

Annex 4.1. Draft Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) for the Coastal Resources Sector, as stipulated under the Bohol Environment Code of 1998.

Annexes

Section 52. Delineation of Municipal Waters

- 52.1** The Provincial Government, in coordination with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and concerned local government units (LGUs) shall facilitate the delineation of municipal waters using guidelines established by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA).
- 52.2** The Coastal Resource Management Framework is anchored on the following principles:
- 52.2a** The Provincial Government recognizes that coastal municipalities and cities are the primary planning and management units for coastal resource management.
 - 52.2b** The Provincial Government adheres to the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (R.A. 8550) which identifies coastal resource management as a strategy for achieving food security and sustainable livelihood from coastal resources.
 - 52.2c** The Provincial Government also affirms the provisions of Chapter I, Section 4 (58) of R.A. 8550 defining municipal waters as under the jurisdiction of municipalities or cities and should be reserved for the livelihood and benefit of the local fisherfolk and communities.
 - 52.2d** Pursuant to the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160), the Provincial Government shall provide assistance to concerned municipalities and cities in implementing coastal resource management as a basic service.
 - 52.2e** The Provincial Government shall ensure effective interagency and inter-LGU collaboration for the implementation of programs and initiatives consistent with the provincial framework/plan on the rehabilitation, sustainable management and protection of Bohol's coastal and fishery resources.
- 52.3** ***The Provincial Coastal Resources Management Framework.*** - The Provincial CRM Framework shall serve as guide for municipalities and cities in implementing programs and projects on the conservation, rehabilitation, protection and sustainable management of coastal and fishery resources. It shall consist of the following minimum components:
- 52.3a** ***Resource Rehabilitation and Conservation***
 - 52.3a.1** The Provincial Government shall provide assistance to municipalities and cities in developing

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comprehensive and strategic multi-year municipality/city CRM plans that should be consistent with the CRM Framework of the Province. The latter should be consistent with the municipal and city development plans, comprehensive land-use plans and other plans that have been developed by the LGUs and adopted through ordinances.

52.3a.2 The Provincial Government, in coordination with concerned national government agencies (NGAs), shall ensure the sustainable management of the coastal and fishery resources through the implementation of CRM best practices such as, but not limited to, CRM plan adoption, fisheries and coastal management ordinance implementation, marine protected area establishment, and mangrove rehabilitation and protection.

52.3b *Livelihood and Enterprise Development*

The Provincial Government, in coordination with national government agencies (NGAs), nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and the private sector shall promote environment-friendly livelihood and enterprise development activities in coastal areas. It shall extend assistance to the municipalities and cities in, but not limited to, development and promotion of value-added products, fund sourcing, market linking/networking and formulation of appropriate guidelines.

52.3c *Investment Promotion and Revenue Generation*

The Provincial Government shall encourage the municipalities and cities to develop mechanisms for local revenue generation and allocate annual budget for CRM implementation. It shall also facilitate an investment promotion program from local, national and international fund sources to augment financial requirement for CRM implementation at the provincial, municipal or city level.

52.3d *Legal, Institutional and Fiscal Arrangements*

The Provincial Government shall formulate a provincial CRM Plan consistent with the Provincial CRM Framework. It shall encourage all coastal municipalities and cities to formally establish CRM Offices with staff and legislate necessary CRM and fisheries management-related ordinances that are consistent with existing national and local laws.

52.3e *Research and Extension (R & E) and Information Management*

52.3e.1 The Provincial Government shall implement research activities such as, but not limited to, Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA), hydro-biological studies, coastal databanking, mapping/geographical information system (GIS), and monitoring and evaluation (M & E). It shall maintain an information management system, ensure access to research data and information for development planning and management, and provide municipalities and cities copies of reports of research, studies and related educational or scientific activities undertaken by the Provincial Government.

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52.3e.2 The Provincial Government, in coordination with academic institutions, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), business establishments, private sector, media and other sectors, shall undertake community organizing, information, education and communication (IEC) activities and other extension strategies to support the CRM initiatives of municipalities and cities.

52.3e.3 The Provincial Government shall prepare an annual report on the status of the coastal and fishery resources of Bohol based on reports submitted by the municipalities and cities. It shall also encourage all agencies and institutions conducting R & E within Bohol to submit reports of their activities to the Provincial Government and concerned LGUs.

52.3f *Shoreline Development*

The Provincial Government, in coordination with concerned national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units, shall ensure the proper utilization and conservation of the shoreline provided that activities such as, but not limited to, land conversion and reversion, reclamation, coastal area land-use, pollution control and mitigation, port and harbor development, setbacks, settlements, erosion control, sand and gravel extraction, and fishpond lease agreements (FLAs) should be discouraged and allowed only in exceptional cases where no other alternative is available, provided that, existing national and local laws must be fully complied with at all times.

52.3g *Coastal Law Enforcement*

The Provincial Government, in coordination with concerned agencies and local government units, shall ensure effective coastal law enforcement. It shall continue to coordinate activities such as, but not limited to, delineation of municipal waters and operation and strengthening coastal law enforcers.

Section 53. Conservation of Biological Diversity and Preservation of Heritage Items

53.1 The Provincial Government, in coordination with the DENR and other national government agencies (NGAs), nongovernment organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs) and other concerned agencies, shall ensure that activities that negatively affect the present and future status of the biological diversity in the municipal coastal waters of Bohol shall not be conducted or initiated.

53.2 In coordination with concerned LGUs and agencies, the Provincial Government shall identify and recommend for declaration certain coastal areas as heritage sites based on, but not limited to, the following considerations: social, cultural or historical significance; biodiversity and ecological importance; and uniqueness and rarity. It shall also undertake measures to preserve these sites.

53.3 The Provincial Government shall establish and maintain an updated database and inventory of the declared heritage sites. It shall also conduct information, education and communication activities to encourage the people to participate in the preservation, protection and management of such sites.

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Section 54. Community Participation and Integration of National Government Agencies (NGAs)

- 54.1** The Provincial Government shall encourage the municipalities, cities and concerned agencies or sectors to ensure active community participation in activities such as, but not limited to: conduct of resource and ecological profiling; project development and implementation; enforcement of coastal, fishery and environmental laws; protection and management of coastal habitats; and livelihood enterprise endeavors.
- 54.2** The Provincial Government shall ensure the participation of all sectors regardless of age, race, gender, culture, religion or other affiliations.
- 54.3** The Provincial Government shall provide assistance to the Provincial CRM Task Force created under Executive Order No. 117.

Section 55. Coastal Zoning and Management Guidelines

- 55.1 Zoning of Coastal Area.** - The coastal area and municipal waters shall be divided into the following zones: protected zone, rehabilitation or conservation zone, sustainable use zone, and recreation and ecotourism zone. Trade and navigational zone may also be included.
- 55.1a Protection Zone.** - In this zone, fishing is not allowed. Human activities and access to the area may also be restricted. Sanctuary establishment and mangrove management shall be undertaken whenever applicable.
- 55.1b Rehabilitation or Conservation Zone.** - In this zone, human activities or access may be allowed but with limitations.
- 55.1c Sustainable Use Zone.** - In this zone, most human activities are allowed but only those that are non-destructive and legal.
- 55.1d Recreation and Ecotourism Zone.** - In this zone, areas for recreation, ecotourism and other related activities shall be identified.
- 55.1e Trade and Navigation Zone.** - This zone shall be managed based on guidelines set by, and in consultation with, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Philippine National Police (PNP) Maritime Group and other concerned agencies.
- 55.1f** The municipalities and cities may formulate appropriate guidelines and designate areas for, but not limited to mariculture and other special uses.
- 55.2** In zoning the coastal area and municipal waters, the following shall be considered:
- 55.2a** The coastal zone, which starts from the outermost limit of the municipal waters up to one kilometer landward from the coastline
- 55.2b** Existing habitats in the area such as corals, mangroves, seagrasses, estuaries and rivers
- 55.2c** Traditional area for fish corral, fry gathering, mariculture, navigation and other current uses

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55.2d	Potential use of the area such as, but not limited to, sanctuary and protected area establishment, mangrove management, sustainable mariculture, and coastal tourism
55.2e	Simplicity, enforceability and manageability, i.e., the number of major management zones may be limited to 5 to 6
55.2f	The ineffective or inappropriate use of the area shall be corrected.
55.3	Creation of a Coastal Zoning and Management Committee. - The Provincial Government shall assist the municipality or city and its FARMC in creating a multisectoral committee tasked to formulate a municipal/city CRM plan.
55.3	Public Consultation. - The Provincial Government shall encourage the Coastal Zoning and Management Committee of the municipality or city to conduct public consultations prior to the finalization and implementation of the Municipal/City Coastal Zoning and Management Plan.
55.4	Mapping and Demarkation of Coastal Zones. - The Provincial Government shall assist the municipalities and cities to conduct actual survey and demarkation of the proposed coastal zones.
55.5	Comprehensive and Strategic Five-Year CRM Plan
55.6a	The Provincial Government, through the Provincial Development Council, Provincial Land Use Board or any other appropriate entity, shall ensure that the Comprehensive and Strategic Five-Year CRM Plan of the municipality or city is consistent with the Provincial CRM Framework and any other development plans that are consistent with the latter. Through the same entities, it shall also ensure that other strategic plans, such as but not limited to Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan and Comprehensive Municipal Land Use Plan, are integrated and consistent with the Provincial CRM Framework/Plan and general direction.
55.6b	The Provincial Government shall also encourage the municipality or city to include the Comprehensive and Strategic Five-Year CRM Plan in its Annual Investment Plan.
55.6c	The Provincial Government shall assist the municipalities and cities in conducting participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA).
55.6d	The Comprehensive and Strategic Five-Year CRM Plan shall contain, at the minimum, the following:
55.6d.1	coastal environment profile
55.6d.2	management objectives
55.6d.3	programs, strategies and activities
55.6d.4	time frame of implementation
55.6d.5	budgetary allocation
55.6d.6	responsible agencies
55.6d.7	implementing structures
55.6d.8	monitoring and evaluation (M & E) system

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- 55.7 Coastal Zone Management and Monitoring.** - The Provincial Government shall encourage the Coastal Zoning and Management Committee to conduct periodic assessment of the status of the implementation of the plan.

SECTION 56. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

- 56.1** Environmentally critical projects (ECP) and those located in environmentally critical areas (ECA), as defined under Department Administrative Order (DAO) 96-37 and P.D. 1586, shall undergo the Environmental Impact Statement System.
- 56.2** The Provincial Government shall assist the Multipartite Monitoring Team, as defined under DAO 96 – 37 and P.D. 1586, to ensure that all conditions set in the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) are complied with.

SECTION 57. PROVISION OF TENURIAL SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

- 57.1** The Provincial Government, through the technical support of the appropriate national government agencies (NGAs), shall provide a province-wide uniform system of permitting, licensing, granting of rights and privileges and all other tenurial instruments governing access and use of natural resources. Along this line, it shall establish a database and information system to ensure monitoring and reporting to national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs) and other pertinent parties.
- 57.2** Any application for tenurial security and management rights shall be qualified based on, but not limited to, the following criteria:
- 57.2a** Impeccable track record or no record of fishery environment law related violation
- 57.2b** Management capability
- 57.3** The Coastal Resource Management Section (CRMS) of the BEMO shall maintain a registry of grantees of tenurial security and management right for determining priorities, limit or monitor their activities and/or other related purposes.
- 57.3a** Actual registered residents of the municipality or city concerned who have customary management use rights, and traditional resource users, especially marginal and/or subsistence fisherfolk and/or their duly registered organization/cooperative shall have priority to tenurial security and management rights within the area.
- 57.3b** Where there are two or more people's organizations (POs)/cooperatives applying for the same area, both shall be equitably accommodated if possible; otherwise, Section 57.2 of this IRR (Implementing Rules and Regulations) applies.
- 57.3c** Where there are individuals and people's organizations (POs) applying for the same area, the latter shall be given preference.
- 57.4** On claims relating to mangrove areas, the Community-Based Forest Management Program of the DENR or other tenurial programs shall be followed.

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- 57.5 On recommendation of the FARMC and based on best available scientific information, tenurial rights may be limited, revoked or cancelled by the concerned LGU following an established administrative due process.

Section 59. Promotion of Conducive Policy and Complementary Provincial Government-wide Fishery Ordinance. - There is hereby created a Coastal Resources Policy Coordination Committee (CRPCC).

- 59.1 **Composition.** - The Committee shall be composed of the Governor as Chairman; Vice Governor as Co-Chairman; and Head of the BEMO, Chairpersons of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* Committees on Agriculture and Environment, and Subcommittee on Coastal Resources, and Provincial Agriculture Officer, as members. The regular members hereof may allow their representatives to attend meetings to continue the ongoing activities of the Committee.

- 59.2 **Functions.** - The Committee shall have the following functions:

59.2a Review and systematize the ordinances pertaining, but not limited to, coastal zoning and standardization of fishing boat-licensing system;

59.2b Identify legislative gaps;

59.2c Reconcile the conflicting provisions of existing ordinances;

59.2d Attain rational complementation of ordinances among municipalities and cities and between the provincial and municipal/city ordinances; and

59.2e Closely coordinate with the District Coastal Law Enforcement Council, as defined under Sec. 63.6 of this IRR, and the *Sanggunians* and stakeholders for this purpose.

59.2f Receive regular updates and copies of new national-level legislation such as, but not limited to, Executive Orders, Department Administrative Orders and Fishery Administrative Orders; and recommend, whenever necessary and within the powers of the Provincial Government, any legislative action for the province-wide implementation of the same.

- 59.2 The Committee shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of personnel from the BEMO Natural Resources Management Division. The Secretariat may also mobilize personnel from the Provincial Agriculture Office or other offices to augment its staff.

- 59.3 The Committee shall meet at least twice a year, or as often as necessary. It shall submit a draft Provincial Government-wide complementary fishery ordinance to the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* for enactment within one year from the approval of these implementing rules.

Section 60. Public Beaches

- 60.1 The Provincial Government, in coordination with the DENR, shall encourage all coastal municipalities and cities to identify local areas having potential for development into public beaches and make an inventory of the same. All coastal municipalities and cities shall identify areas for development into public beaches and submit a list of the same to the DENR for verification and for proper survey/delineation and mapping.

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60.2 The Provincial Government shall encourage the *Sangguniang Bayan* and *Sangguniang Panlungsod* to pass ordinances identifying and declaring certain areas in their respective municipalities and cities for public beach development.

60.3 The Provincial Government shall encourage the municipalities and cities to post conspicuous signs in every declared public beach for public information.

Section 61. Gathering, Extraction and/or Removal of Beach Sand and Corals

61.1 If expressly allowed by national law, administrative order or implementing guidelines:

61.1a Pebbles, sand and gravel, boulders, and other beach resources within the territorial jurisdiction of the Provincial Government may be gathered, extracted and/or removed in specific areas only through a permit issued by the Office of the Governor pursuant to Section 23 of this Code.

61.1b Permit to exploit the aforesaid resources shall be issued only to qualified persons in accordance with Section 43, RA 7942 and Section 23 of this Code.

61.1c Under no circumstances may hard or soft, precious, semi-precious or ordinary corals be mined or removed from the sea.

61.1d Permit to exploit the said resources shall be exclusively issued to cover only those resources that do not make up any marine habitat identified by the LGU in consultation with the Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau (MGB).

61.1e The Monitoring and Evaluation Office established under Section 24 of this Code shall ensure compliance by permittees and/or licensees with pertinent mining laws, rules and regulations as well as provincial ordinances. In order to achieve this end, the Monitoring and Evaluation Office shall:

61.1e.1 coordinate with the concerned municipal and city mayors and *barangay* captains;

61.1e.2 conduct regular monitoring and ocular inspections in areas where exploitation is conducted;

61.1e.3 initiate appropriate actions, in coordination with the Provincial Attorney's Office, against persons who violate mining laws, rules and regulations and provincial ordinances;

61.1e.4 render monthly reports on the results of its monitoring and ocular inspection, duly certified by the concerned *barangay* captains, to the Office of the Governor through the BEMO; and

61.1e.5 assist the Provincial Government, municipal and city local government units, and *barangays* in strengthening their monitoring and evaluation capability.

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Section 62. Coastal Resources Management Fund

- 62.1** The Provincial Government, through the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*, shall pass an ordinance establishing a separate budget item from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) to be called a CRM Fund.
- 62.2** The coastal municipalities and cities shall avail of the CRM fund through an established counterparting scheme.
- 62.3** The coastal municipalities and cities shall avail of the CRM Fund either in the form of financial or technical assistance depending on certain criteria that will be set by the Provincial Government.

Section 63. Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs). - The Provincial Government affirms the provisions of Chapter III, Article II, Sections 73, 74 and 77 in regard to the organization and functions of municipal, city and integrated FARMCs. Innovations, however, shall be adopted to organize a provincial federation of FARMCs.

- 63.1** **Organization of a Provincial Federation of Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs).** - The provincial federation of FARMCs shall be formed by the Provincial Government in coordination with the municipalities and cities concerned through the Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) and with the assistance of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and other concerned national government agencies (NGAs) and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) as provided for by R.A. 8550. Prior to organizing the federation, however, the Provincial Government through the BEMO shall ensure that a FARMC is already organized in every coastal municipality/city.
- 63.2** **Functions of the Provincial Federation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils.** - The provincial federation of FARMCs shall be an independent body and shall have the following functions:
- 63.2a** assist in the preparation of the Provincial CRM Framework and Plan;
- 63.2b** recommend to the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* through its Sub-Committee on Coastal Resource Management the enactment of appropriate provincial ordinances;
- 63.2c** coordinate with the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* on matters related to planning and implementation of province-wide coastal resource management programs such as, but not limited to, integrated or district-wide law enforcement activities and harmonization of inter-LGU ordinances and policies;
- 63.2d** coordinate with the BEMO in the conduct of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of municipal/city FARMC action plan.
- 63.2e** perform such other functions that may be assigned by the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* such as, but not limited to, the other functions provided under Section 9, Letters f to l of the Fisheries Administrative Order No. 196, series of 2000.

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63.3	<i>Composition and Regulations of the Provincial Federation of FARMCs</i>
63.3a	The regular members of the federation shall be composed of the chairpersons of all Municipal/City/Integrated FARMCs of Bohol, without jeopardizing the provision of Section 10 of the Fisheries Administrative Order No. 196, series of 2000.
63.3b	The provincial federation of FARMCs shall adopt rules and regulations governing the holding of meetings, qualification and admission of members, election of officers, and other proceedings in accordance with the provisions of R.A. 8550.
63.4	<i>Coastal Law Enforcement.</i> - To ensure effective implementation of law enforcement in the Provincial Government, and in aid of legislation and/or issuance of Executive Orders, the following is hereby adopted:
63.4a	Creation of District Coastal Law Enforcement Management Council for each Congressional District, with the following functions:
63.4a.1	Operationalize and manage the coastal law enforcement activities within the district;
63.4a.2	Conduct research, analyze and recommend solutions to problems on law enforcement;
63.4a.3	Prepare law enforcement monthly/quarterly action plan; and
63.4a.4	Monitor and evaluate the progress of law enforcement activities of each district.
63.4b	The District Coastal Law Enforcement Management Council shall be composed of representatives of the following:
63.4b.1	Mayors
63.4b.2	Vice Mayors
63.4b.3	<i>Sangguniang Panlalawigan</i>
63.4b.4	FARMCs
63.4b.5	Fish Wardens
63.4b.6	Provincial Prosecutor
63.4b.7	Provincial office of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
63.4b.8	Philippine National Police Provincial Command
63.4b.9	Philippine National Police Maritime Group
63.4b.10	Philippine Coast Guard
63.4b.11	Business sector
63.4b.12	Civil society
63.4c	The Council of Advisers for the District Coastal Law Enforcement Councils shall be composed of the following or their representatives:
63.4c.1	Provincial Governor
63.4c.2	Provincial Vice Governor

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- 63.4c.3** Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Fisheries of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan*
- 63.4c.4** Duly elected representative of the District in the House of Representatives
- 63.4c.5** Provincial chief of BFAR
- 63.4c.6** Provincial chief of DENR
- 63.4c.7** Provincial chief of DILG
- 63.4c.8** Head of BEMO
- 63.4c.9** Executive director of the Environmental Legal Assistance Center
- 63.4c.10** One representative of the Judiciary

63.4d The District Coastal Law Enforcement Management Council shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out effectively the law enforcement functions within each district.

Section 66. Prohibited and Punishable Acts

66.1 The Provincial Government shall encourage municipalities and cities, through their respective *Sangguniang Bayan* or *Sangguniang Panlungsod*, to enact ordinances defining the penalties and/or sanctions for acts in violation of existing fishery laws, such as, but not limited to, the following:

66.1a Prohibited gathering, taking, removing, possessing, purchasing, selling or exporting, in any state or form, the following:

- 66.1a.1** ordinary, semi-precious and precious corals identified under Fishery Administrative Orders (FAOs)
- 66.1a.2** rare, threatened or endangered species identified under Fishery Administrative Orders (FAOs)
- 66.1a.3** manta rays (*Manta birostris*), locally known as *sanga*
- 66.1a.4** whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), locally known as *balilan*
- 66.1a.5** full-grown mother *bangus* (milkfish, *Chanos chanos*) or *awa*

66.1b Regulated gathering, taking, removing, possessing or selling of seahorses (*Hippocampus* sp.) and starfishes, locally known as *kurus-kurus*, in any state or form.

66.1c Regulated gathering, taking, removing, possessing or selling of sexually mature, larvae, roe (*bihud* in the local dialect), fry, young or any vulnerable stages of species identified under Fishery Administrative Orders (FAOs)

66.1d Gathering, taking, removing, possessing, purchasing, selling or exporting, in limited quantity and in any state or form, the species mentioned in Sec. 66.1a, Sec. 66.1b and Sec. 66.1c of this IRR for scientific or research purposes only after appropriate permits shall have been acquired from concerned agencies and in coordination with concerned municipalities or cities.

66.1e Disposing, dumping or throwing directly or indirectly to the aquatic environment any substance or fuel that harms living and non-living aquatic resources, poses a potential or real hazard to human health, and hinders aquatic activities such as fishing and navigation within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

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- 66.2** Sec. 56 of this IRR shall govern the construction of tourist facilities directly on the water's edge and within coastal zones as defined under Sec. 55.2a of this IRR.
- 66.3** The conversion of wetlands and extraction of freshwater in coastal areas shall be subject to pertinent Fishery Administrative Orders (FAOs) and other applicable national laws.
- 66.4** For purposes of this section, the following terms are hereby defined:
- 66.4a** *Liba-liba/Hulbot-hulbot* - refers to a fishing gear consisting of a conical net with a pair of wings, the ends of which are connected to ropes with buri leaf strips, plastic strips or any similar materials to serve as scaring/herding device with hauling ropes passing through a metallic ring attached to a stone weight (*lingote*) when hauled into a fishing boat.
- 66.4b** *Baby trawl or Palakaya* - a fishing gear operated by a fishing boat of less than three (3) gross tons. It is similar to a beach seine consisting of a pocket net or cod end, wing net, rope and buoy. A flapper is attached to the pocket net to prevent the escape of entrapped fish. It is operated by being towed, trailed and trawled in the seabed to capture fish or other aquatic products.
- 66.4c** *Beach seine* - locally known as *baling*, it is a type of drag net made of polyethylene, kuralon or nylon setting with a bag or bunt flanked at both sides by two (2) long wings. The head rope, which is provided with floats, is attached to the upper line of the net. The footrope is provided with stones, clay or lead sinkers. Bridle lines are extended to the wing ends to which wooden brails are attached. A pair of long towing ropes, usually polyethylene, is tied to the brails and pulled by fishermen from the shoreline.
- 66.4d** *Fishing with the use of explosives* - refers to the use of dynamite and other kinds of explosive or chemical compound that contain combustible elements or ingredients that, upon ignition or friction, concussion, percussion or detonation of all parts of the compound, can kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious any fish or fishery/aquatic product. It also refers to the use of any device or substances that cause explosion capable of producing the said harmful effects on fish or other fishery/aquatic products.
- 66.4e** *Fishing with the use of obnoxious/poisonous substances* - refers to the use of any substances, plant extracts or juice thereof, whether raw or in processed form, harmful or harmless to human beings but can kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious any fish or other fishery/aquatic products.
- 66.4f** *Super light* - also called magic light, this is a type of light using halogen or metal halide bulb that may be set above the sea surface or submerged in the water. It consists of a ballast, regulator, electric cable and socket. The source of energy comes from a generator, battery or dynamo coupled with the main engine.
- 66.4g** *Air compressor* - a motor-driven device that supplies oil-filtered air to a diver through a long hose the tip of which the latter directly inserts into his mouth from time to time. Although not illegal per se, as it is used in spearfishing or collecting deep-sea species of shells, it becomes illegal when used as accessory to dynamite

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fishing particularly when collecting the dead fish from the seabed. The device is also used when catching live fish using chemicals to temporarily render unconscious the fish for easy collection. The use of air compressors in high pressure depths can cause caisson disease or the bends, a serious and sometimes fatal condition characterized by cramping pain and paralysis as bubbles of gas form in the blood due to very rapid return to normal atmospheric pressure after a period in a compressed atmosphere.

Annex 5.1. National and Provincial Medium-Term Program Development Plans (1999-2004)

A. The National Medium-Term Program Development Plan of the Philippines

Strategic Objectives for Local Management of Coastal and Marine Resources
(1999-2004)

1. Integrated coastal management (ICM) adopted by 250 LGUs, covering 6,000 km of coastline for the improved management of municipal waters
 - 2,000 hectares of mangrove and 25,000 hectares of coral reef rehabilitated under effective LGU management
 - 250 LGUs with active CRM interventions develop site-specific CRM plans and corresponding investment portfolio
 - 250 LGUs with MFARMC established and strengthened

B. The Provincial Medium-Term Program Development Plan (draft)

Strategic Objectives for Local Management of Coastal and Marine Resources
(1999-2004)

1. Beginning level integrated coastal management adopted by 25 LGUs, covering 500 km of coastline for the improved management of municipal waters

The Province of Bohol shall target over 80% (25) of its coastal municipalities to adopt Coastal Resource Management (CRM)/Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Frameworks and initiate and begin implementation of their CRM plans with corresponding investment portfolio. To be able to validate these results, these towns will have to undergo a participatory monitoring and evaluation process and apply for regional certification as explained in Section 5 of this framework.

2. Intermediate level integrated coastal management adopted by 10 LGUs, covering some 150 km of coastline for strong improvement of management within municipal waters

The Province of Bohol shall target technical assistance to 10 municipalities (also included in above-mentioned targets), covering 150 km of coastline to ensure that they will be practicing ICM at an intermediate certification level as laid down in Section 5 of this framework.

1. Municipal management organizations strengthened as the multi-sectoral groups and main implementing and monitoring arms of ICM at the town levels

The Province of Bohol shall also organize and strengthen MFARMCs until at least 80% are active as defined in the results in the framework (25 out of 30 MFARMCs).

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2. Management of the precious mangrove habitats of Bohol

The Province of Bohol shall also facilitate additional 1,000 hectares of mangrove to be under effective management through the issuance of CBFMA.

3. Management of the precious coral reef habitats of Bohol

The Province of Bohol shall also ensure that at least 1,000 hectares of coral reef will be under effective management (marine sanctuaries, coastal zoning, etc. by the year 2005).

1. Management of precious seagrass habitats of Bohol

Encourage the establishment of seagrass sanctuaries, enforce laws on illegal fishing and deter land reclamation and construction in this fragile ecosystem.

1. Collaboration and coordination of resources

The Provincial Government will develop MOAs and/or collaborative agreements with at least 10 external (outside Bohol) and internal (within Bohol) agencies, which will include counterparts from the municipal governments and strategically planned ICM projects in and around the province. These programs and projects will use the provincial information system to prioritize the LGUs and natural resources, which are most in need of ICM, as well as ensuring a province-wide implementation and assistance program.

2. Collaborative monitoring and evaluation and planning

The Provincial Government, in coordination with NGAs, NGOs and coastal MLGUs, will ensure that they will all begin to use common frameworks and collaborate fully in the implementation of ICM in the province through the CRM framework laid down in this plan. On a yearly basis, all NGAs, NGOs and coastal MLGUs (through CRM plans) shall be encouraged to jointly monitor and plan their CRM initiatives. This should lead to more sharing of resources, collaboration and coordination with the goal of better ICM implementation at the *barangay*, municipal and provincial levels.