outpost, and fish pens for displaced fishers.

In May 2001, the city started a mangrove reforestation project, focusing on nine coastal barangays with a total area of 12.5 hectares.

In recent years, the city council has adopted some resolutions aimed at enhancing coastal and fishery development and management. These include resolutions calling for the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources' assistance in establishing a fish health diagnostic laboratory in the city and the establishment of a multi-purpose fishery breeding and hatchery for crabs, shrimps and lobsters.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove reforestation project in Sibaroy – March to April
2. Fish pen in Bucto – March to April
3. Fish shelter in Lawigan – March to April
4. Riverbank protection/irrigation

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Hagonoy Island Beach Resort, Caguyao
2. Tinuy-an Falls, Burbuanan
3. Secret Falls, Sian, Sta. Cruz
4. Libwak Cold Spring, Pamanlinan
5. Bislig City is also famous for its crabs, durian, windowpane shell, lobsters, shrimps, prawns and sea urchins
6. Karawasan Festival – observed during the Charter Celebration (September 16-18), a festival of ethnic dances depicting the movement of crabs. Karawasan is local term used to refer collectively to crabs, for which Bislig City is well known.
7. "Tinuy-an", a young (about 1 year old) Philippine Eagle captured in Barangay Burboanan near Tinuy-an Falls and adopted by a local resident in 2007. The eagle was brought to the Philippine Eagle Center in Davao City for rehabilitation and training to prepare her for release back to

the wild. She was set free in Mt. Kitanglad Natural Park in Sumilao, Bukidnon, the first Philippine Eagle to have undergone the process of translocation. Sumilao was deemed by experts as a safer place for the young eagle to survive in the wild.

Getting there

*From Manila – 1.45 hours by plane to Davao City, then 5 hours overland to Bislig City

*From Cebu – 45 minutes by plane to Davao City, then 5 hours overland to Bislig City; or by plane to Butuan City then 4 hours overland to Bislig City

*From Davao – 5 hours overland to Bislig City

Recommended length of stay – 2-4 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Babano Pension House (A/C rooms from Php500)
2. St. Francis Pension House (fan rooms from Php100; A/C rooms from Php500)
3. Pensionne La Salle (fan rooms, Php300-350; A/C rooms from Php700)
4. PRGG Restaurant and Inn (fan rooms from Php200; A/C rooms from Php500)
5. Paper Country Inn (A/C rooms from Php600), tel. (086) 628 2412; (086) 628 2413
6. Florland Ventures (fan rooms from Php150, A/C rooms at Php1,000; nipa cottages at Php1,000 for up to 4 persons)
7. Sheila's Pension House (fan rooms from Php200; A/C rooms from Php350); tel. (086) 853 2050

Visits can be arranged through the City Tourism Office, City Hall, Poblacion, Bislig City, Surigao del Sur 8311; tel. (086) 853 6089 / 628 2112; fax (086) 628 2132; Email bisligtourism@yahoo.com.ph.

Cantilan

History and highlights of CRM experience

With 41,830 hectares of municipal waters and 19 kilometers of coastline, Cantilan has at least a decade of experience in managing its important fishery industry. In 1999, the local government enacted its basic fisheries ordinance and launched the programs "Alsa Kadagatan: Pagmata," which involved the deputation of fish wardens, creation of the Bantay Dagat, acquisition of patrol boat and livelihood programs. Training for local government unit staff started the year before under the Local Government Support Program.

In 2000, Cantilan launched its community-based resource management project, which included a community-based 10-hectare fish sanctuary, 40-hectare mangrove reforestation project, alternative livelihood and building stakeholder capacity to manage coastal resources. To directly address the problem of illegal commercial fishing in municipal waters, Cantilan joined other towns bordering Lanuza Bay to form the CarCanMadCarLanCorTan-Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (LBDA). The LBDA provided a mechanism for member government units to coordinate their information, education and communication and advocacy for the protection Lanuza Bay, and also allowed them to launch an effective campaign against commercial fishing intrusion in municipal waters. There were 39 commercial fishing vessels that were known to operate in Lanuza Bay in 1998. By 2009, nine years after the LBDA was organized, the number had gone down to 14, of which 10 had licenses issued by BFAR and 4 were unlicensed.

At both baywide and municipal levels, the campaign has been sustained and intensified through assistance from the United States Agency for International Development/ Department of Environment and Natural Resources Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project, which provides technical and financial assistance for the establishment of community-based marine protected areas and



Ayoke marine protected area, Cantilan, Surigao del Sur

to improve local government capacity in fisheries governance. The 10-hectare fish sanctuary started under its community-based coastal resource management project was de-established in favor of three new marine protected areas at Ayoke Island (42 hectares), General Island (47 hectares) and San Pedro (56.5 hectares), in sites that offered higher success rates. All marine protected areas have their respective management plans that serve as an operational guide to implementation and management, and complement the municipality's 5-year coastal and fisheries resource management plan.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. General Island marine protected area – March to October
2. Ayoke marine protected area – March to October
3. San Pedro marine protected area – March to December

4. Magasang mangrove rehabilitation area – January to December
5. Consuelo mangrove rehabilitation area – January to December
6. Sitio Inijakan bird sanctuary – March to October

Other attractions and points of interest

1. The Cantilan Tribunal Hall (built in 1857)
2. Cantilan dive sites
3. Huyamao Island beach
4. Casa Rica Islet beach
5. The Station of the Cross
6. Sipangpang Falls
7. Beach resorts along the coastline of Cantilan from Barangay Consuelo to Barangay San Pedro
8. Malinawa Cool Spring Resort
9. Cantilan annual fiesta celebration - August 15-16
10. Siron Festival



Ayoke marine protected area, Cantilan, Surigao del Sur



Cararica Islet, Cantilan, Surigao del Sur



General Island marine protected area, Cantilan, Surigao del Sur

11. Adlaw Nan Cantilan - October 15-16
12. Agri-aqua fair

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Butuan City, then 6 hours overland to Cantilan; Or by plane via Cebu to Surigao City, then 4 hours overland to Cantilan

*From Cebu – By plane to Butuan City then 6 hours overland to Cantilan; Or by plane to Surigao City, then 4 hours overland to Cantilan

*From Davao – 10 hours by bus

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Solar Lodge Beach Resort (from Php800)
2. Malinawa Cool Spring Resort (from Php400), local government unit-Cantilan, tel. (0921) 953 0032
3. Cantilan Hotel
4. Zyphora Inn
5. Hilary's Hotel
6. Torpido Inn

*Boat rental (10-12 pax), Php1,500-2,000/day (varies with destination or route)

*Guardhouse rental, marine protected areas, Php500/day (including overnight stay)

*Entrance fee, marine protected areas, Php10/person/day

*Snorkeling fee/snorkel rental, Php20/set/day

*Meals by arrangement

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Agriculturist Erlinda Arpillada, tel. (0928) 536 8392. Or Cherry Ravelo, tel. (0921) 401 9928, Email che_mravelo@yahoo.com. Or Tourism Officer-Designate Antory Teofilo Arreo, tel/fax (086) 212 5175 / (0908) 208 8025, Email: anthonyteofil_arreo@yahoo.com.

Carrascal

History and highlights of CRM experience

Agriculture and fisheries development is one of the priority programs of Carrascal, getting a fair share of the local government unit's annual budget. Interventions are focused on resolving issues related to resource decline and providing alternative livelihood projects to small-scale fishers. Management interventions include:

1. Municipal water delineation



Carrascal marine protected area, Carrascal, Surigao del Sur

2. Information, education and communication
3. Establishment and maintenance of marine protected areas
4. Law enforcement and continuous capacity building for law enforcers
5. Mangrove protection and rehabilitation
6. Save the Pawikan (sea turtle) program

The local government has adopted a number of coastal resource management-specific legislative measures that provided for the following management measures:

1. Establishment of Carrascal Fish Sanctuary in Caglayag (1999)
2. Development, management and conservation of the fisheries and aquatic resources of the municipality and integrating all pertinent laws (1999)
3. Ban on the use of triple net (2002)
4. Strengthening of the Caglayag marine protected area (2005)
5. Establishment and management of Adlay marine protected area (2006)
6. Delineation of the boundaries of the municipal waters of Carrascal (2008)

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Carrascal community-based marine protected area, Caglayag – April to June
2. Adlay community-based marine protected area – April to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Annual town fiesta/Pahinugod Festival - July 14-16
2. Adlaw nan Carrascal - December 8-10

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Butuan City, then 6-7 hours overland to Carrascal; Or by plane via Cebu to Surigao City, then 3 hours overland to Carrascal

*From Cebu – By plane to Butuan City then 6-7 hours overland to Carrascal; Or by plane or overnight ferry to Surigao City, then 3 hours overland to Cantilan.

Recommended length of stay – 7 days



Carrascal, Surigao del Sur



Carrascal, Surigao del Sur



Adlay marine protected area, Carrascal, Surigao del Sur

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Oasis Beach View Resort and Convention Center (from Php500), tel. (0920) 418 5139
2. Pacific View Resort (from Php1,000), tel. (0928) 415 7448
3. Local government unit Lodging House (Php100/person), tel. (0912) 973 1528

*Boat rental (10 persons), Php1,000/day (varies with destination or route)

*Meals, usually Php120-160/person

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Agriculturist Edgardo Intano, tel. (0915) 116 5618 or Agricultural Technician-Fisheries Gina Puerto, tel. (0921) 577 8773. The local government unit may also be contacted at tel. (0918) 654 4549. Website: carrascal.gov.ph.

Cortes

History and highlights of CRM experience

Cortes, with its vast area of municipal waters (56,000 hectares), coral reefs (2,000 hectares) and seagrass beds (1,200 hectares), used to account for 60% of the total supply of fish and other marine products in Tandag and neighboring municipalities. But rampant illegal, destructive and excessive fishing caused the widespread decline of the town's fish stocks. To arrest the decline, the local government has embarked on a coastal management program aimed at rehabilitating degraded habitats and managing fishing capacity. These include the establishment of eight marine protected areas in Balibadon, Mabahin, Tigao, Burgos, Tag-anongan, Poblacion, Uba and Capandan, strict enforcement of laws against destructive fishing, a no-fishing period during certain times of the year to coincide with the spawning season of siganid species, and prohibitions on the use of gear that harvest undersized or juvenile fish.

To ensure broad-based community participation especially in the protection and management of the town's marine protected areas, the local government has organized fisher cooperatives and organizations in Balibadon, Mabahin, Tigao, Burgos, Tag-anongan, Uba and Capandan. The cutting of mangroves and the gathering of corals have been stopped and abandoned fishponds are now reforested.

Several local ordinances are in place to provide the legal basis for these and other measures:



Uba marine protected area, Cortes, Surigao del Sur (A Sia, 2008)

1. Closed season for siganid in March, April, May and June, 3 days before the new moon and 4 days after the new moon (adopted in 1996)
2. Ban on the gathering of siganid fry (adopted in 1996)
3. Ban on the use of fine mesh nets, Lampornas, Hulbot-hulbot and Bondol (1996)
4. Ban on the use of compressor as an aid to fishing (1996)
5. Ban on the gathering of sea cucumber for commercial purposes (2000)
6. Registration of fisherfolk and boats and licensing of fishing gear (2004)
7. Color coding of fishing boats (2004)
8. Administrative fine for minor violations (2006)
9. Delineation of municipal waters (2008)

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Capandan marine protected area – May to September
2. Uba marine protected area – May to September
3. Burgos marine protected area – May to September
4. Ilgao marine protected area – May to September
5. Mabahin marine protected area – May to September
6. Closed season for siganid – March to June

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Kadagatan Festival – July 23-25 every year

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Butuan City, then 6 hours overland to Cortes; Or by plane via Cebu to Surigao City, then 6 hours overland to Cortes



Deputy fish wardens, Cortes, Surigao del Sur (A Sia, 2008)



Mabahin, Cortes, Surigao del Sur (A Sia, 2008)

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Agriculturist Gil Escalante, tel. (0920) 733 7809 or Coastal Resource Management Coordinator Vincent Duenas, tel. (0910) 913 2818. The municipal government may also be contacted at tel. (0920) 605 3969.

Lanuza

History and highlights of CRM experience

Lanuza, which has a total of 9,684 hectares of municipal waters and a 22-kilometer coastline, started coastal resource management in 1995 through the Lanuza Sagip Karagatan Program (LSKP) aimed at stopping illegal fishing, mainly by commercial fishers encroaching on municipal waters and fishers practicing electrofishing, cyanide fishing and blast fishing. The program was funded through the 20% development fund of the local government.

In 1996, the mayor persuaded commercial fishing operators based in Lanuza to encroaching on municipal waters. The operators sold their businesses to fishing interests in nearby Cantilan, who then continued to fish in Lanuza's waters. This prompted the local government to step up its information, education and communication campaign in communities within their jurisdiction as well as neighboring municipalities. This resulted in the organization of the Lanuza Bay Development Alliance (LBDA) composed of Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, Carmen, Lanuza, Cortes and Tandag.

In 1998, the Lanuza Marine Park and Sanctuary was established and placed under the management of the municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council and later turned over to a people's organization based in Sitio Cagmino, Sibahay called Kapunungan ng Lanuzangho'ng Mananagat. Affected fishers were provided alternative livelihood. The enforcement of fishery laws was stepped up resulting in several apprehensions. Some cases are still pending with the Court of Appeals,

*From Cebu – By plane to Butuan City then 6 hours overland to Cortes; Or by plane or overnight ferry to Surigao City, then 6 hours overland to Cortes.

Recommended length of stay – 7 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Home stay at Angos Residence (Php600) – (0928) 501 3102
Cortes is only 30 minutes from Tandag where other lodging options are available, including apartment-type accommodations at Selades Apartelle, tel. (0917) 707 0630.

*Boat rental (8 persons), Php800/day

*Entrance to marine protected areas, Php10/person

*Snorkeling fee and gear rental, Php20/set

*Scuba diving fee and gear rental, Php250



Lanuza Marine Park and Sanctuary, Lanuza, Surigao del Sur



Lanuza, Surigao del Sur

Regional Trial Court and Municipal Circuit of Trial Courts.

Lanuza spearheaded the Lanuza Bay advocacy program called "Bangka't Buhay 2002", which was joined by the seven municipalities of Lanuza Bay, one municipality of Hinatuan Bay, five municipalities of Siargao Triangle, representatives of national government agencies, regional and provincial offices, and the non-governmental organizations Pamana ka sa Pilipinas and Haribon Foundation. These efforts successfully reduced the number of commercial fishing vessels operating in the Bay from 39 units in 1998 to 14 units in 2009. Of the 14 units still operating, 10 had licenses issued by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and 4 were unlicensed.

Lanuza was a national finalist for six consecutive years for the Presidential Award of the Clean and Green Program.

CRM projects and best time to visit

1. 111-hectare Lanuza Marine Park and Sanctuary, Sitio Cagmino, Sibahay - March to November
2. Mangrove forest for firefly and bird watching, March to October

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Magkawas Falls and Green Paradise, a eco-destination featuring a mountain resort with a 10-meter high waterfalls
2. Agsam craft, native products made from fi'om fern hand-woven by women and

children into fashion accessories and sold in local and foreign markets

3. Campamento Cave with intricate limestone formation and rich historical heritage
4. Sunset at Prospero A. Pichay Sr. Boulevard
5. Surfing festival – November

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Butuan City, then 5 hours through the Novento (Red Mountain) route, or 8 hours via Tandag; Or by plane via Cebu to Surigao City, and 4 hours overland to Lanuza

*From Cebu – By plane to Butuan City then 5 hours through the Novento (Red Mountain) route, or 8 hours via Tandag; Or by plane or overnight ferry to Surigao City, then 4 hours overland to Cortes.

*From Davao – 9 hours overland via Tandag

Recommended length of stay – 5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodation

1. Bamboo House, Php1,000 (up to 3 persons)
2. 3E Lodging House, Php750 (up to 2 persons)
3. local government unit's Tourism Homestay Program, from Php200/persons

*Multi-cab/multi-cab/motorcycle rental available (prices are negotiable)

*Boats for hire

Visits can be arranged through Tourism Officer-Designate Hanalee Cubero, tel. (0919) 385 5500; Email lgu_lanuza@hotmail.com.

San Agustin

History and highlights of CRM experience

Under the World Bank-funded Community-Based Resource Management Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the municipal government established marine sanctuaries and initiated a mangrove reforestation project in the town.

CRM projects and time to visit

1. Pongtod fish sanctuary and mangrove reforestation project, Pongtod, Sto. Niño – year-round
2. Gata fish sanctuary and mangrove reforestation project, Barangay Gata – year-round
3. Oteiza fish sanctuary and mangrove reforestation project, Barangay Poblacion – year-round
4. *Bretania* seaweed culture and mangrove reforestation project, Barangay Bretania – year-round

Other points of interest and attractions

1. El Niño Banig – mat weaving
2. Boslon island and other islets off Gata and Bretania
3. Iniyakan Falls
4. Beach resorts
5. Hubo river
6. Kalumonan Festival, August 28

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Butuan City, then overland to San Agustin; Or by plane via Cebu to Surigao City, and travel by land to San Agustin

*From Cebu – By plane to Butuan City then travel by land to San Agustin; Or by plane or overnight ferry to Surigao City, then overland to San Agustin.

*From Davao – 7 hours overland

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Homestay with Mercy Alameda, Municipal Tourism Council chairperson

2. Homestay with Engr. Rustico Campos, MPDC, San Agustin (Php150/person/day)

*Boat rental – Php300/trip

*Car rental – Php150

*Executive meal – Php120/person

Visits can be arranged through the San Agustin Municipal Government, tel. (085) 839 3542 (Mercy Alameda, Municipal Tourism Council or Engr. Rustico Campos, MPDC).

Tandag

History and highlights of CRM experience

Tandag fishers frequent three major fishing grounds encompassing about 200 hectares, namely, Lanuza Bay, Cagwait Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Fishing season is from April to October. The fishing community is relatively small – 572 individual fishers operating 341 motorized boats and 76 non-motorized boats – but they provide for this capital town's growing need for food from the sea. Tuna production from the area currently averages 50-100 kilos per unit effort, and other species between 10 and 50 kilos per unit effort. When in season, anchovy (locally known as *bolinao*) catch can reach as much as 500 kilos per unit effort.

To protect this vital resource as well as to address problems associated with urbanization, the local government has embarked on a coastal resource management program that includes the following components:

1. Shoreline and waste management
2. Legal arrangement and institutional development to support coastal resource management
3. Coastal tourism management
4. Coastal zoning
5. Fishery and habitat management

Local ordinances and other legal issuances are in place to provide for specific measures, such as:

1. Creation of Task Force "Save a River" to plan, integrate and oversee the implementation of applicable ordinances



Tandag, Surigao del Sur (A Sia, 2008)

- along Tandag's rivers and sea (adopted in 2008)
- 2. Declaration of the month of May as "Ocean Awareness Month" (adopted 2008)
- 3. Ban on use of compressor as a fishing aid (2006)
- 4. Establishment of the Mabua marine protected area (2006)
- 5. Preservation of the natural sanctuaries and habitats of Mancagangi Island (2006)
- 6. Establishment of Buenavista marine protected area (2006)
- 7. Ban on catching and selling of Siganid fry (2002)
- 8. Ban on trawl, baling-baling and use of their prohibited fish net (2002)
- 9. Ban on the entrance and anchorage of commercial fishing vessels within Tandag's municipal waters (2002)
- 10. Regulation of municipal fishing (2001)
- 11. Creation of a committee on solid-liquid waste management (2000)
- 12. Prohibition on the entry of *liba-liba* and *hulbot-hulbot* (Danish seine) in Tandag's municipal waters except in cases of distress (1993)
- 13. Prohibition on the cutting of any tree and "gathering of soil, sands tone and boulders from the Linungaw Islands" (1989)

CRM projects and best time to visit

- 1. Buenavista marine protected area – March to September
- 2. Mabua marine protected area – March to September
- 3. Linungaw Twin Island (a protected island and seascape) – January to December

Other attractions and points of interest

- 1. Vicente L. Pimentel, Sr. Boulevard – year-round
- 2. Mancagangi Bat Island and scuba dive site – March to September



Mabua marine protected area guardhouse, Tandag, Surigao del Sur



Tuna catch, Tandag, Surigao del Sur

3. Mabua Beach resort – year-round
4. Buenavista community-managed beach resort – January to December
5. Tamda Festival showcasing Tandag's way of life, dances, rituals, music, and other art forms – June 18
6. Fiesta – September 10
7. Araw ng Tandag showcasing Tandag's role as a center of faith in the CARAGA region during the Spanish colonization of the Philippines – September 1
8. Diwatahan Festival

Getting there

*From Manila – By plane to Butuan City, then 6 hours to Tandag; Or by plane via Cebu to Surigao City, and 7 hours to Tandag

*From Cebu – By plane to Butuan City then 6 hours to Tandag; Or by plane or overnight ferry to Surigao City, then 7 hours overland to Tandag.

*From Davao – 8 hours overland via Tandag

Recommended length of stay – 7 days

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Seasons Park & Apartelle & Convention Center (from Php700), tel. (086) 211 4464
2. Selades Apartelle & Convention Center (from 1,800), tel. (086) 211 3333
3. Shacene by the Sea (from Php450), tel. (086) 211 4320
4. Shacene Pension House and Restaurant & Convention Center (from Php450), tel. (086) 211 3204
5. Muyco's Resort by the Bay, tel. (086) 211 5588
6. Playa Pacifico Resort, tel. (086) 211 4140
7. Tello Lodge, tel. (086) 211 4250
8. Tindalo Hotel, tel. (086) 211 3118
9. Aya Moira Maxin Family Resort (from Php300)
10. Mahayag Beach Hotel (from Php800), tel. (0909) 558 2321

*Multi-cab/ motorcycle rental available (prices are negotiable)

*Boat rental (8 persons), Php1,500

*Snorkeling fee and gear rental, Php300/person

*Scuba diving, Php1,000/dive

*Boat paddling, Php300/day

Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. 086) 211 3033, fax (086) 211 4074. Look for any of the following: Tourism Officer Florenz Abis, Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer Edwin Ajos, or Municipal Coastal Resource Management Coordinator Allan Tello. Website: tandag.gov.ph.

TAWI-TAWI

Bongao

History and highlights of CRM experience

The implementation of the United States Agency for International Development/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Project in 2004 marked the beginning of the institutionalization of coastal resource management in the municipality of Bongao. Initial efforts were focused on formulating the municipal fisheries management plan, which involved a series of orientations and an information, education and communication caravan that helped promote awareness among stakeholders about the need for management. Municipal officials, national officials and community leaders were deeply engaged in the process, participating not only in various forums but also in resource assessments across the town's coastal area, which provided vital information and data for the preparation of Bongao's coastal and fisheries profile and the subsequent planning process.

Learning visits to observe coastal resource management best practices in other areas helped strengthen the local officials' and community leaders' commitment, determination and level of environmental consciousness. Encouraged by the success of other local governments, the municipal

Pababag-Lagasan marine protected area, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi





Bongao Peak, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi



Agal-Agal Festival, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi



Mindanao State University abalone hatchery, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi

government has created a municipal fisheries office. This office is mandated to promote the development, management, protection and conservation of local fisheries and aquatic resources. The municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council and Bantay Dagat has been organized, as well as the "Bantay Sanctuary," a group composed of law enforcers

and community members tasked to protect Bongao's marine protected areas. The Bantay Sanctuary is a member of the Tawi-Tawi Bay Fish Sanctuary Alliance and the municipal coastal law enforcement team.

The municipal coastal law enforcement team was created in 2006 to enforce all coastal and fishery laws, rules and regulations in Bongao, conduct regular land-based and sea-borne preventive, pre-emptive and corrective patrol operations, and enforce fishery registration and licensing in coordination with relevant municipal offices and the barangays. Since it was formed, the team has regularly conducted sea-borne operations in Bongao waters in coordination with the Philippine National Police and Philippine Marines, successfully reducing the use of dynamite and cyanide in the municipality.

The local government unit has also received continuing assistance from the DA-BFAR in the issuance of auxiliary invoices for fishery products for shipment outside Bongao.

Bongao now leads a strong coastal and fisheries management program that includes:

1. 5 marine protected areas;
2. Coastal law enforcement;
3. Mangrove rehabilitation;
4. Information, education and communication;
5. Regular coastal cleanups;
6. Regular inspections of warehouses for contraband sea products;
7. Registration and licensing of fishing boats 3 gross tons and below; and
8. Municipal ordinances providing for the implementation of the above measures and others like the ban on the use of compressor for fishing, ban on the gathering and transport of "mameng" (wrasse), implementation of Bongao's 5-year (2007-11) municipal fisheries management plan, and formation of an inter-local government-private sector partnership for the management of the Pasiagan Fish Sanctuary.

CRM projects and best time to visit

The following marine protected areas can be visited any time but conditions for diving, snorkeling and overall visitor experience are most favorable during the summer time (March to May)

1. Lagasan-Pababag marine protected areas (these are two marine protected areas in two barangays that are regarded as a single management unit and co-managed by the concerned barangays)
2. Pasiagan marine protected area
3. Ungus-Ungus marine protected area
4. Ipil marine protected area

Other attractions and points of interest

1. White sandy beaches
2. Seaweed farms
3. Dense mangrove forests in Subah Manangkay
4. Bud Bongao (Bongao Peak, a natural habitat of wild monkeys)
5. Boloboc Cave (pre-historic settlement, ca. 600 BC), where the biggest giant clam shell now on display in the National Museum was found
6. Dive sites (Tango island, Mountain View, Ungus-Ungus, Nasser's Cavern in Pahut; Shipwreck diving in Tongsinah)
7. Abalone hatchery of Mindanao State University-Tawi-Tawi College of Technology and Oceanography
8. Hatchery in Lato-Lato
9. Agal-Agal Festival during Province Day (September 27)
10. Hariraya Eidil Fitri
11. High-value fishes, dried fish, shells, lobsters, sea mantis
12. Mat weaving

Getting there

The main gateway to Bongao is Zamboanga City, which is directly accessible by sea or air from Manila, Davao and Cebu.

*From Zamboanga City –

Air: Seair operates a daily flight between Zamboanga City and Bongao.

Sea: Alson Shipping Lines travels three times weekly between Zamboanga City and Bongao. In Zamboanga, call (062) 991 5874 / 992 4585; in Manila, (02) 712 0507 / 740 7969

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. Rachel's Place, tel. (068) 268 1248
2. Beachside Inn, tel. (068) 268 1446 / 1435
3. Hotel Juana

*Boat rental, Php2,000/day

Visits can be arranged through Al-Trekee Dayan of the Advocacy for Resource Management and Environmental Governance (ARMEG), tel. (0909) 535 6342; Email: afelixaj@yahoo.com. The local government may also be contacted through Municipal Administrator Mary Ann Abdulmonap, tel. (0918) 392 5129.

Panglima Sugala

History and highlights of CRM experience

In the past, fishery resource management was not a priority program of Panglima Sugala. In 2004, donor-funded projects such as the United States Agency for International Development/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-tFisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project and the academe provided forums for the discussion of coastal issues through orientation sessions, information campaigns and training activities. As a result of participatory coastal resource assessment and planning activities that involved fishers, communities, the local government and the academe, the coastal and fisheries profile of Panglima Sugala was completed and served as input to the formulation of the local coastal and fisheries management plan.

In 2005, 2007 and 2009, the Project sponsored study tours that helped seal the municipal officials' and community leaders'



Buan marine protected area, Panglima Sugala, Tawi-Tawi

commitment to conservation and protection of the fishery resources. The local government organized its municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council and created a municipal fisheries office to provide a service delivery mechanism for the fishery sector and promote the development, management, protection and conservation of local fisheries and aquatic resources. In addition, as part of the overall Tawi-Tawi Bay coastal management strategy, Panglima Sugala organized a law enforcement group called Bantay Sanctuary that would be responsible for guarding and protecting the town's marine protected areas. Bantay Sanctuary is a member of the Tawi-Tawi Bay Fish Sanctuary Alliance and municipal coastal law enforcement team.

The municipal coastal law enforcement team is tasked to enforce all coastal and fishery laws, rules and regulations in the municipality of Panglima Sugala; conduct regular land-based

and sea-borne preventive, pre-emptive and corrective patrol operations; and enforce fishery registration and licensing in coordination with relevant municipal offices and barangays.

In sum, the local government unit's coastal resource management and fisheries management program includes the following components:

1. 5 marine protected areas (Batu-Batu_Kulape marine protected area, Tondon Fish Sanctuary, Buan Fish Sanctuary, Liaburan Fish Sanctuary and Belatan Halo Fish Sanctuary);
2. 1 sedentary invertebrate (abalone and sea cucumber) sanctuary in Tondon;
3. Coastal law enforcement;
4. Mangrove rehabilitation;
5. Information, education and communication;
6. Regular coastal cleanups;
7. Market denial on illegally caught fish;

8. Registration and licensing of fishing vessels 3 gross tons and below;
9. Legislation providing for the above measures and others such as a ban on the use of compressor for fishing; ban on the catching, selling and transport of "mameng" (wrasse); ban on the catching, selling and transport of dolphins and whales; and adoption and implementation of the Panglima Sugala 5-year (2007-20011) municipal fisheries management plan.



Bato-Bato-Kulape marine protected area, Panglima Sugala, Tawi-Tawi

CRM projects and best time to visit

The following marine protected areas can be visited any time but conditions for diving, snorkeling and overall visitor experience are most favorable during the summer time (March to May)

1. Kulape-Bato-Bato marine protected area
2. Tondon marine protected area
3. Liaburan marine protected area
4. Belatan Halo marine protected area
5. Buan marine protected area



Seaweeds area and "pondohan" (houses on stilts), Panglima Sugala, Tawi-Tawi

Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tondon sand bars
2. Baseh Buli white sand beach
3. Dense mangrove forests at Maalum rivers, Karahah and Dungon
4. Regular sightings of dolphins and whales
5. Crocodile watching at Maalum river
6. Egret bird sanctuary at Tondon
7. Fish feeding at Tondon Fish Sanctuary
8. Busay Falls, Salisip Falls and Buhih Patugpah Falls
9. Diving at Bingah Reef of Tondon, and Barak Reef of Buan
10. Mount Thumbhill
11. Hopping visit to seaweeds area and "Pondohan" (houses on stilts)
12. Seafood (Crabs (kalimango), sea mantis, lobsters, shrimps, shells, seahorses, baling and high-value fishes, abalone)
13. Mat weaving, Suling (bamboo flute)
14. Eggs of "Tabon" bird
15. Agricultural and fishery products during market day (every Saturday)



Tondon marine protected area, Panglima Sugala, Tawi-Tawi

16. Endangered species such as Giant clam and mameng (wrasse, or *Cheilinus undulatus*)

Getting there

The main gateway to Panglima Sugala is the Tawi-Tawi capital of Bongao, which is directly accessible by air or sea from

Zamboanga City. Major airlines serve Zamboanga City airport, with flights originating in Manila, Cebu and Davao.

*From Zamboanga City –

Air: Seair operates a daily flight between Zamboanga City and Bongao. From Bongao, there are two regular ferry services to Panglima (one at 9:00am and the second at 1:00pm). Or rent a boat from Bongao to Panglima Sugala and other points within Panglima Sugala.

Sea: Alson Shipping Lines travels three times a week between Zamboanga City and Bongao. In Zamboanga, call (062) 991 5874 / 992 4585; in Manila, (02) 712 0507 / 740 7969

Recommended length of stay – 3-5 days

Visitor services

*Accommodations

1. D’Kabbuns Lodging House, tel. (0929) 443 9397

Other lodging options are available in Bongao:

1. Rachel’s Place, tel. (068) 268 1248

2. Beachside Inn, tel. (068) 268 1446 / 1435

3. Hotel Juana

*Boat rental, Php2,000/day

Visits can be arranged through Municipal Fisheries Officer Saliadal Salih, tel. (0929) 443 9397.

Simunul

History and highlights of CRM experience

As a site of the United States Agency for International Development/Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project, Simunul has a similar history in coastal resource management as Bongao and Panglima Sugala (see above), both of which are also sites of the same Project. Initial efforts focused on promoting awareness among municipal officials and community members of the need for management, participatory resource assessments, and putting together the municipality’s coastal environment profile. Study tours sponsored by the Project in

Tonggusong-Maruwa marine protected area, Simunul, Tawi-Tawi



2005 and 2007 helped to persuade local officials to push forward the process of coastal resource management institutionalization.

The municipal fisheries and aquatic resource management council was organized to empower fisherfolk to participate in coastal and fisheries governance, and Bantay Sanctuary, groups tasked to protect the town's marine protected areas, were formed and became part of the overall effort to enforce coastal and fishery laws in the municipality as well as Tawi-Tawi Bay through membership with the Tawi-Tawi Bay Fish Sanctuary Alliance and municipal coastal law enforcement team.

Formed in 2006, the municipal coastal law enforcement team is tasked to enforce all coastal and fishery laws, rules and regulations in the municipality of Simunul; conduct regular land-based and sea-borne preventive, pre-emptive and corrective patrol operations; and enforce fishery registration and licensing in coordination with relevant municipal offices and barangays.

In 2008, the Simunul local government unit created a municipal agriculture and fisheries office to serve as overall implementor of the municipality's coastal resource management program. The program includes the following components:

1. 3 marine protected areas (Doh Tong marine protected area, Tonggusong and Maruwa fish sanctuary)
2. Coastal law enforcement
3. Shoreline management
4. Information, education and communication
5. Regular coastal cleanups
6. Registration and licensing of fishing vessels 3 GT and below
7. Municipal ordinances to support these initiatives and other measures such as a ban on the use of compressor for fishing and the implementation of Simunul's 5-year (2007-2011) municipal fisheries management plan

CRM projects and best time to visit

The following marine protected areas can be visited any time but conditions for diving,



Doh Tong marine protected area, Simunul, Tawi-Tawi

snorkeling and overall visitor experience are most favorable during the summer time (March to May).

1. Doh Tong marine protected area
2. Tonggusong-Maruwa marine protected area

Other attractions and points of interest

1. White sandy beaches at Tonggusong; Venus beach in Bagid; and Bakong beach in Timundon
2. Regular sightings of sea turtles and dolphins
3. Diving at fish sanctuaries of Tonggusong and Maruwa; and at Sangay Siapu island
4. Mangrove belt naturally grown 20 kilometers from the shoreline off Bakong towards Bagid
5. Small caves filled with fresh water:
 - a. Boheh si Utung
 - b. Boheh si Susan
 - c. Boheh Sallang
 - d. Boheh Mongkay
 - e. Boheh Garey
6. Turtle nesting area in old Bagid
7. Lagoon – area for seaweed farm
8. Sheik Makhдум Mosque, Bohe Indangan (the Philippines' 1st mosque, built in 1601 by Arab missionary; four of the mosque's original posts have been preserved)
9. Tomb of Sheik Karimul Makhдум, Bohe Indangan
10. Seaweeds
11. Fresh and dried seafoods



Sangay Siapu dive site, Simunul, Tawi-Tawi

Getting there

The main gateway to Simunul is the Tawi-Tawi capital of Bongao, which is directly accessible by air or sea from Zamboanga City. Major airlines serve Zamboanga City airport, with flights originating in Manila, Cebu and Davao.

***From Zamboanga City –**

Air: Seair operates a daily flight between Zamboanga City and Bongao. From Bongao, there are two regular ferry services to Panglima (one at 8:00am and the second at 12:00pm). Or rent a boat from Bongao to Simunul (Php1,500).

Sea: Alson Shipping Lines travels 3 times a week between Zamboanga City and Bongao. In Zambonga, call (062) 991 5874 / 992 4585; in Manila, (02) 712 0507 / 740 7969

Recommended length of stay – 2-3 days

Visitor services

***Accommodations**

1. Municipal Guest House, tel. (0908) 574 2666

Other lodging options are available in Bongao:

1. Rachel's Place, tel. (068) 268 1248
2. Beachside Inn, tel. (068) 268 1446 / 1435
3. Hotel Juana

***Boat rental, Php3,000/day**

***Jeep rental, Php1,000/day**

Visits can be arranged through AI-Trekee Dayan of the Advocacy for Resource Management and Environmental Governance (ARMEG), tel. (0909) 535 6342; Email: afelixaj@yahoo.com. The local government unit may also be contacted through Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Officer Abdelnasser Gregana, tel. (0908) 574 2666.

BEST PRACTICES

Note: This list is based only on information provided by the individual local government units listed, which has not been validated either by the League of Municipalities of the Philippines or the USAID/DA-BFAR Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project.

Certification for best practices

DENR certification for achievement of coastal resource management benchmarks

Level 1

Region 1

Pangasinan
Bani, 5

Region 5

Masbate
Masbate City, 67

Level 2

Region 7

Bohol
Inabanga, 89

Level 3

Region 1

La Union
San Fernando, 2

Marine Aquarium Council certification

Region 7

Bohol
Inabanga (ornamental fish), 89
Tubigon (ornamental fish), 98

Coastal database

GIS-enabled

Region 6

Iloilo
Carles, 78

Coastal habitat protection

Community-managed marine area

Region 1

Pangasinan
Bani, 5

Region 3

Zambales
Masinloc, 22

Region 4B

Palawan
El Nido, 38

Fish sanctuary (see marine protected areas/sanctuaries/parks/reserves)

Mangrove management, rehabilitation and protection

ARMM

Tawi-Tawi
Bongao, 173
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La Union
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Dasol, 14

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Aurora
Baler, 17

Bataan

Bagac, 18
Orion, 20

Zambales

Candelaria, 22

Region 4A

Batangas
Calatagan, 25
San Juan, 32

Region 4B

Occidental Mindoro
Puerto Galera, 51
Romblon
Looc, 54

Region 5

Albay

Tiwi, 57

Camarines Norte

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Region 5

Masbate

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Masbate City, 67

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Sorsogon

Sorsogon City, 73

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Antique

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Bien Unido, 85

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Northern Samar

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Southern Leyte

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Maasin City, 144

Padre Burgos, 146

Region 10

Camiguin

Guinsiliban, 149

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Misamis Occidental

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Oroquieta City, 153

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Compostela Valley

Mabini, 155

Davao del Sur

Sta. Cruz, 156

Hagonoy, 157

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Surigao del Sur

Bislig City, 161

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Mangrove management plan

Region 7

Cebu

Pilar, 108

Mangrove nursery

Region 1

Pangasinan

Bolinao, 8

Dasol, 14

Region 3

Bataan

Orion, 29

Region 7

Negros Oriental

Bayawan City, 117

Region 8

Southern Leyte

Bontoc, 142

Maasin City, 144

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Misamis Occidental
Oroquieta City, 153

Region 11

Davao Oriental
Mati, 157

Mangrove forest reserve/natural park

Region 4B

Palawan
El Nido, 38

Region 5

Masbate
Batuan, 65

Region 6

Antique
LIPASECU, 76

***Marine protected areas/sanctuaries/parks/
reserves***

ARMM

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Simunul, 178

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Pangasinan
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Leyte
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Region 11
Compostela Valley
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Region 13
Surigao del Sur
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Cortes, 166
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Marine protected area management plan

Region 3
Aurora
Baler, 17
Region 7
Bohol
Talibon, 96
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Marine protected area network

ARMM
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The FISH Project is an initiative of the Government of the Philippines, implemented in partnership with the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, national government agencies, local government units, and other stakeholders, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, and managed by Tetra Tech EM Inc.

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