

Chapter 6

INSTITUTIONAL and LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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Previous natural resource management efforts in the Philippines reflected a top-down approach to governance. Currently, the legal and institutional issues of coastal management have been changed by the devolution of many responsibilities under the Local Government Code. The following section maps out the framework of responsible institutions at the national, provincial and local level for CRM in northwestern Bohol.

INTRODUCTION TO COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Management of coastal resources are governed by various national and local institutions. At the national level, coastal resources are under the jurisdiction of the DENR and the DA-BFAR. The DENR is responsible for coastline development, mangrove management and management of all areas which are government-owned. The BFAR covers all fishery-related products harvested in coral reefs, open seas and brackishwater ponds. Since managing human behavior is the underlying theme of CRM, other agencies such as the DSWD, Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), DILG, Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) now play important roles in CRM.

NATIONAL POLICY AFFECTING COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The natural resource programs of the Philippines fall under the auspices of the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development. All of the national and regional policies related to ICM should conform to the general guidelines set forth in the strategy. Some of the relevant components of the strategy's agenda are as follows:

- Integration of environmental considerations in all decision-making processes;
- Proper valuation of resources used based on the cost of replenishment and the provision of appropriate substitutes for such resources;

- Promotion of equitable access and tenurial security to resources;
- Rehabilitation of damaged ecosystems;
- Strengthening of pollution control in industry; and
- Promotion of environmental education, as well as citizen's participation in the planning and implementation of government programs.

A National Marine Policy was adopted by the Philippines in order to develop a comprehensive program to properly manage coastal and marine resources in compliance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. This policy calls for an integrated coastal zone management system that considers the archipelagic and coastal nature of the country. The Philippines is one of the founding partners of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and has begun to establish a Philippine Reef Database through "Philreefs" together with the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute.

The DENR launched the Coastal Environment Program (CEP) in 1993 in an effort to enhance public awareness and participation in coastal management. In addition, a National Integrated Coastal Management Training Program was initiated to develop the capability to design training programs for a multisectoral pool of coastal management practitioners.

The management of coastal resources involves many LGUs and national government line agencies. Traditionally, the line agencies most involved with coastal management issues are the DA-BFAR and the DENR-CEP. Under the policy of devolution, the 1991 Local Government Code gives more authority and responsibility for governance to the LGUs. This means that the provincial government, municipalities and even barangays may now influence natural resource management issues. The DILG is the overseeing agency that ensures that LGUs exercise their obligations in a responsible manner.

Under devolution, the DENR offices at the provincial level -- PENRO and CENRO (Provincial and Community Environment and Natural Resource Offices) -- oversee the management of coastal habitats, as well as upland forests and protected areas. In addition, the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA) has a fisheries section which manages various brackishwater mariculture projects around the province. Traditionally, the fisheries section works with local fisherfolk and fishing associations on production and capture issues. Each municipality also has a Municipal Agricultural Officer (MAO) and occasionally a fishery technologist to implement projects at the local level. Under the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (RA 8550), the BFAR becomes a line bureau, which means that it may establish provincial and municipal offices.

The Philippine Fisheries Code has integrated conservation provisions within the framework of the utilization and management of fisheries and aquaculture. These provisions fall under 5 broad categories:

- Limit the volume of catch;
- Limit access to fishing areas;
- Directly protect certain species;
- Protect habitats; and
- Provide institutional mechanisms for managing resources.

The Code enhances conservation measures through a policy of sustainable development, regulations for limiting access and imposing penalties on violators.

The Municipal Local Government Operations Office (MLGOO) of the DILG works with the various municipal officials to guide them through the legalities of their functions. While coastal management is supported by law, there is a need for the MLGOOs to take a more active role in advocating CRM.

In 1996, President Ramos signed Executive Order 240 regarding the establishment of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs) at the municipal level. These councils are supposed to consist of fisherfolk representatives, NGOs and municipal officials. The rationale for this type of council is to give local resource users a conduit to municipal officials, and let them participate in the management of coastal resources within the 15-km municipal waters. The FARMC also strengthens and supports the Local Government Code statement that allows different LGUs to coordinate and collaborate with each other on relevant issues. In this case, 2 or more barangays and/or municipalities may work with each other within one FARMC. This ensures that fisheries policies can and will remain consistent along the coastline.

Under Philippines 2000, each province is charged with developing itself into an agro-industrialized state, taking natural resources into consideration. Thus, each LGU should preserve and utilize resources in a sustainable fashion. In addition, nature tourism is growing in the Philippines, which means that LGUs recognize that care must be taken with their resources to attract foreign currency. Unfortunately, many LGUs have yet to begin coastal zone planning and management.

Protected Areas along the Northwestern Coastline

The National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) was established to conserve "outstanding remarkable areas and biologically important public lands that are habitats of rare and endangered species", both terrestrial and aquatic. These areas are protected to maintain biodiversity against the threat of human encroachment and exploitation.

Protected seascapes are characterized by interaction between humans and the environment for the provision of public enjoyment through tourism and recreation. This interaction takes place within the normal lifestyle and economic activities of the area. Resource reserves are often isolated and uninhabited, and are protected for future use. Strict nature reserves possess outstanding ecosystems and serve as examples of the

natural environment for study, monitoring, education and the maintenance of genetic resources.

Presidential Proclamation 468 established the Iwahig-Inabanga River Watershed Forest Reserve. This includes areas of Inabanga, Buenavista and Getafe. In addition, Presidential Proclamations 2151 (1981) and 2152 declared a number of areas along Bohol's northwestern coastline as protected areas under Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserves and Strict Protection Wilderness Areas (PPDO 1997). These include the following:

- Loon Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve;
- Clarin Group of Islets Wilderness Areas;
- Inabanga Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve;
- Iwahig-Inabanga Watershed;
- Getafe Group of Islands Wilderness Areas;
- Buenavista Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve;
- Calape Protected Seascape, Landscape and Strict Protection Zone (Pangangan, Poom and Basihan Islands); and
- Batasan Island (Tubigon) Protected Landscape and Seascape.

It should be noted that although these areas are covered by laws for their protection or conservation, such legislation needs to be ratified by Congress. It is judicious to adopt a precautionary approach in all these protected areas since the legislative process for the protection of certain areas takes time. It is advantageous for the LGUs to take the lead in managing these areas.

MANAGING COASTAL RESOURCES THROUGH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE

Municipal Local Government Unit

Under the 1991 Local Government Code (RA 7160), the LGU has the primary responsibility for CRM. For the municipality, there are 4 relevant sections in the Code. These are:

- Section 17 (Book I, Title I, Chapter 2);
- Section 149 (Book II, Title I, Chapter 2, Article Two);
- Section 444 (Book III, Title II, Chapter 3, Article One);
- Section 447 (Book III, Title II, Chapter 3, Article Three);

as well as the Memorandum of Agreement between the DA and the DILG (signed 5 April 1994).

In general, the municipality has the following CRM responsibilities:

- Legislate for the general welfare;
- Impose penalties for acts which endanger the environment;
- Grant permits for fish corrals, fish pens, aquatic beds, taking of fish/prawn fry;
- Adopt measures for conservation;
- Enforce fishery laws in municipal waters;

- Provide research services and facilities related to fishery activities;
- Initiate activities for the conservation of mangroves;
- Give exclusive authority to grant fishery privileges in municipal waters;
- Issue licenses for fishing vessels weighing 3 tons or less;
- Issue permits to construct fish cages in municipal waters;
- Issue permits to gather aquarium fishes within municipal waters;
- Establish fishing seasons in municipal waters;
- Issue permits to collect mollusks;
- Issue licenses for seaweed farms within municipal boundaries; and
- Issue auxiliary invoices to transport fishery products.

Provincial Local Government Unit

The *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* (SP) has the following relevant responsibilities for CRM: impose penalties for acts which endanger the environment; adopt measures for conservation; review the ordinances of the municipalities; and pass ordinances and resolutions.

The Governor has the following general responsibilities: issue and revoke permits to extract natural resources; adopt measures for conservation; and the general supervision and control over all provincial programs and projects. The provincial government department charged with updating the Governor on these aspects is the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO). The PPDO typically plans for development through the Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PPFP).

The PPFP, which is a strategic, spatial, 12-year plan, recognizes that nature tourism is a pathway for the future development of Bohol. As a result, Bohol's intended strategy calls for an ecotourism flavor to island development. This means that:

- Watersheds and mangrove forests will be protected, and marine sanctuaries and coastal management zones will be established to preserve tourist attractions;
- Major tourist spots will form the core of development infrastructure; and
- Agricultural development will focus on prime agricultural lands, aquaculture and resource-based cottage industries.

While there are no specific guidelines within the PPFP for this proposed development thrust, the medium-term development plans for the first and second congressional districts of Bohol do reflect many of these goals within its proposed plan of action.

The Governor of Bohol initiated an Environment Summit to enhance public awareness and target specific areas for government intervention. The Summit began in mid-1997, and was a 3-month effort to compile environmental concerns and potential government-led initiatives in the province. The resulting information was presented to the provincial legislative council for the creation of the Bohol Environment Code (see Box 6.1). The Governance and Local Democracy (GOLD) project of USAID facilitated surveys pertaining to coastal issues and concerns.

The Bohol Environment Code integrates existing national laws into the local governance system. It includes 9 major articles: forest resources; mineral resources; water resources; integrated solid waste management; coastal resources; air and noise pollution management; ecotourism; environmental impact assessment; and land-use planning and organization.

Box 6.1. The Bohol Environment Code and the coastal zone.

The Bohol Environment Code was approved on 27 March 1998 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations are currently being prepared by the newly-formed BEMO. The provisions of the Code are in coordination with the following national laws:

- RA 7160 (Local Government Code of 1991);
- Executive Order No. 240, series of 1995 (creation of FARMCs);
- RA 8550 (the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998);
- Presidential Decree No. 705 (Forestry Decree of 1975);
- Presidential Decree No. 601 (tasking the Philippine Coast Guard in marine environmental protection);
- RA 6975 (creating the PNP-Maritime Command under the DILG);
- RA 5173 (Philippine Coast Guard Act of 1957); and
- Executive Order No. 247 series of 1995 (establishing a regulatory framework for the prospecting of biological and genetic resources).

Through the Code, the provincial government states as its policy "to strongly and irrevocably support governments and communities of coastal municipalities in the full exercise of their powers, duties and responsibilities towards proper management of our municipal waters." The provincial government recognizes the transboundary character of the issues and problems confronting Bohol's municipal waters, and will provide "active leadership, technical assistance, conducive policy, and effective law enforcement" for the conservation of marine resources in Bohol.

Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO)

One of the landmark mandates of the Bohol Environment Code is the creation of the BEMO under the direct supervision of the Governor. The BEMO shall share responsibility with the municipal governments, the DENR, and other cognizant national government agencies for the effective protection, development, management, rehabilitation and conservation of the environment and natural resources of the province; the regulation and operation of licensees, lessees and permittees for the taking or use of natural resources; the implementation of LGU-driven coastal, forest, mineral, ecotourism and water resources management, including waste management and the control of water and air pollution; and the enforcement of environment and natural resources laws, rules and regulations.

The following are the specific functions of the BEMO:

- Assist municipal governments and barangay councils, including environmental organizations, through the provision of technical assistance such as, but not limited to, development of environmental management organizational capability, participatory formulation of environmental programs, mobilization of local and external pool of

environmental specialists, and guidance in the formulation and implementation of environmental laws;

- Develop a multi-year environment management framework plan for the promotion of LGU-driven community-based and livelihood oriented initiatives, particularly tree enterprises, watershed management, ecotourism, CRM, solid waste management and participatory land-use planning;
- Establish and operationalize internal and external linkages and networking system that will maintain and expand LGU-driven environmental initiatives;
- Develop and implement environmental programs through the promotion of best-of-the-moment methods, processes and approaches by establishing showcases within Bohol for the LGUs to adopt in their respective jurisdictions;
- Establish linkages with national and international institutions for purposes of fund sourcing, network building, research and information/data bank generation;
- Organize a network of lobby/advocacy groups by maintaining a provincial network of environmental organizations;
- Facilitate and coordinate the holding of provincial environment summits to be held in June or July of each year where a cross section of the Boholano community will resolve issues with regard to natural resource utilization and management;
- Install a one-stop-shop and quick response desk that will be manned by an interdisciplinary, interagency and multisector team whose task will be to facilitate calls for fact-finding missions, monitoring and investigation of controversial environmental issues in the province;
- Encourage municipalities to group themselves into clusters to address common concerns, such as law enforcement in municipal waters, protection of river systems, watershed management and pollution control, as stipulated in the Local Government Code; and
- Recommend to the Governor implementing rules and regulations for the Bohol Environment Code.

Currently, the BEMO implements the following programs and services: Participatory Land Use Planning; Forest/Watershed Management; Integrated Solid Waste Management; Water Quality Monitoring; and CRM. As regards the latter, the BEMO serves as CRMP's partner for Bohol in the conduct of activities in the profile area.

Before the creation of the BEMO, the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA) was rendering such services as planning and management, community organizing and stewardship, resource rehabilitation, policy development and law enforcement, and information, education and communication (IEC) to the municipal LGUs. CRM was covered by these services. With the establishment of the BEMO, the OPA now focuses on agri-business and coastal livelihood development, which are only sub-components of CRM. The CRM section of the BEMO has only a tiny budget and 2 staff members, compared to the original 23 personnel of the OPA practicing CRM when CRM was still part of its

mandate. It is interesting to note that CRM staff and resources of the OPA have still not moved to the BEMO. The BEMO's very limited resources are further emphasized by its very broad mandate.

Duties of the Bohol Provincial Government

The provincial government will help capacitate the municipal LGUs to provide the following CRM services:

- (i) Enforcement of fishery laws (national and local) in municipal waters including the conservation of mangroves, extension and on-site research services and facilities related to fishery activities, including aquaculture;
- (ii) Provision of fish ports, seawalls, dikes, drainage and sewerage, and flood control services;
- (iii) Coastal/marine tourism facilities and attractions, including the acquisition of equipment, regulation and supervision of business concessions;
- (iv) Implementation of community-based forestry projects, establishment of new regular reforestation projects, except those located in protected areas and critical watersheds and completed family- and community- based contract reforestation projects;
- (v) Management and control of communal forests with an area not exceeding 5,000 ha;
- (vi) Establishment and maintenance of tree parks, greenbelts and other tourist attractions in areas identified and delineated by the DENR, and the collection of fees;
- (vii) Except for import and export, the regulation of flora outside protected areas including industries and businesses engaged in their propagation and development;
- (viii) Implementation of the Rehabilitation in Conservation Hotspots (RICH) and the Conservation of Rare and Endangered Species (CARE) activities in areas identified and delineated by the DENR; and
- (ix) Implementation of waste disposal and other environmental management systems and services related to general hygiene and sanitation, such as sewage and household wastes disposal.

At the provincial level, the government will provide the following services:

- (i) Assistance to fishermen's cooperatives and other collective organizations;
- (ii) Enforcement of community-based (mangrove) forest management laws and other laws on the protection of the environment;
- (iii) Coastal tourism development and promotion programs;
- (iv) Enforcement of pollution control and environmental laws, rules and regulations such as issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC);
- (v) Adjudication of cases involving complaints against businesses;
- (vi) Apprehension and testing of smoke-belching vehicles and collection of appropriate fees and charges;

- (vii) Abatement of noise and other forms of nuisance;
- (viii) Implementation of Cease and Desist Orders issued by the Pollution Adjudication Board;
- (ix) Enforcement of the small-scale mining law; and
- (x) Enforcement of forestry laws limited to community-based forestry projects particularly in municipal/city communal forests, integrated social forestry areas and small watersheds.

Zoning of Municipal Waters

Within 2 years of the Code's adoption, the Governor will encourage the municipal mayors, coastal inhabitants and concerned national government agencies to complete the delineation, establishment, management and maintenance and protection of their municipal waters. Contiguous municipalities should delineate their boundaries jointly in order to avoid future controversies in boundary lines. No fishery privileges are to be issued 2 years after the signing of the Bohol Environment Code into law.

In consideration of the transboundary character of the issues, challenges and problems confronting Bohol's municipal waters, the Governor shall establish a provincial Coastal Resource Management Framework (CRMF) to guide coastal municipalities in undertaking the delineation, establishment, management and maintenance and protection of their municipal waters. The CRMF will include guidelines for conducting the following:

- Delineation of boundaries of municipal waters;
- Preparation of zoning and management plans covering municipal waters;
- Strengthening fisherfolk organizations;
- Organizational and institutional mechanisms;
- Procedures for dealing with pollution (from liquid and solid wastes) of municipal waters;
- Regulations governing recreational, educational and scientific use of municipal waters;
- Investments promotion, revenue generation and livelihood enhancement;
- Procedures for dealing with abandoned, unproductive and illegally constructed fishponds;
- Rehabilitation of mangroves;
- Development of alternative livelihood;
- Formulation, promulgation, and enforcement of fishing laws, rules and regulations; and
- Reclamation infrastructure.

In addition to the CRMF, the Governor will formulate a provincial coastal zoning and management planning guideline which will serve as the basis for developing municipal coastal zoning and management plans. The plans are to be based upon the principles of co-management, where the municipal government shall work with resource users and build upon existing laws, particularly in the institutionalization of the FARMC.

Municipal waters will be zoned according to four classifications: strict protection zones; recreation and ecotourism zones; rehabilitation or core zones; and sustainable production use zones. The zoning plan shall achieve the following purposes:

- Provide a basis for the provision of tenure to qualified coastal zone residents as a means to prevent incidence of squatting and/or unplanned settlements;
- Allocate, delineate and set aside appropriate areas for industries to secure the environmental requirements for the growth and development of coastal communities;
- Delineate areas as sanctuaries, no-fishing zones, fishing gear restriction zones, and critical breeding and feeding areas of ecologically and economically important organisms;
- Delineate natural areas for the exclusive use of specific user groups such as, but not limited to, areas for recreation, tourism, research and education;
- Delineate mangrove areas to be covered under stewardship agreements and other applicable tenurial instruments; and
- Delineate areas where construction is prohibited.

The management component of the plan will complement the zoning plan. To be holistic, the management plan should incorporate the following strategies:

- Assess the type, status, quality and quantity of coastal resources;
- Develop a community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM) approach for each municipality and provide active and continuing support to CRM activities at the barangay and household levels;
- Develop clear resource protection strategies and active law enforcement activities as provided for in RA 8550 and other existing policies;
- Create territorial use rights in fisheries and devolve these to the organized resource users for management;
- Develop sources of alternative and/or supplemental livelihood particularly micro-enterprise development while technical and financial support is obtained for plan implementation;
- Conduct information and education campaign to build awareness on CRM-related issues and government regulations on coastal resources, and inculcate environmentally sound resource extraction practices among coastal communities;
- Develop a research framework and install a municipal database for coastal resources;
- Develop community-based ecotourism enterprises and biodiversity conservation measures acceptable to the local communities;
- Undertake community organizing and social preparation measures in implementing CRM activities;
- Provide guidelines and procedures in identifying resource 'hot spots' and areas with unique characteristics, unspoiled natural state, resources or requiring immediate protection to maintain its economic, cultural, historical, social and ecological importance; and

- Provide a workable institutional arrangement to rationalize the authorities and activities of various GOs and NGOs involved in coastal management.

The province will coordinate with the DECS and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to implement a province-wide nonformal education (NFE) and skills training program for members of fishing households to increase their employment potential in non-fishing occupations.

Initial activities have yet to be conducted in relation to defining the boundaries of Bohol's municipal waters. Meanwhile, the *Sangguniang Bayan* (SB) (municipal council) of concerned coastal LGUs passes resolutions requesting the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) to provide them approved guidelines on the delineation of municipal waters.

Other Provisions for Coastal Management

The coastal zoning and management plans will require EIAs in order to secure funding from the SP. In addition, the Bohol Environment Code mandates the provision of tenurial security where applicable within municipal waters. These tenurial arrangements should recognize customary management use rights. A Water Resources Advisory Board will monitor the quality of municipal coastal waters and advise the Governor accordingly. All ordinances covering municipal waters should be systematized, and complementary in nature. The Governor will also initiate the promulgation of province-wide fishery ordinances. As a step towards this systematization, a province-wide federation of municipal FARMCs is to be organized within 1 year of the Code's adoption.

Managing the Implementation of the Coastal Provisions

In order for the provincial government to effectively manage the coastal zone in accordance to the Code, the latter creates a Coastal Resource Management Section (CRMS) under the BEMO. The functions of the CRMS are the following:

- Assist the municipal/city governments in the formulation and implementation of their municipal/city CRM plans, including the organization and federation of FARMCs;
- Assist in the physical delineation and legislation of the boundaries of municipal waters;
- Provide technical, logistical and training support to concerned LGUs and coastal communities;
- Formulate incentive system to enforce coastal management policies to complement community-based initiatives;
- Help municipalities formulate strategies which will enable communities to manage their coastal resources;
- Review, modify or amend policies based on the lessons gained from the implementation of local CRM projects;

- Develop participatory and replicable strategies in planning for coastal management;
- Integrate coastal management programs with other environmental programs;
- Assist municipal governments in setting up a permitting system for use of resources within municipal waters, including a rationalized revenue generation system; and
- Facilitate the issuance of applicable tenurial instruments to qualified resource users or managers.

Cooperative Undertakings

Section 33 of the 1991 Local Government Code provides for cooperative undertakings among LGUs to facilitate the planning and implementation of CRM within the province and among the municipalities of Bohol. It also provides a mechanism for the municipalities to group themselves and collaborate in their efforts and resources for mutually beneficial goals. Through MOAs, the municipalities can contribute funds, equipment and/or assign personnel upon approval of their respective SB.

LOCAL ALLOCATION, UTILIZATION AND REGULATION

In the profile area, there is essentially an open access system of coastal resource allocation. The users of coastal resources are generally local inhabitants. Yet outsiders are increasingly entering the area to extract products. Illegal activities such as dynamite and cyanide use, coral quarrying and illegally constructed fishponds are common within the area. In some instances, the LGU is assisted by NGOs to curb illegal activities, but where no NGOs operate, the LGU is virtually powerless to stop violations from occurring.

In theory, *Bantay Dagat* (local coast watch) and Fish Warden programs are 2 ways in which municipalities, and barangays themselves, can police the resource users, but often, the large-scale illegal fishing operators bribe their way in and out of the area. Local users end up being the only ones caught. This gives the programs a bad name among coastal communities and weakens the local political will to manage resources in a sustainable manner.

Unfortunately, laws and ordinances are not enforced equally throughout the profile area municipalities. For example, Inabanga not only seizes, but also burns, illegal fishing paraphernalia; while Getafe has weaker enforcement of fisheries laws.

While marine sanctuaries have been shown to increase fish stock and catch, there is apprehension on the part of the local users as to the perceived adverse effects upon their livelihood.

Municipal budgets are often inadequate to effectively fund CRM activities. The LGUs of Getafe, Inabanga, Clarin and Buenavista have expressed concern that their Internal

Revenue Allotments (IRAs) are not enough to support intensive, comprehensive CRM efforts because much of the budgets are allocated for public works projects, which are a visible means of providing a public service (SUMML 1997). Calape, however, is leading the way with over 1 million pesos allocated for the year 2000 for CRM alone.

In some cases, there are boundary disputes over municipal waters, as in the case of the adjoining municipalities of Clarin and Tubigon.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS AND NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (POs/NGOs)

There are more than 20 active women's groups in the profile area. Some of these are already working with coastal issues through the replanting of mangrove areas. In addition, there are several youth groups in Inabanga and Tubigon that have begun to work with environmental issues. Traditionally, women and children have been very effective in perpetuating the grassroots concern over environmental considerations. Therefore, these existing groups represent some of the best opportunities for caring for the environment of the profile area.

At present, there are more than 60 POs and NGOs registered with the provincial government (PPDO 1993b). In reality, the majority of these are primarily small and locally-based. See Tables 6.1 and 6.2 for a listing of the organizations.

Haribon Foundation

This Manila-based internationally known NGO is primarily a research institution. In Bohol, it works on the biodiversity of and research on seahorses in Handumon on Jandayan Islet (Getafe) and in Jao Island (Talibon). Haribon fully collaborates with Project Seahorse of Canada and with CRMP particularly on the latter's social component in 5 municipalities of the CRMP profile area, namely: Getafe (Jagoliao Island); Inabanga (Ubujan and U-og); Buenavista (Hunan and Asinan); Tubigon (Batasan and Bilangbilangan Islands); and Clarin (Nahawan and Lajog barangays).

Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, Inc. (BIDEF)

Officially registered in 1988, BIDEF has been active in grassroots consultations all around Bohol. It has more than 7 years of experience in CRM implementation. Most of its CRM efforts are concentrated in the municipalities of Loon, Calape, Talibon and Bien Unido and cover more than 40 people's organizations, 13 of which are based in Calape and in 7 barangays of Loon. The foundation is currently focusing a "federation building" and has federations in Loon, Calape, Talibon and Bien Unido.

Feed the Children

A neophyte in the field of CRM implementation, Feed the Children has adopted a very smart development process in Pangapasan and Matabao Islands, Tubigon. It has developed a community-based crab hatchery and is currently working on the establishment of the

Table 6.1. List of POs in the profile area (PPDO 1993, 1997).

CALAPE	
Charismatic Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Flotilla Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. <i>Kapunungan sa mga Mananagat sa Calape</i> <i>Ilaw ng Buhay</i> Association of Calape, Inc. Abucayan Sur Fishermen's Association Bonbon Fishermen's Association Bentig Fishermen's Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Bentig-Calunasan Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Calape Community Credit Cooperative, Inc.	Calape Barangay Services Point Office Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Rural Improvement Club Calape Federated 4-H Club Calape Federated Farmers' Association Calape Municipal Agricultural and Fishery Council People's Economic Council <i>Panagtigum sa mga Inahan sa Barangay Bentig</i> <i>Kapunungan sa mga Inahan sa Barangay Bonbon</i>
TUBIGON	
Federated Rural Improvement Club Federated Parents-Teachers' Association People's Economic Council PROCESS Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council Visayas Promotion Services Bosongon Integrated Consumers' Association Tubigon Loom Weavers' Association Bohol Integrated Development Foundation Buenos Aires Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Tubigon Retirees and Pensioners	Macaas Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Retirees Services and Producers Cooperative, Inc. Panaytayon Fishermen's Association Fishermen's Association of Tubigon Macaas Small Coconut Farmers' Association Potohan Fishermen's Association <i>Kapunungan sa mga Inahan sa Bag-ong Panahon</i> Poooc Oriental Mothers' Association Macaas Fishermen's Association, Inc.
CLARIN	
Bacani, Tangaran, Mataub Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. Municipal Agricultural and Fishery Council Clarín Teachers' Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Inc. FARDEC	
INABANGA	
Inabanga Retirees Association Coconut Farmers' Association Inabanga Rural Development Cooperative U-og Farmers' Association Consumers' Association Market Vendors' Association	Parents-Teachers' Association CWL and other church-based associations U-og Cooperative Parents-Teachers' Association-U-og Barangay Health Workers

Table 6.2. List of NGOs involved in CRM in the profile area.

- Haribon Foundation
- Bohol Integrated Development Foundation Inc. (BIDEF)
- Feed The Children
- Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF)
- International Marinelife Alliance (IMA)
- First Consolidated Bank (FCB) Foundation, Inc.
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - Aquaculture Department (SEAFDEC/AQD)
- Participatory Research Organizing of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance - Bohol (PROCESS - Bohol)

first marine laboratory in Bohol under the auspices of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF)

This NGO has been working in Tubigon for quite sometime now. Currently, it collaborates with Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung, a Germany-based NGO, in the implementation of a livelihood program for coastal communities. This program is currently developing a CRM framework for the municipality and implementing this in partnership with the other NGOs and POs working within Tubigon.

International Marinelife Alliance (IMA)

This Manila-based NGO attempts to reform cyanide users by introducing them to some non-cyanide fishing methods and alternative livelihood programs that may include fishing for coral groupers and buying and selling of tropical fishes. It is working in various islands in the CRMP profile area (e.g., Mantatao Island, Calape; Batasan Island, Tubigon; Hambongan Island, Inabanga), and in Tangaran, Clarin where there is a high concentration of cyanide users and where a fish sanctuary cum shellfish garden was recently established.

First Consolidated Bank (FCB) Foundation, Inc.

The FCB group has been implementing various micro-credit programs in the profile area and with Agrarian Reform Communities in Calape. This NGO is establishing linkage with CRMP through a project called Coastal Resource Enhancement through Enterprise Development (CREED) that seeks to address coastal resource degradation by introducing market-driven and environment-friendly livelihood options for coastal communities. Currently being tested and developed is an ecotour package that focuses on the river community of Cambuhat, Buenavista.

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center - Aquaculture Department (SEAFDEC/AQD)

Based in Iloilo, SEAFDEC/AQD designed a 3-day training module on grouper culture in cages and ponds for the fisherfolk cooperatives and fishermen's associations of Tubigon, particularly in Batasan Island and the barangays of Matabao, Cahayag, Macaas and Pandan. Its development partners include the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST).

Participatory Research Organizing of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance - Bohol (PROCESS - Bohol)

PROCESS works throughout Bohol. It is actively involved in organizing fisherfolk communities and initiating fishery development projects in cooperation with other development agencies and organizations. Its partner POs in the profile area are based in Loon, Calape, Tubigon and Buenavista. In the early 1990s, it linked the community theater group of Napo, Loon, with a Manila-based theater company that trained the local playwrights and performers in theater arts and management.

GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

Community-Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP)

Supported by the World Bank and implemented through the Department of Finance (DOF), CBRMP aims to reduce rural poverty and environmental degradation through support for locally generated and implemented natural resource management projects. It consists of the following components: grant and loan financing for LGU-initiated community-based resource management projects (i.e., upland agriculture and community-based forestry, coastal and nearshore fisheries, and small-scale rural infrastructure), planning and implementation support for LGUs, environmental technology transfer and policy management, and Municipal Development Fund Rural Window Initiative and Project Management. CBRMP's partners include the NEDA, DENR, DILG and DA. The municipalities of Loon, Calape, Buenavista and Getafe have made initial collaborative efforts with CBRMP. The Inabanga Rural Rehabilitation and Development Project (IRRDP) has now been approved with funding of PhP 29 million.

Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

ATI is the training arm of the DA. Its collaboration with JICA through the "Training Services Enhancement Project for Rural Life Improvement" was able to establish a model site in Tangaran, Clarin where projects such as shellfish garden, alternative livelihood and fishery law enforcement have been implemented. The project will be replicated in 5 other barangays of the municipality.

SUMMARY

There are a variety of projects being undertaken by different organizations, all of whom are interested in conserving the coastal resources of northwestern Bohol. Unfortunately, there is no real coordinating body to oversee all of the CRM activities in the area. There are 2 organizations which may be able to fill the gap: the Provincial CRM Task Force (PCRMTF) and the BEMO. As was mentioned, the Bohol Environment Code gives the BEMO the jurisdiction and authority over the environment and natural resources of the province. The PCRMTF is chaired by the PENRO-DENR and consists of various organizations involved in CRM. Either one of these bodies or both working in conjunction, would be able to supply some sort of oversight to coastal management in northwestern Bohol (see Figure 6.1).

The key to a successful integrated coastal management in northwestern Bohol will be real coordination and synergy of all government organizations (GOs), NGOs, nongovernment agencies (NGAs) and POs working together under the umbrella of a strong municipal LGU with a well-defined vision and direction.

The role of the FARMC is to assist LGUs with policy initiatives and act as the municipal-wide body that ensures the active participation of the fisherfolk in all ICM-

related decisions of the LGU. This, hand in hand with an active LGU practicing CRM as one of its basic services, will ensure good CRM and the many benefits that will ensue.

Level	Coastal/Sanctuary Management	Tourism Management	Planning Advisory	Enterprise Development
National	DA DENR BFAR DOF	DOT PTA DTI	NEDA BFAR DENR CRMP	DTI TESDA DA DOF
Provincial/ Local	PLGU MLGU PENRO CENRO BFAR BEMO OPA	BEMO Provincial Tourism Council	PENRO BFAR FARMC PCRMTF CRMP Municipal TWGs	BIPC BEMO MLGU DENR BFAR OPA DSWD
PO/NGO	TWG BIDEF Haribon Foundation LOGODEF IMA PROCESS Feed the Children Fisherfolk Federations			BIDEF Haribon Foundation LOGODEF PROCESS Feed the Children Fisherfolk Federations

Legend

- BEMO - Bohol Environment Management Office
- BFAR - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- BIDEF - Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, Inc.
- BIPC - Bohol Investment Promotion Center
- CENRO - Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
- CRMP - Coastal Resource Management Project
- DA - Department of Agriculture
- DENR - Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- DOF - Department of Finance
- DOT - Department of Tourism
- DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development
- DTI - Department of Trade and Industry
- FARMC - Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council
- IMA - International MarineLife Alliance
- LOGODEF - Local Government Development Foundation
- MLGU - Municipal Local Government Unit
- NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority
- OPA - Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
- PCRMTF - Provincial Coastal Resource Management Task Force
- PENRO - Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
- PLGU - Provincial Local Government Unit
- PROCESS - Participatory Research Organizing of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance
- PTA - Philippine Tourism Authority
- TESDA - Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- TWG - Technical Working Group

Note: Only the most important agencies relevant to profile area are listed

Figure 6.1. Institutional roles for management activities in northwestern Bohol.

