

# DIRECTORY of CRM LEARNING DESTINATIONS in the PHILIPPINES

Compiled by

Coastal Resource Management Project  
of the  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
and the  
United States Agency for International Development





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This publication features four “Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Showcase Tours” packaged and developed by the Coastal Resource Management Project and its local partners in the Davao Provinces, Masbate Province, Region 7 and San Vicente, Palawan. It also includes a directory listing of “CRM learning destinations” based on entries submitted by about 80 local government units nationwide. It is designed primarily as a quick guide to provide leads to where specific lessons in CRM may be found.

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# Preface and Acknowledgments

Cross-visits and study tours are cost-effective and popular educational tools for coastal resource management (CRM), but they remain underrated due to the absence of well-packaged and well-planned CRM study tour programs. Moreover, while many local government units (LGUs) across the country have chalked up valuable lessons in CRM, the sharing of experiences has been largely limited among the few municipalities and cities whose CRM successes have been publicized through the mass media.

In 2003, as part of its exit strategy and to facilitate future sharing of lessons in CRM, the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) embarked on a program aimed at “showcasing” municipalities and communities successfully implementing CRM. The showcasing strategy involved the development of “CRM Showcase Tours”, semi-structured learning programs focusing on CRM issues and solutions, primarily in the CRMP areas. Four CRM Showcase Tours were developed in Masbate Province, Southern Mindanao, Palawan, and Region 7. These are described in detail in Part I of this publication.

CRMP also sought to bring out little known but significant success stories that are being written everyday in many places outside its areas of operation. The Project 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 concerned LGUs, about 80 were returned. These constitute Part II of this publication.

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

CRMP salutes and thanks the individuals, LGUs and organizations involved in the development and operation of the CRM Showcase Tours in Davao Provinces, Sarangani, Masbate, Region 7 and Palawan, as well as the LGUs listed in this *Directory*. The compilation of this publication depended much on the information, lessons and experiences they shared with the Project.

Those associated with the Coastal Resource Management Project who contributed to this book include: Alan T. White, Rebecca P. Smith, Rosario Mariño-Farrarons, Jessie O. Floren, Liberty P. Aliño, and Asuncion E. Sia. Copy editing was done by Asuncion E. Sia and design and layout by Leslie S. Tinapay.



# Common Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFARMC	Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
CEP	Coastal Environment Program
CRM	coastal resource management
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CBRMP	Community-Based Resource Management Project
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project
CVRP	Central Visayas Regional Project
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
FRMP	Fisheries Resource Management Project
FSP	Fisheries Sector Program
IEC	information, education, and communication
LGU	local government unit
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PNP	Philippine National Police
WB	World Bank



# Part I:

## Sea to See - CRM Showcase Tours

Cross-visits and study tours have been proven to be effective educational tools that not only increase participants' awareness of CRM issues and solutions but are often the fastest way to convince skeptics of the benefits of resource management. They provide a first-hand learning method and educational opportunity that allows sharing of tangible lessons and exchange of experiences and ideas on CRM, and actual, interactive and “real-time” learning for participants. They also offer an opportunity to “affirm” and sustain the LGU’s success in CRM — affirmative feedback can create a chain of positive reactions among LGU officials and community members that will help sustain specific activities. They have not been fully utilized in the Philippines largely because of the unavailability of study tour packages designed primarily for sharing of lessons and experiences in CRM.

CRMP’s *Sea to See – CRM Showcase Tours* activity is an attempt to address this constraint. Each ‘showcase’ is a set of sound and replicable resource management and local governance models packaged in a study tour where relevant learning regarding CRM can occur quickly and collaboratively.

The showcases were developed collaboratively with key stakeholders, in particular, the LGUs involved who are expected to operate, manage and market their respective study tour products. Because of time limitations – CRMP had barely 10 months to develop the tours as well as build local capacities to operate them – the capacity-building program was conducted as ‘on-the-job’ training activities with ‘live’ tours as outputs. Potential showcase destinations were carefully chosen based on quality of CRM lessons they could offer, visitor appeal, and local commitment to operate and manage the tours.

Through efficient programming of activities, CRMP was able to develop four showcases and seven tour circuits for Masbate, Mindanao, Palawan, and Region 7. In Masbate City, local partners also invested in the establishment and long-term operation and management of a CRM Interpretive Center, which now serves as the staging area for the Masbate CRM Showcase Tour as well as the hub for all information, education, training and outreach activities of the city related to CRM.

This section describes the CRM Showcase Tours and their key messages.



# CRM from an Earth View

by Asuncion E. Sia

Education is already late in its revision, but we can expect that it will in the future be extensively altered. Education might well be defined as knowing the story of the universe, of the planet Earth, of life systems, and of consciousness, all as a single story, and recognizing the human role in the story. The primary purpose of education should be to enable individual humans to fulfill their proper role in this larger pattern of meaning.

*The Universe Story[1]*



For those privileged to experience the Masbate CRM Showcase, the future is now. Against the backdrop of Masbate's dramatic coastline and diverse terrain, one can take a trip back in geologic time to appreciate more clearly that Earth was born of the sea, learn in a highly visual and even tactile way that because of the sea our planet evolved into and remains a truly living planet, examine the history and dynamics of human-sea relations, and gain a broader understanding of CRM and its importance.

No, the sea-story you hear and live as you explore Masbate is not always happy. At times it is solemn, sometimes funny, and on occasion, downright sad. But amidst spectacular vistas and the visible local efforts to enliven coastal communities through ecology-based resource management, it inspires introspection. It offers hope and many useful lessons. And it delivers a strong reminder that sustainable development can only result from the perspective that the Earth's web of life and natural environment are fundamental ingredients in meeting the needs of society.

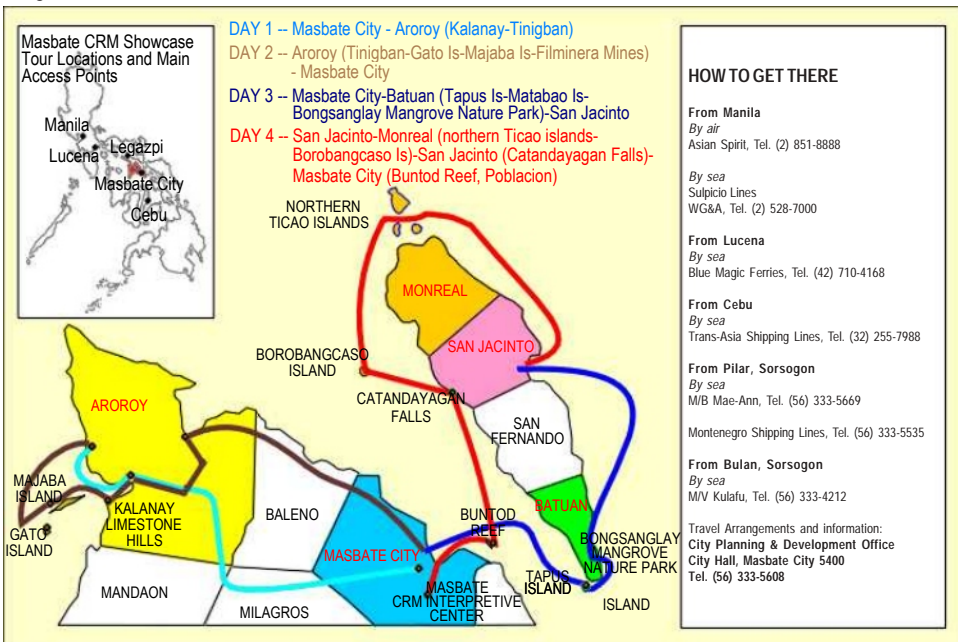
As the story unfolds, it describes nine perspectives that are slowly transforming the way Masbateños regard their place in nature, and their vision of how they should go from there.

## DAY 1 Development must be 'eco-centric'

A brief visit to the Masbate CRM Interpretive Center sets the tone of the 4-day tour. The 'CRM Center' is the hub of the Masbate CRM Showcase operations. Housed in a heritage building (ca 1946) that used to serve as the Municipal Hall are exhibits that paint a vivid picture of Masbate's sea-story.

Here you learn the earth processes that shaped and continue to shape not only the islands, but also life in and around these islands. You see eye-catching images of diverse landforms that make up the provincial terrain, which tell you these islands are in a highly dynamic patch of Earth.

Masbate is in the typhoon belt, and parts of the province rest on top of the Philippine Fault. These and other geophysical features are key referents for the province's planners and development managers – the Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PPFP), which translates provincial development goals, objectives and policies into a spatial plan indicating the manner in which land shall be put to use, is anchored on the





Masbate CRM Interpretive Center, Masbate City (A. Sia)

managing the province’s vital coastal and marine resources. But to truly appreciate the full meaning and context of CRM to Masbateños, you must see and hear their sea-story where it happens.

*Unsustainable resource use is a quality-of-life issue*

environment as the basis of all policy, investment and management decisions and actions.

The underlying message: Masbate is so situated that it is unwise to plan its development outside the ecological context. Planners here have done so for the longest time, and everyone is paying the price.

In a foreword to the Masbate PFPF 1993-2002, former Governor Emilio Espinosa Jr. mused, “Are we on bivouac here? Some bivouac: denuded forests, decimated coral reefs, polluted coastlines... It is futile to make anyone accountable for past misdeeds. Whether by omission or commission, no one is above reproach. It is imperative, however, that everyone take responsibility for the future. Now that the facts are laid and the plans are drawn, there is no excuse.

“Simply put, (the) PFPF tells us two things:

“Start doing things right: put vital infrastructure where there is room and potential for growth; rehabilitate seriously degraded areas...

“Stop doing things wrong: stop overusing the land; degrading the environment; wasting scarce resources.”

Significant successes have been achieved in the implementation of the PFPF across the province’s one component city and 20 municipalities. The CRM Center is a great resource for those who want to learn about these efforts, particularly those that relate to protecting and

The land trip from the City to your next major stop cuts across extensive grasslands, part of nearly 1,900 square km of pastureland in the province. The landscape, characterized by endless rolling hills of honeyed earth colors, is a pretty picture of rustic life – paradoxically, it is also an apt setting to illustrate a serious land use problem that has contributed greatly to coastal degradation and the general deterioration of quality of life in the province.

The timberland area currently used for cattle grazing in the province is almost four times the 518 square km deemed suitable for the purpose. Masbate is said to have had zero forest cover since at least 1989 – trees were first harvested extensively to build galleons during the Spanish regime, and various activities have eaten up whatever remaining forest cover the province might still have today. In recent years, conversion of



Masbate pastureland (A. Sia)



forestland to livestock production – mainly cattle production – accounted for more than 50% of forest destruction and degradation.

A growing number of Masbateños are beginning to realize what that means: More than 400 square km of the provincial land have been severely eroded, affecting soil fertility, and impacting overall food production. Forest-dependent communities have lost resource access and sustainable income support. Because land conversion has largely benefited a small elite of pasture leaseholders, many upland dwellers have been pushed to coastal areas, where land is ‘free’ and the gifts of the sea theirs for the taking.

Coastal residents, most of them dependent on fishing, make up anywhere from 60% to 80% of a typical Masbate town, putting tremendous pressure on coastal and marine resources. Although surrounded by some of the country’s richest fishing grounds, the province is presently producing just enough fish for its increasing population, in contrast to only over a decade ago, when it posted a remarkable surplus of over 50% sufficiency level in fish production. Encroachment by commercial fishers on municipal waters has contributed greatly to overfishing and habitat destruction, making the situation particularly desperate for provincial fisherfolk. Poverty among coastal residents has become a tremendous – and still growing – challenge to Masbate LGUs.

Make no mistake: Masbate’s development planners are proud of their province’s long-held acclaim as the ‘Rodeo Capital of the Philippines’ and one of the country’s major cattle-producing provinces. But they freely admit that provincial pasture areas have expanded too far to the point of unsustainability.

This is why, under the Masbate Provincial Environment Code, the province upholds a DENR order for current holders of pasture leases on forestland not suitable for grazing to “phase-in reforestation activities” until the expiration of their lease agreement or permit, or risk losing their leases permanently. Cancelled and expired leases that have not been renewed and have no new applicant will be reverted to forest tree production.

Since 1994, the Province has been taking measures to improve the living conditions of fishing communities through the enforcement of fishery laws,



*Kalanay Limestone Hills, Aroroy (A. Sia)*

habitat rehabilitation and alternative livelihood development.

But they know the long-term solution requires more than these topical remedies. Beyond socioeconomic concerns, they must look for answers from a broad perspective that encompasses all the earth sciences, psychosocial knowledge and humanities.

### *There is much to learn from Earth's history*

Kalanay, a remote village in the town of Aroroy more than two hours overland from Masbate City, is a wonderful place to learn about how our planet works. At Kalanay, you are treated to the amazing sight of the Kalanay Limestone Hills – hundreds of various-shaped land formations characterized by a “karst” terrain underlain by porous limestone formed about two million years ago.



On the northeast tip of this geologically complex area, limestone cliffs rise almost perpendicularly from the waterline, painting an enchanting panorama for those traveling by sea. You can almost see in your mind the earth processes that created such natural wonder – limestone forming deep under the sea through the accumulation of the calcium-bearing remains of various marine species, then slowly rising out of the sea through geologic time.

There is no better place to contemplate nature's power – or its fragility.

You see on the face of each cliff cuts and notches that indicate weathering due to wave action. You learn that there are no surface streams in the area. Instead there are numerous “sinkholes” – holes formed in the limestone by the action of water, serving to conduct water to underground passages.

You realize that the process never ends – new limestone is continuously formed under the sea, while water constantly dissolves the limestone developed through the same process that happened millions of years ago.

And you understand why the provincial government has put Kalanay under the ‘protection land’

category with limited or no sustainable use. This is not only to conserve the area's unique physical features, but also to reduce possible loss of life and property damage from hazards that can be expected to occur naturally in the area. Sinkhole formation, common in this limestone region, is especially hazardous – when the roof of a cavern formed by solution collapses to create a sinkhole, the ground can swallow up an entire building and everyone and everything in it! It is a natural process that has been happening for ages, and will continue to happen for ages more. Building infrastructure in the area can only hasten – not stop – it.

For the same reason, nobody who understands the consequences will want to build a house on one of Kalanay's wave-cut cliffs next to the ocean, never mind the fantastic view.

### *Work with nature (not against it)*

Less than half an hour away by boat from Kalanay, you marvel at yet another of nature's handiworks: Tinigban beach, 3-kms long, at least 80 meters wide even during the highest high tide, with powdery white sand. Coming

*Tinigban Beach, Aroroy (A. Sia)*





*Left: Tinigban Beach, Aroroy  
Right: CRM Field Office, Tinigban, Aroroy  
(A. Sia)*

from Kalanay, you will deduce quickly that the sand is powder-fine because it is mostly limestone made from the mechanical weathering of the area’s largely limestone landforms.

For a place so naturally blessed, Tinigban is a rarity; the beach remains open, with no structure of any kind in sight. No doubt its remoteness has saved it from haphazard development — the locals know better than to build their homes close to the shore; their *nipa* huts will not withstand the strong waves and winds that frequent this place during the typhoon season.

The municipal government of Aroroy is keen on developing Tinigban for tourism, but it is equally determined to protect it from any high-impact activities that could mar its natural beauty. To underscore its intent, it established a CRM Field Office in the area, and turned the 10-minute trail to the office from the beach into an occasion to explain its stricter-than-standard shoreline setback regulations. Starting from the highest high tide level, signs mark the trail, indicating what types of activities are allowed within each “zone.”

Tinigban has three of four zones designated by the LGU – Zone 2 or *Recreation Zone* extends up to 30 meters landward from the highest high tide mark, where only outdoor recreation and no infrastructure is allowed. Zone 3 or *Limited Use Zone* starts from the end of Zone 2 up to 100 meters landward, where only temporary structures are allowed. Zone 4 or *Multi-use Zone* covers all areas landward (except those designated for strict protection) from the end of Zone 3; permanent structures are allowed in Zone 4.

Locating facilities away from the shoreline frees up prime space for more suitable and environment-friendly uses, prevents pollution of nearshore waters, and reduces the chance of storm and wave damage and the ultimate loss of the beach.

Tinigban does not have a Zone 1 or *Protection Zone*, which refers to those portions of land and water identified by the local government for strict protection. But you are promised a visit to Majaba Island, a part of which is a locally legislated marine sanctuary, and falls under the LGU’s definition of Zone 1.

Meanwhile, there’s time to soak in Tinigban’s pure air and sea, or bask in its glorious sunset.

## DAY 2

*We can't expect to reduce the dangers from most hazards to zero, but the risks can be greatly reduced [2]*

At the crack of dawn, you prepare for your trip to Majaba Island. But first, your boat takes you to Gato Island, a quaint limestone formation with numerous sea notches that serve as sea snake habitats – and hundreds of birds flying around and roosting on it. As you concentrate on the breathtaking sight, your boat’s engine is slowly drowned out by the quieter sounds of waves crashing against rocks, of birds singing in flight, wings flapping. The thought that there is determined – and fairly





*Majaba Island, Aroroy. (Inset) Gato Island, Aroroy (A. Sia)*

successful — local effort to protect such a magical place is gratifying.

The development-conservation equation is not always straightforward, however. On the way back to Masbate City, you note some structures along the Kalanay shoreline — these are what remain of a failed aquaculture venture of a company called Crown B.

The company has transferred its operations upland, easing pressure off the coastal area. It has also set up a modern prawn hatchery to reduce its dependence on wild caught fry. To address waste disposal concerns, the company has installed a facility to treat wastewater before it is discharged to the sea.

The LGU regularly monitors Crown B's operations for compliance with environmental standards, aware that any improper expansion or new economic activity can have such huge impact on the environmentally sensitive Kalanay area as to negate past and current protection efforts.

At your next stop, you witness on a grand scale how human activities, backed by modern technology,

can change the face of the earth — literally. Open-pit mining operations by Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation between 1980 and 1994 created valleys where mountains used to be, and mountains on what were once plains and valleys. The environmentalist in you may scream in protest, but the pragmatist understands there is no easy solution to the mining dilemma.

Modern civilization needs mineral resources; minerals are the foundation on which modern civilization is built. But extracting these resources exacts a heavy toll on the environment — mining is certainly one of the most environmentally damaging human activities of all time.[2]

If there is a way to extract gold without the environmental damage, Aroroy obviously wants it. The town is gold-rich, thanks to its location near the Philippine Fault (it is believed that movements along the fault and its numerous subsidiaries contributed to the development of gold veins in the area). But it is still only a third-class municipality, despite large-scale



mining by the Americans before WWII, and Atlas's 14-year operation.

Since 1994, mining activities have been mainly small-scale, with poor waste disposal facilities. Local officials say they are closely monitoring these activities, fearing contamination of rivers and the sea from mine tailings. So far, water tests have not shown any major contamination, but the LGU wants more assurance that no accident in the mine site will turn into tragedy.

As a new company, Filminera Mines, prepares to open the gold mines again, there are high hopes for a new boost to the local economy. To the local government, Filminera also offers hope for a painless solution to the small miners' waste disposal problem. The company has pronounced it will exercise environmental responsibility. The local government hopes that while doing so, Filminera will provide jobs for the small miners and take them off their risky occupation.

In the meantime, local officials have their work cut out, monitoring the small miners, and knocking on doors 'upstairs' for much needed assistance to reduce mining's environmental hazards.



*Top: Sunset at Kalanay Hills, Aroroy;*

*Above: Old mine site, Filminera Mines, Aroroy (A. Sia)*

*DAY 3  
Every  
species has  
a specific  
role to  
play in  
nature[2]*

After a restful night in Masbate City, you head for Ticao Island, 45 minutes away by motorboat.

Ticao lies on top of the Philippine Fault. Signs of this are evident all over the place. Vertical cliffs, imposing as Kalanay's, line the island's coast. These are "fault trace scarps," formed by the faulting or fracturing of the earth's crust. Below is an ocean trench, plunging more than 1,000 meters in its deepest part.

Your boat takes you around Matabao Island, where a landslide caused by a recent earthquake

(August 2003) is still visible, then around the odd-shaped Tapus Island (also known as Tatus or Minalayo). Tapus has a number of openings of various sizes that lead to an underwater cave, where sea snakes and bats reign.

South of Matabao is Black Rock Pass, where currents can reach a velocity of 5 knots. The most skilled boatmen know better than to sail these waters during bad



weather, and local people have endless tales about numerous encounters with “waves as high as a church”.

Thankfully, around Matabao, coral reefs are still generally intact, providing a natural ‘sea wall’ that protects the island from the elements. Here you cannot doubt that corals, mangroves and seagrass – indeed, the entire sea ecosystem — are vital support systems for life on land. The place shows clearly why the PFPF classifies Masbate’s

coastal zone as an “environmentally constrained area,” and seeks to diminish soil erosion by increasing the provincial “mangrove belt” to 100 meters.

You look forward to setting foot on Bongsanglay, where Bicol’s only remaining primary mangrove forest is located.

### *The buck stops everywhere with everyone [3]*

As you enter the inner forest of the Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park, you realize — this is how all mangrove forests should be. Large-bole trees with roots so dense you cannot tell where one tree ends and another begins; trees so tall, you can walk under their prop roots without having to bend your back or even bow your head.

If the sight of the old trees does not leave you awestruck, the richness of the forest will. At least 23 of the 47 “true” mangrove species known to occur in the Philippines occur naturally in the 168-hectare natural park. The forest holds the rare distinction of having all



Above, left: Tapus Island a.k.a. Minalayo Island or Tatus Island, Batuan (J. Berdach); Others: Inside Tapus Island (A. Sia)

three species of the family Sonneratiaceae – *S. alba*, *S. caseolaris*, and *S. ovata*, said to be the rarest.

The natural park has a trail designed to get you acquainted with many of the forest’s mangrove species, and the ecosystem that supports them. The trek’s highlight is lunch by a century-old *piapi* (*Avicennia lanata*), said to be the biggest mangrove tree in all of Bicol. Here you will meet the people who have made it their life’s work to protect the forest.

Declared a mangrove reserve in 1981 by presidential proclamation, Bongsanglay is administered by the DENR-Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer of San Jacinto, Masbate. For many years, protection of the forest fell on the shoulders of the few forest wardens assigned in the area. Local residents say the wardens did their best, but there were too few of them, “they could only really guard small parts of the forest at a time”.

The local folk could only watch helplessly as a boat laden with logs would leave Bongsanglay almost daily. “We didn’t think we could stop them, or that we ought to,” they relate. At one point, they even suspected



the forest wardens of allowing the cutting.

Today, thanks to a concerted effort by the local government, DENR, and the World Bank-funded Community-Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP), they have begun to feel at ease with their role as resident custodians of the forest, serving as extra eyes and ears of the forest wardens, rehabilitating denuded patches in the forest, and even taking an active role in enforcing the law.

“It is also up to us,” they say.

### *Beyond knowledge, we need love of the sea*

Bongsanglay’s story — about people who profess to know the value of mangroves, and yet must be prodded and taught to care for these vital resources — is both inspiring and vexing. It reminds you of another story you heard in Tinigban, of the Aroroy LGU’s initial struggle to stop the destructive fishing practices of people who knew quite well they were doing something illegal and wrong.

You ask why.

San Jacinto, the second oldest town in Masbate, is just the right setting to delve into the dynamics of human-sea relations, to look back in time for insights on how human behavior can be shaped by history and circumstance.

A past fraught with attacks from Muslim pirates, and countless encounters with natural forces such as typhoons and rough seas, have not instilled in the people of San Jacinto a love for the sea. To the people here,



home is land, and the sea, even as it is a source of food, can be a threat to home and family.

Consequently, the people do not necessarily value the sea, or want to care for it. Over many

years, they took what they could out of the sea in the fastest way they knew how, using destructive fishing methods, intent only on getting home safely.

There is hope for change, as the local government spearheads a campaign to promote coastal resource management, and encourage the people to view the sea in a new light: The sea is not the enemy — it is an integral part of the place they call home. But more than a change of perspective, they want people to have a change of heart — to be able to see the sea more clearly, as well as to learn to love it. Without this new ethic, they say, people will

continue to try to ‘conquer’ the sea, to abuse and overexploit it.

But let them tell their story, in the way only San Jacintohanons can — teasing and entertaining, yet thought-provoking.

### *DAY 4 The LGU must take a lead role in CRM*

As the tour winds down, the northern islands of Ticao provide a captivating setting to mull over the lesson of the past three days: Everything is connected to and intermingled with everything else.[2]



*Top: Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park, Batuan; Above: Spanish cannon, San Jacinto (A. Sia)*



On a clear day, the scenery is delightful: fishers and paddleboats, a rainbow of colors on calm waters. Towering above them are cliffs and other landforms of various shapes and sizes, linking sea and sky, painting a vivid picture of the interconnectedness of everything on earth – past, present and future.

A brief glimpse of majestic Catandayagan Falls, dropping directly to the sea from a 60-foot vertical limestone cliff, underscores that land and sea — and people — are integral parts of each other, a constant reminder that the only way to sustainable development is to protect and sustain nature.

How people could lose their way in a place like this, it is difficult to imagine. But it is easy to understand why the local government must take the lead.

At the Buntod Reef Marine Sanctuary, local officials from Masbate City relate what it took for them to get ahead in their fight against the rapid destruction of the city's coastal resources.

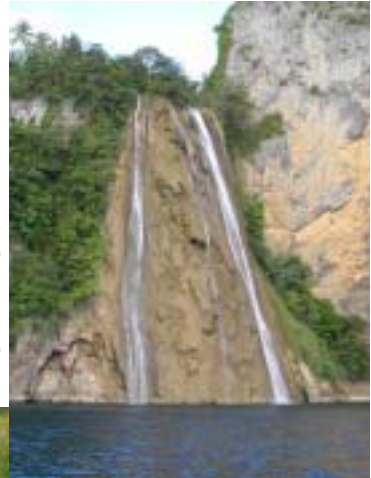
City development planners saw Buntod's ecological importance, not only as a habitat of various marine species, but also as a barrier island protecting the mainland from wave attack, storm surge, tidal range, and sediment transport. They worried as it appeared to be vanishing right before their eyes – years of destructive fishing had decimated the once extensive coral reef. They knew that Buntod must be protected, because its disintegration could significantly accelerate the deterioration of Masbate's coastline.

The Buntod Reef Marine Sanctuary, which covers more than 60 hectares, was initiated, and is managed, by the LGU. The sanctuary's early days were stormy — fishers, anxious about losing their fishing ground,

loudly protested. Today, among fishing communities in the city, awareness of coastal management issues and solutions has translated into active involvement in coastal management and protection efforts. Fish are abundant once more in Masbate Bay, thanks to the city government's relentless campaign against illegal fishing. Buntod Reef, guarded round-the-clock by fish wardens belonging to the *Bantay Dagat*, is thriving under protection.

Those who are involved in the implementation of the Masbate PFP have no doubt they are on the right track, but it will take many more stories like this to convince others that the plan's premise is truly sound. They vow to continue the work, and by the constant retelling of their story, they hope to make

*Right:*  
*Catandayagan Falls, San Jacinto (J. Berdach);*  
*Below:*  
*Northern Ticao (A. Sia)*





Buntod Reef Marine Sanctuary (A. Sia)

Masbate’s transformation to an earth-caring society complete.

The Masbate sea-story continues. Come back soon for the next chapter.



/1/Brian Swimme and Thomas Berry. *The Universe Story: From the Primordial Flaring Forth to the Ecozoic Era* (San Francisco: Harper San Francisco, 1992). In Howard Clinebell in *Ecotherapy: Healing Ourselves, Healing the Earth* (New York: The Hayworth Press, 1996).

/2/G. Tyler Miller Jr. *Living in the Environment*. 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1992).

/3/Howard Clinebell. *Ecotherapy: Healing Ourselves, Healing the Earth* (New York: The Hayworth Press, 1996).

- CRM BEST PRACTICES IN MASBATE**
- ✓ Provincial Physical Framework Plan anchored on the environment
  - ✓ Provincial Environment Code adoption and implementation
  - ✓ Sustained provincial technical assistance in CRM to municipal/city LGUs
  - ✓ Participatory coastal resource assessment
  - ✓ Annual CRM programming and budgeting
  - ✓ Coastal zoning
  - ✓ Coastal law enforcement
  - ✓ Municipal water delineation
  - ✓ Adoption and implementation of multi-year CRM plan
  - ✓ Establishment and enforcement of marine protected areas
  - ✓ Mangrove rehabilitation
  - ✓ Information, education and communication activities, including establishment and maintenance of CRM Interpretive Center
  - ✓ Coastal environment-friendly enterprise development
  - ✓ Functional municipal and barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils
  - ✓ Legislation in support of CRM
  - ✓ Multi-institutional collaboration for CRM
  - ✓ Registration of municipal fishers
  - ✓ LGU staff trained in and assigned to CRM
  - ✓ Review of shoreline and coastal land use
  - ✓ Monitoring and evaluation for CRM



# Davao's Diverse Menu of Best Practices

by Asuncion E. Sia

When you've done the Mindanao CRM Showcase Tour, you would have seen the CRM planning process run its full cycle, and heard some pretty amazing stories besides.

The tour takes you to five Davao Gulf towns and cities, where you will see different applications of CRM as practiced by diverse groups from both government and non-government sectors – all with that distinct Mindanao flavor.

Many LGUs bordering Davao Gulf are veterans of CRM, with at least three years of experience behind them. The showcase tour features but a few, in three fun-filled days along a scenic route that spans much of the Davao Gulf coastline.

The tour covers the region called "Davao Provinces": Davao City; Digos City, Davao del Sur; Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur; Mati, Davao Oriental; and the Island Garden City of Samal, Davao del Norte.

As an added treat, you can travel on to Sarangani and General Santos City (page 21), where the presence of the influential tuna industry gives the resource management picture an extra dimension not seen in many places in the Philippines.

If the tour has a surprise, however, it is in its wealth of CRM best practices. Some are borrowed, others are homegrown, but all have proven effective and replicable across the diverse milieu that characterizes the region.

## DAY 1

### *On the right track*

You begin your tour on a high note with a visit to the provincial capitol of Davao del Sur in Digos City. Davao del Sur is a pacesetter in coastal management in the region. It has adopted what is generally considered as the first provincial CRM plan in the Philippines, and is looked up to by many as a model for inter-agency partnership and collaboration.

The province has gone through the full cycle of the CRM process adapted for Philippine LGUs, from resource assessment and planning, through implementation, monitoring and evaluation, to information, education and communication. (Figure 1)



Key to its success is the Provincial CRM Council, an inter-agency coordinating structure designed to forge greater partnership and collaboration among the various sectors and agencies involved in CRM. The Council was responsible for formulating the Davao del Sur Provincial CRM Plan, and ensuring that it represents the broad range of issues affecting coastal resource use.

What will stand out are the dedication of those involved in pushing CRM forward, and their passion for the CRM cause. They are visibly proud that Davao del Sur has one of the first two CRM-certified municipalities in the Philippines, the municipality of Hagonoy, where the LGU has successfully turned a conflict between the community and a banana plantation into a cooperative effort at rehabilitating the area's mangroves. (Three more Davao del Sur LGUs have since been certified for CRM.)

Hagonoy used to have at least a few hundred hectares of mangroves – all but three hectares have been converted to fishpond or cut for housing and fuel. Residents tried unsuccessfully for years to rehabilitate the mangrove area. They said pollution from chemicals used in a nearby banana plantation operated by the Malalag Ventures Plantation, Inc. (MVPI) was the


culprit. To resolve the issue, the LGU facilitated a dialogue that subsequently resulted in a partnership between the community and MVPI. This partnership is responsible for the on-going rehabilitation of nearly 45 hectares of the town's mangroves. The MVPI Mangrove Planters Cooperative is the first recipient in Davao del Sur (and only the second in Mindanao) of a Community-Based Forest Management Agreement for mangroves from DENR.

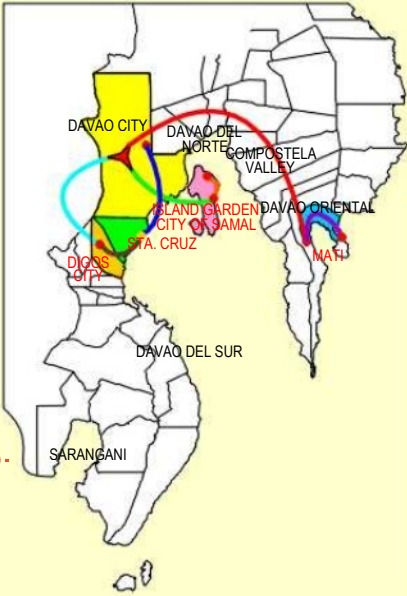
Hagonoy is not on your itinerary, but you get to see firsthand another of Davao del Sur's CRM jewels – the headquarters of the Provincial Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force (PANIF-TF) in Bgy. Bato in Sta. Cruz town.

The site is a spit of sandbar that used to be a one-hectare island – years of sand quarrying and other destructive activities shrank it to its present size. To get there, you must cross a 545-meter footbridge that connects the island to the mainland.

For so small a place, the PANIF-TF headquarters is packed full of lessons in resource use issues and management. It is the nerve center of the province's law enforcement initiatives against illegal fishing. Here you will meet the men and women who have committed themselves to safeguarding Davao del

**Mindanao CRM Showcase Tour Location and Main Access Points**





**HOW TO GET THERE**

**From Manila**  
By air  
Philippine Airlines, Tel. (2) 855-8888  
Cebu Pacific, Tel. (2) 636-4938

By sea  
WG&A SuperFerry, Tel. (2) 528-7171

**From Cebu**  
By air  
Air Philippines, Tel. (32) 340-2486 local 2204  
Cebu Pacific, Tel. (32) 255-4040

By sea  
WG&A SuperFerry, Tel. (32) 232-0421 to 26

Travel Arrangements and information:  
Davao City Tourism Operations Office  
Tel. (82) 222-1956 to 57

- DAY 1 – Digos City (Provincial Capitol) - Brgy. Bato, Sta. Cruz (PANIF-TF Headquarters) - Davao City (Malag's Watershed-Philippine Eagle Foundation-Malagos Garden)
- DAY 2 – Brgys. Dawan and Mamali, Mati (BBBCRM Project) - Brgy. Dahican, Mati (DENR-CEP Training Center)
- DAY 3 – Peñaplata, IGACOS (Aundanao Fish Sanctuary) - Babak, IGACOS (DENR Mangrovetum Project)



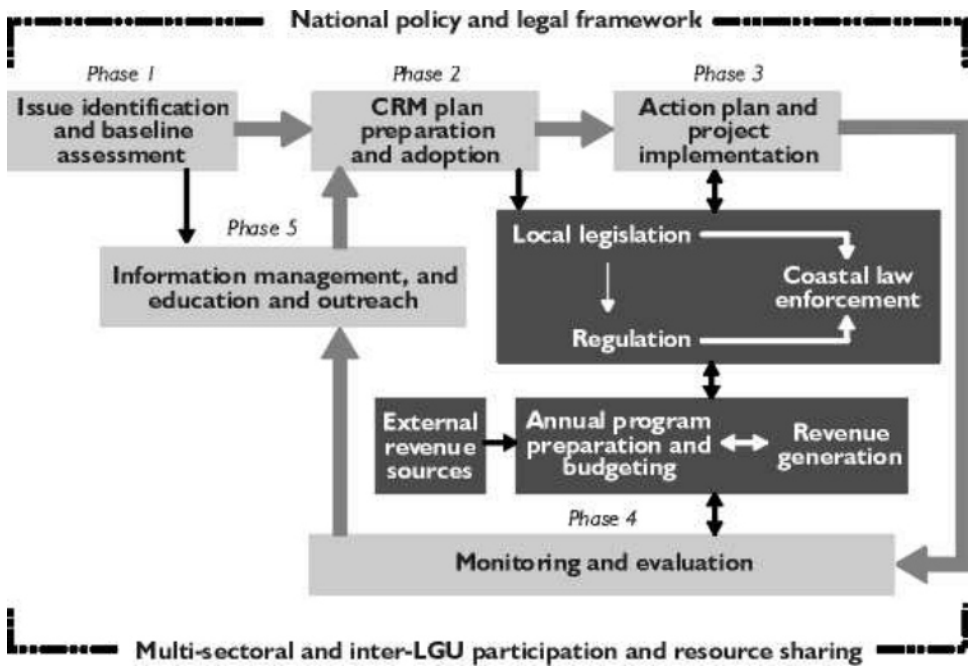


Figure 1. CRM planning process adapted for Philippine LGUs [1]

Sur’s coastal resources. From them you will hear stories about ordinary folks taking extraordinary actions for the common good.

On the site you will also find projects aimed at protecting and rehabilitating the area’s coastal habitats, including mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs. Different agencies and organizations are involved in maintaining these projects, giving substance to the province’s multi-sectoral, multi-agency approach to CRM.

Before you leave, stop for a moment to enjoy the panoramic view of majestic Mt. Apo. From this vantage point, it is easy to imagine how activities way up the mountain can ultimately impact coastal habitats. You are headed upland next to see for yourself what is being done to prevent that.

### *View from the top*

The drive up the road to the foot of Mt Apo takes you to the entrance of the 235-hectare Malagos watershed, where reforestation efforts are underway. In 1994, forest cover in the Davao Provinces was estimated at only

about 19% of what it used to be. The loss of forest cover has been a result of years of logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. It threatens the region’s water supply, causes siltation of its river systems, and ultimately affects the Davao Gulf ecosystem.

It has also driven to near extinction Davao City’s most famous avian resident – the Philippine Eagle. Yes, you will get the chance to meet Pag-asa and his kin – the Philippine Eagle Center (PEC) is only a short walk away from the watershed entrance, and it is your next stop.

The eagles are confined in separate cages within the sprawling PEC. The cages are huge, the birds obviously well taken care of, and one knows keeping them captive is the only hope for saving them from extinction. Still, the thought that these magnificent animals are unable to roam their forest territories freely is sobering, one more reminder that something is terribly wrong with our environment.

The Philippine Eagle, as well as its less famous cousins, the sea hawks and sea eagles, play a very important role in the ecosystem. They are called ‘top





*Provincial Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force (PANIF-TF) Headquarters, Bgy Bato, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur.  
(Inset) Philippine Eagle Center, Davao City (A. Sia)*

bio-indicators,’ because they prey on smaller, weaker and aberrant animals, thereby keeping the ecosystem healthy. Their loss can have irreversible impacts on ecological balance, ultimately affecting all species, whether on land or in the sea.

The PEC is operated by the Philippine Eagle Foundation, a group dedicated to saving the eagles not only through captive breeding and similar work, but also through the rehabilitation of their habitats. Its success is testimony not only to the dedication of its staff, but also to the contributions of various organizations and individuals who have been touched by the Philippine Eagle’s plight. It is comforting in that it shows that environmental programs do work if people support them – if the support does not come too late.

## DAY 2

### *A family effort*

In Mati, Davao Oriental, you hear a heartwarming story of an inter-faith, multi-cultural effort to save the environment.

Mati is a three-hour scenic drive away from Davao City, along a mostly coastal highway overlooking picturesque Pujada Bay. The trip will take you to Balite Bay, a 725-hectare ‘pouch’ within Pujada Bay, where you will meet the people of Bgys. Dawan and Mamali.

Balite Bay used to be regarded as the food basket of Davao Oriental, because of the abundance of fish and other seafood there. Over the years, the bay’s productivity has been severely affected by population pressure and land-based activities such as deforestation and silica mining, which have caused heavy siltation.

Siltation has become so severe that since the 1990s, Balite Bay has been plagued by the red tide. The now regular outbreaks of the red tide – so-called because the proliferation of the red diatom *Pyrodinium* gives the water a reddish or pinkish color – has affected the villagers’ already meager income. Illegal fishing using dynamite, poison, electric current and other destructive methods has further marginalized Balite Bay fishers, reducing their fish catch to 1-2 kg a day.

In the early 1990s, some fishers organized themselves and lobbied to get the LGU to stop illegal fishing, including commercial fishing, in Balite Bay.



They faced stiff resistance from illegal fishers, who made up more than half of the community.

In 1995, the *Parokya ni Birhen de Guia* was established, and the Interfaith Movement for Peace Empowerment and Development Inc. (IMPEDE), a church-based NGO, became a parish partner. IMPEDE's work involves mainly organizing and strengthening the people's organizations, while building alliances and networks among government agencies, academe and private groups. They call this the *bibinka* approach, because "it fires up people both at the top and bottom." Using this approach, the group succeeded in uniting the community, and expanding its support structure through a multi-agency, multi-sectoral organization called the Balite Bay Biodiversity Conservation and Coastal Resource Management (BBBCRM) Council.

The story is inspiring, and the landscape is charming. But what lingers in your mind is the uplifting sight of people of different political persuasions, religions and cultures working as one community, united by a common cause.

### *Saving our sea species*

The BBBCRM is part of a bigger effort to save the Pujada Bay Protected Seascape, which covers more than 21,000 hectares and seven other barangays in



*From top: View deck, DENR-CEP Training Center (H. Cafugauan); approach to DENR-CEP Training Center (A Sia); 'sleeping dinosaur', Pujada Bay (A Sia), all in Mati, Davao Oriental*

addition to Dawan and Mamali. DENR spearheads the protection effort from its CEP Marine Center in Bgy. Guangguang, less than an hour away overland from Balite Bay.

A primary function of the Center is to rehabilitate the area's once extensive mangroves – it currently maintains about 300 hectares of residual mangrove forest and plantation. In addition, it operates a marine turtle rehabilitation center, where sea turtles surrendered by fishers or seized by authorities from their captors are treated for injuries and nursed back to health before they are released in the wild.

As in Balite Bay, the effort is largely community-based, and involves the participation of fishers and their families in CRM planning and implementation. DENR's education program, however, targets a larger audience – the general public – hoping to engage them in conservation. To this end, DENR plans to set up in the area a marine museum for scientific and educational purposes. The museum will feature specimens of the different marine species found in Pujada Bay – sea turtles, dugong, dolphins, and whale shark, as well as various shells, starfish and other marine organisms.

Also on the drawing board is a mangrove trail that will allow visitors to explore the area's mangrove forest and plantation while learning about mangroves and their role in the coastal ecosystem.



The trail may not be ready when you visit, but take heart – your next stop is the Island Garden City of Samal (IGACOS), where you will explore a mangrovetum, a field laboratory focused on the study and conservation of mangroves.

### DAY 3

#### *Protecting their rights*

The project is located in Bgy. San Isidro in IGACOS's Babak District. IGACOS is only 10 minutes from Davao City by ferryboat; the mangrovetum is at least another 45 minutes overland from the Babak pier.

When the project started, there were only 11 true mangrove species and 20 mangrove associates in the area. Today, the count is up to 27 true mangroves and 23 mangrove associates – and increasing. The DENR technicians maintaining the mangrovetum are determined to propagate all of the 47 true mangrove species known to occur in the Philippines. There are five people's organizations under the Coastal Environment Conservationists of Samal, Inc. (CECSI) who are helping them, providing the extra manpower needed to ensure that they achieve their goal.



*Canibad Beach, Aundanao, Peñaplata, Island Garden City of Samal (A Sia)*

CECSI members have more than the conservation of mangroves as motivation – they are also motivated by their concern that the increasing pressure to develop their island's coastline into capital-intensive beach resorts will result in their dislocation from their homes and traditional fishing grounds. By their active involvement in the protection of the mangrovetum, they are laying claim on their right to participate in the use and development of their island's resources, and thus have a hand in the determination of their future.

#### *The power of one*

From Bgy. San Isidro, it's another hour away to Bgy. Aundanao, where you meet up with a local hero, Leonardo "Maestro" Papacoy.

Maestro has been the key figure in the remarkable social transformation that has saved the future for his largely fishing village.

Some ten years ago, Aundanao was like many other coastal communities in the Philippines – the largely fishing population was caught in a seemingly endless cycle of poverty, habitat destruction and



dwindling catch. He was a teacher, not a fisher, but Maestro understood that the only way out would be to stop the habitat destruction.

Knowing that his neighbors respected him and valued his opinion, he started a campaign to designate a 5-hectare portion of Aundanao's coastal waters off-limits to fishing. In 1994, the barangay council adopted a resolution declaring the area a fish sanctuary, and in 1998, the resolution was affirmed through an ordinance passed by the municipal council.

Today, Aundanao fishers take pride in the fish sanctuary that has earned for them accolades from

outside, and brought in assistance from various government agencies. They have taken on the responsibility for protecting their sanctuary, and Maestro, now retired, remains their inspirational leader.

Maybe it's the stories. Or maybe it's the place – the beach, the clear water, the quiet charm. You realize things could not have changed much in the three days you have been here – coastal management problems remain, the issues as difficult as ever. But there's something about this trip that says: all is well, after all.

Or could be.

## The Sarangani Option

If you can spare two extra days, hie off to Sarangani and General Santos City (GSC), about 2 hours (150 km) overland from Davao City, and find out how the different sectors are managing not only local coastal resources but also what is essentially an international fishery resource – tuna.

This leg has two main destinations – the Tuka Marine Park in the municipality of Kiamba facing Celebes Sea, and the GSC Fish Port Complex.

The Tuka Marine Park is the focus of the Kiamba LGU's protection efforts. The place appears fairly isolated, distinguished by two rock outcroppings that gave it its name ('tuka' means point), and divide the otherwise continuous stretch of white sand beach into three areas called Tuka 1, Tuka 2 and Tuka 3. Its most distinguishing feature is an extensive fringing reef, parts of which are exposed during low tide.

On closer inspection, Tuka is not really all that isolated. Gleaners frequent the area during low tide, leaving their footprints – crushed corals and coral rubble – all over the shallow reef area. But we are assured the coral cover in the deeper portions of the reef is excellent and diverse. Indeed, even in the shallow area, where coral damage is most extensive, the diversity of the reef ecosystem is evident – patches of live coral of various



*Top: Gen. Santos City Fishport; above: Kiamba, Sarangani (A Sia)*



species are encouraging signs that the reef can still be saved.

The Kiamba LGU, with provincial assistance, is determined to limit human access to the area to protect the remaining coral reef, and allow damaged corals to recover. It has designated a significant portion of Tuka a strict protection zone, and formulated a management plan to address key environmental and socioeconomic concerns.

Your next destination, the GSC Fish Port, the country's second largest fish port in terms of landings, has become one of GSC's main attractions for study tours. The various activities in the port are certainly fascinating to watch, especially for first-time visitors. The place comes alive at dawn, when boats laden with up to 3 weeks' worth of fish catch return from the sea. One after the other, tuna – many weighing over 40 kilos – are unloaded, weighed and loaded in refrigerated vans. The atmosphere is frenzied, but the parade of humans and fish proceeds in a precise and coordinated manner, as if everyone is moving to one drumbeat.

You see a bigger picture of the tuna industry during your visit to the office of the South Cotabato Purse Seiners Association (SOCOPA). SOCOPA is a member of the SOCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing Operations and Allied Industries, which is made up of fish canners, processors and fishing associations representing both traditional and sophisticated technologies. Here, you learn that the management of tuna fisheries is an international concern. Tuna, a highly migratory species, often travels across international borders to feed, breed and spawn. The management of tuna stocks is the focus of an international effort to control illegal fisheries, and get the entire international fishing community to observe the same rules.

A visit to a tuna canning factory is also in your itinerary. Try to ignore the strong fish smell, and enjoy the opportunity to see how a fish canning factory works – not everyone gets the privilege.

Then, if weather permits, you're off on a cruise of Sarangani Bay. The U-shaped bay facing Celebes Sea is the lifeblood of both Sarangani and GSC, and a

*Left, Gen. Santos City Fishport; right, tuna canning factory. (Inset) Gen. Santos City Fishport, all in Gen. Santos City (A. Sia)*





protected seascape under the National Integrated Protected Areas System.

The bay is naturally rich – 358 species of bony fishes have been recorded here, 42 genera of corals, 3 species of marine turtles, at least 10 mangrove species, 5 whale species, 7 dolphin species, and the critically endangered dugong. Such diversity is threatened by the siltation of rivers that discharge to Sarangani Bay. Already, siltation has caused the sedimentation of coral reefs and seagrasses and high concentrations of suspended solids in shore areas near the river mouths.

The siltation is particularly prevalent in the coastal area around Buayan River where you can see the discharge plume from the river as it joins Sarangani Bay. The sediments apparently come from manure from the livestock industry and erosion caused by deforestation and destructive farming practices.

The Sarangani provincial government is determined to address the siltation as well as other issues that affect the bay's productivity. With assistance from the Japanese-funded Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, it has put up the Environmental Conservation and Protection Center (ECPC) tasked with



*Tuka Marine Park, Kiamba, Sarangani (A. Sia)*





*Tuka Marine Park, Kiamba, Sarangani (A. Sia)*

#### CRM BEST PRACTICES IN MINDANAO

- ✓ Adoption and implementation of multi-year Provincial CRM Plan and municipal CRM Plans
- ✓ Establishment of Provincial Anti-illegal Fishing Task Force
- ✓ Participatory coastal resource assessment
- ✓ Annual CRM programming and budgeting
- ✓ Coastal law enforcement
- ✓ Establishment and enforcement of marine protected areas
- ✓ Mangrove rehabilitation
- ✓ Information, education and communication activities
- ✓ Functional municipal and barangay fisheries and aquatic resource management councils
- ✓ Coastal environment-friendly enterprise development
- ✓ Legislation in support of CRM
- ✓ LGU staff trained in and assigned to CRM
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation for CRM
- ✓ Adoption of baywide CRM plans

environmental monitoring, research and education, and manned by young men and women fired up with the mission to keep Sarangani on the road to sustainable development.

Their message: “Development at the expense of the environment is not progress.” They are not about to let industrialization and urbanization snuff life out of Sarangani Bay.



[1] CRMP. *Coastal Management and Overview - Philippine Coastal Management Guidebook Series No. 1.* (Cebu City, Philippines. CRMP 2001)



# Managing Resource Use Conflicts

by Liberty Pinili Aliño

The San Vicente, Palawan CRM Showcase Tour tells an inspiring story of the continuing evolution of the place and its people, of a town's slow recovery from environmental damage as people make a turnabout from apathy and exploitation to active involvement in the conservation of their natural heritage.

The sites included in the tour demonstrate the commitment of the local government to implement various management strategies, the change of behavior of residents, and how different sectors struggle daily between achieving the ideal and addressing their needs.

Each site tells its own tale:

1. A fishing community in Sitio Darapiton, Barangay Port Barton realizes the importance of protecting a 1,000-hectare mangrove forest to their livelihood and existence.
2. A 5,000-hectare pearl farm helps protect the quality of the waters inside the Port Barton Marine Park.
3. The San Vicente Municipal Government banks on seaweed farming to provide alternative livelihood to illegal fishers in Barangay Poblacion, and a small sardine-making factory to provide income to wives of fishermen and add value to "inferior" fish catch.
4. A 100-hectare fish sanctuary in Albaguen Island, called "Aquarium A", shows how reef protection can translate into economic benefits for resource users.

The tour also brings you to Cagnipa Island, where the remote and beautiful Coconut Garden Resort is located, and Exotic Island, a favorite swimming and snorkeling destination. With the two-day tour taking you mostly around the coastal area, you will need to stay another day to enjoy the one-and-a-half-hour trek into Port Barton's lush forest and the awe-inspiring Pamoayan Falls.

## *History of apathy and exploitation*

San Vicente, which became a municipality in 1972, is located 160 kilometers northwest, four hours overland, from Puerto Princesa City. The town has more than 20 interesting islands and islets ringed by white sand beaches. Its coastal areas and seawaters contain rich and diverse life – 1,000 hectares of mangrove forest with 22 species, 163 species of corals, 96 species of algae, and 160 species of fish.



San Vicente has 10 barangays, of which Port Barton is the most prominent as the economic center and tourism hub. With 13 islands and islets and numerous natural attractions, tourism investors has long preferred Port Barton over Barangay Poblacion, the seat of government. As a result, there are ample tourism facilities in Port Barton, making it the staging area of choice for the CRM showcase tour.

A briefing at the local tourism center in Port Barton offers interesting information about San Vicente and its history of coastal management. Here you learn that Port Barton has one of the country's biggest marine parks – the 7,000-ha. Port Barton Marine Park, which is the focus of the local government's CRM efforts. You begin to piece together the host of issues that brought CRM in San Vicente to where it is now – still a daunting effort fraught with many challenges, but one that is slowly making headway in changing the way people relate to their coastal environment.

San Vicente has always been a resource-dependent economy, but until about two decades ago, economic activities were mostly land-based, fuelled largely by commercial logging and trading. Large-

scale logging started in the area in 1933, drawing to this remote town migrants from different parts of the Visayas and Mindanao, who came to Port Barton to work for the logging concessions. Since logging was the main source of income of the new settlers, no one really cared for the sea except as a source of food.

Tourists later discovered some good diving sites in the area. Soon, beach resorts were established in Port Barton, which is closer to Puerto Princesa than the Poblacion.

When a total logging ban was enforced in 1993, logging concessions shut down, severely affecting the economy of Port Barton and the entire municipality. The situation was aggravated by a decline in tourism as other parts of Palawan became more popular to tourists.

From then on, fishing has become the main source of livelihood in Port Barton. Workers displaced by the closure of logging concessions turned to the sea for food and income. There was no management; people grabbed what they could, regardless of the short-and long-term effects on the ecosystem. They used dynamite and cyanide to increase their catch, and some equipped their boats with air compressors to

**Palawan CRM Showcase Tour Location and Main Access Points**

**DAY 1 – Sitio Darapiton, Port Barton (Mangrove Forest) - Pearl Farm - Cagnipa Island (Coconut Garden Resort)**

**DAY 2 -- Port Barton - Poblacion (Minda's Sardine-making house-seaweed farms) - Exotic Island - Albaguen Island (Aquarium)**

**HOW TO GET THERE**

**From Manila**  
*By air*  
 Philippine Airlines, Tel. (2) 855-8888 or visit their website, [www.philippineair.com](http://www.philippineair.com)

*By sea*  
 WG&A, Tel. (2) 817-5986 to 90

Negros Navigation, Tel. (2) 818-3804 / 818-4202 / 251-1103

Sulpicio Lines, Tel. (2) 433-2641 / 433-2025

**From Cebu**  
*By air*  
 Cebu Pacific, Tel. (2) 638-1746 or visit their website, [www.cebupacificair.com](http://www.cebupacificair.com)

**From Puerto Princesa**  
*By land*  
 4-5 hours overland to Port Barton: Public jeepney leaves terminal in Malvar St. around 8 AM daily

Travel Arrangements and information:  
 San Vicente Liaison Office  
 Tel. (45) 434-5679

Conservation Alternatives Inc.  
 Tel. (45) 433-6379



enable them to stay longer underwater to catch fish for the aquarium and live fish food trade. These practices put the town's coastal and marine resources under tremendous strain.

Results of a study by the Silliman University Marine Laboratory (SUML) in 1996 and a 1997 participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) conducted between 1997 and 1998 by CRMP and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) revealed that the coral reefs in Port Barton had declined alarmingly, with most reefs in "poor or fair" condition.

While the massive coral bleaching caused by the El Niño phenomenon in 1997/98 accounted for a significant part of the decline, scientists also blamed destructive fishing practices involving cyanide and dynamite for the damage on coral reefs.

Local fishers themselves summed up the issues in a report on the results of the 1997 PCRA: fishing using drag nets that damaged seagrass beds, spearfishing with the aid of compressor, fishing using fine mesh nets and Danish seines, encroachment of commercial fishers, violation of easement by resorts, discharge of domestic wastes from households and

resorts, claims over mangrove areas, illegal cutting of mangroves, and deforestation. In *Sitios Naonao* and *Bigaho*, a silica mining operation caused pollution and siltation of inshore flats.

### *Strategic Environmental Plan*

In 1993, the Provincial Government of Palawan enacted a Strategic Environmental Plan to protect the province's biological diversity, while emphasizing equitable access to resources and local community management.

A major provision in the SEP law is the designation of Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN), a zoning system that divides the province into core zones, buffer zones and multiple-use zones. Core zones are restricted areas, sites for natural resource conservation; buffer zones are meant to shield nature reserves from economic activities; and developed and settlement areas are designated as multiple-use zones.

The PCSD is tasked to implement the law, but to decentralize the implementation of the SEP and to address San Vicente's urgent and growing

*Coconut Garden Island Resort, Cagnipa Island (L.P. Aliño)*



environmental problems, then San Vicente mayor Antonio Alvarez launched the SEP-San Vicente Project, making his town the first local government unit to complete an ECAN map.

The SEP-San Vicente project includes the protection of 1,538 hectares of mangrove forests and the establishment of fish sanctuaries covering a total area of 235.7 hectares, including 123 hectares in Port Barton.

### *Port Barton action plan*

To preserve biodiversity and manage coastal resources in Port Barton, the local government adopted under the SEP an action plan with the marine park as key component. The LGU has also identified a 123-hectare fish sanctuary in Albaguen Island, and protects some 1,000 hectares of mangrove forest in Sitio Darapiton. It has an ongoing information campaign on natural resource conservation, fishery management, waste management and sustainable tourism.

The local government regards the Port Barton Marine Park as its banner project in CRM. It has enacted ordinances regulating access to and activities within the park. Among these ordinances is a ban on

destructive fishing practices, including the use of air compressors. Another designates the Albaguen protected reef.

### *No walk in the park*

Such regulatory measures are critical to addressing issues related to resource use, conflicts on jurisdiction and management problems that continue to challenge San Vicente's coastal managers. You will get a chance to delve deeper into these issues when you visit the pearl farm owned by the Port Barton Development Corporation, a private entity.

The pearl farm leases a total of 5,000 hectares of waters inside the marine park. In many ways, it has contributed to the conservation of natural resources in the area. Pearl farm officials say they have to maintain the good quality of the water in their lease area to protect their investment, because pearl-producing oysters, which cost about P270 each, are highly sensitive to pollution. To maintain good water quality, however, the company has declared the lease area off-limits to fishing, causing friction between local fishers and pearl farm workers.

*Port Barton, Pagdanan Bay, San Vicente (A. Sia)*



As elsewhere, law enforcement remains a major challenge, and community leaders also point to the need to strengthen the prosecution of illegal fishing cases. The local government continues to face the daunting task of weaning away illegal fishers from their destructive fishing practices, and encouraging them to engage in environment-friendly livelihood such as seaweed farming.

But they have had many significant successes, some of which you will see and experience firsthand during your tour of the Poblacion: Seaweed farms run by local families and a sardines processing enterprise operated by a lady *Pearl Farm (L.P. Aliño)* with local government assistance, providing fishing families with supplemental income.

### *Taking that all-important first step*

See how the tourism sector contributes to environmental conservation and management, well aware that the pristine beaches, dive spots, wildlife and

*White sand beach, Port Barton (L.P. Aliño)*



forests are San Vicente's biggest tourist attractions. Talk to the fishers of Sitio Darapiton and find out how they were able to realize the importance of protecting some 1,000 hectares of mangrove forests. The mangrove forest, one of the showcase tour stops, lines the coast near the delta and the riverbank in Darapiton. It is a good place to observe the diverse wildlife in Port Barton. In the heart of the mangrove forest, the fish-eating *binturan* snake curls around a mangrove branch, bats sleep in daylight while monkeys hunt for food from fruit trees to mangroves.

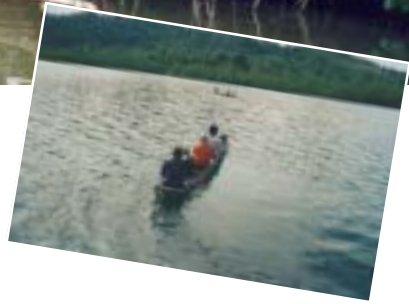
Another place that demonstrates the effect of conservation measures in Port Barton is the 100-hectare sanctuary in Albaguen Island. The tour takes you to the "core zone"—the fish sanctuary itself—which is dubbed "Aquarium A" and the buffer zone surrounding it. This place, according to the 1997 PCRA results and 1996 SUML study, has the highest live coral cover in the entire Port Barton.

There is no single strategy — no cure-all solution — to CRM issues. An integrated and multi-faceted CRM plan is more able to address different





*Darapiton Mangrove Forest (L.P. Aliño)*



- CRM BEST PRACTICES IN  
PORT BARTON, SAN VICENTE**
- ✓ Implementation of Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP)
  - ✓ Participatory coastal resource assessment
  - ✓ Establishment of Marine Protected Areas
  - ✓ Legislation in support of CRM
  - ✓ Mangrove protection
  - ✓ Livelihood development



*Sardines factory, Poblacion (L.P. Aliño)*

needs of stakeholders. This truth in CRM is underscored repeatedly as you travel the length of Port Barton’s coastline, but what inspire visitors most are the visible signs that the local government and the community have made that most important first step towards achieving a balance between the needs of stakeholders and resource management.

Local residents who are involved in CRM say that the fortunate thing about San Vicente is that people began to realize the importance of conservation before it became too late.



# Region 7 CRM Showcase Tour

We can be the generation that stabilizes population, eradicates poverty, and stabilizes climate. Historians will record the choice, but it is ours to make.

—“*Deflating the Earth’s Bubble Economy*”  
*Lester R. Brown, founder of Worldwatch Institute*

Local government officials who want to know the dos and don’ts in coastal resource management can learn from the provinces of Negros Oriental, Cebu and Bohol where many pioneering efforts in coastal resource management (CRM) have taken place.

These early CRM projects provide lessons rendered priceless by the length of experience of communities and local governments that have tried various strategies in managing coastal resources.

Bohol demonstrates how local governments, led by the Provincial Government, became united in the fight against illegal fishing.

Long and difficult struggles among stakeholders in Cebu, the most urbanized province in Central Visayas, provide not just lessons but proof that CRM can be done despite many odds.

Negros Oriental, where one of the earliest marine protected areas in the country was established, underscores the vital role of the community in resource management.

The local governments and communities in these three provinces will show how one decision, no matter how difficult, altered the course of their destiny.



# Making CRM a Choice

by Liberty Pinili Aliño

More than a decade ago, Bohol was known to most people as the place where one finds the Chocolate Hills, a cluster of identical and perfectly formed mounds of earth, and the tarsier, the smallest monkey.

Today, Bohol and the islands within its jurisdiction are gaining a new reputation as the place that holds some of the proven successes and most valuable lessons in CRM in the Philippines.

These lessons are yours to learn if you join the CRM showcase tour, which will not only show you the captivating sights of Bohol but also introduce you to the Boholanos, who are the bone and sinew of every successful endeavor in the province.

The Bohol circuit features the Bohol Environmental Management Office (BEMO), the towns of Getafe, Inabanga, Buenavista, Guindulman, Dimiao, and Baclayon. Tour participants will also see and experience both those places that have made Bohol a favorite tourist destination and other sites that are relatively unknown but just as fascinating.

Upon arrival in Tagbilaran City, participants will be briefed on the Provincial Government's CRM programs, particularly activities undertaken by BEMO. The Provincial Government has declared war against illegal fishing and created Coastal Law Enforcement Councils (CLECs) in each of the three congressional districts in the province.

On Day One of the tour, the group visits the town of Inabanga, which epitomizes effective local governance and strict enforcement of coastal laws. Next stop is Cambuhát, Buenavista where a village has learned to manage a river's resources and preserve their culture, and near the end the day, Banacon Island mangrove forest, the largest man-made aquatic forest in the country. Banacon's mangrove forest was started by only one man but today, each household on the tiny island in northern Bohol maintains a block of mangroves.

On Day Two, the tour group visits the town of Guindulman where a community, hardened by storms and earthquakes, realizes the necessity of protecting the sea's resources, their perennial source of food and income. The tour features the marine sanctuary in Barangay Basdio where fish are reported to make swirl while they feed early in the morning. Another point of interest in the sanctuary are the burial caves on the face of limestone cliffs overlooking the sea. Second stop is the town of Dimiao, where the local government initiated coastal resource conservation, waste management and reforestation. Townsfolk are also proud of their Roman

Catholic Church and the mysterious Ermita ruins, remnants of the Spanish occupation.



To cap the tour, experience dolphin and whale-watching off Pamilacan island where some residents used to hunt whale sharks as a means of livelihood.

In between CRM lessons, tour participants will visit Bohol's better known attractions: the tarsier, the Chocolate Hills, some old Roman Catholic churches, and the Loboc river, church and museum. Also included in the tour is a visit to the *salabat* (ginger tea) processing plant run by the women of Barangay Candabong in the town of Loboc.

For those who thirst for more knowledge, the tour can be extended by one day for a visit to the mangrove forest of Barangay Panadtaran in Candijay. Panadtaran folk can teach you about nipa weaving, mud crab culture, their sources of income from the mangrove forest, while you sip their nipa wine.

## DAY 1

### *Inabanga: Strong political will against illegal fishers*

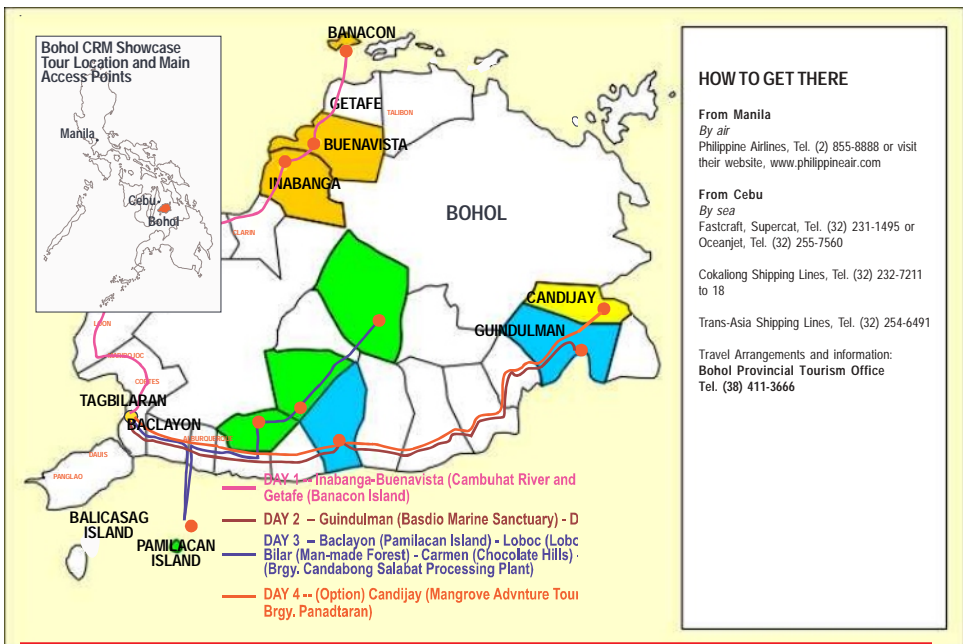
Inabanga is the hometown of Francisco Dagohoy, father of the Dagohoy Rebellion in 1744. From Dagohoy, Inabangnons inherited a strong spirit and the

relentlessness to fight for what is right, the same traits that serve as the driving force behind the local government's continuous campaign against illegal fishing and its successful coastal and upland resource rehabilitation project.

In October 1997, with assistance from the CRMP, the local government started planning the management of the town's coastal and marine resources. An intensive information and education campaign on CRM, conducted by the local government officials, propelled the campaign forward.

The efforts of the local officials paid off when coastal communities committed to helping the police fight illegal fishing. Forty five fishers and members of the village patrol were organized to form the Inabanga Fish Wardens' Association.

Mayor Josephine Socorro Jumamoy secured funding assistance from the Community Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP), a World Bank-funded undertaking of the Department of Finance, for the Inabanga Resource Rehabilitation and Development Project (IRRDP). IRRDP includes natural resource management, upland rehabilitation and development, coastal rehabilitation, support





*Inabanga Municipal Hall (M. Gasalatan)*

livelihood and small-scale infrastructure, such as farm-to-market roads and water supply.

Under its CRM program, the local government established marine sanctuaries in two island-barangays and seagrass sanctuaries, and reforested over 300 hectares of mangroves.

In 2002, Inabanga received Level 1 CRM certification in recognition of its commitment towards achieving sustainable development through poverty alleviation, protection and management of natural resources.

(A local government with Level 1 CRM certification is one that has: made CRM as a basic service, conducted planning and field interventions from one to three years, drafted a multi-year CRM plan, formed and activated an MFARMC, conducted baseline assessment, made annual CRM allocation and planned shoreline management.)

*Banacon Mangrove Park, Getafe*



## *Life along Cambuhat River*

Like most Filipinos who live far from urban centers, villagers in Cambuhat, Buenavista are shy. But their timidity masks a strong pride for their culture and natural heritage.

Villagers live on the basics: fisherfolk fish in the Bohol Strait, farmers toil in their small farms while some village women weave mats using raffia fiber and make flour from the buri palm tree.

In 1998, CRMP under its enterprise development component, saw the need to augment the meager income of villagers and help the community manage the area's coastal resources.

With funding and personnel assistance from the Buenavista Municipal Government, CRMP taught residents about oyster culture and how to develop the river and the village into an ecotourism site.

While some villagers may not be able to utter the phrase "river resource management" offhand, they have integrated sustainable practices into their daily routine since 1999.

Residents growing oysters learned how to keep the water in the river clean to protect their oyster farms. Even other residents, who do not maintain oyster farms, now refrain from throwing wastes that pollute the river.

A group of women established and operates the Cambuhat River and Village Tour, which includes a





## Banacon Mangrove Park

The mangrove forest in Banacon island in the northern town of Getafe is the fruit of one man's actions to make himself self-reliant.

With barely 40 hectares of dry land, Banacon island is no place for agriculture or for planting trees.

Clockwise from left: buri demonstration, weaving demonstration, oysters, Cambuhat, Buenavista

paddle boat ride showing the river ecosystem and the oyster farms, and a demonstration of raffia weaving.

The tour won the Conservation International Excellence in Ecotourism Award in April 2000, besting 67 entries from different parts of the world. In the CRM showcase tour, you will see why.



Eugenio "Nong Denciong" Paden realized this and planted *bakauan* (mangrove) as an alternative source of wood for house construction and cooking.

That was in 1957. In the early 1980s, Banacon was placed on the map for being the largest mangrove plantation in the Philippines, if not the whole of Asia, established by the community without government assistance.

Today, the mangrove forest covers over 400 hectares, at some point connecting the island of Banacon and nearby Jaguliao.

Island residents have long realized the importance of mangroves. Mangroves have enabled them to supply Cebu City with fish, blue crabs and shells daily. Residents also profit from selling adult mangroves for firewood and timber, and propagules.

To ensure sustainable resources, each family in the island maintain a block or two of mangroves.

Paddleboat ride, Cambuhat, Buenavista





*Banacon Mangrove Park, Getafe*

Using their traditional management method, families plant new seedlings to replace adult mangroves that they cut for firewood and construction purposes.

When one experiences the mangrove forest that grew from a little initiative and has brought significant benefits for the ecosystem and the people, the cruise within the mangrove park turns from merely fascinating to inspiring.

## DAY 2

### *Basdio marine sanctuary: fruit of necessity*

About 85 kilometers southeast of Tagbilaran City is the town of Guindulman, the oldest municipality in Bohol. Guindulman folk know the meaning of hardship: their farms and homes have been whipped by several typhoons.

In Barangay Basdio (a contraction of “*bas diyoy*,” Boholano phrase meaning “little sand”), where soil cover is so thin crops hardly grow, residents consider

the sea as a stable source of food and income. But fisherfolk later realized that their fishery resources are not an infinite source of food. Their catch began to decrease as a result of destructive fishing practices involving the use of dynamite and fine mesh nets.

With this realization, some fisherfolk decided to give up 18.4 hectares of their fishing ground to establish a marine sanctuary. Initially, some fishers opposed the move but today, even the most vocal critic of the sanctuary takes part in protecting the area.

The Basdio marine sanctuary is tangible proof that with determination one can tackle things deemed impossible to achieve.

From the guardhouse on the cliff overlooking the marine sanctuary, one can see the rich aquatic life that fisherfolk are protecting: live and colorful corals, fish breaking the surface of the crystal clear water. Communities that harbor the notion that they have no resources to speak of can take heart from the people of Basdio.



## *Dimiao: A dream come true*

In 1996, alarmed at rampant illegal fishing activities and indiscriminate throwing of wastes, the local government of Dimiao launched project DREAM, short for Development of Resources, Education, Awareness and Management.

Project DREAM sought to involve residents in natural resources management. At the start, the municipal government held environmental awareness seminars, and facilitated the integration of environmental education into the curriculum of elementary and high school students.

The local government then established a marine reserve and fish sanctuary, implemented mangrove rehabilitation, an agro-forestry demo farm and an improved garbage collection system. Later it organized several activities to involve residents, including coastal clean-up drives, creation of fishermen's organizations, women's groups, Bantay Dagat, the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council and the Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council, among others.

Enforcement of coastal laws was also strengthened while the municipal legislative council enacted ordinances to support the objectives of the program.

With the support of different stakeholders, the local government saw its dream come to reality after four years: living conditions of coastal households improved, catch of the fisherfolk tripled, beach sand quarrying activities decreased and pigpens along shores and rivers were eliminated.



*Basdio Marine Sanctuary, Guindulman*

Over 3,000 mangrove trees have been planted in the town's coastline and about 141 hectares of land have been reforested as a result of Project DREAM.

Through strong political will and education, the local government and the townsfolk of Dimiao jointly addressed the problem of environmental degradation before it became malignant.

## *Pamilacan's dolphins and whales*

The sea off Pamilacan island, part of the political jurisdiction of Baclayon town, used to be the deathbed of whale sharks. Some fishermen from the island hunted whale sharks as a means of livelihood. In fact, the island got its name from the word "pilak", a big hook used for spearing manta rays from underneath their bodies.

When government banned the practice in 1998, many fisherfolk in Pamilacan lost a lucrative source of income. Exporters of shark meat offered fishers P10,000 to P20,000 for each shark. The amount was raised to P120,000 when the ban was imposed.

*Fraser's dolphin, Pamilacan Island (W.F. Perrin)*



The Worldwide Fund for Nature brought assistance to the island and urged former whale hunters to venture into dolphin and whale-watching tours instead. Around 9 species of whales and dolphins have reportedly been sighted in the sea near Pamilacan, in addition to the whale sharks and manta rays.

With the assistance of non-governmental organizations and concerned government agencies, the Provincial Government of Bohol held an awareness campaign among fisherfolk and helped develop the dolphin and whale-watching tour.

Fisherfolk also began to realize the importance of the rich underwater life in the area and the economic benefits they can get from protecting these resources. Pamilacan has become one of the favorite destinations of local and foreign divers and snorkelers visiting Bohol.

### *Panadtaran, Candijay option*

The town of Candijay in eastern Bohol faces Cogtong Bay, which is named after a fish of the same name. The

bay is considered to be the most diverse mangrove ecosystem in Bohol, hosting 32 of the Philippines' 47 species of mangroves and associates. When the cogtong, as well as other resources in the area, disappeared, the Municipal Government made CRM a priority.

Coastal management was first introduced in Candijay in 1993 during the implementation of foreign-assisted projects such as Rain-fed Resources Development Project of the USAID and the Central Visayas Regional Project 1 of the World Bank. These early CRM efforts were reinforced in 1998 when Candijay became an expansion site of the CRMP and BEMO.

The CRM projects raised public awareness in the town, particularly in Barangay Panadtaran where 40 percent of residents are dependent on mangroves for livelihood and daily sustenance.

In 1996, 140 individuals formed the Panadtaran Mangrove Association (PAMAS), which has remained until today to be the most active people's organization in Candijay.

*Pamilacan Island, Bohol (Boris and Irena Heberer)*





*Mangrove boardwalk, Panadtaran, Candijay (M. Gasalatan)*

PAMAS secured a Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) from the DENR for 596 hectares. Members were determined to plant the entire area with mangroves. But their resolve came under test when some 36,000 mangrove propagules they planted in a 43-hectare abandoned fishpond were cut by the foreshore lease agreement holder.

Wary but still determined, PAMAS members continued to replant and protect mangroves in the area. With assistance from DENR-CRMP, they ventured into mud crab and oyster culture. Some members also went into shrimp culture.

In 2001, CRMP helped Panadtaran folk develop the mangrove area into an ecotourism project. Through the assistance of the German Development Service, Bohol Tourism Office and the FCB Foundation, Inc., boardwalks were built around the mangrove forest and signs are

being installed identifying the different mangrove species in the area.

A walk into the Panadtaran mangrove forest is both exciting and educational. While balancing on the bamboo boardwalk, PAMAS members can tell you how shrimps, mud crabs and oysters are grown. They can even teach you how to extract wine (opaque white in color) from the nipa palm.

#### CRM BEST PRACTICES IN BOHOL

- ✓ Adoption and implementation of Environment Code
- ✓ Creation of CRM division in the Bohol Environmental Management Office (BEMO)
- ✓ Legislation in support of CRM
- ✓ Creation of Coastal Law Enforcement Councils (CLECs) in each of three districts in the province
- ✓ Information and education activities
- ✓ Coastal eco-tourism projects
- ✓ Participatory coastal resource assessment
- ✓ Livelihood development
- ✓ Annual CRM programs and budget
- ✓ Establishment of marine protected areas and seagrass sanctuaries
- ✓ Mangrove rehabilitation

### *Strong-willed leaders and empowered communities*

Through the showcase tour, discover the strong bond between political leaders and local communities in Bohol in effecting natural resource management. Apart from the various historical and natural sights in the province, this partnership is bound to inspire.

Bohol is known to be the first province in the country to enact an environmental code and to organize a province-wide coastal law enforcement program. Clearly, Boholanos have made the decision that is crucial to the survival of generations - they have chosen resource management above disregard and apathy.



# Fighting the Odds: The Cebu CRM Story

by Liberty Pinili Aliño

**NOWHERE** in Central Visayas has the battle for coastal resource management been more difficult than in Cebu.

In Cebu, the most urbanized province in the region, conflict among resource users is highly pronounced. Perhaps this is why people are wary of programs they fear would affect their livelihood.

The Cebu Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Showcase Tour features four projects that became successes after long and difficult struggles among stakeholders: the Olango Bird and Seascape Tour, the Kawasan Falls and Matutinao River in Badian and the marine sanctuaries in Gilutongan Island, Cordova and Barangay Saavedra in Moalboal town.

Day One takes you to Olango, an island off Mactan belonging to the political jurisdiction of Lapu-Lapu City. Despite its size (land area of about 1,000 hectares), Olango is known internationally because of its wetland.

Migratory birds traveling the East Asian Migratory Flyway stop to roost and feed in Olango's wetland. The wetland provides income to a group of fisherfolk that operates and maintains a bird watching tour. Witness how the tour helps wean away the community from illegal and destructive fishing practices.

Southwest of Olango is Gilutongan Island, which belongs to the Municipality of Cordova. Here, the local government and the community protect a 14-hectare marine sanctuary. Since 2000, barely a year from the time the local government revived it, the Gilutongan marine sanctuary is earning thousands of pesos a month from divers and snorkelers who are attracted to the rich reef life in the area.

On Day Two of the tour, travel to southwestern Cebu to visit Kawasan Falls and Matutinao River in Badian and Barangay Saavedra in Moalboal. In this two-and-a-half hour trip, you will have the opportunity to see Carcar which is proposed by the National Historical Institute as a national cultural heritage site. Structures dating back to the Spanish era, such as the Roman Catholic church, rotunda and several houses can be found in Carcar. Old Roman Catholic churches and houses are also scattered in the towns of Barili, Ronda, Alcantara and Dumanjug which you will pass on the way to Moalboal and Badian.



In Badian, you will trek up Matutinao River to its source, Kawasan Falls. Matutinao is in the Gawad Pangulo sa Kapaligiran Hall of Fame for being the cleanest river nationwide three years in a row. Kawasan Falls and Matutinao River tell how landowners can work with local government in preserving natural resources.

To refresh yourself from the trip, you can take a dip in the cool and clear waters of the river.

From Badian, the tour goes to Barangay Saavedra, Moalboal. Here, a group of fishermen has been protecting a marine sanctuary since 1988 from poachers and illegal fishers. The perseverance of the fisherfolk has paid off, and today the Saavedra marine sanctuary contains a highly diverse aquatic life.

## DAY 1 Olango Bird and Seascape Tour

Every winter, many species of shorebirds escape the cold in temperate regions and fly towards the tropics, where they feed on marine invertebrates and plants found on shores. The East Asian Migratory Flyway

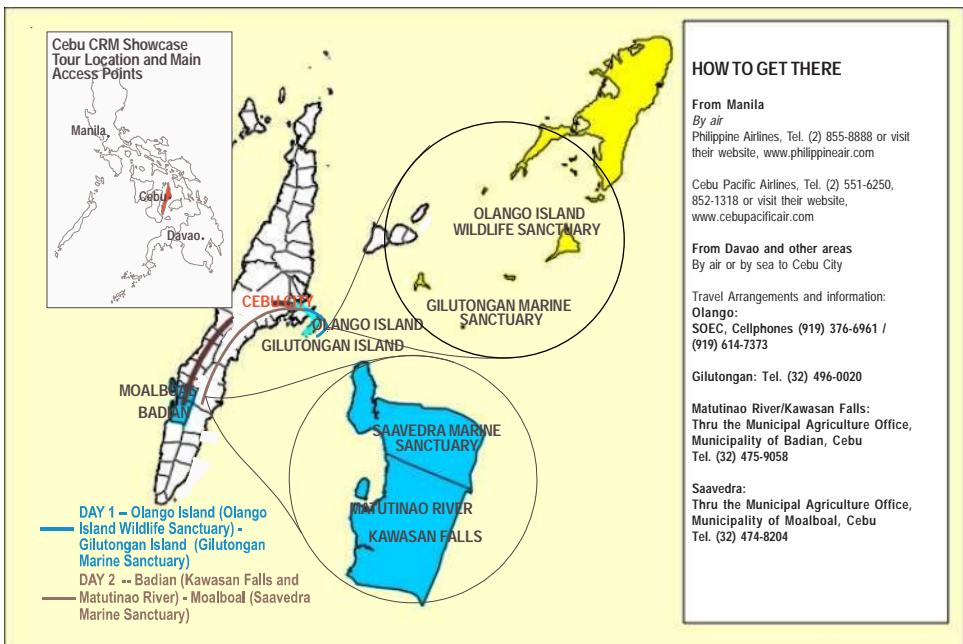
that includes the Philippines is one of the most important shorebird and waterbird migratory flyways in the world. About 77 species use this flyway and the Olango Island wetland supports 62 percent of this number.

In 1992, the national government declared Olango wetland as a protected area. The place is also recognized by the Ramsar Convention, the world's oldest international multilateral conservation treaty, as a wetland of international importance.

While about 1,030 hectares of wetland were protected, elsewhere on the island and the sea around it, people remained trapped in a cycle involving poverty, destructive fishing practices and degraded resources. Several fishers in Olango and in neighboring islands resorted to using dynamite, cyanide (for live fish trade) and other harmful fishing practices to get more fish and increase their income.

No one understood the significance of the wetland and some residents even complained that the protected status of the area did not bring them any benefits.

In 1997, a multi-sectoral group — which includes the CRMP — was formed not only to address





*Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary*

the concerns of residents, but also to determine how to manage and develop the island's resources. The group launched an information campaign on CRM and discussed potential alternative economic activities for the island.

The group hoped that CRM in Olango will achieve three critical results: reduction of fishing effort, elimination of illegal and destructive fishing, and protection and management of vital coastal habitats.

One of the activities recognized by CRMP was an eco-tourism project for residents in Barangay Suba, one of the entry points to the protected wetland. Following an intensive information and education campaign, barangay residents became more aware of the need to protect the wetland and its resources.

Consequently, a cooperative was formed to operate and maintain the Olango Birds and Seascape Tour (OBST), a community-based

ecotourism project. The OBST is designed to allow residents to help protect the wetland and earn from tourism.

Despite a difficult start, the OBST earned awards of excellence as an ecotourism project from Conservation International and British Airways. It also received the Public Relations Society of the Philippines' Anvil Award of Merit in 1999.

As you will learn in the showcase tour, the OBST is not only a bird-watching activity; it tells the interesting history and culture of the island and its neighboring islets, a history and a culture closely linked to the coastal and marine environment.

*Community Center - Suba, Olango Island*





*Cooking demo, seaweed farming and craft making, Olango Island*

## *Fish thrive in the Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary*

The situation in coastal areas in Cordova mirrored that of Mactan. Poverty and lack of awareness drove many fishermen to employ destructive means, such as the use of dynamite and cyanide, to increase their catch. When coral reefs, damaged by harmful fishing methods, could no longer yield enough, fishers went to distant seas to fish.

In an effort to address the problem, a 10-hectare marine sanctuary was established off Gilutongan Island, Cordova in 1991. But management of the

### *Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary*



sanctuary had been on and off until 1998 when CRMP approached the Cordova Municipal Government and offered assistance on CRM.

In 1999, a technical working group convened to discuss strategies to manage and develop the marine sanctuary. The technical working group helped the local legislative council draft an ordinance establishing a management plan for the sanctuary and prohibiting fishing in the area.

The Municipal Council also expanded the sanctuary from 10 to 14 hectares. One of the village leaders was named to oversee the management of the sanctuary.

From then on, the condition of the coral reef improved and marine scientists attest that management of the sanctuary has led to an increase in fish population inside and outside the reserve. Through continued education, more residents became aware of the importance of the sanctuary.

Divers who have been to Gilutongan marvel at the diversity of fish species in the sanctuary and how “tame” the sea creatures seem to be as they come close to humans.

Alternative livelihood, in the form of seaweed farming, for island fishers was also introduced to improve the income of fisherfolk. Initially, only three island residents ventured in seaweed (*guso*)





*Gilutongan Island*



farming in 1996 but today 200 fishers are growing guso as a source of income. Having acquired good knowledge of the technology, Gilutongan's seaweed growers even started teaching fishers from other areas in the country about seaweed farming.

As the condition of the reef in the sanctuary improved, many divers and snorkelers became interested in Gilutongan. The local government decided to tap the tourism potential of the sanctuary and collected user's fees from divers and snorkelers.

The local government collects P25 from local divers and snorkelers while foreigners have to pay P50 each. Divers with still cameras have to pay P150 each while those with video camera are charged P300 each.

User's fees collected in 2002 reached a total of P1.8 million. Timoteo "Toti" Menguito, Project Director of the marine sanctuary, believes that the user's fee collection for 2003 will reach P2 million as the number of visitors increases.

Seventy percent of the collection goes to the Municipal Government while the barangay gets 30 percent. The barangay's share of the collection is used to buy medicines and pay the honoraria of residents maintaining the sanctuary.

The marine sanctuary has not only improved fish population in the area, but it has also revived the interest of divers in the Gilutongan Channel.

## DAY 2 *Matutinao River and Kawasan Falls*

Despite its distance from metropolitan Cebu, Matutinao River and the more popular Kawasan Falls is a favorite weekend destination of urban residents and tourists. While many rivers in the metropolis are drying up or have become contaminated, Kawasan Falls flows ceaselessly, feeding the Matutinao River,





*Kawasan Falls, Badian, Cebu (M. Gasalatan)*

where the water is so clear you could see pebbles stirring on the riverbed.

No one questioned the Gawad Pangulo sa Kapaligiran Award recognizing Matutinao as the cleanest inland body of water in the country.

But tourism, while it brought economic gains, showed its downside. Many visitors left garbage and some painted their names on the rocks.

A conflict also arose between private landowners and the local government over developments along the river and around the falls. To provide accommodation for tourists, some landowners built cottages near the falls and on the riverbank, violating the national law on easement. It was not long before the garbage and the presence of concrete cottages made Matutinao and Kawasan unsightly.

As the situation turned bad, landowners and the local government realized that if they continued to be on opposite sides of river management, the consequences would be dire. They decided to form the Matutinao River Ecosystem Development Council (MREDC), a multi-sectoral body that aims to draft and implement an effective management plan for Matutinao River.

The MREDC first tackled the garbage problem by providing trash cans and putting up signs against littering. The MREDC appealed to visitors to help clean up the river and in May 2001 many came to rid Matutinao and Kawasan of garbage.

Proposals to tear down some of the unsightly structures along the river and near the falls in favor of more environmentally-sound and sustainable ventures have been discussed by the MREDC. The council sought the help of CRMP to help develop Matutinao and Kawasan into an eco-tourism destination similar to Olango in Lapu-Lapu City and Cambuhat in

Buenavista, Bohol.

Although struggles among stakeholders continue, hope flows as continuously as the river that a sustainable development and management plan for Matutinao River and Kawasan Falls will be established and implemented.

### *The courage of Saavedra fisherfolk*

Three marine sanctuaries were established in the southwestern town of Moalboal, but one stands out because of the fisherfolk's group that has protected it since 1987. This is the marine sanctuary in Sitio Bangag, Barangay Saavedra, which was established under the Central Visayas Regional Project (CVRP).

When the CVRP ended in 1992, members of the Saavedra Fisherfolk's Association were left on their own to protect and manage the sanctuary. Although there were only a few of them, members of the group did not give up when armed men on board a fishing boat strafed the sanctuary's guardhouse. Nor did they hesitate to fine the municipal mayor at that time when the official sent some men to the sanctuary to catch octopus.

The fisher's group received help from non-governmental organizations. Through the Provincial Planning and Development Office, the German Development Service (GDS) introduced swine and goat dispersal to the group as alternative livelihood.



Goat and pig raising helped fishers become less dependent on the sea.

The CRMP and the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF) came to Saavedra to raise awareness about CRM. Technical assistance was extended to the association to enable them to effectively manage the sanctuary. Awareness raising and capability building activities helped strengthen the association, whose members became disinterested for a time.

Meanwhile, the local government began to realize the importance of CRM. Local laws were enacted to reactivate a marine sanctuary in Tongo. Pescador Island was declared a marine park. The Municipal Government also passed ordinances banning fishing in the marine sanctuaries and, upon the request of the fisherfolk association, user's fees on divers and snorkelers visiting the reserve were imposed. The Municipal Government later adopted a CRM plan for the town and allotted funds for its implementation.

The sacrifices of the Saavedra fisherfolk eventually paid off and today, the sanctuary is considered a four-star diving and snorkeling destination. A reef assessment participated in by

Saavedra fisherfolk revealed that the live coral cover in the sanctuary is 60 percent. The assessment also revealed an increase in fish population in the sanctuary and in nearby areas.

These successes have further reinforced the commitment of the fishermen's association. Their resolve to continue protecting the sanctuary is as strong as the new concrete guardhouse that was built there with funding assistance from Seacology, a US-based non-governmental organization.

### *Daring the odds*

In a highly urbanized setting, communities in the Cebu CRM showcase tour sites have to face daunting challenges every day. They are in a constant struggle against development activities that threaten the sustainability of their natural resources and their livelihood. Their commitment to protect and manage these resources will often be tested.

In Olango island, Suba residents had to cross the sea and ask the city mayor to stop a land claimant who was constructing beach huts on the shore. Although City Hall successfully stopped the claimant's project,

*Saavedra Marine Sanctuary (L.P. Aliño)*





*Clockwise from left: Saavedra Marine Sanctuary guardhouse; goat-raising in Saavedra; resorts in Moalboal (L.P. Aliño)*

#### CRM BEST PRACTICES IN CEBU

- ✓ Participatory coastal resource assessment
- ✓ Information and education campaign
- ✓ Establishment of marine protected areas
- ✓ Enterprise development: eco-tourism projects
- ✓ Alternative livelihood development
- ✓ Annual CRM programs and budget
- ✓ Local legislation
- ✓ Multi-sectoral council formed for river ecosystem management

there is no assurance that others, lured by the island's white beaches, will not attempt the same.

Other issues also haunt the island's unique resources: land reclamation, marine pollution and garbage. And until there is a serious effort by government to address poverty, island residents will always be pushed to choose between conservation and getting the next meal.

In Gilutongan, tourism, if unregulated, could harm the sanctuary. Talks about regulating the number of divers and snorkelers are being studied by the local government, according to Toti Menguito. He stresses that conservation and proper management of the sanctuary are the main objectives of the local government, not the economic gains from tourism.

In Moalboal, the local government needs to strengthen enforcement of coastal laws and prosecution of illegal fishing cases. Unregulated shoreline development in the town's white sandy beaches also poses a challenge for the Municipal Government.

After the tour, you will realize that the Cebu CRM experience does not only offer lessons but hope.

Local governments and communities that think CRM is impossible in the face of countless odds should listen to the stories of Olango, Gilutongan, Badian and Saavedra. These four areas provide tangible proof that, with the cooperation and commitment of direct stakeholders, protection and management of resources are possible.



# Negros Oriental: Trials and Successes in CRM

by Liberty Pinili Aliño

Many people who have visited Negros Oriental often come back to see more of the place. There's something intriguing about its gigantic mountains and lush forests. Its unique beaches (dark brown and in some areas even black with fragments of silica that wink at the sun) and highly diverse marine life make even the not-so-adventurous dive the sea's depths to have a closer look.

Realizing that their natural wealth is not infinite, the people of Negros Oriental have made resource conservation and management their priority. The people's early realization is due mainly to research institutions which introduced the concept of coastal resource management (CRM) in the province.

One of the first CRM projects dates back to as early as 1979, when Silliman University, under its Marine Conservation and Development Project, initiated the delineation of the coral reefs of Apo Island in the southern town of Dauin fish sanctuary.

The Negros Oriental Showcase Tour is a three-day tactile study of the Apo Island marine sanctuary, the dolphin and whale-watching project of the Bais City Government, Dumaguete City's integrated CRM program and Silliman University's wildlife and marine life conservation projects.

Day One of the tour takes you to the town of Dauin, about 15 kilometers south of Dumaguete City, the province's capital.

Despite folklore that it was named after supernatural beings called "dawinde" (dwarves), Dauin's natural reserves and the local government's efforts to protect these resources cannot be belittled. Apart from the internationally known Apo Island marine reserve, the local government has established four others with a total area of over 22 hectares.

Day Two of the tour is the city of Bais, about 45 kilometers north of Dumaguete City. Traditionally known for its sugar industry, Bais has been gathering local and international attention because of the dolphin and whale watching tour developed by the local government. The tour is one of the strategies of the Bais City Government to raise consciousness on marine life conservation.



The Bais leg will give you the opportunity to see five species of dolphins and five species of whales. The dolphins, particularly the long-snouted spinner, love to jump and spin from the water and even ride the bow of your boat.

On Day Three of the tour you will gain an insight on how Dumaguete City addresses problems related to urbanization. The City Government has adopted an integrated resource management system that focuses on garbage and wastewater management, coastal law enforcement and establishment of marine protected areas.

From Dumaguete's dumpsite and slaughterhouse, you will journey to the very beginnings of CRM in Negros Oriental - Silliman University. The Silliman University leg includes the Center for Tropical Conservation Studies and the Marine Laboratory.

Silliman University largely contributed to raising public awareness of CRM and wildlife conservation.

Tour participants will be housed in Dumaguete City and will have the opportunity to experience its


unique charm. Visitors take pleasure in simple activities like strolling on Rizal Boulevard, where people from all walks of life congregate, and riding the *calesa* (horse-drawn carriage) around the charming university town. Or if you want to contemplate the tour's lessons, you can watch the sunset in silence from one of the cafes and restaurants facing the Boulevard. Remember, this is not a four-walled classroom.

## DAY 1 Protecting Dauin's natural reserves

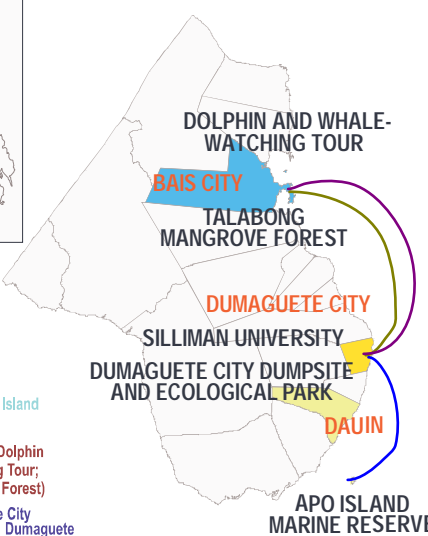
The town of Dauin has a long and rich history in CRM which started with the establishment of a fish sanctuary in Apo Island, about 30 minutes away from the mainland on an outrigger motorboat.

Despite its size (72 hectares), the island has a beauty that continues to fascinate visitors. Some say, from afar, the island looks like a woman lying on its side. Underneath the surface of the sea that surrounds it, the reef is teeming with life, thanks to the community's commitment to protect it.

**Cebu CRM Showcase Tour Location and Main Access Points**



Manila  
Cebu  
Dumaguete  
Davao



**DOLPHIN AND WHALE-WATCHING TOUR**

**BAIS CITY**

**TALABONG MANGROVE FOREST**

**DUMAGUETE CITY**

**SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY**

**DUMAGUETE CITY DUMPSTE AND ECOLOGICAL PARK**

**DAUIN**

**APO ISLAND MARINE RESERVE**

**HOW TO GET THERE**

**From Manila**  
By air  
Philippine Airlines, Tel. (2) 855-8888 or visit their website, [www.philippineair.com](http://www.philippineair.com)

Cebu Pacific Airlines, Tel. (2) 551-6250, 852-1318 or visit their website, [www.cebupacificair.com](http://www.cebupacificair.com)

By sea  
WG&A, Tel. (2) 216-951 to 60 or (2) 817-5966 to 90

**From Cebu**  
By sealand  
Fastcraft, Supercat, Tel. (32) 231-1495 or Oceanjet, Tel. (32) 255-7560

Via Santander, outrigger motorboat to Sibulan wharf, 15 minutes overland to Dumaguete City

Ceres bus from Cebu City to Bato, Santander, ferry to Tampi, Negros Oriental; 30 minutes overland to Dumaguete City

Travel Arrangements and information:  
Dauin: Office of the Mayor, Tel. (35) 405-2073  
Bais City: City Tourism Office, Tel. (35) 541-5001  
Dumaguete City: Vice Mayor's Office, Tel. (35) 225-0344  
Silliman University Marine Laboratory: Tel. (35) 225-2500

— DAY 1 -- Dauin (Apo Island Marine Reserve)

— DAY 2 -- Bais City (Dolphin and Whale-Watching Tour; Talabong Mangrove Forest)

— DAY 3 -- Dumaguete City (Silliman University; Dumaguete City Dumpsite and Ecological Park)





*Apo Island, Dauin*

The Apo Island marine sanctuary was established in 1985 under the guidance of Silliman University. The Municipal Government enacted an ordinance that authorized the sanctuary and banned destructive fishing practices in the area.

Initially, island residents resisted efforts of university scientists to introduce the concept of marine resource conservation. Gradually the community learned the importance of the sanctuary to their livelihood. Now the entire community keeps a watchful eye on the sanctuary.

Due to the rich biological diversity of the Apo Island marine sanctuary, it was proclaimed a national protected area in 1994. Consequently, a Protected Area and Management Board (PAMB) was created to implement and oversee management policies for the sanctuary.

The PAMB passed resolutions establishing management zones and imposed regulations on various activities inside the sanctuary. The PAMB also

imposed user's fees on sanctuary visitors. User's fee collection is shared by the national government, the municipal government and the barangay.

In 2002, the CRMP and the Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF) declared the marine sanctuary as an "excellently-managed" reef, lauding the local community's CRM efforts.

Island residents see the fruits of their efforts: local fishers observe an increase in their catch while some households earn from cottage rents, sale of souvenir items and catering to tour groups. In addition, the barangay's share of the user's fee collection is used for livelihood development projects for residents.

Encouraged by the success of Apo, the Municipal Government - with the assistance of different government agencies and projects (including CRMP), and non-governmental organizations -- implemented CRM in the entire municipality.



The local government's CRM efforts led to the establishment of marine protected areas in Poblacion District 1, Masaplod Norte, Masaplod Sur and Maayong Tubig. Today, Poblacion and Masaplod Norte's marine sanctuaries are favorite diving destinations of local and foreign divers.

The trials and successes of the community and local government in CRM and in tourism management are invaluable lessons for every local government planning to harness the tourism potentials of their coastal resources. Let the stories from Dauinans, who have committed their lives to protecting their own resources, inspire you.

## DAY 2

### *Encounters with the wild in Bais City*

While other local government units equate progress with industrialization, Bais City made an early realization that to achieve sustainable development, natural resources have to be properly managed.

Although more industrialized than Dumaguete City because of the sugar-producing sector, a large *Apo Island, Dauin*

percentage of the population in Bais is dependent on fishing. Bais' major fishing grounds are Bais Bay and the Tañon Strait, the narrow sea between Negros and Cebu islands.

The City government was unaware of the need to manage the resources of the sea until local officials were enlightened by the DENR and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). Local officials also realized that the presence of dolphins and whales in Tañon Strait can be tapped for tourism.

In 1992, the Bais City Government imposed a ban on the catching and killing of whales and dolphins. Before that, there were stories that dolphins were captured by fisherfolk and slaughtered at the city public market.

The City Government launched an information campaign to help the public understand marine life conservation and CRM. It developed the Marine Ecological Appreciation Tour (MEAT) which includes dolphin and whale watching at the Tañon Strait.

Despite its acronym, the MEAT, as you will experience in the CRM Showcase Tour, tries to encourage individual participation in conservation by educating tourists on the biological characteristics of dolphins and whales.





*Talabong Mangrove Forest, Bais City (L.P. Aliño; M. Navarro)*

Among the marine mammals found in the Tañon Strait are: long-snouted spinner, pantropical spotted, bottlenose, Fraser's and Risso's; melon-headed, short-finned, pygmy killer, dwarf sperm and pygmy sperm whales.

Aside from promoting conservation, the MEAT provides income to the local government and employment to some residents working as tour boat crew, "spotters" (those who point out the presence of cetaceans to tourists) and food caterers. A guided tour costs P2,500 to P3,000 (depending on the size of the tour boat) if booked with the local government.

Aside from the close encounter with marine mammals, the Bais leg also highlights the efforts of the Bais City Government and the Provincial Government in mangrove reforestation and protection. The Showcase Tour passes by Talabong Island in Bais Bay where a 265-hectare mangrove plantation is

located. The mangrove forest contains 24 species and subspecies, and is guarded by four local government personnel day and night.

### DAY 3

#### *Dumaguete City's cash from trash project*

Dumaguete faced the same problems experienced by other cities in the country - mounting garbage, wastes on beaches, polluted rivers and seawaters. The local government decided to face the problems head-on.

Seeing that a large percentage of the waste volume was biodegradable, the local government studied composting.

The concept of vermicomposting, the process of breaking down biodegradable waste materials by

*Long-snouted spinner dolphin, Bais City (L.P. Aliño)*





Dumaguete City Ecological Dumpsite (L.P. Aliño)

earthworms, was first tried by the City Agriculture Office, which declared the process effective.

In support of the solid waste management program, the City Council passed an ordinance requiring residents to segregate garbage.

Since August 2002, biodegradable materials collected by the City’s garbage trucks are brought to a composting facility located within the City Dumpsite and Ecological Park (CDEP) in Barangay Candau-ay.

If you want proof that trash can indeed be turn to cash, the Park is the place to go.

The city generates a total of 35 tons of garbage a day. Biodegradable materials, which compose 60 percent of the total volume, are converted into compost through the use of earthworms and microorganisms.

In vermicomposting waste matter is broken down in four to six weeks, says Engineer Alfredo delos Santos, officer in charge of the CDEP.

CDEP personnel sort biodegradable materials — fruit peelings, discarded vegetables, leaves, paper—to get rid of unwanted stuff, in case the source did not properly segregate the garbage.

Biodegradable wastes are then placed in “tubes” (piled rubber tires) where these undergo anaerobic (no air) decomposition.

Through the vermicomposting facility, the City Government is also able to prolong the life span of the

one-hectare dumpsite and make use of materials otherwise considered wastes.

Dumaguete City is the first LGU in the country to seriously implement composting and solid waste segregation.

The dumpsite and the local government’s program in solid waste management earned for the city a Galing Pook Award in 2000.

As you will learn in the tour, the phrase “ecological park” is not merely an empty slogan. The CDEP compound houses an aviary while the water in the river passing the dumpsite is clear and clean.

To meet its goal to implement integrated resource management, the City Government studied problems involving marine pollution and resource conservation.

The city realized that the old abattoir, which was located in the coastal barangay of Tinago, was a major contributor to pollution in the city’s seawaters. The local government relocated the abattoir and constructed a modern facility that includes a biological treatment facility for wastewater.

With assistance from the CRMP, the City Government also established a marine sanctuary in Barangay Banilad. The sanctuary and the territorial waters of Dumaguete are protected by a Bantay Dagat team.



*Dumaguete City Ecological Park. (Inset) Rizal Boulevard, Dumaguete City (L.P. Aliño)*



### *Silliman University Marine Laboratory and Center for Tropical Conservation Studies*

The Silliman University Marine Laboratory (SUML) not only conducts studies on coastal and marine ecosystems, it has helped several communities in Central Visayas implement CRM programs. The most notable of these outreach projects are the Apo Island and Sumilon Island (Oslob, Cebu) marine sanctuaries.

SUML has poured efforts into enabling local communities manage their coastal resources. Their assistance to local communities range from baseline research on coastal ecosystems to educating people on CRM.

The SU segment also gives you the rare chance to see up-close several threatened and endangered animal and plant species in the Philippines.

The SU Center for Tropical Conservation Studies (Centrop) A. Y. Reyes Zoological and Botanical Garden is a wooded area in the center of the city that provides a home to 16 animal species.

Those that have found refuge at Centrop are the Philippine spotted deer, Visayan warty pig, long-tailed macaque monkey, freshwater crocodile, Philippine brown deer, reticulated python, sailfin lizard, freshwater turtles, common palm civet and night heron.



*Philippine spotted deer, Silliman University Center for Tropical Conservation Studies (L.P. Aliño)*



You will also find several bats: the brahminy kite, golden-crowned flying fox, white-winged fox, little golden-mantled flying fox, common island flying fox and large flying fox.

Plants and trees found in the area include bugtai, ficus, teak, santol, smooth narra, Indian coral tree, bangkoro, balagon and golden bamboo.

SU Centrop established the zoological and botanical garden as an educational project. Private donations for food and healthcare of animals help sustain the project.

### *More work to be done*

Despite a long history in CRM, local governments in Dauin, Bais City and Dumaguete City face many challenges.

In Dumaguete City, the local government needs to continue raising public awareness on solid and liquid waste management, and integrated resource conservation.

Another challenge for the City Government is the need to regulate shoreline development.

In Bais City, the LGU-initiated dolphin and whale watching tour is threatened by pollution, marine habitat destruction and overfishing.

### CRM BEST PRACTICES IN NEGROS ORIENTAL

- ✓ Research on coastal ecosystems
- ✓ Wildlife conservation
- ✓ Solid and wastewater management
- ✓ Establishment of marine protected areas
- ✓ Development of ecotourism project as a tool to raise awareness on marine life conservation
- ✓ Mangrove reforestation
- ✓ Tourism management

Although initial difficulties in implementing resource management have been overcome in the three tour sites, the task of sustaining the program remains to be a major challenge. The role of education in the success of every CRM undertaking can never be over-emphasized.

All stakeholders can learn from residents in Apo Island who have made a commitment to protect their lifeblood, the sea and its resources.

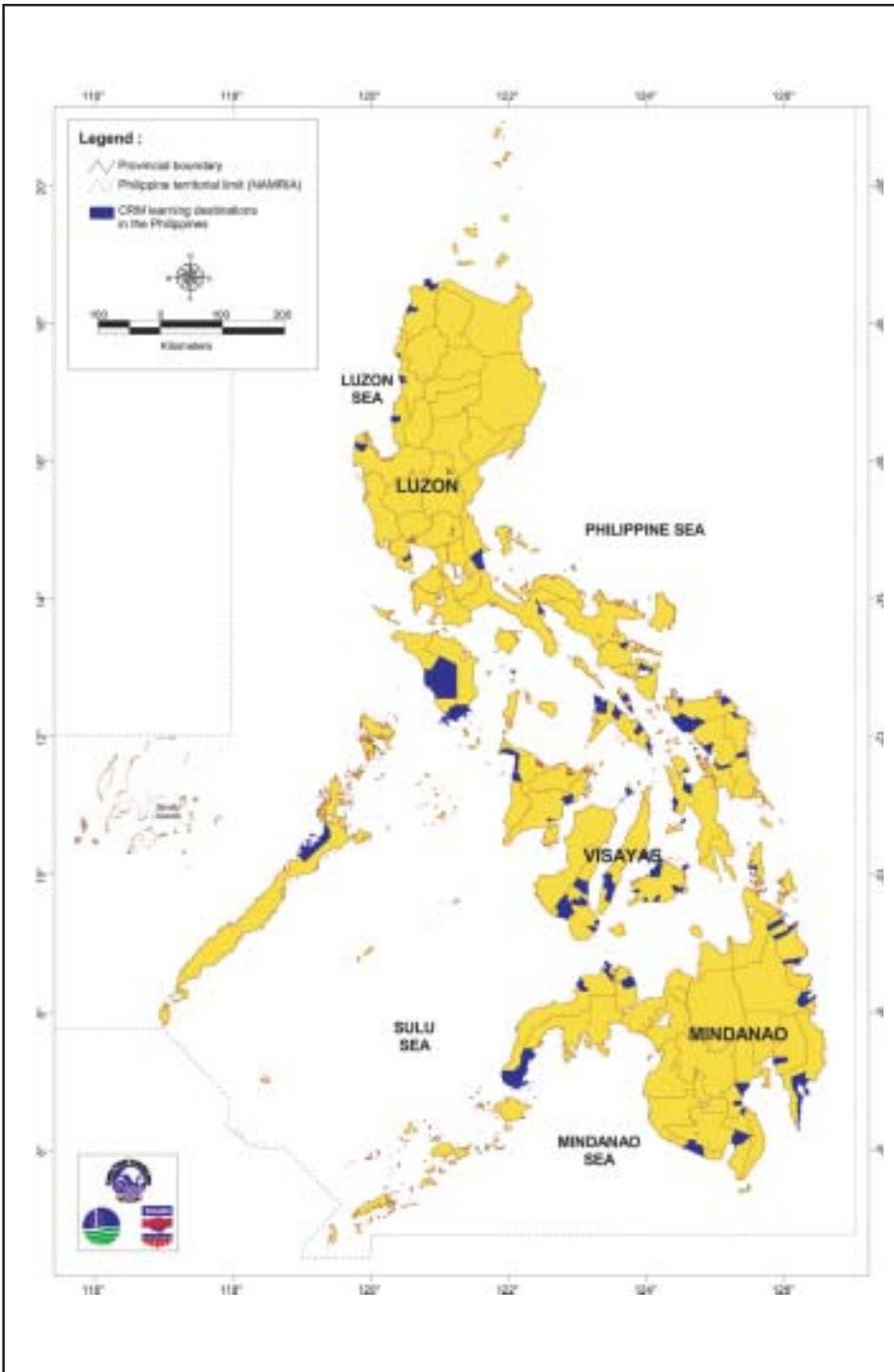
The commitment of all stakeholders is the key to sustainability.



# Part 2: Directory of CRM Destinations in the Philippines

Over its more than two 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 LGU-led or initiated, reflecting the devolution of primary responsibility for the management of municipal waters to local authorities. All provide unique perspectives on CRM, but they are mostly unpublicized, thus limiting opportunities for exchange and sharing of learning and information.

CRMP sought to uncover this treasure trove of CRM lessons by inviting coastal LGUs across the country to participate in this *Directory of CRM Destinations in the Philippines*. Following is a listing of the more than 80 LGUs that responded to the invitation. The listing is based solely on information submitted by the LGUs or organizations assisting them and has not been validated in the field by CRMP. It is designed primarily as a quick guide to provide leads to where specific lessons in CRM may be found. Readers who wish to learn more about a specific CRM program or activity, or the LGU, community or organization that is implementing it, are encouraged to contact the concerned group directly through the addresses or telephone numbers listed.



General locations of municipalities/cities listed in this Directory.

# Directory of CRM Learning Destinations in the Philippines

## Region 1

### ILOCOS NORTE

#### Laoag City

##### History and highlights of CRM experience

CRM began through training of leaders of fisherfolk's groups who were later deputized as fish wardens to enforce laws on fishing.

The City Government organizes a coastal clean up every May to celebrate the Ocean Month and in October during the Fish Conservation Month.

##### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Caoacan Cactus Development Project
2. La Paz sand dunes
3. Calayab beach fronts
4. Sinking bell tower
5. Museo Iloko
6. Pamulinawen Festival from February 1 to 12

##### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – overland, 8-10 hours; plane, 45 minutes

\* Cebu, Davao and other areas – plane or ship to Manila; Manila to Laoag City

*Recommended length of stay* - 5 days

##### *Visitor services*

\* Accommodation

1. Hotels from P500 to P3,500

2. Cottages – P500 to P800/cottage/day

\* Meals-P100 to P150 per person

\* Car rental – P500 to P1,000 a day



**Visits can be arranged through Asuncion C. Fariñas, City Tourism Council, tel. (077) 772-0001, fax (077) 771- 3168. Or contact Oscar R. Recta, City Agriculture Office, tel. no. (077) 772-0954, fax ( 077) 770-5977.**

## Pagudpud

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Pagudpud has about 35 kilometers of shoreline, the longest in the province. Many residents are dependent on the sea for livelihood.

The Municipal Government has organized fisherfolk and strengthened existing fishers' groups to curb illegal fishing in the area.

#### **CRM projects and best time to visit**

Lambaklad fishing project in Barangay Pasaleng – January-June

#### **Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Saud white beach
2. Malingay Cove in Mairaira point
3. Dos Hermanos Island
4. Kabigan falls
5. Bantay Abot cave
6. Winding Patapat Bridge

#### **Getting there**

\* From Manila – overland, Maria de Leon, RCJ Trans and Rajan buses serve route between Manila and Pagudpud

\* From Cebu and Davao – by plane to Manila then Laoag City; from Laoag, minibus to Pagudpud

#### **Recommended length of stay – 5 days**

#### **Visitor services**

\* Accommodation

1. Saud Beach Resort and Hotel, P2,000 up
2. Villa del Mar Ivory Beach Resort, P850 up
3. Panzian Mountain Resort, P1,800

4. Terra Rikka Beach Resort, P1,800 up
  5. North Ridge, P1,000 up
  6. Arinaya Beach Resort, P1,500 up
  7. Klasik Lodging House, P1,000 up
  8. Saud Village Lodge, P1,000 up
  9. Deutches Haus am Meer
  10. Polaris Resort/Hotel
  11. Homestays, P250 per person/night
- \* Boat rental – P50 per person; cruise available on arrangement

**Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (077) 764-1020, fax (077) 764-1020.**

## ILOCOS SUR

## Candon City

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Candon City established a municipal fish nursery in 1995 and has since continued to implement various CRM activities, including: fish sanctuary, coral reef management (MPA), mangrove rehabilitation, coastal “green belt” development.

The local government granted livelihood assistance projects, including fish cages and salt making, to fisherfolk.

There is a proposed municipal foreshore development plan focused on balancing development and protection of coastal resources.

#### **CRM projects and best time to visit**

Most of the activities are being implemented at Barangay Tamurong, which may be visited year-round. Ask also about the city’s planned foreshore development study and proposal to organize a development authority involving neighboring municipalities.

#### **Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Candon City fiesta and TABAKO street dancing festival (1<sup>st</sup> week of March)



2. *Calamay* and *chicharon* production (dry season)
3. Local industries such as salt-making, blacksmithing, and bamboo craft (dry season)
4. Historical attractions, including the story of the Estrella del Sur revolutionary movement, old Spanish homes, and century-old Bell Tower
5. Kandong tree, an endemic species
6. Sericulture program
7. Production of tobacco stalk cement-bonded boards

### **Getting there**

- \* From Manila –7 hours (347 kms) overland
- \* From Laoag – 164 kms
- \* From Baguio City – 234 kms

**Recommended length of stay** - 4 days

### **Visitor services**

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Candon Beach Resort –P400/room/day, Tel. (077) 742 5934
- 2. Smurf Beach Cottages (P400/room/day), Tel. (077) 742 5182
- \* Tricycle rental at P30/trip to any point in the city
- \* Meals at P50/person/meal

**Visits can be arranged through the Candon City Tourism Office, Candon City Cyber Library and Trade Center, Candon City, Ilocos Sur, tel. (077) 742-5235. Contact Edlyn Gray, Tourism Officer or John Loyac, Information Officer**

## **Caoayan**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The seas off Caoayan is source of about 30 percent of Ilocos Sur’s fish and fishery products. Realizing the value of its coastal and marine resources, the Municipal Government forged a partnership with the local Bantay Dagat and the Maritime Police in curbing illegal fishing in the municipal waters.

The programs of the Bantay Dagat and the Maritime Police are backed by local ordinances. The

local legislative council has also enacted ordinances implementing market control measures against the sale of fish fry in the market.

The local government is closely working with the DENR in maintaining and protecting a mangrove plantation.

To identify and protect local small-scale fisherfolk, the Municipal Government imposed a color-coding scheme for fishing boats per barangay.

### **CRM projects and best time to visit**

1. Mangrove plantation – March-June
2. Sabangan river project – July-February

### **Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Abel Caoayan hand-weaving industry
2. Abante Caoayan festival every second week of November

### **Getting there**

- \* From Manila – overland, take bus from Cubao terminal, 8 to 10 hours
- air, via Laoag Airport
- (From other areas - via Manila)

**Recommended length of stay** - 2 days

### **Visitor services**

- \* Accommodations at Heritage and Don Juan Resorts

**Visits can be arranged through Leonardo Q. Quioco, community affairs, Caoayan Tourism Office, tel. (077) 722-6099, mobile phone 0917-5681515**

## **LA UNION**

### **San Fernando**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

San Fernando City has several ongoing CRM-related projects, including:

- Estuarine development project, consisting of mangrove reforestation, fish cage culture, community organizing, and regular coastal river clean-up
- Information and education campaign through coastal clean-up drives
- Market denial on illegally caught fishes
- Strengthening of BFARMCs and fish wardens' association
- Integration of solid waste management in coastal areas
- Dredging of rivers and canals
- Regular water quality monitoring
- Watershed management projects and riverbank reforestation
- Livelihood training

The City is also implementing a five-year project (2003-2007) with the Government of the Netherlands and the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Fish cage culture and mangrove rehabilitation, Carlatan – March-June
2. Proposed MPAs in Mananawan Reef, Poro – March-June

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Beaches
2. 20-hectare botanical garden
3. Historical sites including Pindangan Ruins and World War II monuments
4. Nine-hectare sanitary landfill

\* San Fernando City has been cited as “Most Peaceful City in Region I”, “Child-Friendly City in Region I”, and “Clean and Green City”.

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – 250 kms (6-8 hours) overland

#### ***Recommended length of stay - 5-7 days***

#### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Hotel Mikka, P900/day, tel. (072)700-5739

2. Sea and Sky Hotel, P750-950/day, tel. (072) 242-5579

3. Oasis Country Resort Hotel, P1,500-2,500/day, tel. (072) 242-5621

\* Meals, P200/day

\* Public utility vehicle, P5-50/person/ride, depending on type of service

\* Boat rental, P500-1,000/day

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, 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**

In 1999, the Municipal Government sought the help of the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI) in drafting the local coastal development plan.

Upon the request of the local government, the UP-MSI also conducted an assessment of coastal resources in Bani, leading to the delineation of an MPA.

The coastal development plan was approved after consultations in different barangays in the town.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. MPA covering Barangay Bangrin and Sitio Abunciang in Barangay San Miguel – March-May, September-October

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Nalsoc Cave in Colayo
2. Baliwangga Falls in Ranao
3. Crispina Mountain Resort
4. Onalen beach in Dacap Sur
5. Pilgrimage area in Surip, Centro Toma



***Getting there***

- \* From Manila – 4-5 hours overland
- \* From Cebu and other areas, via Manila

***Recommended length of stay*** – 1 day

***Visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Crispina Mountain Resort, P720-P1,200/room/day, tel. no. (02) 361 3973

- \* Boat to marine protected area, P1,500-P2,000 for 60 persons; P400 for 15 persons
- \* Boat to Surip and Olanen, P200-P300 for 5 persons

***Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (075) 553-2010; Municipal Agriculture, tel. (075) 553-2401; Municipal Planning and Development Office, tel. (075) 553-2401***



### History and highlights of CRM experience

The marine resources of the municipality used to be bountiful until some fishermen began using dynamite. The destruction of coral reefs, aggravated by overfishing, massive reclamation and conversion of mangrove areas to fishponds, contributed to the degradation of the town's coastal and marine resources.

The rural fisherfolk, assisted by concerned government agencies and private organizations, initiated CRM. Their efforts coincided with the FSP of the BFAR and Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement. Under the Program, various people's organizations were educated about the importance of coastal and marine resource management. A fish sanctuary was established and mangrove reforestation was conducted.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Orion Kent fish sanctuary – February-November
  2. Mangrove nursery in Daan Bago – Year-round
  3. Mussel culture projects – Year-round
- \* It is also interesting to meet active people's organizations in Orion

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Fiesta celebration
2. Giant Christmas tree
3. Fish products: dried fish, fish and shrimp paste, fish sauce, smoked fish

#### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – overland, 132 kilometers; by boat, Manila to Bataan on board Samat Ferry

#### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
1. Villa Pol
  2. Benepres Resort
  3. Aw-aw inland resort
- \* Lodging – P300/day/person  
\* Car rental – P1,500/day

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. no. (047) 244-6024, fax (047) 244-4061. Or visit [www.udyong.com](http://www.udyong.com).**



# Region 4

## OCIDENTAL MINDORO

### Calintaan

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

In 2000, the LGU requested the assistance of Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) for the provision of a volunteer to spearhead its CRM program. The PNVSCA availed of the services of a volunteer from the Australian Youth Ambassadors Development of the Australian Government.

Subsequently, PCRA 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 Sangguniang Bayan of Municipal Fisheries Ordinance No. 1, Series of 2002, the establishment of one fish sanctuary and two marine reserves, and the organization of the MFARMC pursuant to Republic Act No. 8550. The program enjoys the support of local fishers.



*Fish sanctuary, Calintaan*



*Guard house at the fish sanctuary, Calintaan*

#### *Mts. Iglit-Baco National Park, Calintaan*



### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

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

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Mts. Iglit-Baco National Park (home of the tamaraw (*Bubalus mindorensis*)) – 8-12 hours on foot from Brgy Poypoy, Calintaan.

### ***Getting there***

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

***Recommended length of stay*** – 5 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Ragara Beach Resort, P500-700 per room

\* Swimming and diving gear

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Municipal Hall, Calintaan, Occidental Mindoro. Contact Rogelio P. Esteban, CRMO-Designate, Email roger777ph@yahoo.com.au***

## **Magsaysay**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

To enforce management policies, the Municipal Government has organized the MFARMC as well as BFARMCs in each of the five coastal barangays in the town.

The LGU also created a Bantay Dagat team to curb illegal fishing activities within the municipal waters.

A coastal clean up is organized yearly by the LGU.

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Bantay Dagat headquarters – January-May
2. Beach resorts in Sibalat and Sta. Teresa - January-May

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Garza Island

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – air, 45 minutes; boat, Montenegro Shipping, 12 hours

***Recommended length of stay*** – 5 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation facilities not available

***Visits can be arranged through Fe Mina, Office of the Mayor, Magsaysay***

## **Sablayan**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The Municipal Government considers eco-tourism and fisheries resource management as priorities. Aside from the comprehensive fishery ordinance giving preferential right on the use of coastal resources to local fisherfolk, separate measures have been enacted by the Municipal Council establishing four marine sanctuaries.

Local FARMCs have also been created while the Municipal Government formed a partnership with the PNP in protecting the sea from illegal and destructive fishing activities.

The Apo Reef Natural Park, one of 10 priority protected areas in the country, is found in Sablayan. The atoll has a highly diverse marine life and is known as the largest in the country. The conservation of the park is funded by the World Bank Global Environment Facility and managed by the PAMB.

The local government also initiates a coastal clean-up every year.



### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Apo Reef Natural Park – March-May, October-November
  2. Municipal marine sanctuaries – during good weather
- \* Visitors can also meet the local FARMCs, the Bantay Dagat and observe and participate in the annual coastal clean up in September

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Mt. Siburan
2. Mts. Iglit-Baco Natural Park
3. Mt. Malpalon
4. Sablayan prison and penal farm
5. Mangyan communities
6. Cultural and historical sites (church, lighthouse, old town)

### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by plane, Asian Spirit has daily flights to San Jose airport; then 3.5 hours to Sablayan overland
- 2.5 hours ferry ride from Batangas port to Abra de Ilog, 3.5 hours overland to Sablayan
  - small seaplanes can land in Sablayan
- \* From Panay – by motorized outrigger boats, 6 hours to San Jose; San Jose to Sablayan, overland for 3.5 hours
- \* Visitors from Cebu and Davao have to travel via Manila

### *Recommended length of stay* – 3-5 days

### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
1. Pandan, US \$12-\$32/day, tel. (632) 526-6929, satellite phone (098) 281-0050, website [www.pandan.com](http://www.pandan.com)
  2. Landmanz Hotel, P150-P600/day, contact Meriam Flores, tel. (043) 198-1661 to 1662
  3. Emily Hotel, P100/person/day, P250/day/person, contact Eric Gan, mobile phone 0920-5670749
  4. La Sofia Apartelle, P150-P400/day
  5. DJ Beach Resort, P75-P500/day
  6. Feliz del Mar, P250-P600/day/cottage
- \* SCUBA diving courses and fun dives available

*Visits can be arranged through Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer Fernando Dalangin, mobile phone 0920-2902872; Municipal Agriculturist Lina de Leon, mobile phone 0920-5343866; Cenro Leodovico Mamuntos at the Apo Reef Natural Park; Minda Alto, Haribon Foundation, mobile phone 0919-2581073; Sylvia Salgado, mobile phone 0919-6052360.*

## ORIENTAL MINDORO

### Bulalacao

### History and highlights of CRM experience

In the mid-1990s, on request by the LGU, BFAR conducted an assessment of Bulalacao's coastal resources, which showed that 60% of the flora and fauna of its coastal zone had been damaged by destructive fishing methods.

BFAR recommended that Balatasan Reef be designated as a marine sanctuary to rehabilitate, restore, maintain and preserve its remaining resources. In 1999, the Sangguniang Bayan passed Ordinance No. 99-10-021 declaring the sanctuary.

The sanctuary covers 300 hectares of Bulalacao's municipal waters and is protected by four security guards. Strict enforcement of the sanctuary has resulted in the proliferation of juvenile fish in the vicinity.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Fish sanctuary, Balatasan Reef
2. Fish cage project

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Island coves and peninsulas declared as tourism zones and marine reserves (Pres. Proc. No. 1801)
2. Hanunuo tribe – the most civilized of the Stone Age Mangyans, the Hanunuos are known for their colorful beadwork, basket, mats and ramit.



### **Getting there**

\* From Manila – Jam, Tritran, BLTB or ALPS buses to Batangas Pier, then by boat (fast craft or RORO) to Calapan City, then overland to Bulalacao. (Bulalacao is at the southernmost tip of Oriental Mindoro). Or by plane to San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, then by boat or overland (2 hours) to Bulalacao.

### **Recommended length of stay** - 2 days

#### **Visitor services**

\* Accommodation

1. Sandico, Sts. Peter and Paul Lodging House, P100/person, tel. (098) 540-2253, or Algelac Lodging House (P100/person)

\* Boat rental at P600-1,000 per day

\* Meals at P45/person/meal (Kathy’s Catering)

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor’s Office, Municipal Hall, Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro, tel. (098) 540-6207**

## **PALAWAN**

*(See also p. 25 for a description of Palawan CRM showcase tour)*

### **San Vicente**

#### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The town of San Vicente was the first local government to implement the Palawan Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP). The SEP mandates local governments in Palawan to protect and manage their own natural resources.

An important provision of the SEP is the creation of environmentally critical areas network (ECAN), a zoning system that divides the province into core zones, buffer zones and multiple-use zones. Pursuant to this provision, the Municipal Government of San Vicente declared a 7,000-hectare marine park in Port Barton.

Inside the marine park, the local government implemented mangrove protection, alternative

livelihood activities for fishers (seaweed farming and sardine processing) and established a 130-hectare fish sanctuary. Destructive fishing practices, including the use of compressor, are banned in the San Vicente municipal waters.

PCRA helped the local government draft strategies to manage resources in the area.

The SEP of San Vicente also provides for tourism development and management, which includes regulations on garbage and wastewater from beach resorts.

#### **CRM projects and best time to visit**

1. Port Barton Marine park – March-August
2. Albaguen fish sanctuary – March-August
3. Darapiton mangrove forest – March-August
4. Sardine processing – Year-round
5. Capsalay seaweed farms – March-August

#### **Other attractions and points of interest**

1. White sandy beaches in Port Barton, Exotic and Coconut Islands
2. Pearl farm
3. Waterfalls in Port Barton
4. Long white beach in Barangay Agutaya
5. Island hopping and SCUBA diving
6. Batik making, basket weaving
7. Beach resorts in Port Barton

#### **Getting there**

\* From Manila – by plane or boat to Puerto Princesa City; overland to San Vicente or Port Barton

\* From Cebu – by plane to Puerto Princesa City; overland to San Vicente or Port Barton

#### **Recommended length of stay** – 3 days

#### **Visitor services**

\* Information on accommodation and other services are available at the San Vicente Liaison Office in Puerto Princesa.

**Visits can be arranged through the San Vicente Liaison Office in Puerto**



**Princesa, tel. (048) 433-5679 or the  
Municipal Tourism Office, mobile number  
0919-8675979**

## QUEZON

### Guinayangan

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Bantay Dagat movement initiated by local fisherfolk in the early 1980s became the foundation for the municipality's resource protection and rehabilitation programs.

In 1991, the Municipal Government became part of the ADB-funded FSP of the DA-BFAR, which continued until 1996. The municipality is also a site of the FRMP (1998 up to present).

Under the FSP, municipal fisherfolk were organized and became directly responsible in the implementation of resource rehabilitation, advocacy projects and coastal law enforcement.

In 1995, the local legislative council passed a Municipal Fishery Ordinance containing policies on the use and management of fishery resources in the area. To enforce these policies, the MFARMC was created.

Through a multi-sectoral planning process, the Guinayangan Coastal Resource Management and Fishery Development plan was drafted. It includes programs like the establishment of marine protected areas and improved coastal law enforcement with the creation of the fishery law enforcement team.

The municipality works closely with neighboring local government units in the management of Ragay Gulf.

#### CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Nabangka fish sanctuary, Barangay Capuluan Central – Year-round
2. Capuluan reef (also known as Palad reef) – Year-round

#### Other attractions and points of interest

1. Maulawin Spring Protected Landscape in Barangays Himbubulo, San Pedro I and Magsaysay
2. Salacan Falls
3. Gapas Falls
4. Hinabaan Falls
5. Caves in Barangays Danlagan Batis and Gapas
6. Resorts in Barangays Salacan, Sisi and Balinarin

#### Getting there

\* From Manila – overland, 5 to 7 hours via Maharlika Highway. (Major bus lines ply the route; terminals are at Legarda St. in Sampaloc and at Magsaysay Ave. in Sta. Mesa, Manila)

\* From Cebu and other areas, air/sea via Manila

#### Recommended length of stay - 2 to 3 days

#### Visitor services

\* Accommodation

1. Dalampasigan Lodge, Roldan Ave., P200-P500 a day, tel. (042) 303-4234
2. Perez Reception and Traveler's Lodge, P200/person/day, tel. (042) 303-4178
3. Bahay ni Sofia, Brgy. Himbubulo Este, P500-P800/day, tel. (042) 303-4104

\* Boat rental from Poblacion to Nabangka Fish Sanctuary, P300/day

\* Jeepney or tricycle fare – P8 to P20 per person per trip

**Visits can be arranged through the  
Municipal Tourism Council, Municipal  
Bldg, Guinayangan, tel. (042) 303-4063,  
fax (042) 303-4584.**

## Real

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Real LGU allocated in 2001 P150,000 to rehabilitate four hectares of denuded mangroves in Bgy. Cawayan, and in 2002, P100,000 to rehabilitate



another three hectares of mangroves in the same barangay.

The project contributed to increased community awareness on the importance of mangroves, and has been associated with an increase in fish catch.

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Mangrove Rehabilitation Project, Barangay Cawayan – June-September

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Seafoods, especially milkfish from fish pens at Lamón Bay as well as crabs, shrimps and a wide variety of fish
2. Agro-tourism
3. Beaches
4. Waterfalls
5. Forests

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – 3 hours overland (Raymond Bus) via Antipolo City and Laguna Province

***Recommended length of stay*** - 2 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Alderico Palm Resort, tel. (042) 331-1324 (P2,500 for 6 persons per night; P5,000 for 15 pax)
2. Pulo Aranda Beach, tel. (042) 331-1070 (P4,000-5,000 for 30 persons per night)
3. Waterways Mini-Resort, tel. (042) 331-1031 (P500-2,000 for 2-8 persons per night, depending on type of accommodation)
4. Real Star, tel. (02) 532-8218 (P1,000 per family room per night)
5. Ocean Blue, mobile 0918-7251355 (P1,500-2,000 for 4 persons per night, depending on type of accommodation)
6. Km. 116 Seaside, mobile 0918-3785459 (P1,000-3,500 per night depending on type of accommodation)
7. Puerto Real Resort, tel. (042) 331-1014 (P300-1,500 per room per night depending on type of accommodation)

\* Tours (good for 20 pax):

- Alderico Resort to Balabag Falls – P2,500
- Ocean Blue to Balabag Falls – P2,000
- The Park to Balabag Falls – P2,000
- Polo Aranda Resort to Balabag Falls – P2,800
- Real Star to Balabag Falls – P2,200
- Alderico Resort to Polo Aranda Resort, fish cages and mangroves at Baluti Cove – P3,000
- The Park to Polo Aranda Resort, fish cages and mangroves at Cawayan – P3,200

***Visits can be arranged through the MPDO, Tel. (042) 331-1509, Fax (042) 331-1026, email eddjuntreal@edsamail.com.ph.***

## **ROMBLON**

### **Banton**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

As basis for management planning, the Municipal Government initiated the conduct of a coastal environment profile which looked at, among others, the socio-economic conditions and important coastal resources in the Banton.

One of the CRM strategies that the Municipal Government identified was the establishment of a fish sanctuary.

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Fish sanctuary in Barangay Mainit – May, or when the sea is calm

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Guiyangan cave
2. Fort San Nicolas
3. Fabella Library
4. Ugat-Faigao Museum
5. Museum of Treasures
6. Macat-ang beach and Togbongang rocky beach



### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – boat, via Odiongan (M/V Virgin Mary of MBRS Lines); boat leaves Manila 5 p.m. Monday and Friday, 10 hours; overland, 2 hours to Calatrava; 2 hours on pumpboat to Banton Island

- bus to Lucena City; then take jeep to Cotta; from Cotta, take motorboat to Banton
- Via Mindoro, bus from Pasay or Lawton Bus Terminal to Batangas City Pier; Take Supercat to Calapan City, then overland to Pinamalayan Oriental Mindoro; from there, take pumpboat to Banton

***Recommended length of stay*** – 2-3 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodations available at Municipal Guest House

***Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Tourism Council, tel. 0918-1992028***



# Region 5

## ALBAY

### Tabaco City

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The City Government established a 21-hectare marine reserve in 1996. Due to the local government's management strategies, the area won seventh place as Best Managed Reef in 1998 and second place in the same competition in 2002.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. San Miguel Island marine fishery reserve – Year-round
2. Mangrove forest in Barangay Bacolod, Tayhi, Pawa and San Carlos and in Natunawan Cove – Year-round
3. Mangrove forest in Barangay San Lorenzo – Year-round

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Mayon Volcano
2. Mayon Rest House
3. St. John the Baptist Church
4. Antonio A. Berces Memorial Supermarket
5. Tabak Festival, June 20-22
6. Bolo and scissors-making

#### *Visitor services*

\* Accommodation

1. Casa Eugenia Hotel and Restaurant
2. Banjong Hotel and Restaurant
3. Tony's Hotel
4. Tabaco Pension House
5. Twins Hotel
6. Guillermo's Pension House
7. Marvista Court and Recreation
8. Maevin Inn and Tago Inn

#### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – by plane to Legazpi City and Naga City; by land, buses leave in the morning and in the afternoon to Legazpi and Tabaco

\* From Legazpi City – overland, 20 minutes

\* From Naga City – overland, 1 hour and 45 minutes



*Visits can be arranged through the City Government of Tabaco, tel. (052) 487-5226, fax (052) 487-5238, or email to [tabaco\\_city@digitelone.com](mailto:tabaco_city@digitelone.com), or visit [www.TABACOINI.NET](http://www.TABACOINI.NET)*

## MASBATE

*(See also p. 2 for a description of the Masbate CRM showcase tour)*

### Aroroy

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

To address the degradation of its coastal and marine resources, the Municipal Government initiated a CRM program that includes the creation of a Bantay Dagat team, information campaign and PCRA.

The FARMCs at the municipal and barangay levels are being organized.

In the implementation of the CRM program, the local government encountered many problems, such as opposition of fishers involved in illegal fishing.

Unfazed by the opposition, the Municipal Government intensified its information and education

campaign. The Municipal Government also plans to establish a model barangay for CRM, where conservation activities are simultaneously implemented with alternative livelihood programs.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Majaba Island proposed MPA – May-October
2. Lobster farm in Barangay Kalanay - May-October
3. Tinigban Beach where zoning regulations of LGU is illustrated and where LGU operates a CRM satellite office

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Limestone hills in Barangay Kalanay
2. Caves in Barangays Kalanay and Tinigban
3. Rock formation in Mata cave and Gato Island
4. Santacruzán in May
5. Halad Pasali in October
6. Wacky rodeo in May
7. Gold mining at Filminera Mines

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by boat, from Pier 8 North Harbor to Aroroy
- by plane, to Masbate City; from Masbate City to Aroroy, 2 hours overland

*Pastureland, Aroroy, Masbate (A. Sia)*





Tinigban Beach, Aroroy, Masbate. (Inset from top) Mata Caves, Kalanay Hills, Aroroy rock formations (A. Sia)

- \* From Pilar, Sorsogon – by motorboat, M/V Lian-Lian, 17 hours
- \* From Cebu – by boat to Masbate City
- \* From Davao – by plane, to Cebu City, then Masbate City

#### Visitor services

- \* Accommodation  
1. AHC Beach, P150 per room/day, contact Mrs. Adela Capinig
- \* Boat rental – P1,500 to P3,000
- \* Van – P2,500 a day
- \* Multicab – P2,000 a day
- \* Meals – P300 per day per person

**Visits can be arranged through Engr. Arthur Merico, Municipal Planning and Development Council, tel. (098) 540-1500 or the Mayor's Office, tel. (098) 540-2255, or the Masbate City Planning and Development Office, tel. (056) 333-5608**

## Batuan

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The town is the site of a large mangrove forest, covering an area of more than 1,820 hectares, where 22 different species of the mangroves can be found. It is also the site of the 168-hectare Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park, 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.

Since the late 1990s, Batuan has been a beneficiary of technical assistance from CRMP through the Provincial Government of Masbate, and the World Bank-funded CBRMP. It has undertaken several CRM initiatives, including PCRA, coastal law enforcement, community-based mangrove



management, IEC, alternative livelihood for coastal communities affected by its drive to protect coastal resources, and the adoption and implementation of a CRM plan. It is also among the first municipalities in the Philippines to have officially delineated its municipal waters.

***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Bongsanglay Mangrove Natural Park – March-May

***Other attractions and points of interest***

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

***Getting there***

\* From Manila – by plane, Asian Spirit has daily flights to Masbate; overland, Philtranco buses ply Manila-Pilar route; from Pilar, take M/V Montenegro boat to Masbate; regular passenger boat service between Masbate Port and Lagundi, Batuan

\* From Cebu – by boat, to Masbate (Trans Asia leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday)

***Recommended length of stay*** – 1 day

***Visitor services***

\* Boat rental – P2,000/day

***Visits can be arranged through the Provincial Planning and Development Office or the Provincial Tourism Office in Masbate, tel. (056) 333-3012 or the Masbate City Planning and Development Office, tel. (056) 333-6508.***



*Bongsanglay Mangrove Reserve Park (N. Oshima)*



*Bongsanglay Mangrove Reserve Park (A. Sia)*

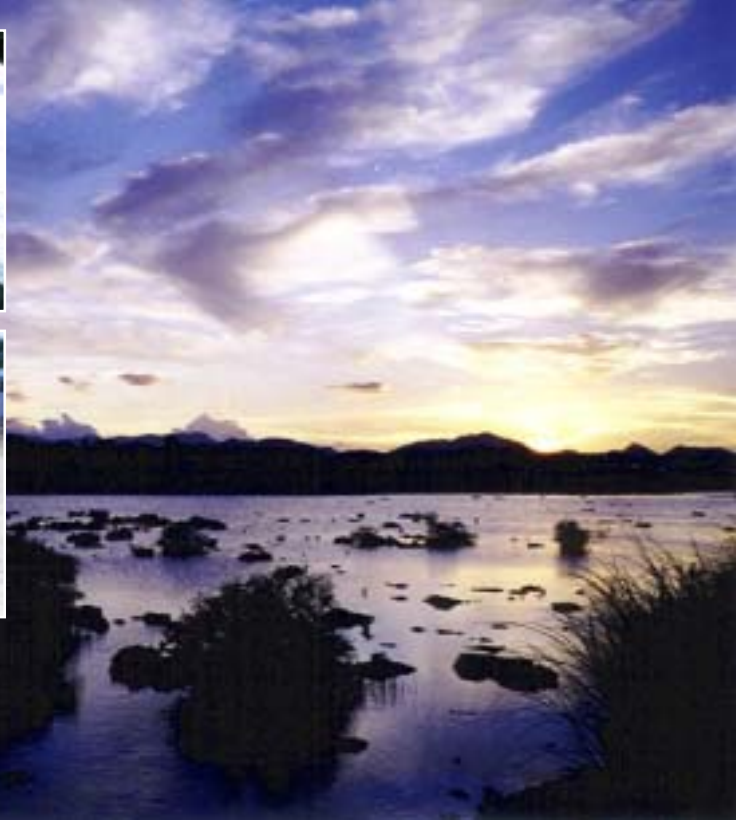


*Bongsanglay Mangrove Reserve Park (J. Berdach)*



*Bongsanglay mangrove trail (A. Sia)*





Masbate City sunset (A. Sia). (Inset from top) Boats at Buntod Reef (A. Sia), Rodeo competition (M. Gasalatan)

## Masbate City

### History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1999, concerned about mangrove-cutting in their area, the then municipal government of Masbate requested CRMP to train its technical staff and community leaders in mangrove management techniques. The request paved the way for subsequent technical assistance from CRMP through the Masbate Provincial Government in the various aspects of CRM. Today, the City is looked up to as a leader in CRM in Masbate Province and Region 5 for its adoption of CRM as a development framework cutting across various sectors. It hosts the Masbate CRM Interpretive Center, the first of its kind in the country.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Masbate CRM Interpretive Center, Masbate City Hall – Year-round

2. Buntod Reef Marine Sanctuary – Year-round except during bad weather
3. B. Titong Marine Sanctuary – April-June

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Ancestral houses
2. Century-old lighthouse, Bgy. Bantigue
4. Isla de Paraiso – An islet covered with powdery white sand, offers a breathtaking view of the sunset across the shoreline of the city proper and a five-minute fun travel within mangroves along the different sides of the islet
5. Bantigue Festival (August) and Lapay Bantigue (a dance created by a resident of Bgy Bantigue and recognized nationally as an original Philippine folk dance)
6. Rodeo Masbateño – the only rodeo show in Asia, featuring 10 competitive rodeo events.





Masbate CRM Interpretive Center, Masbate City (A. Sia)



*Note: Masbate City is the gateway to various CRM destinations in Masbate Province. It is also a convenient transit point for people traveling between Southern Luzon and the Visayas.*

### **Getting there**

- \* From Manila – by air daily flights (Asian Spirit), 1 hour 10 min
- by sea Superferry trips every Tuesday from Manila to Masbate)
- \* From Cebu – by sea (Palawan Princess leaves for Masbate every Sunday); Trans-Asia (departs Cebu Monday, Wednesday and Friday)
- \* From Davao and other areas – by ship or plane via Cebu or Manila

**Recommended length of stay** – 1-2 days

### **Visitor services**

- \* Accommodation
- Several economy/standard hotels are located in Masbate City. Rooms range from P150/day (non-aircon) to P1,200/day.
- \* Car rental – aircon van, P1,500-2,500/day depending on distance
  - \* Boat – Rates vary with distance
  - \* Meals – There are several restaurants and eateries in the city. Catering can also be arranged.

**Visits can be arranged through the City Planning and Development Office, tel. (056) 333-5608**

## **Palanas**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The mangrove reforestation activity under the CEP of the DENR in the early 1990s propelled CRM in the municipality.

Under the CEP, a fisherfolk organization was formed, the Bontod Urosad sa Pagbantay sa Kadagatan (Bupaka) which manages the mangrove reforestation project.

In 1997, the Municipal Government organized BFARMCs and the MFARMC, which proposed the establishment of fish sanctuaries in two areas in the town.

As the Municipal Government intensified its CRM programs, it allotted funds for mangrove development, fish sanctuary improvement, Bantay Dagat and livelihood assistance to marginal fisherfolk.

In support of the Fisheries Code of 1998, the Municipal Council passed an ordinance strictly prohibiting commercial fishing within the municipal waters. The establishment of fish sanctuaries in the town are also backed by ordinances.

### **CRM projects and best time to visit**

1. Fish sanctuary between Barangays Bontod and Maravilla – April-May
2. Fish sanctuary between Barangays Nipa and Nabangig – April-May
3. Mangrove area in Barangay Bontod – April-May
4. FARMC Operations Center at the Municipal Agriculture Compound – Year-round



### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Calanai Falls
2. Sea turtle hatchery in Barangay Bontod

### ***Getting there***

- \* From Manila – by plane, to Masbate, daily flights (Asian Spirit); take van or jeepney from Masbate to Palanas
- by ship, to Masbate (Superferry trips every Tuesday from Manila to Masbate)
- \* From Cebu – by ship, to Masbate (Palawan Princess leaves for Masbate every Sunday)
- \* From Davao and other areas – by ship or plane via Cebu or Manila

***Recommended length of stay*** – 1-2 days

### ***Visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
- There are no hotels or lodging houses in Palanas. Accommodations are available in Masbate City.

*Pio V. Corpus (A. Sia)*

- \* Car rental – aircon van, P2,500/day
- \* Boat – P150/hour
- \* Meals – P100/meal (Bulalague’s Carenderia)

***Visits can be arranged through Rameses Abejero Sr., Municipal Agriculture Office, mobile phone 0916-3210384.***

## **Pio V. Corpus**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

In 2000, BFAR and DENR assisted the LGU in the conduct of rapid appraisal for the purpose of gathering information on the condition of its coral reef and seagrass habitats.

Subsequently, the LGU initiated PCRA of a proposed marine sanctuary site at Balangingi Island, Casabangan. Since then, with funding from the World Bank-assisted Community-Based CBRMP, the LGU has implemented the following activities:



1. Procurement of patrol boats, which continues to conduct weekly patrols
2. Monthly coastal clean-ups involving people's organizations
3. Establishment of a six-hectare fish sanctuary and a 21-hectare marine reserve
4. Validation and assessment of fish sanctuary and marine reserve
5. Establishment of a nine-hectare mangrove plantation and maintenance and protection of an existing two-hectare mangrove area
6. Protection, management, and maintenance of coastal environment
7. Adoption through a municipal ordinance of Republic Act No. 8550 (Fisheries Code)

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve, Balangingi Island, Casabangan – April-June
2. Mangrove Plantation Establishment and Management, Poblacion, Buenasuerte and Palho – April-June

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Cheap fresh seafood
2. White sand beach and excellent sites for swimming and diving

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – By plane (Asian Spirit), 1 hour 10 minutes, to Masbate City; overland (3-4 hours) to Pio V. Corpus; or by boat (Sulpicio Lines or WGA), 17 hours; then overland to Pio V. Corpus

\* From Cebu – By boat (Trans-Asia), 12 hours, to Masbate City, then overland to Pio V. Corpus; or by boat (M/V Rosalia), 8 hours to Cataingan, Masbate; then overland, 2 hours, to Pio V. Corpus

#### ***Recommended length of stay – 5 days***

#### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Homestay

\* Rental boat at P1,000/day

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Pio V. Corpus, Masbate or the Provincial Planning and Development Office, tel (056) 333-3012; or the Masbate City Planning and Development Office (tel) (056) 333-5608.***

## **San Jacinto**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

San Jacinto has initiated various CRM activities since 2000, when CRM was first introduced there by the Masbate CRM Provincial Core Group, including:

1. mangrove rehabilitation
2. PCRA
3. coastal law enforcement
4. IEC
5. environment-friendly enterprises such as mussel culture and seaweed farming
6. municipal water delineation



*Old cannon, San Jacinto (A. Sia)*





*Catandayagan Falls, San Jacinto (J. Berdach)*



*Casa Fidel, San Jacinto (A. Sia)*



*Matang Tubig Spring, San Jacinto (A. Sia)*

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Bgy Tacdugan – Mussel culture; April-June
2. San Jacinto is part of the Aroroy-Ticao Island-Masbate City CRM Showcase Tour circuit

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Ubo Waterfalls
3. Matang-tubig Spring, Monreal
4. Historical sites
5. Catandayagan Falls
6. White sand beaches

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – By plane (Asian Spirit), 1 hour 10 minutes, to Masbate City; regular passenger boat services from Masbate Port to San Jacinto (1.5 hours)

\* From Cebu – By boat (Trans-Asia), 12 hours, to Masbate City, then by boat to San Jacinto

***Recommended length of stay*** – 2-3 days

### ***Visitor services***

\*Accommodation

1. Ticao Lodge, tel. (056) 198-1074 (dial PLDT 109 to access this number)

***Visits can be arranged through the Masbate City Planning and Development Office, tel. (056) 333-5608***

## **SORSOGON**

### **Sorsogon City**

#### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

In the early 1990s, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) initiated a resource and ecological assessment in the city. The assessment became the basis for coastal resource management planning for the entire Sorsogon Bay. Sorsogon City is one of eight LGUs located in the bay.



An information and education campaign was launched to involve stakeholders in CRM.

In 1999, PCRA and CRM planning were conducted in eight coastal barangays of the city facing Sorsogon Bay, under the FRMP.

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

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Seaweed production project in Balogo, Bacalbucalan and Bogna – January-June
2. Mangrove rehabilitation and conservation project in Buhatan – January-October
3. Milkfish and mudcrab culture in mangroves in Cambulaga, Rizal and Bogna – Year-round
4. Mangrove reforestation in tidal flats in Gimaloto and Rizal – January-June
5. Poultry and vegetable production alternative livelihood for illegal fishers in Panlayan – Year-round
6. Fish sanctuary in San Juan – March-October
7. Pen culture of mudcrabs in mangroves in Bato – Year-round

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Pili Festival – June 28 and 29
2. Kasangayahan Festival - October

### ***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; Legazpi to Sorsogon

– by boat, to Calbayog, 10 hours; from Calbayog to Alen, Samar ferry terminal, one hour; ferry to Matnog,

50 minutes; Matnog to Sorsogon by jeepney, 45 minutes

– by boat to Masbate, 12 hours; Masbate to Pilar, Sorsogon or to Bulan, Sorsogon, 2-3 hours; Bulan or Pilar to Sorsogon City

\* From Davao – by plane, to Manila or Cebu then to Legazpi City via Masbate City, Pilar or Sorsogon; Legazpi to Sorsogon City

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Andy's Point Apartelle, tel. no. (056) 211-1678
2. Greenwood Apartelle
3. Hotel Fernando, tel. no. (056) 211-1357
4. Hotel Olympus
5. La Vista Resort, tel. no. (056) 211-1888
6. Mayorga Pension House, tel. no. (056) 211-4608
7. Villa Kasangayahan Hotel, tel. no. (056) 211-1275
8. Anecita Hall
9. Vicenta Hall
10. Tentyard
11. SSC Social Hall and Hostel
12. Acacia Grill, tel. no. (056) 211-1486

### ***Visits can be arranged through Ma.***

***Lilibeth Alindogan or Asia Olbes, Office of the City Mayor, tel. (056) 211-7958, 211-7950, 211-1314, 211-1335, Fax (056) 211-7950; or, Councilor Melanie Baldon-Go, Sangguniang Panlungsod; Adeline Detera, Cynthia Sesbreno and Medelina, City Agriculture Office, tel. (056) 211-3291; or, Victor Janoras, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council, tel. (056) 211-3291.***



# Region 6

## ANTIQUE

### Libertad, Pandan, Sebaste and Culasi (LIPASECU)

#### History and highlights of CRM program

Four municipalities formed the LIPASECU (acronym for Libertad, Pandan, Sebaste and Culasi) Baywide Management Council to implement proper management of Pandan Bay and address various issues and problems concerning the area.

The formation of the Council was facilitated by the Antique Integrated Area Development (ANIAD) Foundation through the implementation of a Community Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) program in the municipality of Culasi and expanded later to include Pandan, Libertad and Sebaste.

The management council aims to ensure sustainable development of resources in Pandan Bay and uplift the living conditions of marginal fisherfolk in the area.

Other goals of the council: ensure maximum sustainable yield of Pandan Bay coastal and marine resources; increase the income of marginalized sector in the coastal community through adoption of appropriate technology and access to credit; increase LGU financial, technical and legislative support to sustain LIPASECU operations; develop community-based eco-tourism projects; acquire financial support and technical assistance from local/

*Mongo-aw cave, Libertad*





*Maniguin, Culasi*



*Phaidon, Pandan*



*Spring River Resort, Pandan*



*Spring River Resort, Pandan*

national /international agencies; and, enhance the capability of the council to manage CRM 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 FARMCs, 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.

The Management Council initiated research on the status of marine and coastal resources in the four towns. Research was also conducted on appropriate alternative livelihood for residents in the area.

The LIPASECU bay management program has been named one of the Philippines' best CRM 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-May
2. Marine sanctuary and foot bridge in Barangay Tinigbas, Libertad – March-May
3. Marine sanctuary in Barangay Abiera, Sebaste – March-May
4. Sebaste Shoal marine sanctuary in Sebaste – March-May
5. Guiob reef marine sanctuary in Barangay Malalison, Culasi – March-May
6. Maniguin reef in Barangay Maniguin, Culasi – March-May
7. Mangrove plantation in Barangay Lipata, Culasi – March-May

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Igpasungaw falls in Poblacion, Sebaste
2. Kenyang falls in Cubay, Libertad
3. Malumpati resort in Pandan
4. Guintungaban river and hanging bridge in Culasi
5. Pangitanan falls in Inyawan, Libertad
6. Mt. Maja-as in Culasi
7. PHAIDON beach resort in Barangay Duyong, Pandan





*Igpasungaw falls, Sebaste*



*Footbridge, Libertad*

8. Miracle patron, Sr. Sanblas at parish church in Poblacion, Sebaste

**Getting there**

- \* From Manila – by plane, to Iloilo or Caticlan
- \* From Cebu – by plane or boat to Iloilo
- \* From Iloilo – overland, 4 to 5 hours
- \* From Caticlan – overland, 1 hour

**Recommended length of stay** – at least 3 days

**Visitor services**

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Hotel Xavier, Eva Parks, tel. (036) 288-8012, P700/m
- 2. Tayco Beach, tel. (036) 288-8046, P300/rm with electric fan
- 3. PHAIDON Beach Resort, tel. (036) 288-9493, P1,500/rm w/ aircon
- \* Boat rental – to Maniguin Island, P5,000 whole day — to Malalison Island, P700 whole day
- \* Tricycle to Sitio Igpaturayaw (walk to Igpasungaw falls)

**Visits can be arranged through:** *Lorna H. Angor, LIPASECU director, Culasi, Antique, tel. (036) 288-8426; Mayor’s Office, Libertad; Josephine Manalo, San Jose, Antique, tel.(036) 540-9526 or 540-9527; Broderick Train, New Capitol Bldg., San Jose, Antique*

**ILOILO**

**Barotac Viejo**

**History and highlights of CRM experience**

The Municipal Government actively participates in the management of Banate Bay as a member of the Banate Bay Coastal Management Council. The mayor heads the management council.

The Municipal Government has intensified advocacy in coastal resource management, raising the awareness of residents on the issue. The Municipal



Government has also included aqua-agriculture in the agricultural enhancement plan.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Marine sanctuary in Barangays Sto. Domingo, Nueva Sevilla, Puerto Princesa and San Fernando – March-May

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Environmental protection and eco-tourism program in Barangays Guiskan, Lipata, Agtarakan and Nueva Invenzion  
2. Aeta community in Sitio Nagpana, Barangay Lipata  
3. Taltal sa Barotac Viejo, a commemoration of the advent of Christianity in the town

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila, Cebu and Davao - by plane to Iloilo City

\* From General Santos via Iloilo City - by boat, 24 hours

\* From Iloilo City - by bus or aircon van, 1 hour and 20 minutes, P42-P45 one way per passenger

***Recommended length of stay*** - 3-5 days

#### ***Visitor services***

1. Accommodation - Executive House

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Barotac Viejo, tel. (033) 362-0160, fax (033) 362-0234, mobile phone 0920-6075767***

## **Leganes**

### **History and highlights of CRN experience**

To reduce illegal fishing, the Leganes LGU, with assistance from BFAR, invested in the Bantay Dagat Program. The LGU also passed a fishery ordinance penalizing violators. A marine sanctuary is planned at Barangay Nabitasan, where the University of the

Philippines maintains laboratory facilities for marine fisheries.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Proposed marine sanctuary, Bgy. Nabitasan  
2. Tropical fish production, Bgy. Napnud

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Saltbeds, Bgy. Nabitasan – best during summer  
2. Tipong's Game Fishing and Restaurant, Bgy. Nabitasan  
3. University of the Philippines marine fishery laboratory  
4. Tilapia production, Bgy. Nabitasan  
5. African hito dispersal project, Guihaman  
6. Municipal Ecology Park  
7. The miraculous San Vicente de Ferrer

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – 1 hour by plane; 17 hours by boat

\* From Cebu – 30 mins by plane; overnight by boat

\* From Davao – 1 hour 45 min by plane; 2 days by boat

(via Iloilo City, 11 kms to Leganes)

***Recommended length of stay*** – 1 day

#### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodations in Iloilo City, which is only about half an hour overland from Leganes

\* *Car rental* – P500/day

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Leganes, Iloilo, tel. (033) 524-0430, Fax (033) 524-0430, Email – MajorRojas@Care2.com***



# Region 7

## BOHOL

(See also p. 33 for a description of the Bohol Circuit of the Region 7 CRM showcase tour)

### Albuquerque

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Albuquerque was selected as an expansion site of the CRMP in 2000.

With the help of CRMP, the LGU drafted and adopted a five-year CRM plan that provides for the establishment of a marine sanctuary.

In addition, the Sangguniang Bayan has drafted a Comprehensive CRM Code.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. 11.53-ha marine sanctuary at Sta. Felomina Beach, Bgy. Sta. Fe - Year-round

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Biggest snake (22-foot python) in captivity, Upper Sta. Felomina
2. Sta. Monica Catholic Church and Convent, Poblacion
3. Raffia weaving center, Basadacu
4. Calamay-making, Ponong
5. Ubi kinampay and balagun-on, Municipal Hall
6. Salted bolinao

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – By plane (Philippine Airlines) or boat to Tagbilaran City; overland to Albuquerque, 20 minutes
- \* From Cebu – By boat to Tubigon, then overland to Albuquerque
- \* From Davao – Via Cebu

#### *Recommended length of stay* – 2 days

#### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Casa Virdina, fully furnished house at P1,000/day, tel. (038) 539-9080 (ask for Grace Pamaos)
- \* Car rental - P500/day (does not include gasoline and driver's fee)
- \* Boat rental - P400/day (does not include gasoline and boat operator's fee)

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Albuquerque, Bohol, tel. (038) 539-9080. Contact: Grace Pamaos**





*Paddleboat tour, Cambuhat River, Buenavista*

## Buenavista

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The local government entered into a memorandum of agreement with CRMP in early 1998 to implement CRM in the municipality. Barangay Cambuhat became the focus of the LGU-CRMP collaboration for integrated coastal management.

In Cambuhat, fisherfolk were taught to manage their river and coastal ecosystems and received assistance in enterprise development, particularly in native craft making.

CRMP helped develop the Cambuhat River and Village Tour, which earned the Conservation International Excellence in Ecotourism Award in 2000.

The local government enacted local legislation to protect the estuary and river by declaring portions of it as local reserve.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Cambuhat River and Village Tour – Year-round
- \* The tour includes visits to oyster culture farms and demonstration on local craft making

### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – By plane to Tagbilaran, overland to Buenavista
- \* From Cebu – by air or sea, to Tagbilaran, overland to Buenavista
- by outrigger motorboat direct from Mactan, Cebu to Cambuhat



*Raw oysters, Cambuhat, Buenavista*



*Cambuhat River and Village Tour, Buenavista*



*Oyster culture farm, Cambuhat, Buenavista*



**Recommended length of stay** – 1 day

**Visitor services**

Information on accommodation and other services are available through the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666

**Visits can be arranged through the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666, or visit [www.bohol.gov.ph](http://www.bohol.gov.ph)**

## Dimiao

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The local government started implementing CRM programs in 1995. Program activities include establishment of MPAs, solid waste management and reforestation. The local government created a CRM office to oversee the implementation of CRM activities.

**CRM projects and best time to visit**

Marine and bird sanctuaries in Barangays Taongon, Can-andam and Tagohay – March-June

**Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Roman Catholic Church and convent
2. Ermita ruins
3. MacArthur’s Cap, Pulang Yuta
4. Balbalan beach
5. Pahangog river and twin falls
6. Dimiao Chocolate Hills

**Getting there**

- \* From Manila – by plane to Tagbilaran; 36.7 kilometers overland from Tagbilaran to Dimiao
- \* From Cebu – by plane to Tagbilaran, overland to Dimiao
- by boat, to Tagbilaran from Pier 1, Cebu City; to Tubigon, from Pier 3
- by fastcraft to Tagbilaran, overland to Dimiao

**Recommended length of stay** – 2 days

**Visitor services**

Information on accommodation and other services are available at the Office of the Mayor, tel. (038) 536-1031

**Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (038) 536-1031 or through the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666**

## Getafe

### History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1967, a resident of Banacon Island began planting mangroves sourced from the islands of Calituban, Jagoliao and Putik. Through various initiatives in 1982, 1990 and 1996, the mangrove development area was expanded.

In August 2001, Getafe adopted a CRM plan covering all coastal areas of the municipality. This plan was eventually incorporated into the municipal development plan to underscore the importance of ecological sustainability to the overall development of Getafe.

In October of the same year, another community-based resource management project was started, this time with funding from WB-DOF. In addition, various national government agencies and the Haribon Foundation-Project Seahorse initiated various forms of coastal management assistance and livelihood schemes targeting coastal beneficiaries.

**CRM projects and best time to visit**

1. Banacon Island Mangrove Rehabilitation – Year-round but best during high tide (Banacon Island Mangrove Forest is said to be the largest man-made mangrove plantation in Asia.)
2. Handumon Island Marine Sanctuary – features the Haribon Foundation research site for seahorses



### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Danajon Reef
2. Mt. Virador and Mt. Canliente
3. Pandanon Island Beach Resort

### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – By air (Philippine Airlines) to Tagbilaran, then overland to Getafe
- \* From Cebu – By boat to Tubigon, then overland to Getafe
- \* From Davao – Via Cebu

### *Recommended length of stay – 1-2 days*

### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodations can be arranged at private homes
- \* Motorboat rental - P500 per day
- \* Catering P200 per person per day

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Getafe, Bohol, tel. (038) 514-9006. Contact: Edgar Escabosa, Carmelino Abay, or Rodolfo dela Torre or through the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666**

## Guindulman

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The town is often hit by typhoons, which destroy homes and farms. The people, having learned the meaning of hardship, recognize the importance of protecting their natural resources.

In Barangay Basdio, where there is very little soil to support agriculture, people focus on managing the sea and its resources. With the help of the local government, fisherfolk established a marine sanctuary. Local fishers take turns guarding the sanctuary from a guardhouse built on top of a rocky cliff. From this vantage point, guards can easily spot poachers and illegal fishers.



*Basdio Marine Sanctuary, Guindulman*

### *CRM project and best time to visit*

Basdio MPA – March-June

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

Burial caves in Barangay Basdio

### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by plane, to Tagbilaran; 72 kilometers overland from Tagbilaran to Guindulman
- \* From Cebu – by plane, to Tagbilaran; overland to Guindulman
  - by sea, boats at Pier 1 to Tagbilaran; boats at Pier 3, to Tubigon; overland to Guindulman
  - by fastcraft, to Tagbilaran

### *Recommended length of stay – 1 day*

### *Visitor services*

- \* Information on accommodation and other services are available at the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666.

**Visits can be arranged through the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666, or visit [www.bohol.gov.ph](http://www.bohol.gov.ph)**



# Inabanga

## History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1997, the local government entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with CRMP. To complement their CRM activities, the LGU proposed and got funding for the Inabanga Resource Rehabilitation and Development Project (IRRDP) from the WB-funded CBRMP. Project components of the IRRDP are: natural resource management, upland rehabilitation and development, costal rehabilitation and development, support livelihood and small-scale infrastructure.

The LGU simultaneously launched an information campaign on CRM and a strong offensive against fishery law violators. Municipal and Barangay FARMCs were formed. The Fish Wardens Association, which enforced laws against illegal fishers, was organized.

The LGU with the assistance of CRMP conducted PCRA, which led to the drafting of a CRM plan for the municipality. The results of the LGU's CRM efforts include: 42.35 hectares of MPAs that are

managed by people's organizations; community-managed seagrass sanctuaries; and mangrove reforestation and protection. The LGU successfully replanted 350 hectares of mangroves along its coastline.

The Municipal Government's CRM programs earned for it level 1 CRM certification in 2002.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Marine protected areas in the islands of Hambongan and Cuaming and in Barangay U-og-Ubujan – March-June
2. Seagrass sanctuaries in Barangays Ondol, Lawis, Sto. Niño and Cagawasan – Year-round
3. CBFMA-awarded mangrove forest in Barangay Cagawasan – Year-round

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Inabanga-Wahig river
2. Old stone church
3. Macaban caves
4. Raffia making

### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – by plane, to Tagbilaran; 72 km overland from Tagbilaran to Inabanga

\* From Cebu – by plane, to Tagbilaran; overland to Inabanga

– by sea, boats at Pier 1 to Tagbilaran; boats at Pier 3, to Tubigon; overland to Inabanga

– by fastcraft, to Tagbilaran

*Recommended length of stay* – 2 days

### *Visitor services*

**Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, tel. (038) 518-9088 or through the Bohol Tourism Office, tel. (038) 411-3666**



*Awarding of CRM Certification in 2002, Inabanga*



*Mangrove planting, Inabanga*



# Maribojoc

## History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipal waters of Maribojoc used to be a rich fish ground until destructive fishing methods diminished marine resources in the area.

In a recent Participatory Action Research (CO-PAR) and PCRA, activities that involved coastal resource stakeholders, several issues were identified. Among these were: use of toxic chemicals, destructive fishing methods and gears, intrusion of large scale commercial fishing vessels, conversion of mangroves to fishponds, illegal cutting of mangroves, pollution due to oil spill, siltation, and sand and coral extraction.

Results of the research were presented to stakeholders who decided to draft a comprehensive CRM plan.

Among the management options identified by stakeholders: fisheries management, habitat management, rehabilitation of mangrove areas, and coastal zoning. The coastal area of Maribojoc was delineated as follows: rehabilitation zone, sustainable use zone, tourism zone, enterprise and livelihood management zone.

BFARMCs and the MFARMC were then created.

Various projects were implemented such as Maraag sanctuary, mangrove reforestation, fish cage, oyster culture and pamulinaw. Livelihood assistance projects increased the income of fisherfolk.

The LGU began promoting community-based sustainable tourism as a management approach. One of the salient features of the CBST is a homestay program, through which the tourist gets to live with host families, thus promoting cultural exchange and providing additional income to the communities.

Fish wardens were also trained and deputized to curb illegal fishing in the town.

### **CRM projects and best time to visit**

1. Maraag Marine Sanctuary – February-June
2. Maribojoc Diving Area – January-December
3. Lincod Nipa Farms – January-December

4. Lat-ason Marine Sanctuary – February-June

5. Old mangrove forest – January-June

\* Visitors can also meet CBFMA Awardees

### **Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Kangkaay Mountain Peak, Candavid
2. Tan-awan Mountain Peak, Jandig
3. Jandig Caves, Jandig
4. Bolokbolok Spring, Jandig
5. Padhan Cave and Padhan Shrine, Bood
6. Abatan River Boating (Abatan River)
7. Mountain Climbing (Lagtangon, Bood, Jandig)
8. Tintinan Island (Anislag)
9. Punta Cruz Historical Watchtower, Punta Cruz
10. Holy Cross Parish Church, Poblacion
11. Beach resorts: Sunset View Beach Resort, Guiwanon; Guiwanon Beach Resort, Guiwanon; Summer Love Beach Resort, Guiwanon; Punta Cruz Bay Resort, Punta Cruz; Punta Cruz Diving Club, Punta Cruz

### **Getting there**

- \* From Manila – by plane or boat to Tagbilaran City; take bus or van from Tagbilaran City to Maribojoc
- \* From Cebu – by ferry or fastcraft to Tagbilaran City; take bus or van from Tagbilaran to Maribojoc

### **Recommended length of stay – 2-3 days**

### **Visitor services**

- \* Accommodations available in different resorts. Information available at the Maribojoc LGU

**Visits can be arranged through the Maribojoc Municipal Hall, tel. (038) 504-9555, telefax (038) 504-9979; or email [maribojoc@bohol-online.com](mailto:maribojoc@bohol-online.com)**



## Pres. Carlos P. Garcia

### History and highlights of CRM experience

CRM was first implemented in the town in 1983 under the Central Visayas Regional Project 1. When the project ended, programs were continued by the local government, which prioritized the establishment and management of fish sanctuaries and marine parks.

With the assistance of the BFAR and the Small Island Agricultural Support Services Program, the local government unit has been successful in CRM. The municipality was awarded Best CRM in 1997 and 1998.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Fish sanctuary in Pong Gamay and Aguinging – Year-round

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Caves of Tilmobo
2. Batarya of Butan
3. Dive sites in Pong Gamay
4. Fluvial parade every January 15
5. Beaches in Tugas

#### *Getting there*

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat to Tagbilaran City; overland to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia

#### *Visitor services*

\* Accommodation

1. People's Mansion, contact Municipal Public Information Office

\* Catering services – P220/person, includes 3 meals and 2 snacks

***Visits can be arranged through the Vice Mayor's Office; Gregorio Tamsi, MPIO; Felisa Boyles, MAO; Councilor Nestor Abad***

## PROVINCE OF CEBU

(See also p. 41 for a description of the Cebu Circuit of the Region 7 CRM showcase tour)

### Alcantara

### History and highlights of CRM experience

CRM began with the CVRP in 1986. Through the CVRP, local fisherfolk learned about the importance of coastal ecosystems, and got involved in oyster and green mussel culture and in the installation of artificial reefs.

After the phaseout of CVRP, activities stopped. In 1999, the DA prodded local fisherfolk to organize, and gave fishers groups fish cages and pumpboats. Fish wardens were deputized to curb illegal fishing.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Mangrove reforestation in Palanas, Polo and Poblacion – Year-round
2. Fish cages in Palanas, Polo and Poblacion – Year-round
3. Fish sanctuary in Binlanan – Year-round
4. Bangus nursery and mudcrab culture in Barangay Poblacion – Year-round

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Kugtong spring in Poblacion
2. Scenic view on Pangpang Puti, Barangay Manga

#### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – by plane, to Cebu (Mactan Airport); take van or bus at South Bus Terminal in Cebu City, 2.5 hours overland to Alcantara

***Recommended length of stay – 2 days***

#### *Visitor services*

\* Accommodations

-Overnight accommodations available in Moalboal

\* Boat rental – P250



*Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. and fax (032) 473-5587*

## Alcoy

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipal Government established a 22.6-hectare MPA in Barangays Daan Lungsod and Guiwang in November 2002.

#### *CRM project and best time to visit*

1. MPA in Daan Lungsod and Guiwang – May-June

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Nug-as Forest
2. Forest garden
3. Dolomite mining
4. Tingko white sand beach
5. Datag demo farm

#### *Getting there*

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

#### *Recommended length of stay – 2 days*

##### *Visitor services*

\* Accommodation

1. Sola Homes, contact Vilma Carungay, tel.no. (032) 483-9183

2. Paradise Mini Resort, P1,600-P3,500/day, tel. no. (032) 483-9183

\* Boat rental – P800/day

\* Motorcycle – P100/trip to Nug-as

\* Trisikad – P4

*Visits can be arranged through Ferdinand Edward Mercado, Municipal Civil Registrar, tel. (032) 483-9183 to 85, mobile 0919-8357901 or Policarpio Pantalita, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (032) 483-9183 to 85*

## Badian

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipality of Badian had its formal and real experience in CRM during the mid-80's when it was chosen as a site of the CVRP-1.

CVRP1 was implemented by the Regional Projects Office of CVRP under the supervision of the NEDA-7 with funding from the World Bank.

CVRP's Nearshore Fisheries Components were implemented in seven coastal barangays: Bugas, Manduyong, Malhiao, Zaragosa, Lambug, Malabago, Bato and Hinablan. Component activities included mangrove reforestation; and coral reef management with fish sanctuary.

In the early part of the 1990s, Badian became a project site of the CEP of the DENR, 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, an NGO, came in later with its Sustainable Coastal Area Development (SCAD) Project in Barangays Zaragosa, Malhiao, and Manduyong.

In 2000, through technical support of CRMP, the LGU adopted CRM as a basic service. CRMP assisted Badian in PCRA and management planning, which resulted in the formulation of the Comprehensive Municipal CRM Plan 2001-2005.

On August 10, 2001, Project GITIB, a community-based resource management project, was approved with total project cost of P19.93 million, funded through World Bank's loan-grant-equity financing facility. GITIB-DAGAT focuses on the establishment of marine and seagrass sanctuary and community organizing in Barangays Lambug, Bato, Hinablan and Matutinao.

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



Lambug, Badian Island



Fisherfolk meeting at Bato, Badian

Badian Island. (Inset) Badian Bay and Patong Hills, 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 (Sanctuary was cited as one of the best managed reefs in the Philippines by PHILREEF, DENR and PCAMRD.)
2. Coral Gardens, Zaragosa, Tañon Strait – Any time except during the southwest monsoon season, tropical depressions, and low tide
3. Sunken Island, Lambug, Tañon Strait – Any time during good weather (Sunken Island was declared a marine sanctuary in 2002 and is co-managed by the Nagpakabanang Mananagat sa Lambug.)
4. Tanchan Floating Fish Cage, Manduyong, Badian Bay – Year-round (Controversial mariculture project consisting of 40 cages)

**Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Lambug Beach and Bolokbolok, Lambug, Tañon Strait
2. Matutinao River, Matutinao
3. Kawasan Falls, Matutinao





*Sunken Island. (Inset) Scuba diving at Zaragoza Sanctuary, Badian*

4. Kabokalan Springs, Sulsogan-Matutinao
5. Mini-hydroelectric power plant, Matutinao
6. Osmeña Peak, Patong
7. Dragon’s Tail Mountain, Santikon, Candiis
8. Sima Springs, Poblacion
9. Battle of Bugas Shrine, Bugas
10. Mini-hydroelectric power plant, Basak
11. Yukbo Dagat Festival
12. BANIG Festival, 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 3 hours overland to Badian
- \* From Cebu City – overland, 3 hours

\* From Dumaguete City – by barge (30 minutes) to Bato, Samboan, then take bus (Ceres Liner) or van (2 hours) to Badian

**Recommended length of stay** – 3-7 days

**Visitor services**

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Kawasan Nature Park
- 2. Badian Island Resort and Spa, Zaragoza
- \* Boat, car and catering services can be arranged

**Visits can be arranged through the Badian Tourism Council, Mayor’s Office, tel. (032) 475-9044; the Matutinao Riverine Ecosystem Development Council through Lilia Duque, mobile 0917-2450095; or CBRPRO-GITIB-Badian,**





Installation of marker bouys, Bantayan



Marker bouys for fish sanctuary, Bantayan

tel. (032) 475-9058. Contact also Jun Secuya, mobile 0917-2727089 or Eva Tabanao, mobile 0917-2727092

## Bantayan

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The municipality of Bantayan, where 58,000 of the coastal population of 68,125 depend directly or indirectly on fisheries for their livelihood (NSO 2000), started its CRM program in 1992 with the establishment of a marine sanctuary and mangrove gardens.

Today, the LGU has expanded its CRM program in both scope and duration through its long-range Municipal Integrated Coastal Management (MICM) Plan for 2002-2011.

The MICM involves stakeholder participation, and includes 10 banner programs, namely:

1. Fishery management
2. Agricultural production and development
3. Waste management
4. Health and sanitation
5. Sports and youth development
6. Gender and development
7. Tourism
8. Campaign against illegal drugs
9. Infrastructure
10. Socialized housing

### CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mangrove Gardens, Obo-ob, Panitugan Islet, and Doong Islet – March-April (during high tide)
2. BIFRRS Marine Sanctuary, Tamiao – February-March
3. Marine Sanctuary, Panitugan Islet – February-March
4. Marine Sanctuary, Bantigue – February-March
5. Seaweed culture, Lipayran Islet and Doong Islet - Year-round (during high tide)

### Other attractions and points of interest

1. Ancestral houses (dating back to the 1800s)
2. Sts Peter and Paul Church of Bantayan – 400-year-old Catholic Church constructed by the Spanish friars on June 11, 1580
3. Boneless *danggit* – Bantayan is known as the birthplace of the backyard processing industry using this Siganid species.
4. Lenten/Holy Week celebration – features a procession of life-size images of saints mounted in “carrozas”
5. Palawod street dancing – Bantayan’s version of Cebu City’s famous “Sinulog” festival (June 28 and 29)

### Getting there

\* From Cebu City – by boat (8 hours) to Sta. Fe, Bantayan; or by bus from Cebu North Terminal to Hagnaya San Remegio (3 hours) and a 1-hour ferry boat ride to Sta. Fe; or fast craft (1 hour) to Sta. Fe, then overland to Bantayan proper (20 minutes)



*Recommended length of stay – 2-3 days*

**Visitor services**

\* Accommodation

1. Warz, tel. (032) 352-5692
2. Nemont Square, tel. (032) 352-5278
3. Sacred Heart, tel. (032) 352-5729
4. Maias Beach Resort, tel. (032) 438-0077
5. Quazar, tel. (032) 352-5113

\* Car rental at P1,500/day

\* Boat rental at P1,000-1,500/day

\* Motorcycle rental at Php300-500/day

\* Meals at Php80-150/person/meal

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Bantayan, Cebu, tel. (032) 352-5190**



*Top to bottom: Seaweed culture, Bantayan; Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Bantayan; Boneless danggit, Bantayan*

*Biagayag islet at sunset, Bantayan; Inset: Mangrove gardens, Bantayan*



# Boljoon

## History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1992, the Provincial Government created the Cebu Resource Management Office, which initiated CRM projects in the town. But these projects did not have significant effect on townfolk.

It was not until September 2000, when the Municipal Government and the CRMP, initiated a PCRA activity that people became more aware of the importance of CRM. Shortly after, two marine sanctuaries were established.

The Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation Inc. also came in to assist the Municipal Government and local fisherfolk in CRM.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Marine sanctuaries in Barangays Arbor and North Granada – April-June

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Roman Catholic church and belfry
2. Eli Hills
3. Watch towers

### *Getting there*

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat to Cebu City; from Cebu City, take bus or van to Boljoon

*Recommended length of stay* – 2-3 days

### *Visitor services*

\* Accommodation

1. CUP Training Center, P150/person/night, contact Ms. Patria Bequilla of the Municipal Agriculture Office

2. Beach cottages and resthouse, inquire at the Municipal Hall

\* Boat rental – P300/day

\* Catering services – P100/person, 1 meal, 2 snacks

***Visits can be arranged through Andres “Jun” Pal-ing, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (032) 482-9292 and 482-9119***

# Cordova

## History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipal Government of Cordova established in 1991 a 10-hectare marine sanctuary off Gilutongan. The sanctuary was neglected until 1998, when a technical working group laid out plans to manage the area. A project director was then assigned to guard the sanctuary and oversee management programs.

In 1999, the local legislative council issued an ordinance banning fishing and regulating diving and snorkeling in the sanctuary. Later, a schedule of user’s fees was imposed on visitors at the sanctuary.

The condition of the reef is monitored annually. Reef check reports reveal that fish population inside and outside the sanctuary has increased.



*Seaweed farming, Gilutongan Island*



*Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary guardhouse*





*Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary, Cordova*

Apart from the Gilutongan marine sanctuary, the local government also implements other CRM activities, including annual coastal cleanup, mangrove reforestation and wetland protection. CRMP also introduced seaweed farming to fishers in Gilutongan as an alternative livelihood and included the marine sanctuary in the development of an ecotourism project.

***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Gilutongan marine sanctuary – March-June
2. Seaweed farms in Gilutongan – March-June

***Other attractions and points of interest***

Wetland

***Recommended length of stay*** – 2 days

***Getting there***

From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat to Cebu City; overland to Cordova, then 30 minute by sea to Gilutongan

***Visitor services***

***Visits can be arranged through Timoteo Menguito, tel. (032) 496-0020***

## Dalaguete

**History and highlights of CRM experience**

The Municipal Government established two marine sanctuaries: the five-hectare Casay Marine Park and Sanctuary and the 12-hectare MPA in Balud-Consolacion. The local government and the DENR are also implementing a mangrove rehabilitation project in Banhigan-Cawayan.

To boost the income of local fisherfolk, seaweed farming was introduced in Casay and Consolacion.

***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Marine sanctuaries in Casay and Balud-Consolacion – May-June



2. Banhigan-Cawayan mangrove rehabilitation project – May-June
3. Casay and Consolacion seaweed farms – during favorable weather

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Obong Cold Spring
2. Mantalongon and Osmeña Peak
3. Rock formations in Barangay Tabon
4. St. William Parish Church and convent
5. Kiosk
6. Municipal building
7. Gakob cold spring

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat, to Cebu City; overland from Cebu City to Dalaguete (buses and vans for hire at South Bus Terminal)

\* From Negros – by motorboat or barge, from Sibulan or Tampi in Negros Oriental to Liloan, Santander; overland from Santander

***Recommended length of stay*** – 2 days

#### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Dalaguete Tourism Building, tel. (032) 484-8310
2. ATI Building, tel. (032) 484-8310
3. Ocean Bay Resort
4. Rock-walled Pension House
5. Poblacion Public Beach House

\* Boat rental – P800/day

\* Motorcycle to Mantalongon – P25/trip

\* Trisikad – P4

\* Meals – P50-P75/meal

***Visits can be arranged through Engr. Ma. Fe Zambrano, Municipal Planning and Development Office, Telefax (032) 484-8635 or email to dalaguete@yahoo.com; Ma. Victoria Matugas, tel. (032) 484-8638; Esther Barte, Municipal Agriculture Office, (032) 484-8310.***

## Lapu-Lapu City

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

Aside from its beach resorts, Lapu-Lapu City became internationally known because of the wetland in Olango Island, where shorebirds of the East Asian Migratory Flyway stop to roost and feed. The Olango wetland was declared a protected area by the national government in 1992. The area is also recognized by the Ramsar Convention, the world's oldest international multilateral conservation treaty, as a wetland of international importance.

The local government, the DENR, CRMP and other NGOs conducted an information campaign in Olango to raise public awareness on wetland protection and CRM. In 1998, the CRMP's enterprise development component helped a fisherfolk's group in Barangay Suba, one of the entry points to the wetland, develop an ecotourism project, the Olango Birds and Seascape Tour (OBST).

Other programs of the City Government: establishment of two marine sanctuaries in Barangays Subabasbas and Talima, creation of FARMC, strengthening of enforcement of laws against illegal and destructive fishing practices.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Olango Bird and Seascape Tour – September-November, February-April
2. MPAs in Barangays Subabasbas and Talima – year-round

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Lapu-Lapu shrine
2. Punta Engaño fish market
3. Beach resorts and dive sites
3. Guitar making

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat, to Cebu City; overland to Lapu-Lapu City

\* From Negros – by motorboat or barge, from Sibulan or Tampi in Negros Oriental to Liloan, Santander; overland from Santander to Lapu-Lapu City



*Recommended length of stay – 2 days*

#### *Visitor Services*

*Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. (032) 340-0010; for bookings with OBST, contact Samuel Mabitag mobile phone 0919-6147373; information on Olango Island Wetland and Bird Sanctuary, contact the DENR, tel. (032) 346-0661.*

## Moalboal

### History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1987, marine sanctuaries were established in Barangays Saavedra and Basdiot under CVRP. When CVRP 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 (GDS), which gave funds for the construction of a guardhouse and installation of radio communications. The GDS also implemented livelihood assistance projects, such as swine and goat dispersal.

CRMP, upon learning about the need for awareness raising on CRM in Moalboal, launched an information and education campaign in the town. A series of CRM-related legislations were enacted by the

local legislative council. These laws include: declaration of Pescador Island as marine park, ban on spearfishing in marine reserves and destructive fishing in the entire municipal waters, reactivation of the marine sanctuary in Tongo, ban on 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 user's fees was implemented for divers and snorkelers in the Saavedra marine sanctuary.

The local government adopted a CRM plan and allotted an annual budget for its implementation.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Saavedra marine sanctuary – March-June
2. Tongo marine sanctuary – March-June
3. Basdiot marine sanctuary – March-June
4. Pescador Island marine park – March-June

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

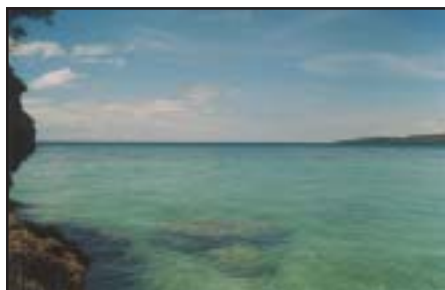
1. White sandy beaches (Panagsama and Basdaku)
2. Beach resorts in Panagsama
3. Dive sites

#### *Getting there*

\* From Manila and other areas – by sea or air to Cebu City; from Cebu City, 2 ½ 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*



*Saavedra Marine Sanctuary, Moalboal*



*Saavedra Marine Sanctuary guardhouse, Moalboal*



*Visitor services*

*Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office in Moalboal, tel. (032) 474-8204*

## Pilar

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Pilar is an island municipality also known as Ponson Island. Part of the Camotes Group of Islands, it is about 36 nautical miles from Cebu City. The island has an area of 33.76 sq km, and a population of 11,126.

Pilar's CRM program is currently focused on two initiatives:

1. Adoption of a Basic Municipal Fishery Ordinance for the development and implementation of a CRM program
2. Sustainable and ecologically focused tourism development



*Barangay Lanao, Pilar, Camotes*



*Barangay Cawit, Pilar, Camotes*

*Ancestral house, Poblacion, Pilar, Camotes*





*Tree planting in Naukban Lagoon, Pilar, Camotes*



*Naukban Lagoon, Barangay San Isidro, Pilar, Camotes*

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Fish sanctuary at Naukban Lagoon

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Ancestral houses (dating back to the 1800s)
2. White sand beaches at Cawit, Lanao, Moabog and Montserrat
3. Old churches
4. Mountain views at Biasong and Sitio Pelayo
5. Caves, including Guiwanon Cave, which has a small entrance that leads to a subterranean pool, which drains to the sea
6. Mangroves

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – by air via Cebu City; overland via Ormoc City (Philtranco); by sea via Cebu City (WG&A and Sulpicio Lines) or Ormoc City (Sulpicio Lines)

\* From Cebu City – via Ormoc City by fast craft (SuperCat), then motor bancas

\* From Davao – by air via Cebu City; or by bus to Ormoc City then by motor banca transfer to Pilar; – by boat to Cebu City, then via fast craft (SuperCat) to Ormoc, then motor banca to Pilar

***Recommended length of stay*** - 2-3 days

### ***Visitor services***

Accommodations at Rosita's Pension House; Anihaw Farm House; Salazar Beach House; or through Homestay Program

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Pilar, Cebu, tel. (032) 400-4023.***

## **Ronda**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

CRM began with the implementation of the CVRP in 1986. Under CVRP, a marine sanctuary was established in Barangay Sta. Cruz and fisherfolk learned the value of conservation and management.

But the marine sanctuary was neglected when the CVRP staff withdrew from the town in 1990.

In 1991, Plan International began helping local fisherfolk and farmers. Assistance came in the form of alternative livelihood and training.

In 1997, a Bantay Dagat team was formed as different fishermen's groups were organized in the town. Members of fisherfolk's groups have undergone training on CRM and conducted coastal resource assessment which led to the designation of a marine sanctuary. Some fishermen also became deputized fish wardens to curb illegal fishing in the town.

In 2002, the Municipal Council passed an ordinance establishing a marine sanctuary.

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Marine sanctuary in Barangay Sta. Cruz – January-May



### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Libo-o Hill tree park
2. Pusod Sawa Hill, World War 2 historical site
3. Cansibog Spring

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat, to Cebu; overland to Ronda from Cebu City

### ***Recommended length of stay*** – 3 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Villa Castillo Inn, P300-P500/day, tel. (032) 472-9018
  2. Yak Yak, P1,500/day
- \* Boat rental – P250/day  
\* Car rental – P1,500/day

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. (032) 472-9056***

## **NEGROS ORIENTAL**

*(See also p. 49 for a description of the Negros Oriental Circuit of the Region 7 CRM showcase tour)*

### **Ayungon**

#### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The Municipal Government has established six marine sanctuaries since 2001. Mangrove reforestation and seagrass protection projects are implemented in the marine sanctuaries.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Mangrove reforestation, seagrass and marine sanctuary in Barangay Tiguib – March-June
2. Marine sanctuary and mangrove reforestation project in Barangay Anibong – March-June
3. Mangrove reforestation, seagrass and marine sanctuary in Barangay Tampocon 1 – March-June

4. Mangrove reforestation and seagrass sanctuary in Barangay Tampocon 2 – March-June
5. Marine sanctuary in Barangays Awa-an and Iniban – March-June
6. Mangrove reforestation, seagrass and marine sanctuary in Barangay Calag-calag – March-June

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Pagsalsalan Twin Falls
2. Tambo and Banban ricefields
3. Maaslum silica sand
4. Bairanan cave
5. Nablingka cave and underground river
6. Catching of “dalupapa” (giant squid) and sky pond or tilapia culture
7. Dolphin watching

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat to Dumaguete City; from Dumaguete take bus to Ayungon

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Ponside Restaurant, MPDO/CBRMP Office, P100/person
2. Hanseatic Lodge, P400 to P500/room
3. Seaside Restaurant, P400 to P500/room

***Visits can be arranged through the Ayungon Municipal Government or through the Ayungon Community-Based Resource Management Project.***

### **Bais City**

#### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The local government began implementing CRM activities in 1992 as part of its environmental management and protection program.

Most of the CRM projects are implemented in Bais Bay where the LGU cancelled concessions in the mangrove forest. Other CRM activities included



mangrove rehabilitation, tree planting, coastal clean-up and the creation of a Bantay Dagat team to stop illegal fishing activities.

On Aug. 26, 1992, the City Council passed a resolution banning the catching and sale of dolphins.

The City Government launched an information campaign to make people aware of the importance of CRM.

The LGU also developed the Marine Ecological Appreciation Tour (MEAT) which highlights dolphin and whale watching at the Tañon Strait. The tour seeks to promote environmental preservation.

### ***CRM project and best time to visit***

1. Talabong mangrove forest in Barangay Capiñahan – Year-round
2. Seaweed farming in Barangay Okiot – November-May
3. Oyster culture in Barangay Looc – Year-round
4. Adopt-an-island project in Barangay Olympia – Year-round
5. Red tide monitoring in Bais Bay – Year-round

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Tour of sugar industry facilities (URSUMCO and CAB)
2. Tindog Bato (mountain trekking)
3. Christmas festival
4. Sipong Festival

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – by plane (Cebu Pacific and Air Philippines), to Dumaguete

– by boat, WG&A, to Dumaguete

\* From Cebu – by fastcraft (Supercat), to Dumaguete

– by boat, overnight, with Cokaliong or George & Peter Lines

\* From Dumaguete – by bus, jeepney or van, to Bais City (in Dumaguete, check Ceres Bus Terminal, northbound bus, jeepney and v-hire terminals)

### ***Recommended length of stay*** – 2-3 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Bahía de Bais Hotel, P650-P1,200, tel. (035) 402-9412/ (035) 541-5388/0916-6468844
2. Elly's Place, tel. (035) 402-8603

*Talabong Mangrove Forest, Bais City*



3. Parkside Lodge, tel. (035) 402-8272
4. Blue Bay Lodge
  - \* Private boat (20-seater), P3,500
  - \* Private boat (15-seater), P2,500
  - \* Government boat (20-seater), P3,000
  - \* Government boat (15-seater), P2,500
  - \* Van rental, Dumaguete-Bais, P700
  - \* Tricycle rental, Bais to Capiñahan wharf, P20, excluding P1 terminal fee

**Visits can be arranged through Dr. Melanie Pescadilla, DVM, tel. (035) 541 5672 or Jun Serrano, City Tourism Office, telefax (035) 541-5001**

## Bayawan City

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The CRM initiatives of the local government began in 1995. These initiatives were intensified with the enactment of RA 8550 or the Fisheries Code.

The local government allots funds for the implementation of fishery regulations and CRM undertakings, including: creation of FARMC, establishment of fishermen's village, mangrove rehabilitation, drafting of CRM plan, coastal zoning, drafting of CRM ordinance, deputizing fish wardens, registration of local fishermen and coastal clean-up.

### CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Mudcrab fattening and mangrove rehabilitation in Barangay Pagatban
2. Lampirong marine reserve in Barangays Pagatban, Malabugas and Villareal – May-December

### Other attractions and points of interest

1. Tiempo reforestation project in Barangay Tayawan
2. Lourdes, Busay and Niludhan falls
3. Palasanon cave and falls
4. Miracle spring
5. Pasko sa Bayawan
6. Cadapan swimming pool
7. Siete Dolorosas during Lent

8. Tawo-tawo festival
9. Baye-baye native delicacy

### Getting there

- \* From Manila – by plane or boat, to Dumaguete City; from Dumaguete City, take Ceres bus or van to Bayawan City
- \* From Cebu – by overnight boat or fast craft to Dumaguete City. Or motorboat from Cebu City to Liloan, Santander to Sibulan, then Dumaguete City.
- \* From Davao – by plane to Cebu, Cebu to Dumaguete City
- \* From Bacolod City – by bus, Bacolod-Hinobaan-Bayawan

**Recommended length of stay** – 3 days

### Visitor services

- \* Accommodation
  1. Casa Rosario, P350-P700/day
  2. La Vista del Mar, P375-P550/day
  3. Bayawan Pension House, P250-P450/day, tel. (035) 531-0157
  4. Riverfront Inn, P200-P375/day

**Visits can be arranged through City Hall, tel. (035) 531-0020 to 21, or email [marchpols@yahoo.com](mailto:marchpols@yahoo.com)**

## Bindoy

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Efforts of the local government at managing coastal resources began in 1984 when it was included in the CVRP-1.

CVRP-1 covered activities such as mangrove reforestation and establishment of marine sanctuaries. Fisherfolk were organized and Bantay Dagat groups were formed and mobilized to curb illegal fishing in the area.

After the phaseout of CVRP-1, the Municipal Government continued the programs which were later enhanced under the Coastal Forestry Program of the



DENR and two German Government-funded projects facilitated by Silliman University and the Synergetic Management of Coastal Resources (SYMCOR).

***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Mangrove reforestation and rehabilitation project in Barangay Tinaogan – Year-round

***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Mantalip reef
2. Mantahaw Lake

***Getting there***

\* From Manila, Cebu and other areas – by plane or boat to Dumaguete City; overland from Dumaguete to Bindoy

***Visitor services***

\* No overnight accommodation available

***Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, tel. (035) 405-3029, fax (035) 405-3014; or Jesusimo Baldomar,***

***MPDC, tel. (035) 405-3015; or Engr. Washington Vailoces***

## **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 (PAMB), is involved in the protection and management of the AIPLS.

In 1988, the Nearshore Fisheries Component of the CVRP 1 initiated a community-based CRM program in Dauin. The program was designed to improve the income and living conditions of small fisherfolk, rehabilitate, conserve and manage coastal

*Apo Island, Dauin. (Inset) Underwater; AIPLS Visitors' Center, Apo Island, Dauin*



resources. Program activities include: installation of artificial reefs, mangrove reforestation and fish catch monitoring.

In 1992, the EU implemented the Center for the Establishment of Marine Reserves in Negros Oriental (Cemrino) project. Project activities included: establishment of community-based marine reserves, marine ecology seminars for grade school teachers, and integration of marine ecology into the science subject of grade 5 and grade 6 students.

In 1996, CRMP involved the local government and the coastal community in CRM. Trainings and workshops were held which resulted in the drafting of a CRM plan for Dauin.

CRM 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 five MPAs in Dauin: AIPLS, Poblacion District 1 marine reserve, Masaplod Norte marine reserve, Maayong Tubig marine reserve and Masaplod Sur marine reserve.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Apo Island Protected Landscape and Seascape – March-August
2. Poblacion District 1 marine reserve – March-August
3. Masaplod Norte and Masaplod Sur marine reserves – March-August
4. Maayong Tubig marine reserve – March-August

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – by plane or boat via Dumaguete City; from Dumaguete City, 15 kilometers overland to Dauin

\* From Cebu – by overnight boat (George & Peter Lines or Cokaliong) to Dumaguete City, 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***

## **Dumaguete City**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

Dumaguete City has a long history in CRM. It has adopted the CRM framework developed for Philippine LGUs by CRMP. It piloted CRM in two coastal barangays, Bantayan and Banilad. Highlights of its CRM program include:

- Organization and training of six coastal barangay Bantay Dagat associations
- Organization of the Dumaguete City Bantay Dagat federation
- Declaration of a portion of the waters of Banilad as “Marine Sanctuary and Reservation Area”
- Formulation and adoption of various city ordinances supporting the City’s CRM initiatives



*Banilad Marine Sanctuary, Dumaguete City*





*Dumaguete City Dumpsite and Ecological Park. (Inset) Vermi composting for bio-degradable wastes*

- Investments in coastal law enforcement
- Regular coastal clean-up

***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Barangay Banilad Marine Sanctuary (9.6 hectares) and Reservation Area (12.2 hectares), about 200 meters from Sta. Monica Beach – March-August
2. Purok Yhalason, Barangay Banilad Mangrove Forest

***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Cleanest slaughterhouse in the Philippines
  2. City Dumpsite and Ecological Park (Galing Pook Awardee 2000)
  3. Material Recovery Facility for recyclable waste
  4. Vermi-composting for biodegradable waste
- \* Dumaguete City is a strategic staging area for the internationally famous Apo Island Marine Sanctuary in the municipality of Dauin and dolphin and whale watching at Tañon Strait (through Bais City’s Tourism Office, see *Bais City*)

***Getting there***

- \* From Manila – about 1 hour by plane or by boat
- \* From Cebu – by boat, overnight; or fast craft, daily trips with Supercat and Ocean Jet

***Recommended length of stay*** – 2-3 days

***Accommodation and other visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Sta. Monica Resort, P1,380-1,700/room/night
- 2. Bethel Guest House, P700-900
- 3. El Oriente Hotel, P800
- 4. South Sea Beach Resort, P1,086-1,845
- 5. Honeycomb, P693-1,089
- \* Boat to Banilad Marine Sanctuary - P50-75
- \* Car – airport to Banilad (P200); Dumaguete to Banilad (P100)

***Visits can be arranged through the Vice Mayor’s office, tel. (035) 225-0344, fax (035) 225-0386, Email cpdodgte@cvpc.edu.ph***



# Region 8

## BILIRAN

### Cabucgayan

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

Cabucgayan, which has 10 (out of 13) coastal barangays, is focusing its CRM efforts on a mangrove reforestation project at Sitio Naga, Looc

#### *CRM projects*

1. Mangrove reforestation project, Sitio Naga, Looc

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Beach resorts
2. Casiawan Falls
3. Casabangan Falls

#### *Cabucgayan*





*Cabucgayan*

#### **Getting there**

- \* From Manila – by plane to Tacloban City, then 2.5 hours overland to Cabucgayan
- \* From Cebu – 10 hours by boat to Naval, then 1 hour overland to Cabucgayan; or 2 hours by fast craft to Ormoc, then 2 hours overland to Cabucgayan
- \* From Davao – via Tacloban, 18 hours by bus to Tacloban, then 2.5 hours overland to Cabucgayan – or via Cebu: 1 hour by plane to Cebu, then 10 hours by boat to Naval and 1 hour overland to Cabucgayan; or 2 hours by fast craft to Ormoc then 2 hours overland to Cabucgayan

**Recommended length of stay** – 3 days

#### **Visitor services**

- \* Accommodations can be arranged through the Mayor's Office
- \* Jeepney/bus rental at P2,000 per day (24 hours)
- \* Boat rental at P500/day (12 hours, 15 pax), P1,000 (30 pax), P2,500 (40 pax)
- \* Meals at P35 per cover

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Cabucgayan, Biliran.  
Email: [Rp101374@yahoo.com](mailto:Rp101374@yahoo.com)**

## **EASTERN SAMAR**

### **San Julian**

#### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

To address the damage caused by blast fishing and fishpond construction, the local government implemented a CRM program that includes: establishment of fish sanctuary, training of fish wardens, organization of the BFARMC and enactment of fishery law ordinance.

The local government also extended livelihood assistance to local fisherfolk.

#### **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, 2.5 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

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Casa Oliva, P200-P350
- \* Car rental – P3,500/day

**Visits can be arranged through the Office of the Mayor, San Julian, Eastern Samar**

## LEYTE

### Capoocan

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

Coastal management in Capoocan started in 1993 with the launching of the ADB-funded FSP of DA-BFAR. The program included the following activities:

1. Mariculture
2. Rehabilitation of existing fish sanctuary
3. Mangrove rehabilitation

These activities are still ongoing under the DA-BFAR's FRMP, also funded by ADB. FRMP focuses on income diversification through community organizing, promotion of micro-enterprises, and support to mariculture development.

### 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 fish sanctuary site), good site for scuba diving, snorkeling and swimming
2. Manabo Beach Resort, Talisay
3. Quilay Cave, Visares – a DENR-identified tourist destination area for development
4. Breakneck Ridge Shrine, Ansubas, Lemon
5. Kamadbaran and Hagdang-hagdang Falls, Sto. Niño
6. Muro-Buro Falls, Visares
7. Twin Watch Tower, Poblacion Zone I
8. Centennial Tree, Balud

### Getting there

- \* From Manila – 55 minutes by plane to Tacloban City, then 1 hour overland; or 22 hours overland from Manila



*Coastal clean-up, Capoocan*



*Left: Confiscated compressors used for illegal catching of aquarium fish. Right: Confiscated aquarium fish, Capoocan*



\* From Cebu – 2 hours by fast craft 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** – 2-3 days

#### **Visitor services**

\* Accommodations at Manabo Beach Resort, tel. (053) 331 6094

\* Boat rental at P700-1,000/day

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Capoccan, Leyte, tel. (053) 331-6001 or (053) 331-6094**

## Palompon

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

Up until the 1990s, the indiscriminate exploitation of coastal resources was a way of life for Palompon residents, resulting in four major problems: depletion of mangrove areas, illegal fishing, coral and sand extraction, and aquarium fish smuggling.

To address these problems, the local government in the early 1990s began comprehensive, grassroots- and mass-based consultations that led to the adoption of a long-term CRM program called “Ecological Amelioration for Sustainable Development (EASD)”.

The EASD includes:

1. Grassroots and mass-based IEC campaign
  2. Declaration of a fish and bird sanctuary and marine park
  3. Implementation of the Program on Ecological Amelioration thru Resolute Legislation (PEARL 1)
  4. Implementation of the Program on Economic Alleviation thru Rural Livelihood (PEARL 2)
- PEARL 1 features the following highlights:
- a. Legislation on conservation and development of marine and forest life
  - b. Regulation of fishing and farming methods

- c. Creation of the Human and Ecological Security Commission (HESC)
  - d. Technical and logistic support for CRM Inter-LGU collaboration and networking
- PEARL 2 focused on, among others:
- a. Legislation on economic alleviation and rural livelihood
  - b. Creation of Municipal Livelihood Committee to plan, implement and supervise local government's livelihood projects
  - c. Organization of fishers, farmers, women, youth, and underprivileged groups for livelihood projects
  - d. Construction of farm-to-market roads to encourage food production in remote areas of the municipality
  - e. Monitoring and evaluation

The local government has also declared Tabuk Mangrove atoll as “no man's land and sea.” To cushion the economic impact of this move, 11 livelihood associations were formed.

These efforts have so far resulted in the following benefits:



*Masaba Falls, Palompon*



*Barangay Cruz and Liberty cave, Palompon*





*Kalangaman Islet, Palompon, Leyte*



*Mangroves, Palompon*



*Lighthouse, Palompon*

1. Improvement of the conditions of the Tres Marias atolls and mangroves along the coastal areas and surrounding seas
2. Recovery of marine life
3. Substantial reduction in illegal fishing
4. Increased fish catch, and consequently, increased fisher incomes
5. Increase in LGU income from fisheries-related licenses and permits from Php9,530 in 1994 to P197,961.14 in 2001

***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Tabuk Marine Park Fish and Bird Sanctuary, Tres Marias Atoll, and Kalamangan Islet – Year-round
2. Bantay Danggit – 3 nights and 3 days a month during new moon, February-April

***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
- \* Palompon, one of the oldest and biggest municipalities of Leyte, has a rich history and culture

***Getting there***

- \* From Manila – by boat, WG&A every Tuesday; or by plane (Philippine Airlines, Air Philippines, Cebu Pacific) via Tacloban City; or overland, (Philtranco or CUL Bus Liner)
- \* From Cebu – by boat, MY Shipping Lines, 3 times a week; by fastcraft (SuperCat or Ocean Jet) 3 times a day via Ormoc City
- \* From Davao – by bus (Philtranco) via Surigao City
- \* From Tacloban City - 3 times a day by PACCI Bus Liner or 4 times a day by Donghil Liner
- \* From Ormoc City – bus, from 6 a.m. to 8:30p.m., every hour, via Villaba; or jeepney, every one and a half hours from 4:30a.m. to 5p.m. via Matag-ob

***Recommended length of stay*** – 2-3 days

***Visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Juan Titang Beach Resort, rooms/campsite, tel. (053) 555 8003



2. Whispering Beach Resort, tel. (053) 338-2135
3. Dalampasigan ni Ruth, rooms/campsite, tel. (053) 338-2804
4. Hutton Lodge, tel. (053) 338-2726

\* Packaged tours to Palompon's many natural attractions are available. Visitors can take one (or both) options. The first option is a one-day tour of the marine park, which includes Kalamangan Islet (diverse marine life ideal for snorkeling, scuba diving), Tabuk Marine Park and Gumalac Atoll (bird sanctuary, giant clams, mangroves). The second option is a one-day tour that includes trekking to Masaba Falls, spelunking, and overnight camping.

\* Tour fees are as follows: Elementary students, P10; high school students, P20; college students, P40; local tourists, P60; Foreign tourists, P150. Fees do not include meals and fuel expenses (for pumpboat transfer to the marine park)

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Palompon, Leyte, tel. (053) 338-2299 or (053) 555-9044**



Lapinig



Lapinig

**Other attractions and points of interest**

1. Sabang Beach
2. Crabs

**Getting there**

- \* From Manila – by plane to Tacloban, then overland to Oras, Eastern Samar then by boat to Lapinig
- \* From Cebu – by boat to Tacloban, then overland to Catarman, Laoang and Palapag, and then to Lapinig
- \* From Davao – via Cebu

**Recommended length of stay** – 3-5 days

**Visitor services**

**Visits can be arranged through Barbara A. Orgas, tel. (055) 354-1577**

## NORTHERN SAMAR

### Lapinig

**History and highlights of CRM experience**

CRM started in 1995 with the establishment of the *Bantay Dagat* program, which included boat and fish net grants, education campaign against illegal fishing, and mangrove reforestation covering 300 hectares.

In 2002, the LGU established the Canawayon Island marine sanctuary. To support law enforcement, the island is being promoted as a tourist attraction.

**CRM projects and best time to visit**

1. Canawayon Island marine sanctuary – April-July
2. Lapinig Bay mangrove reforestation project – April-July



# Palapag

## History and highlights of CRM experience

More than four centuries since the town was founded, Palapag cove contributed to 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 major marine products like 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 in fishery resources while mangroves became depleted. Poverty increased in the town.

In the mid-1990s, the Sangguniang Bayan passed an ordinance establishing a marine sanctuary and marine reserve area in the cove. In 2000, the LGU was chosen as a project site of the World Bank-funded CBRMP of the Department of Finance. The project included activities like:

1. Mangrove rehabilitation, reforestation and protection

2. Marine reserve and fish sanctuary establishment
3. Offshore/deepsea fishing in the Philippine EEZ with the use of ringnet and fish-aggregating devices

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. 25-hectare Marine sanctuary, Palihon Island – March-September (site of proposed Pacific Aquatic Marine Research Station)
2. 325-hectare Marine Reserve Area, Palapag Cove – March-September
3. Mangrove reforestation and protection in Binay, Mapno and Monbon - Year-round

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Orange beach and crystal clear water at Palihon Island
2. Beautiful natural rock formations and Blue Lagoon, Cabatuan
3. Rakit-dakit Rock, Sitio Malobago, Nipa
4. Waterfalls
5. Rainforest and caves
6. Toog tree
7. Endangered bird species
8. Historical landmarks, including ruins of a 16<sup>th</sup> century Roman Catholic Church and Watch Tower

### *Rock formations, Palapag*





*Guinpandayan rock with blue lagoon. (Inset from top) Hungry baby natural rock, Earthquake rock debris, Sleeping lion, Palapag*

**Getting there**

\* From Manila – by plane (Asian Spirit), 1.5 hours to Catarman, then 1 hour overland to Rawis (Laoang), and another hour by boat and then tricycle to Palapag – or 8 hours by bus (Philtranco, BLTB) to Rawis (Laoang), plus another hour by boat and then tricycle to Palapag

\* From Cebu – by fast craft, 2 hours to Ormoc, then 50 minutes overland to Tacloban, 6 hours overland to Rawis (Laoang), and 1 hour by boat-tricycle transfer to Palapag

**Recommended length of stay** – 5 days

**Visitor services**

\* Accommodation

1. Johnjohn Videoke & Food Haus
2. Javier’s Beach Resort
3. Luding’s Lodging House & Eatery
4. Tigley’s Catering Services

\* Rental boats

\* Catering



*Above left: Manganino falls, Right: Toog tree, Palapag*

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor’s Office, People Center, Palapag, Northern Samar, tel. (055) 354-1432, fax (055) 354-1613. You may also contact Mayor Ricardo M. Daiz, mobile 0981 990773, 0917-7876442; MPDC Jaime Balading Jr. 0919-5429530; Jason Rome Azanza 0919-6983590; or Marlo Agno 0916-4451730**



## San Jose

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Under the Sustainable Coastal Area Development of San Jose, the Municipal Government implemented several projects, including: establishment of fish sanctuary and MPAs, mudcrab culture for local fisherfolk and mangrove area rehabilitation.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Fish sanctuary in Cabaungon, Pangilala and Pequeño Grande islands – March-August
2. Mangrove forest in Cabaungon Island

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Palusong mountain view
2. San Jose port
3. Presence of sea turtles and giant clams
4. Maria Angela falls
5. Tandang and Pangilala islands
6. Torotangbo beach

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by plane, Asian Spirit has flights via Catarman every Monday, Wednesday and Friday – by bus, Philtranco, BLTB, Villegas, Giordame buslines, 15 hours, daily trips
- \* From Cebu – by plane, to Tacloban City – by boat, MV Don Martin via Calbayog; by fastcraft, to Ormoc City
- \* From Davao – by plane, to Tacloban; by boat, via Cebu-Calbayog

*Recommended length of stay* – 5 days

#### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
- 1. San Jose Training Center
- \* Motorboat – P20/person
- \* Tricycle – P5/person
- \* Car rental

*Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, mobile 0917-3654748, or email [laballesta@hotmail.com](mailto:laballesta@hotmail.com); or Edwin Somoray, mobile 0920-2908534*

## SAMAR

## Calbayog City

### History and highlights of CRM experience

CRM program initiated by the local government includes mangrove planting and establishment of a mariculture zone.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Mangrove plantation in Barangay San Policarpio – Year-round
2. Mariculture zone, 20 kilometers from city proper – October-May

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by plane, to Calbayog City airport; by bus, via the Maharlika Highway; by boat, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday (M/V Don Martin Sr.)

*Recommended length of stay* – 7 days

#### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
- Information regarding resorts and inns are available at the City Tourism Office

*Visits can be arranged through the City Tourism Office, telefax no. (20) 91852*



# Catbalogan

## History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipal Government declared several sites as MPAs and organized a team of fish wardens to protect the municipal waters from illegal fishing operators.

The local government, with the assistance of NGOs and the BFAR, also granted livelihood assistance to coastal communities.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. MPAs in Barangay Cabugawan and Sierra islands – Year-round
2. Fish sanctuary in in Lutao – Year-round
3. Mussel farms in Barangay Bunuanan – Year-round
4. CRM 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*

\* Accommodation

1. Maqueda Bay Hotel, P550-P700/room/day, tel. (055) 251-2386
  2. Rolet's Hotel, P550-P750/room/day, tel. (055) 251-5512
  3. Fame's Hotel, tel. (055) 251-2639
  4. Villarin's Inn, tel. (055) 251-5342
  5. Kalinayan Inn, tel. (055) 251-5152
  6. Rose Scent, tel. (055) 251-2101
  7. Pensionne Hotel, P250-P600/room/day, tel. (055) 251-5115
- \* Boat rental – P1,000-P2,000/day  
\* Motorcab – P35-P50  
\* Food – P35-P100/meal

*Visits can be arranged through: Edgar Guya, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (055) 356-1454, mobile 0919 466-1587 or email E.guya@eudoramail.com; Arnaldo Aroza, Municipal Planning and Development Office, tel. (055) 251-5380 or mobile 0919-5219938*

# Pinabacdao

## History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1995, Pinabacdao was selected as a project area of the Western Samar Agricultural Resource Development Program (WESAMAR) funded by the European Union.

In 1998, a team of experts from BFAR, UP Los Banos, and Regional School of Fisheries-Region 7 assessed the area and ascertained that the mangroves along the town's coastline host a number of rare species. In addition, 2 wild fowl species and 32 mangrove species were found at Makiling Island.

A people's organization in Barangay San Isidro, although still challenged by illegal and influential fishers operating in their area, manages one of the most successful mangrove reforestation programs in Samar.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Mangrove Reforestation, San Isidro – January-June
2. Mangrove Reforestation, Botoc River, Botoc – January-June
3. Makiling Island, Poblacion

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Mayaw-mayaw Festival in September
2. Caves and beaches in nearby Calbiga and Villareal towns
3. Fresh seafood

### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – by bus, 20 hours from Philtranco and BLTB terminals in Pasay and Cubao, daily service



\* From Cebu – by fast craft to Ormoc City, then by bus to Tacloban City terminal, transfer to bus bound for Catbalogan City, disembark at Pinabacdao junction  
**Recommended length of stay** – 3 days

**Visitor services**

\* Accommodation can be arranged at private homes (homestay).

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Municipal Hall, Poblacion, Pinabacdao, Samar or its extension at the hospital building at the junction of Poblacion Road and the national highway, or ask for the barangay captain in any of the 24 barangays of the Municipality of Pinabacdao.**



# Region 9

## ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

### Dapitan City

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

Dapitan City started its CRM program in October 2000 with the assistance of the Silliman University Angelo King Center for Research and Environmental Management.

The program included mangrove rehabilitation at Liboran River and selected coastal barangays, establishment of marine sanctuaries, and mariculture projects, including seaweed farming, oyster and mussel culture, finfish culture, and fish processing.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Marine Sanctuary, Selinog Island - May-October
2. Marine Sanctuary, Baylimango - May-October
3. Marine Sanctuary, Carang-Banbanan - May-October
4. Marine Sanctuary, Canlucani - November-May
5. Marine Sanctuary, Napo - May-October
6. Marine Sanctuary, Guimputian - May-October
7. Mangrove Park, Baylimango - Year-round
8. Mariculture project, San Pedro - Year-round
9. Mangrove Park, Tiwi Island - Year-round

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Rizal Park, Talisay
2. Ilihan Hill
3. Maria Uray Hill
4. Kalangres Watershed Area, Diwaan
5. Maria Cristina Watershed
6. Liboran River Tour
7. Dapitan Bay
8. Aliguay and Selinog Islands
9. Tag-ulo Lighthouse
10. Kinabayo Festival
11. Dakak and other resorts

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – 1 hour and 15 min by plane (Philippine Airlines), or 18-20 hours by boat (Sulpicio Lines)
- \* From Cebu – 7 hours by fast craft (SuperCat), or 13 hours by boat (George & Peter or Cokaliong shipping lines)
- \* From Davao City – via Manila or Cebu by plane



**Recommended length of stay** – 3 days

**Visitor services**

\* Accommodations available from P500/room/night/2 persons (A/C, common T&B) to US \$265/night (beach front bungalow at Dakak Park and Beach Resort). Contact the Office of the City Administrator, Tourism Division, tel. (065) 213-6203, fax (065) 213-6377, 213-6539

\* Dakak tour at P600/day

\* Boat rental (to Aliguay and Selinog Islands) at P3,000 (round trip)

**Visits can be arranged through the Tourism Division, Office of the City Administrator, tel. (065) 213-2603 or (065) 213-6344, fax (065) 213-6377 or (065) 213-6539; or the City Agriculturist, tel. (065) 213-6325. Contact Engr. Nicasio Silvan C. Hamoy, City Administrator Hilda C. Hamoy or City Agriculturist Felix V. Ramoga, email: [hcc\\_hamoy@mozcom.com](mailto:hcc_hamoy@mozcom.com)**

## Jose Dalman

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Before it became a municipality on April 6, 1979, the town was noted as a major fishing ground in Zamboanga del Norte. But illegal fishing became rampant and commercial fishers were allowed to operate within the municipal waters.

The steady decline of fish catch and the increase in prices prompted the LGU to adopt a comprehensive municipal fishery ordinance and establish a marine sanctuary in 1999. Fisherfolk were initially lukewarm to these initiatives, but have since become more supportive after experiencing the benefits.

### CRM projects and best time to visit

1. Marine sanctuary, Poblacion – Year-round (SCUBA diving from January to May. Giant clams and blue ribbon eel are found in the sanctuary.)

2. Seaweed culture – December-April

### Other attractions and points of interest

1. Caves with stalactites, stalagmites and guano deposits
2. Waterfalls
3. Burial site dating back to 1646

### Getting there

\* From Manila – by plane to Dipolog City, then 54 kms overland to Jose Dalman

\* From Cebu – via Dipolog City by fast craft, or overnight with Cokaliong or George & Peter shipping lines, then overland to Jose Dalman

\* From Zamboanga City – overland, to Dipolog City then to Jose Dalman

**Recommended length of stay** – 2 days

### Visitor services

\* Accommodations in Dipolog City

\* Boat rental at P100 per hour



Jose Dalman



**For information, contact the Mayor's Office, Jose Dalman, Zamboanga del Norte**

## ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

### Zamboanga City

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Zamboanga City Government's experience in CRM started with the approval of its first mangrove reforestation project on November 29, 2001 through a one-year contract implemented by an NGO contractor and supervised by the environment and natural resources division of the Office of the City Agriculturist.

Activities commenced in January 2002. About 15 hectares have been successfully reforested, maintained and protected. Under the project, a shed house, bunkhouse, look-out tower and 66-meter catwalk were constructed.

The project site was submitted as an entry to the Clean and Green National Contest in 2002.

An expansion of 70 hectares, to be covered by a MOA between DENR and the city LGU, is in the works.

#### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. Fifteen-hectare Talon-Talon Mangrove Rehabilitation Project, about 7 kms (15 minutes) from the city proper – Year-round

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Pasonanca Natural Park
2. Sta. Cruz Island Landscape and Seascape
3. Zamboanga Freeport and Economic Zone
4. Tropical fruits, flowers
5. Seafoods
6. "Finest weather in the Philippines"

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by plane (at least three flights daily, Philippine Airlines, Air Philippines or Cebu Pacific)
- \* From Cebu – by plane (Cebu Pacific)
- \* From Davao – by plane (Cebu Pacific)

*Aviary and Pasonanca Natural Park. (Inset) Tree house, Zamboanga City*





*La Vista del Mar Beach Resort. (Inset from top) Sta. Cruz Island, Yakan hand weaving, Ayuda Badjao Livelihood Training Center; Zamboanga City*

**Recommended length of stay** – 2 days

**Visitor services**

\* Accommodations at various pension houses, inns and hotels. Price range, P170 (Embassy Pension House) to P7,200 (suite at Garden Orchid Hotel). For information, contact the Department of Tourism, tel. (062) 991 0218

\* Meals at P300/person/day

\* Rental vehicle with driver (up to 8 passengers) at P1,500/day

\* Rental boats (to Sta. Cruz Island) at P300

**Visits can be arranged through the Department of Tourism, Lantaka Hotel Bldg., Valderrosa St., Zamboanga City, tel. (062) 991 0218 (Contact Director Ricardo San Juan); or through the City Tourism Office, Tourism Promotions and Development Services Division, Sunken Garden, Valderrosa St., contact Sarita S. Hernandez; or request assistance from the ENR Division of the Office of the City Agriculturist, tel. (062) 992-5389, fax (062) 991-4680**



# Region 10

## 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 CRM experience is highlighted by the following best practices:

- a. **Legislation and law enforcement.** The adoption of Municipal Ordinance No. 30 series of 1978 and the Unified Fisheries Ordinance of Misamis Occidental, along with the strict implementation of Republic Act No. 8550 (Fisheries Code of 1998), helped in minimizing illegal fishing and improving the productivity of Aloran's marine waters.
- b. **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 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 – March-June
2. Macawa mangrove plantation – March-June

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Mimolan Falls, Barangay Rozas
2. Mt. Malindang trek, via Tangub City

#### *Getting there*

\* From Manila - 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 30 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 in Aloran



*Recommended length of stay – 2 days*

**Visitor services**

\* Accommodations in Oroquieta City, 8.5 kms from Aloran. Rates are from P300 to P 1,000 per day.

\* Car/van rental at P1,000-P1,500 per day

\* Catering

**Visits can be arranged through the Aloran Municipal Government, Phebe N. Regalado, Aloran, Misamis Occidental mobile 0918-9198423; Or, the Provincial Tourism Office Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental**

## 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. Republic Act No. 8550 or the Fisheries Code of 1998, which devolved many

coastal management functions to the LGU, 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 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 NGOs have planted nearly 53,000 mangrove seedlings in the area under an ongoing mangrove rehabilitation program.

The LGU practices strong political will in the establishment and maintenance of the sanctuary. The success of the sanctuary 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.

*Oroquieta City*





*Mangrove rehabilitation site, Oroquieta City*



***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Purok-4, Mobod marine sanctuary based on tidal flats – Year-round, ideally during high tide
2. Paypayan-Mobod mangrove rehabilitation program – Year-round, ideally during high tide

***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Barangay Self-Sufficiency Program (BSSP) involving 37 rural barangays and featuring timber plantations, banana demo farms, private lots planted with high-value crops and fruits, and community lots planted with cash crops
2. Oroquieta City is a peace-loving, quiet city with a rural character. It is one of the cleanest and greenest cities in the Philippines. Its rivers have been named cleanest river systems in the country.

***Getting there***

- \* From Manila – 1 hour by plane to Dipolog, then 1.5 hours overland
- \* From Cebu – 30 minutes by plane to Dipolog, 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 Pangul Bay on barge

***Recommended length of stay*** – 3-4 days

***Visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
  1. Tatong’s Beach Resort
  2. Sheena’s Inn
  3. Ruvic’s Place
  4. Emily’s Lodge at P150-1,500/day
- \* Meals by arrangement at P150/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 [erniebcm@mozcom.com](mailto:erniebcm@mozcom.com); or the City Agriculturist’s Office, Oroquieta City, tel. (088) 531-1631***



# Region 11

*(See also p. 15 for a description of the Mindanao CRM showcase tour)*

## COMPOSTELA VALLEY

### Mabini

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipal Government and the Doña Luisa Foundation began implementing a CRM 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 Kopia Island. A team was formed to curb illegal fishing and denuded swamps were rehabilitated.

FARMCs were formed in six coastal barangays, namely, Cadunan, Cuambog, Del Pilar, San Antonio Pindasan and Taganan.

#### **CRM projects and best time to visit:**

1. Barangay Tagnanan fish sanctuary – March-June
2. Kopia Island marine reserve – March-June
3. Mangrove reforestation, Barangays Cadunan and San Antonio – Year-round

*Kopiat lagoon, Mabini (A. Sia)*





*Lunod Island, Mabini (A. Sia)*

***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Beach resorts
2. Kopiat Island
3. Lunod Island

***Getting there***

- \* From Manila – 2 hours by plane to Davao City; 3 days by ship to Davao City
- \* From Cebu – 1 hour to Davao City; 2 hours by ship to Davao City
- \* From Davao City – 2 hours by van or bus to Mabini

***Visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Beach View Resort, Pindasan, Mabini (Can be arranged through LGU Mabini)
- 2. Manaklay Beach Park, P500-P1,000/cottage (Can be arranged through LGU Mabini)
- \* Boat rental for island hopping, P300 for 5 hours
- \* Passenger boat around Kopiat Island, P15 per person
- \* Meals - P350/person/day (Can be arranged, 3 meals and 2 snacks)

***Visits can be arranged through Amy Chiu, Mabini Municipal Fisheries Office, mobile 0919-5817345 or through the Municipal Tourism Council***

## DAVAO DEL SUR

### Hagonoy

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The CRM initiatives of the local government were first implemented in the early 1980s. These were strengthened by the entry of CRMP.

CRM programs included mangrove reforestation and establishment of MPAs.

The local government plans to develop an eco-tourism project in the town.

#### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Mangrove rehabilitation project in Sitio Tubo-Tubo, Barangay Aplaya – Year-round



### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Rice farming

### ***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 the Office of the Mayor.***

## **Malalag**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

The Municipal Government enacted fishery policies and regulations to address the degraded marine resources in the town. These policies provide for the establishment of a 50-hectare fish sanctuary, organization of a Bantay Dagat team, and the drafting of a municipal CRM plan.

The LGU is a Galing Pook awardee.

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. 50-hectare fish sanctuary in Barangays Baybay and Bulacan – During high tide
2. Mangrove forest in Sitio Bolo, Barangay Bulacan – Daytime

### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Floating cottages in Babac
2. Model farms in upland barangays

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila and other areas – by plane to Davao; from Davao, 2 hours overland to Malalag

***Recommended length of stay*** – 3 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation

1. Villa Isabel Beach Resort, P500 to P1,700/room/day, mobile 0919-7829381

\* Boat rental – P200/day

***Visits can be arranged through: Councilor Gene Diel; Stanley Bernasor Jr., tel. 336, fax (082) 198-7116 (MABASCO)***

## **Sta. Cruz**

### **History and highlights of CRM experience**

To curb illegal fishing activities, the Provincial Government of Davao del Sur created the Provincial Anti-illegal Fishing Task Force (PANIF-TF), which is based in Sta. Cruz.

The Province also spearheaded the establishment of a 25-hectare fish sanctuary, mangrove rehabilitation zone and seagrass protection zone.

Since the implementation of the CRM program, local fisherfolk have noted an increase in their catch.

### ***CRM project and best time to visit***

1. Operations of the PANIF-TF – Year-round
2. Mangrove rehabilitation in Barangays Tagabuli, Tuban and Astorga in Sta. Cruz – Year-round

### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – by plane to Davao; from Davao, 1 hour overland

\* From Cebu – by air via Davao

***Recommended length of stay*** – 3 days

### ***Visitor services***

\* Accommodation available in hotels and inns in Davao City and Digos City

***Visits can be arranged through Juanita Daquipil, Municipal Agriculture Office, mobile 0916-8583876***



# DAVAO ORIENTAL

## Mati

### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Mati Pujada Bay was chosen as the pilot area for the implementation of the CEP of the DENR Region 11.

The Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (Penro) and the Environmental Research and Development Services drafted an action plan that includes resource assessment in Pujada, mangrove reforestation, information and education campaign, community organizing, alternative livelihood program and establishment of a protected seascape and marine park center.

### CRM project and best time to visit

1. Mangrove park in Guangguang Dahican – Year-round
2. Aquasilviculture in Barangay Mamali – Year-round

### Other attractions and points of interest

1. Whale and dugong watching at the coastline of Barangay Lawigan
2. Marine turtle breeding sandbar in Ivy islet
3. “Sleeping dinosaur” in Baso, Barangay Badas
4. Pujada, Waniban and Oak Islands
5. Beach resorts in Masao (Bobon), Gregorio (Bobon), Ressurecion (Bobon) and Dahican
6. Mayo Bay
7. Buso Hot Spring
8. Menzi Plantation
9. Provincial Capitol
10. Zigzag road in Badas

### Getting there

- \* From Manila and other areas – by plane or boat to Davao City
- \* From Davao City to Mati – overland, 3 hours

### Recommended length of stay – 3 days

### Visitor services

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Kinanatu Hotel and Restaurant, P500 to P1,750/day, tel. (087) 388-4013

### Balite Bay, Mati





*Left: Mangrove tree, Right: (from top) Muslim community at Barangay Mamali, DENR-CEP Training Center, Pujada Bay, Mati (A. Sia)*

2. Hotel Beatrice, P500 to P1,000, tel. (087) 388-4655
3. Menzi Tourism Complex, P500 to P1,000 (aircon rms./person, tel. (087) 388-4014
4. Roque's Pension House, P400 to P600/person, tel. (087) 3883-073

\* Meals – P50 to P100/person

Tita Venus Catering and Restaurant, tel. (087) 3883-276

\* Boat rental for cruise – P500 to P1,000

\* Van rental – P1,00 to P1,500 a day

***Visits can be arranged through Lyma Palma, Provincial Tourism Office, tel. (087) 3884-014 or Dashiel Indelible Jr., Municipal Tourism Office, tel. (087) 3883-234***



# Region 12

## SARANGANI

### Alabel

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

In 1995, fishermen were trained as fish wardens to enforce the Fisheries Code of 1998 and a local ordinance against the use of “hulbot hulbot” and “baling” (fine mesh nets).

The local government has drafted a CRM plan based on a coastal resource assessment involving all stakeholders.

#### *Coastal resource management projects and best time to visit*

1. Municipal fish sanctuary in Baybay Kawas – October
2. Mangrove rehabilitation in Maribulan – October
3. Aqua-silvi crab culture in Purok 10, Kawas - October
4. Sargeant fish hatchery in Kawas - October
5. Fish processing plant in Maribulan - October
6. Fish cage project for lapulapu and bangus in Kawas – October

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Lake Beto

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by air, Air Philippines
- by boat, Super Ferry, Negros Navigation and Sulpicio Lines
- \* From Cebu – by air, Air Philippines
- \* From Davao – overland

#### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Isla Parilla Resort, P1,000-P1,500/room, tel. (083) 552 5479
- \* Van rental – P5,000/day

***Visits can be arranged through the Municipal Agriculture Office or the Municipal Planning and Development Office, tel. (083) 508-2284.***





*Tuka Marine Park, Kiamba (A. Sia)*

## Kiamba

### History and highlights of CRM experience

CRM efforts in Kiamba are focused on the implementation of its municipal CRM plan, and the management plan for its marine park at Tuka, which is characterized by fringing coral reefs that extend from the shallows to the deep.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

Tuka Marine Park – March-May

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Nalus Falls
2. Kawil Falls
3. Bantasan Falls
4. Salakit Falls
5. Suli Falls

### *Getting there*

\* From Manila – By plane to General Santos City, then 1.5 hours overland to Kiamba

\* From Cebu – By plane to General Santos City, then 1.5 hour overland to Kiamba

\* From Davao – 3.5-5 hours overland from Davao City

### *Recommended length of stay – 1-2 days*

### *Visitor services*

***Accommodations, boat rental and other services can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Tel. (83) 509-41***



## SURIGAO DEL NORTE

### Basilisa

#### History and highlights of CRM experience

The Municipal Government has initiated several CRM projects including establishment of artificial reefs, formation of MFARMCI and Bantay Dagat team, and enactment of local legislation.

In 2002, the Municipal Government and the Dinagat Island Development Foundation, an NGO, drafted the Melgar Bay Coastal Resource Management Program.

The LGU recently established a municipal fish sanctuary which is managed by the barangay with support from the Municipal Government.

#### *CRM project and best time to visit*

1. Municipal fish sanctuary in Puerto Princesa, Basilisa – January-May, October-December

#### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Bababu Lake
2. Bitag Beach

#### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by boat to Surigao city, 30 hours or by plane via Cebu
- \* From Cebu – by plane to Surigao City, 45 minutes; by boat, to Surigao City, 11 hours
- \* From Surigao City, 1 hour overland to San Jose; then 15 minutes on motorcycle from San Jose to Basilisa

#### *Recommended length of stay – 2 to 3 days*

#### **Visitor services**

\*Accommodation

1. Municipal Government guesthouse for 8 persons max.
2. Sang Kil Park Resort, Tag-abaca, Basilisa – P300/day/person, tel. (086) 826-1603 or 826-1638
3. Puyangi Beach Resort, Sta. Cruz, San Jose – P500 to P1,000 a day, tel. (086) 826-5320 or 826-5331

\* Boat rental - Tag-abaca to fish sanctuary, P500/day; Tag-abaca to Bitag beach, P400/day; Tag-abaca to Lake Bababu, P400/day

\* Motorcycle for hire, P100/trip

\* Meals, minimum of P45/person/meal

***Visits can be arranged through Anthony Diaz, Municipal Tourism Office, Basilisa, tel. (086) 826-1603/826-1638; or Mansueta Padrilanan, Municipal Agriculture Office, tel. (086) 826-1603/826-1638.***

# SURIGAO DEL SUR

## Bislig City

### History and highlights of CRM experience

Bislig City's CRM program began in May 1995 with the environmental scanning and inventory of the city's seagrass and coral resources by the BFAR. 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 (LGSP) conducted a series of trainings to build local capacity in community-based CRM. That year, the Task Force Bantay Kalikasan, composed of representatives from the Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police and *Bantay Dagat*, was organized for monitoring, surveillance and control purposes, and to enforce fisheries 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.

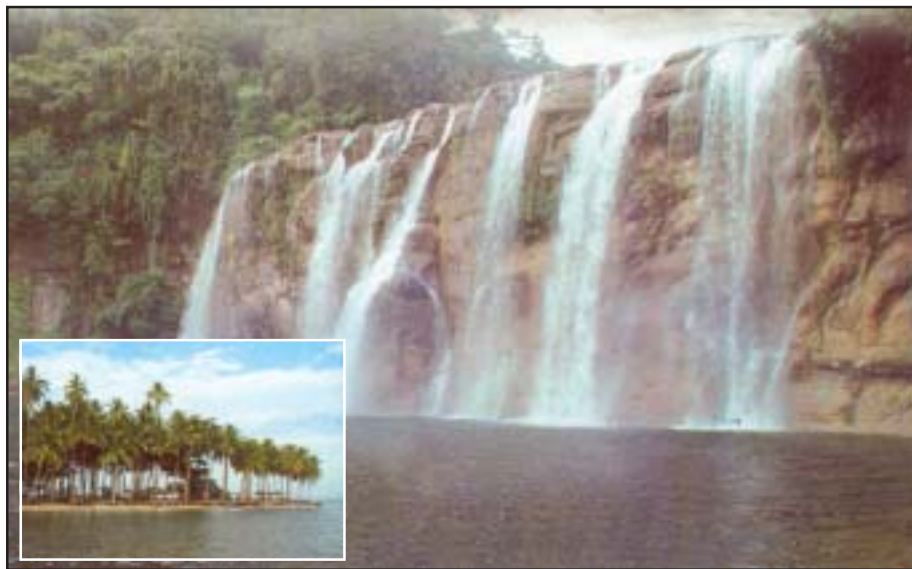


*Mangrove reforestation, Pamanlinan, Bislig City*



*Fish sanctuary, Lawigan, Bislig City*

*Tinuy-an falls. (Inset) Hagonoy Island, Bislig City*





*Mangrove development program launching, Bislig City*



*MOA signing for mangrove development program, Bislig City*



*Forester's Park, Bislig City*

### ***CRM projects and best time to visit***

1. Mangrove reforestation project in Sibaroy - March-April
2. Fish pen in Bucto - March-April
3. Marine sanctuary in Caguyao, Tumanan - March-April
4. Fish shelter in Lawigan - March-April

### ***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 king crabs, durian, windowpane shell, lobsters, shrimps, prawns and sea urchins

### ***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
- \* From Davao – 5 hours overland to Bislig City

### ***Recommended length of stay – 2-4 days***

### ***Visitor services***

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Paper Country Inn, P470-1,500/day, tel. (086) 628-2412; (086) 628-2413
- 2. One-Eleven Hotel, P100-530/day, tel. (086) 853-4104

***Visits can be arranged through Dely Marcojos, president City Tourism Council or Rodrigo C. Cariaso, City Agriculturist, tel. (086) 853-6089, (086) 628-2112 or email [bispaic@panabo.philcom.com.ph](mailto:bispaic@panabo.philcom.com.ph)***

# Cantilan

## History and highlights of CRM experience

In 2000, the LGU formulated a fisheries ordinance and became an active member in the Lanuza Bay Management Council of ARCANMADCARLANCORTAN Areas.

In 2002, the CBRMP started. It included municipal water management, marine sanctuary establishment, micro-watershed management, mangrove rehabilitation, tree plantation, and agroforestry. Also implemented was the coastal management program called *Bangka't Buhay*.

### *CRM projects and best time to visit*

1. General Island Marine Sanctuary - March-May
2. Mangrove rehabilitation at Cantilan, Consuelo, San Pedro and Magasang - March-May
3. Tree plantation and agro-forestry at Cabas-an and Buntalid - March-May

### *Other attractions and points of interest*

1. Malinawa Cool Spring Resort
2. Sipangpang Falls
3. Casa Rica Islands
4. Station of the Cross
5. Flora: Mangkono, Payospos, Pitcher plant, Karst ecosystem
6. Fauna: Sea eagle, tarsier
7. Beaches

### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila – by plane, 3 hours to Butuan City, then 6 hours overland to Cantilan
- \* From Cebu – by plane, 2 hours to Tandag, then 1 hour overland to Cantilan
- \* From Davao – 8 hours overland to Tandag, then 1 hour overland to Cantilan
- \* Other points – 4 hours overland from Surigao City, or 6 hours from Butuan City

*Recommended length of stay* – 3 days



*Malinawa Cool Spring, Cantilan*



*Sipangpang Falls, Cantilan*



*Tribunal, Cantilan*

### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodations at Zyphora Inn or Solar Lodge at P500/day
- \* Boat rental (10 pax) for P2,000/day
- \* Van rental at P2,000/day
- \* Meals by arrangement at P100/day

**Visits can be arranged through Minda L. Arreza, tourism officer, Mayor's Office, Cantilan, Surigao del Sur**



# Lanuza

## History and highlights of CRM experience

Lanuza, which has a total of 8,900 hectares of municipal waters and a 13-km coastline, started CRM in 1995 through its Lanuza *Sagip Karagatan* Program (LSKP). LSKP was designed to address illegal fishing problems perpetrated mainly by commercial fishers poaching in municipal waters and fishers using electrofishing, cyanide and blast fishing. The program was made operational through an appropriation of P300,000 from the 20% development fund of the LGU.

In 1996, LSKP persuaded three *liba-liba* (a commercial fishing method) operators based in Lanuza to stop operations. The business was, however, sold to fishing operators in nearby Cantilan, who continued to fish in Lanuza's municipal waters to the detriment of local small-scale fishers.

In response, the LGU stepped up its information, education and communication and advocacy campaign not only with communities within its jurisdiction but also with neighboring municipalities. This resulted in

the organization of the Lanuza Bay Integrated Coastal Resource Management Council of the Municipalities 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 community. Subsequently, an estuarine and wetland park/sanctuary was also established, with women joining their husbands in its protection. In 1999, the LGU adopted and enforced Municipal Basic Fishery Ordinance No. 122-99.

To provide alternative livelihood to fishers affected by the establishment of the Lanuza Marine Park, the LGU developed Magkawas Falls and Green Paradise as eco-destinations. The LGU also entered into a memorandum of agreement with the communities managing the parks to secure their tenure.

Meanwhile, the enforcement of fisheries laws was stepped up, resulting in several apprehensions. Lanuza spearheaded the Lanuza Bay advocacy program called "*Bangka't Buhay 2002*", which was joined by the seven municipalities of Lanuza Bay, one

*Campamento Cave, Lanuza*





*Estuarine boardwalk; Inset: Marine sanctuary guardhouse, Lanuza*

municipality of Hinatuan Bay, five municipalities of Siargao Triangle, representatives of national government agencies, regional and provincial offices, and the NGOs 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 11 units in 2002, all of them registered in Cantilan. Of the 11 units still operating, 8 have licenses effective until 2004, and 3 have expired licenses.

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. 155-hectare Lanuza Marine Park and Sanctuary, Sitio Cagmino, Sibahay - March–November
2. Estuarine Sanctuary and Wetland Park (riverside sanctuary and mangrove forest), Sitio Bay-bay, Bunga - March–October

#### ***Other attractions and points of interest***

1. Magkawas Falls and Green Paradise, a community-based resource management project featuring a mountain resort with a 10-meter high waterfalls
2. Aksam craft, native products made from fern hand-woven into different accessories and marketed locally and internationally
3. Century-old ancestral house filled with precious antique collection
4. Campamento Cave with intricate limestone formation and rich historical heritage

#### ***Getting there***

\* From Manila – 1 hour by plane to Cebu, then a short plane ride to Tandag, and 1 hour overland to Lanuza

\* From Cebu – 1 hour by plane to Tandag, then 1 hour overland to Lanuza.

(Alternatively, there are 3 scheduled flights weekly or take an overnight ferry to Surigao City, which is four hours overland to Lanuza.)





Above: Magkawas Falls, Lanuza;  
below: Lanuza Ancestral house

- \* From Davao – 8 hours overland to Tandag, then overland to Lanuza
  - \* Other points – 5 hours overland from Butuan City, or 8 hours overland from Butuan City via Tandag
- Recommended length of stay – 2 days**

**Visitor services**

- \* Accommodation
  1. Bamboo House, P80/day
  2. Elizalde Lodging House, P100/day
  3. LGU's Tourism Homestay Program
- \* Multi-cab rental at P500/day
- \* Jeep rental at P600/day
- \* Catering services at the Magkawas/Sanctuary area
- \* Restaurants in Poblacion at reasonable rates
- \* Boats for hire

**Visits can be arranged through the Mayor's Office, Lanuza, Surigao del Sur, tel. (098) 540-4333, (098) 540-5340 or mobile 0916-3662847**



# San Agustin

## History and highlights of CRM experience

Under the WB-funded CBRMP of the DENR, 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
2. Gata fish sanctuary and mangrove reforestation project
3. Oteiza fish sanctuary and mangrove reforestation project
4. Bretania seaweed culture and mangrove reforestation project

### *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. Kalumonon Festival, 28<sup>th</sup> of August

### *Getting there*

- \* From Manila - by air, via Tandag then public bus, 2.5 hours; by ship, 3 days via Nasipit
- \* From Cebu - by ship or air, via Butuan or Tandag
- \* From Davao - overland, 7 hours

### *Visitor services*

- \* Accommodation
- 1. Homestay with Mrs. Mercy Alameda, Municipal Tourism Council chairperson
- 2. Homestay with Engr. Rustico Campos, MPDC, San Agustin
- \* P150 per person, per day
- \* Boat rental - P300 per trip
- \* Car rental - P150
- \* Executive meal - P120 per person

***Visits can be arranged through the San Agustin Municipal Government, tel. (085) 839-3542***



## CRM Best Practices

*Note: This index includes only those CRM best practices listed in the entry forms submitted to CRMP. Other practices or activities not in the entry forms are not covered by this index.*

### Alternative livelihood for fisherfolk

#### Aquasilvi crab culture

*Region 12*

Alabel, Sarangani, 133

#### Bangus nursery

*Region 7*

Alcantara, Cebu, 92

#### Ecotourism

*Region 7*

Buenavista, Bohol, 87

Cordova, Cebu, 98

Dauin, Negros Oriental, 107

Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu, 100

#### Fish cage project

*Region 12*

Alabel, Sarangani, 133

#### Fish processing plant

*Region 12*

Alabel, Sarangani, 133

#### Lobster farm

*Region 5*

Aroroy, Masbate, 73

#### Mariculture

*Region 8*

Calbayog City, Samar, 118

Capoocan, Leyte, 112

#### Mudcrab culture

*Region 7*

Alcantara, Cebu, 92

#### Mudcrab culture, fattening

*Region 7*

Bayawan City, Negros Oriental, 106

#### Mussel farms

*Region 8*

Catbalogan, Samar, 119

*Region 5*

San Jacinto, Masbate, 79

#### Sargeant fish hatchery

*Region 12*

Alabel, Sarangani, 133

#### Seaweed farming

*Region 5*

San Jacinto, Masbate, 79

Sorsogon City, Sorsogon, 80

*Region 7*

Bantayan, Cebu, 96

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*Region 9*

Jose Dalman, Zamboanga del Norte, 122

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### Coastal habitat protection

#### Estuarine sanctuary

CARAGA

Lanuza, Surigao del Sur, 139

#### Seagrass protection

*Region 7*

Ayungon, Negros Oriental, 104

#### Wetland Park

*Region 5*

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CARAGA

Lanuza, Surigao del Sur, 139

### Coastal Law Enforcement

#### Bantay Dagat

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*Region 4*

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Magsaysay, Oriental Mindoro, 67

*Region 5*

Aroroy, Masbate, 73

Batuan, Masbate, 74

Masbate City, Masbate, 76

Palanas, Masbate, 77



### *Region 6*

Leganes, Iloilo, 85

### *Region 7*

Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, 108

Inabanga, Bohol, 90

Ronda, Cebu, 103

### *Region 8*

San Julian, Eastern Samar, 111

### *Region 11*

Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur, 130

## **Fishery Law Enforcement Team**

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## **Illegal fishing, cases filed**

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## **Provincial Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force**

### *Region 11*

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## **Task Force Kalikasan**

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## **Coastal Resource Management Plans**

### *Region 5*

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### *Region 6*

Leganes, Iloilo, 85

Palompon, Leyte, 113

### *Region 7*

Albuquerque, Bohol, 86

Badian, Cebu, 93

Bantayan, Cebu, 96

Inabanga, Bohol, 90

### *Region 11*

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## **Coastal Zoning**

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## **Inter-LGU Coastal Resource Management**

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## **Mangrove Management**

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### *Region 3*

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### *Region 4*

Calintaan, Occidental Mindoro, 65

Real, Quezon Province, 69

### *Region 5*

Aroroy, Masbate, 73

Batuan, Masbate, 74

Masbate City, Masbate, 76

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Pio V. Corpus, Masbate, 78

San Jacinto, Masbate, 79

Sorsogon City, Sorsogon, 80

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## Registration of Fishermen

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### Regular ‘Coastal Cleanup Days’

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#### *Region 4*

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#### *Region 5*

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Pio V. Corpus, Masbate, 78

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### Ecological dumpsite

#### *Region 7*

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"This directory makes known the growing number of coastal and fisheries management successes in the Philippines. They can be visited by all interested persons and will increase knowledge about how to effectively protect and manage Philippine coastal resources."

— Alan T. White  
Chief of Party, CRMP



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 **Tetra Tech EM Inc.**

