

BOHOL ISLAND: ITS COASTAL ENVIRONMENT PROFILE

Enhancing and facilitating greater partnership between all coastal stakeholders in implementing coastal resource management in the Province of Bohol.

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" The most exciting phrase to hear in science - the one that heralds new discoveries - is not 'Eureka!' ('I found it!') but rather 'Hmm ... that's funny...'. "

- Isaac Asimov

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Stuart J. Green, Richard D. Alexander, Aniceta M. Gulayan, Czar C. Migriño III, Juliet Jarantilla-Paler and Catherine A. Courtney, Ph. D.

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acronyms and abbreviations

A & D	Alienable and Disposable
AFA	Area Focus Approach
AFMP	Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan
AGNIPA	Agahay Nipa Planters Association
ALIMANGO	Abatan-Lincod Mangrove and Nipa Growers Association
AT	Aquaculture Technician
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BANGON	Bohol Alliance of Non-Government Organizations
BCRMTF	Bohol Coastal Resource Management Task Force
BEMO	Bohol Environment Management Office
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFI	Bol-anon Foundation, Inc.
BIDEF	Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, Inc.
BIPC	Bohol Investment Promotion Center
BMT	Bohol Marine Triangle
BTO	Bohol Tourism Office
BWRP	Bohol Watershed Reforestation Project
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CALC	Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim
CBCRM	Community-Based Coastal Resource Management
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CBFMP	Community-Based Forest Management Program
CBRMP	Community-Based Resource Management Project
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office/Officer
CEP	Coastal Environment Program
CIDA	Canadian International Development Assistance
CIS	Communal Irrigation System
CLEC	Coastal Law Enforcement Council
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
cm	centimeter
CPG	Carlos P. Garcia
CPUE	catch per unit effort
CRM	coastal resource management
CRMF	Community Resource Management Framework
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project
CSC	Certificate of Stewardship Contract
CVRP-I	Central Visayas Regional Project - I
CVSCAFT	Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAO	Department Administrative Order

DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELAC	Environmental Legal Assistance Center
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESSC	Environmental Science for Social Change
FAD	fish aggregating device
FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
FARMC	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
FCB	First Consolidated Bank
FCBFI	First Consolidated Bank Foundation, Inc.
FLA	Fishpond Lease Agreement
FLMA	Forest Land Management Agreement
FPE	Foundation for Philippine Environment
FRMP	Fisheries Resource Management Project
FSP	Forestry Sector Project
FTC-P	Feed the Children - Philippines
g	gram
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOCC	Government Owned and Controlled Corporation
GOLD-ARD	Governance and Local Democracy - Associates in Rural Development
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GT	gross ton
ha	hectare
HNU	Holy Name University
ICC	International Coastal Clean-up
ICM	integrated coastal management
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IEC	information, education and communication
IMA	International Marinelife Alliance
IPAP	Initial Protected Area Plan
IPOPCORM	Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management
IRA	Internal Revenue Allocation
IRRDP	Inabanga Rural Rehabilitation and Development Project
ISFP	Integrated Social Forestry Program
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
kg	kilogram
KKK	<i>Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran</i>
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometer
kW	kilowatt

LC	Land Classification
LEAD	Livelihood Enhancement and Development
LGU	Local Government Unit
LHC	live hard coral
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
LOGODEF	Local Government Development Foundation
LOGOFIND	Local Government Financial Development
m	meter
m ²	square meter
m ³	cubic meter
MAFC	Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council
MAO	Municipal Agricultural Office/Officer
MARICOM	Maritime Command
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority
MCD	Municipal Coastal Database
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
MFO	Municipal Fisheries Ordinance
MLGOO	Municipal Local Government Operations Office/Officer
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
mm	millimeter
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOOE	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	marine protected area
MPCI	Multi-Purpose Cooperative Incorporated
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Office
MTPDP	Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
MTWG	Municipal Technical Working Group
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NAPOCOR	National Power Corporation
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NFP	National Forestation Program
NGA	national government agency
NGO	non-government organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NRDB	Natural Resources Database
NSO	National Statistics Office
OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
OPSWD	Office of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development
PA	protected area
PACAP	Philippine-Australia Community Assistance Program
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PASu	Protected Area Superintendent
PATH	Program in Appropriate Technology in Health Foundation Philippines, Inc.
PAWD	Protected Area and Wildlife Division
PAWS	Protected Area and Wildlife Services
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PD	Presidential Decree
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office/Officer
PFO	Provincial Fishery Office
PIA	Philippine Information Agency

PIO	Provincial Information Office
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	people's organization
PP	Presidential Proclamation
PPDC	Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Office
PPFP	Provincial Physical Framework Plan
PROCESS	Participatory Research, Organizing of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance
PTA	Philippine Tourism Authority
PTWG	Provincial Technical Working Group
RA	Republic Act
RED	Regional Executive Director
RICH	Rehabilitation in Conservation Hotspots
RSNP	Rajah Sikatuna National Park
RUP	Resource Use Plan
SAC	Social Action Center
SAFDZ	Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zone
SB	<i>Sangguniang Bayan</i>
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SP	<i>Sangguniang Panlungsod/Panlalawigan</i>
SRA	Social Reform Agenda
SSS	Social Security System
SU	Silliman University
SWS	Social Weather Station
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TSEPRLI	Training Services Enhancement Project for Rural Life Improvement
TWG	Technical Working Group
UB - CDF	University of Bohol - Community Development Foundation
UNDP - GEF	United Nations Development Program - Global Environment Facility
UP - MSI	University of the Philippines - Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WPWRP	Wahig-Pamacsalan Watershed Reforestation Project
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

glossary

Bag net. A mobile impounding drag net, locally called 'basnig'. This is a conical or cubical net operated with the aid of light on dark nights. A lifting motion effects the capture. Requires about 7 to 10 people.

Bottom set gill net. An entangling net which is locally called 'pamante-triple' or 'pamante-abay' or by the generic name for gill net, 'pukot'. This net is anchored, weighed down, or attached to the bottom so that it is not free to move with the water current.

Commercial fishing. Fishing for commercial purposes in waters more than 15 km from the shoreline with the use of fishing boats of more than 3 GT.

Drift gill net. An entangling net commonly called 'pamo'. It is also locally referred to as 'pamante', 'patuloy', 'pangtamban', or by the generic gill net name, 'pukot'. When used at night, with light, it is also referred to as 'pang-anduhaw'. This type of gill net is usually fixed to boats and is free to move with the wind or tide, and is used throughout the year.

Fish cage. Any method of culture of fish and aquatic resources in a fish enclosure which is either stationary or floating, made up of nettings or screens sewn or fastened together and installed in the water with opening or cover at the surface and held in place by wooden/bamboo post or various types of anchors and floats.

Fish corral. Locally known as 'bunsod', this is a guiding barrier constructed of bamboo and/or nets which are set by means of regularly spaced stakes or posts in tidal waters or along the natural paths of fish into a desired area. Trapped fish may be collected daily during the morning, especially during the months of May to December.

Fish pen. An artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for the culture of fish and aquatic resources made up of bamboo and other poles arranged in an enclosure with either fine bamboo materials, screen, or nylon netting to prevent escape of fish.

Fish sanctuary. A place set aside or an established fishery reserve or fish refuge and sanctuary where it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, and cooperative to conduct any fishing operation or disturb, take, catch, destroy, or kill any marine organism within the designated body of water.

Fish trap. Locally called 'panggal', is a set trap or enticing device made of bamboo or rattan which is a regular, usually rectangular, receptacle preventing escape of fish by means of trap doors or tricky passageways. Trapped fish may be collected at regular intervals, in terms of days or weeks.

Fishery. The business of catching, taking, raising, culturing, handling, marketing, and processing of fish and other aquatic products. The fishing grounds, the right to fish, or take such products therein.

Fishery reserve. A designated area or areas in municipal waters or Philippine waters either by ordinance or proclamation as fishery reservation for the exclusive use of the government or of the inhabitants thereof or for the culture of fish and other aquatic animals for educational, scientific, and conservation purposes or fishing rights reserved for exclusive use of the government.

Gill net. Various sized entangling net in which capture of fish is by gilling effected by the actual meshes of the net. This is commonly referred to by locals as 'pukot', 'palaran', 'pamalo', 'panglambay', 'panglampornas', 'pangtamban', 'pukot-doble', 'pukot-triple', 'pukot-paapong' (with light).

Lift net. A mobile impounding net in which capture is effected by a vertical lifting motion of the gear. It is locally called baling usually used with petromax.

Long line. An extremely long line with a large series of baited hooks, either set or drifting, and requiring only periodic attention at more or less fixed time intervals. Generic local name is 'pasol' (for line) with hook numbers ranging from 2 to 1,000 and hook sizes ranging from #12 to #17, #100 to #120, #565 to #579. Filament size varies from nylon #8 to #150. Other local names are 'palangre', 'katay', 'pasol-pambariles', 'panubid', 'undak'.

Multiple hook and line. A collective name applied to all handlines with multiple hooks including set or drift long lines. Multiple handlines are composed of a single vertical line with a small series of barbed hooks attached to it by spreaders at regular intervals.

Municipal waters. Waters included between two lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality or city touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline and 15 km from it. It also includes streams, lakes, and tidal waters within the municipality, not being the subject of private ownership and not comprised within the national parks, public forests, timberlands, and forest reserves. However, where two municipalities are so situated on the opposite shores that there is less than 15 km of waters between them, the third line shall be equally distant from the opposite shores of the respective municipalities.

Scoop net. Also referred to as scoop seine which is basically a small purse seine employed as an accessory gear in hauling the catch direct from the large semicircular enclosure of deepwater fish corrals which may be devoid of a collecting pond or crib. It also refers to a fishing method wherein schools of fishes lured towards surface waters by light are scooped out of the water with a circular net. Locally called 'sudsud' (with petromax).

Single hook and line. Also called simple handline or drop line. A single vertical line carrying one or two barbed, baited hooks and worked simply by dropping into the water and waiting for a fish to bite. Generic local name is 'pasol' or 'subid'. Also called by various names, most often after the most dominant species in the catch, such as 'manubid-pamarilis', 'pambaka', 'pamirit', 'pangaraw', 'palutao' ('ulang'), 'pamalo', 'pamariles' (deep-sea fishing), 'pamirit', 'pangtangigue', 'pawin', 'subid', 'undak' (with light). Hook sizes range from #06-#20 to #566-#571 while filament size varies from nylon #8 to #190.

Spear gun. Locally called 'pana' or 'pamana', sometimes 'pana-suga'. It constitutes a hand instrument provided with pointed, barbed, or barbless blades at the straight tip which are not detachable from the handle or shaft. It can be thrown by hand although sometimes shot from a gun or bowlike device. It is used at night or dawn, with a light source. Fishers may come in groups of two or three with one spear gun each.

Squid trap. Similar to fish traps with screen as siding and specifically targets squids by using squid-attracting baits.

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Daghan kaajong salamat!



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF BOHOL
City of Tagbilaran

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Message

Stretching 654 kilometers in coastline, the Province of Bohol is blessed with some of the most biologically diverse habitats in the world especially when we talk about coastal resources. From mangrove (with over 32 known species), coral reef, seagrass to deep-sea ecosystems. These ecosystems serve as the life-support system of all coastal and marine living forms and provide balance to nature. The many bounties found in these ecosystems constitute the major source of protein of the Boholanos and income of our fisherfolk which number to about 80,000 or so.

However, unabated human pressure has stressed our coastal and marine ecosystems and are now badly in need of management and protection that will sustain through time.

True to the vision of Bohol, we must ensure that our coastal and marine resources do not just become things of the past — which we see only in books — but a living memory for all generations to inherit and enjoy.

Bohol Island: Its Coastal Environment Profile aims to look at the coastal environment of Bohol in order to have a basis in planning our next activities or interventions relative to conserving, managing and protecting our coastal resources. It gives us a glimpse of the real picture of what is happening in the coastal areas of Bohol and its status at the moment.

I therefore encourage you all to use this profile as a guide to our CRM activities across the province and hope that it will help us all to coordinate and work together. With this, we are guaranteed greater success as we are one of the provinces in the country that has taken our mandate very seriously to ensure the sustainable development of our coastal ecosystem for a lifelong enjoyment of our coastal resources and the well being of our people.



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Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF BOHOL
City of Tagbilaran



OFFICE OF THE VICE-GOVERNOR

Message

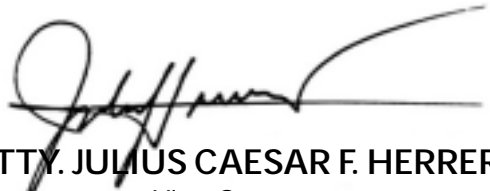
It will always be Bohol's pride that we have finally come up with the *Bohol Island: Its Coastal Environment Profile* that will highlight the initiatives that the province have embarked on towards a comprehensive and sustainable development in our coastal resource.

I would like to give due credit to the people who had been the key players towards the realization of the coastal management initiative in Bohol, especially those who have been there since the inception of the program. The marine sanctuaries of Bohol have been a constant source of pride among our people, and as we strengthen our crusade towards its protection and proper management, I am enjoining all sectors in our community to work with us in working out and institutionalizing the different coastal resource management (CRM) plan that we have formulated. Only through a collective awareness of our responsibility towards our marine and coastal bounties that we begin to truly appreciate the benefits that it can bring to our people on a long-term basis.

The challenge of sustaining our environmental endeavors in the entire province is a growing concern that should not only inform us of the real need to exert greater effort to continue our initiatives. With the Bohol Environment Code which is the first local legislation codified in the entire Philippines, we, in the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* of Bohol will continue confronting the greater challenge of maximizing the effectiveness of the legal mandates of the Code to give maximum protection to our environment especially the coastal and marine sectors.

I am optimistic that this *Bohol Island: Its Coastal Environment Profile* will be a step forward towards fulfilling our vision, as Boholanos, and as stewards of our one and only environment.

November 15, 2001
Tagbilaran City



ATTY. JULIUS CAESAR F. HERRERA
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BOHOLANO FOREIGN FRIENDSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

Message

The BOHOLANO FOREIGN FRIENDSHIP FOUNDATION INC., or the BFFFI, is a development institution in Bohol, a non-stock and non-profit organization, established in June 2000, consisting of foreign residents and Boholanos, envisioned to contribute to the over-all development of the island province. Founded by German philanthropist Hans Schoof, the BFFFI is a convergent forum of Boholanos and Foreign residents in Bohol to enhance Bohol's quality of life.

Its main areas of development are environment, livelihood, health, education, inter-cultural understanding and cooperation, arts and cultural heritage, eco-cultural tourism, promotion of rights and duties of foreign residents, and promotion of peace.

The birthing of the first international organization of Boholanos and foreign residents in the province marks the international community's commitments to the principles of universal brotherhood and cooperation, especially inspired by the Great International Malayan himself, Dr. Jose Rizal.

AIMS AND CONCERNS:

- To provide a venue for Boholanos and foreign residents in Bohol for positive interaction, cooperation and solidarity towards developing an international brotherhood/sisterhood for development;
- To promote the various potentials and assets of Bohol province nationally and internationally as having a strong development potentials in eco-cultural tourism and other areas of human and social development;
- To directly aid upgrading the less privileged sectors of Boholano society through partnerships in programs for livelihood, health and education;
- To contribute to the development of Boholano arts and cultural heritage through collaboration with Boholano artists and cultural institutions;
- To facilitate the development of Bohol as an Eco-Cultural Tourism Destination by helping provide international standards.
- To provide a professional forum for foreign residents to know and affirm their rights and duties as foreign residents in Bohol and in the Philippines; and
- To promote ways of living and working together in peace within the context of global understanding

PROGRAM SERVICES:

The various program areas of the BFFFI that will help realize these aims are:

PROMOTIONS AND ADVOCACY: *festivals, publications, websites, interactive CD roms, conferences*

PARTNERSHIPS IN PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT: *training, seminars, workshops, technological skill-share, project development assistance, collaboration in livelihood programs*

EVENTS ORGANIZING: *concerts, exhibits, tours, performances*

NETWORKING AND LINKAGES: *fora, memberships in international and national associations*



Sharing skills • Changing lives

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (PHILIPPINES)

Message

*VSO is an international development charity that works through volunteers. <http://vso.org.uk>
SPARK webpages: <http://vso.org.uk/overseas/spark.htm>*

One of the programmes of VSO is SPARK (Sharing and Promotion of Awareness and Regional Knowledge).

SPARK is a five-year program which started in January 2000 that aims to promote community-based approaches to natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand. SPARK comprises an integrated package of complementary components to support existing organizations and communities in implementing community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) activities. These components include volunteer development workers (VDWs), small grants, conferences and workshops, research, study tours, secondments, scholarships, programme newsletter, and directory of CBNRM practitioners.

The implementation of the program in each country is informed by an advisory group comprising of four key proponents of CBNRM, two local employers of VSO volunteers and two VSO volunteers. SPARK also works closely with a hub organization in each country to ensure that the benefits gained during the five-year life span of the project will remain within the CBNRM network in each country.

SPARK hub organizations:

- Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC), c/o Sylvia Miclat: essc@admu.edu.ph
- Thailand: Thai Development Support Committee (TDSC), c/o Khun Wipaphan Korkeatkachorn: tdscthai@asiaaccess.net.th
- Indonesia: The Indonesian Tropical Institute (LATIN), c/o Arif Aliadi: aaliadi@latin.or.id



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM -
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
Bohol Marine Triangle**

Message

The Global Environment Facility was established to forge international cooperation and finance actions to address four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion. Related work to stem the pervasive problem of land degradation is also eligible for GEF funding.

Launched in 1991 as an experimental facility, GEF was restructured after the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro to serve the environmental interests of people in all parts of the world. The facility that emerged after restructuring was more strategic, effective, transparent, and participatory. In 1994, 34 nations pledged \$2 billion in support of GEF's mission; In 1998, 36 nations pledged \$2.75 billion to protect the global environment and promote sustainable development.

The GEF can succeed in its global environmental mission only as part of a worldwide movement toward sustainable development. GEF brings together 166 member governments, leading development institutions, the scientific community, and a wide spectrum of private sector and non-governmental organizations on behalf of a common global environmental agenda.

Biodiversity Conservation and management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle

Housed under the GEF Asia and Pacific Biodiversity window, a new project begun in 2001 in Bohol, under the GEF and UNDP. The project management office is under the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) and this is the first GEF funding in the Philippines ever given to an NGO for implementation. The project preparation began in 1998, but finally after three years it was released.

This project addresses the priorities of the Philippine National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP), the Philippine Marine Policy, and the Philippine Agenda 21. It also complements past and existing Philippine coastal resource management projects, such as the Coastal Environmental Program in coordination with the National Integrated Protected Areas System, the Coastal Resource Management Project, and the Central Visayas Regional Project-I (CVRP-I) and II. The project focuses on managing the coastal resources of Panglao, Dauis and Baclayon which is a highway and resident area for globally significant marine resources, coral reefs and marine mammals.

The overall objective of the initiative is to ensure the protection of globally significant marine ecosystems and resources in the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle and manage the 'triangle' and the surrounding area on a sustainable and ecologically sound basis.

preface

History and Rationale of the Profile

In 1997, the Province of Bohol had the first Environment Summit in the Philippines. The summit called together all natural resource stakeholders of Bohol and solicited their comments and advices on how to get Bohol on track towards the direction of sustainable development in its true sense.

Through the work of many partners and using the workshop outputs of the various Technical Working Groups, the Bohol Environment Code was crafted. The Bohol Environment Code set out a natural resource agenda for the province and mandated the creation of the Bohol Environment Management Office to be the Province's arm in natural resource management. One of the mandates of the BEMO is to manage and focus on supplying up-to-date and accurate information for use in planning and implementation of relevant activities and programs for Bohol's environment sector.

Since 1999, the BEMO, under the Provincial Planning and Development Office, in coordination with the DENR-CRMP and other partners such as the VSO, BANGON, OPA, DENR (PENRO Bohol, CENROs Tagbilaran City and Talibon) and BFAR, has been working on developing an information management system for the Province. The system considers all sectors of the environment but which initially focused on information needs for coastal resource management to model the information requirements.

Why the need for information management at the provincial level?

Like any management decision, accurate, timely and up-to-date information is needed. CRM covers huge areas [coastal waters in Bohol's coastal municipalities are approximately two and a half times bigger than the land component to manage (Courtney and Traub, 1999)]. It also covers a wide variety of complex social issues that need to be resolved. Scientifically-based decisions in governance, with full participation of all resource users, is the key to a successful CRM.

Therefore, for the LGUs, FARMCs, planners and project initiators, there must be a simple, accessible and retrievable information set. This information set should be in a possibly visual format so that trends and situations can be easily assimilated. This can ensure all our CRM activities and projects can have reasonable and suitable targets. The information contained in this profile are meant to act as a one off "snapshot" of coastal resources and we hope that these will be used as baseline upon which to base our coastal management decisions.

A well-managed information database is essential. This information should benefit not only one office but should be shared among all resource users and decision makers. Hence, the development of this profile uses all the combined and current information of the Natural Resources Database (NRDB) of the BEMO and the Municipal Coastal Database (MCD) of the Coastal Resource Management Project. The information management system also acts as the home of the institutional memory of Bohol's CRM programs and activities. With this acting as basis, we can build greater exchange of information with newer, more specific and additional CRM information. Significantly, this means that the information collection phase should, as much as possible, be standardized and systematized so that the frontliners and planners can use the data to immediately see Bohol's "big picture".

The information management system of the Province was developed from two independent systems that, through the combined efforts of the BEMO and VSO, are compatible with each other and made available to all resource users. We hope that we will all use these and share our information with the database to ensure its evolution.

First, is the Municipal Coastal Database (MCD) which was designed and developed by the DENR-CRMP. This was designed to simplify and standardize the monitoring and evaluation of CRM at the Municipal LGU level for eventual widespread dissemination across the Philippines. This can be used by the LGU as a guide in the implementation of CRM programs as well as in reporting the progress made in managing its municipal waters. Moreover, the MCD can be used as a guide for outside institutions and other partners in evaluating their CRM interventions at the LGU level and to benchmark and compare the development of LGUs across a wider perspective, i.e., at the provincial level. The MCD for Bohol was developed in coordination with DENR-CRMP and BEMO-VSO and feeds directly into the Natural Resources Database (NRDB) of the BEMO.

Second, is the NRDB which was designed by VSO volunteer Richard Alexander in coordination with the BEMO. This will be the main information management tool of the Province for the future. This covers the sectors on watershed management, integrated solid waste management, coastal resources management, environmental management system and database management itself and other information relevant to planning and prioritization of activities for the Province.

All these information contained in the database are accessible to anyone interested through its website. Memorandum of Agreement has been made between some agencies and organizations such as the DENR-PENRO Bohol, PROCESS-Bohol and Bureau of Agricultural Statistics to allow information sharing between these agencies and eventually develop the NRDB as the center of Bohol's information pertaining to the environment.

Why write a Bohol coastal profile?

This profile is the first of the Bohol NRDB-MCD profiles and focuses on the coastal ecosystems of Bohol. Future profiles on watershed management, solid waste management, environmental management system, etc. may follow.

It is therefore important for us to know what information we have on these resources so that we can plan correctly and ensure that all of our limited resources go into the development of a better coastal resource management and its in the future. With a community-based and LGU led coastal resource management in the Province of Bohol, it is only then that we will be able to manage and secure the resources of Bohol for the future.

executive summary

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROFILE

This profile attempts to present the overall situation of Bohol on the status of its coastal resources, trends and current reality analysis in a simple, understandable and semi-map-based format. It also tries to illustrate and reinforce the often overlooked role of the Provincial Government and its Bohol Environment Management Office and other key offices. Moreover, it illustrates the huge potential of the BEMO to offer technical assistance, systematize and standardize CRM initiatives in the province, as well as being the “institutional memory conduit” of what key agencies and NGOs are doing in Bohol for natural resources management.

Specific Objectives

- To reinforce the huge role that information management in CRM plays, and publish the data included in the Natural Resources Database (NRDB) of the BEMO and the Municipal Coastal Database (MCD) of the CRMP.
- To encourage all agencies to use, validate and even suggest amendments to the data contained in this profile and share and build upon the NRDB in the BEMO for the benefit of all.
- To propose a common CRM framework (best practices) for Bohol and showcase some best model practices already incorporated in the CRM framework to ensure that all agencies involved in CRM can build upon these and not just learn the same lessons over and over again.
- To act as a working documentation for CRM implementation in the province and try and identify key trends and areas where future technical assistance projects could be directed for the help of funding agencies and other agencies interested in working in Bohol.
- To be the first of a series of sectoral studies of the BEMO and consolidate the learnings of the Coastal Resource Management Project and the CRM Section of the BEMO since the two began working together in Bohol offering technical assistance on CRM to LGUs and communities.

The information contained in this profile were collected from the NRDB of the BEMO, MCD, PCRA of coastal towns, reports and documents of various primary sources specifically NGAs and NGOs working on CRM, and coastal MLGUs and communities of Bohol.

