

This project is implemented by Participatory Research, Organization of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance (PROCESS)- Bohol, Inc. and funded by the Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation (NOVIB-Oxfam Netherlands)



Fishery Development Project

Annual Progress Report 2008



**Participatory Research, Organization of Communities and Education towards
Struggle for Self-Reliance (PROCESS)-Bohol, Inc.**

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Oxfam NOVIB Project Number: **FIL-501448-0004792**

Project Name : **PROCESS 2006-2009 Programme – Fisheries
Development Project**

Period under Review : **January – December 2008**

Date of Submission : **January 30, 2008**

I. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

The Participatory, Research, Organization of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance (PROCESS) - Bohol, Inc. is a non-stock, non-profit, social development organization, established in Bohol in April, 1985 with the aim of creatively animating the formation of strong, autonomous people's organizations and building up their capabilities for participatory and self-reliant development.

PROCESS-Bohol, Inc. currently operates in the 19 coastal and 10 upland municipalities spread in 59 barangays in the province of Bohol and Southern Leyte. It has facilitated the formation and strengthening of people's organizations (POs) comprising women, fisherfolks, farmers and urban poor sectors. Currently, PROCESS-Bohol is assisting a total of 45 POs, 8 municipal federations and 2 provincial federations of marginalized fishers and rural women with a total membership of 2,352 members comprising of 2,625 households.

The project sites of the Fisheries Development Program (FDP) cover eight municipalities and one city namely: Maribojoc, Cortes, Tagbilaran City, Dausi, Panglao that comprise the Maribojoc Bay area, Alburquerque, Loay, Lila and Dimiao that consist the extension site (Figure 1). The project sites cover 30% of Bohol's coastal municipalities and a city.

The partnership with Oxfam Novib started in the year 1998 with a one-year preparatory phase which resulted in the agreement for the implementation of twin projects: the Fisheries Development Program (FDP) and Women's Empowerment Program (WEP). Both projects were supported for almost 9 years in three project periods of 3 years. The last phase of the project has a total approved budget of € 155,260.00 which is equivalent to PhP10,071,716.20 (*at an exchange rate of €1 = PhP 64.87 as of 20 December 2006*). For the second year (January – December, 2008), the total approved budget is PhP1,975,587.13.

The FDP envisioned to build a strong gender-sensitive people's organizations for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and development of the aquamarine resources through community-based coastal resources management (CBCRM) approach. As such, improved health and living conditions should be realized through support for livelihood projects, community-managed infrastructure facilities and provision of appropriate technology and legal assistance. Central is the support to strong people's organizations, united in the federation of small fishers, the Makusganong Kapunungan sa mga Gagmay'ng Mananagat sa (MAKAMASA) Bohol.

Starting January, 2007, PROCESS-Bohol was granted another 3-year project for the implementation of the Final Project Phase, in which major attention will be given to institutionalizing the organizations and working structures as well as to phase out the support of PROCESS-Bohol, Inc. after the end of the project term in December, 2009.

For FDP, the overall goal of the 3-year final phase is to improve the living condition of the twenty nine (29) coastal communities in nine (9) coastal municipalities including the city of Tagbilaran (Figure 1). This is envisioned to be attained by institutionalizing the MAKAMASA –Bohol Federation and the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board (MBRMB) to further advance the sustainable management of coastal resources.

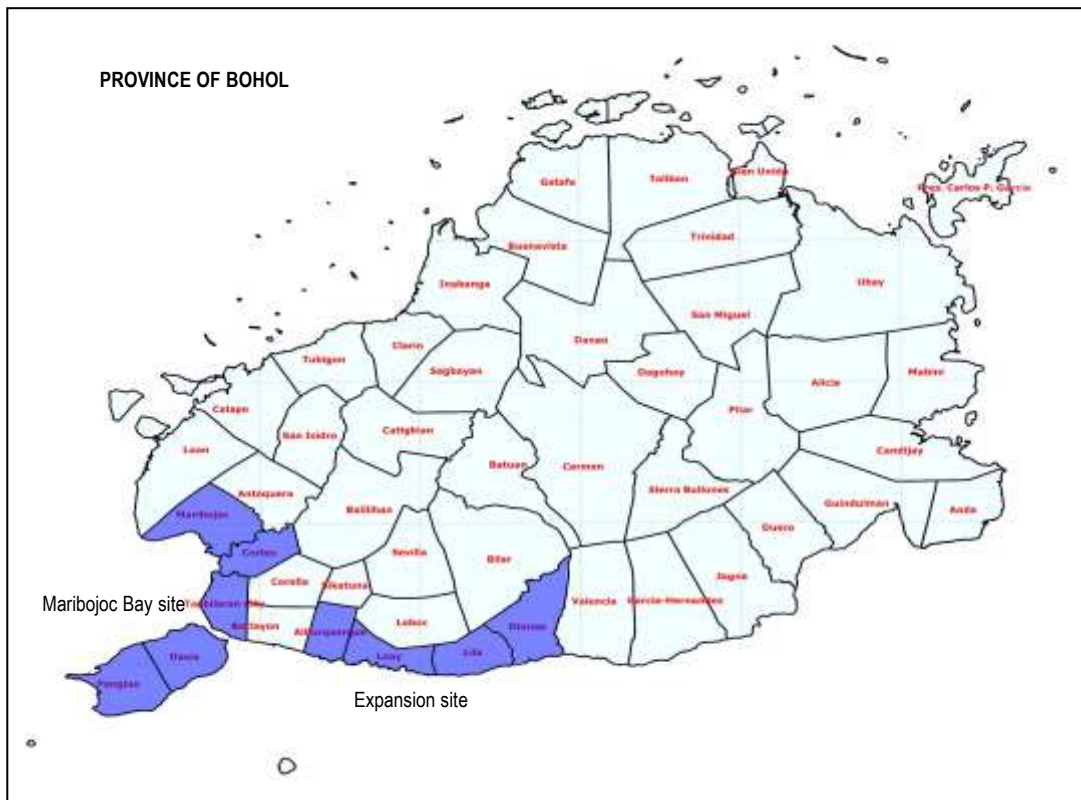


Figure 1. Fishery Development Project sites

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second year of the last phase of FDP implementation was generally successful most especially in the aspect of institutionalizing the two entities, the Maribojoc Bay Executive Management Office and the MAKAMASA-Bohol federation.

During the period, 98% of the target milestones were achieved. Majority of the FDP activities as planned were conducted except for the two activities (IFARMC Congress and Maribojoc Bay Ecotourism Festival) which are moved to the third year due to other interventions that are significant to the achievement of the set milestones. Also, the readiness of the community in implementing the Maribojoc Bay Ecotourism Festival particularly was given due consideration.

Other than the above-stated concerns, there were no principal dangers encountered that hampered the success of the outcomes of the project for the year 2008.

Continuing the efforts of the MAKAMASA-Bohol for its institutionalization, various activities for their operational sustainability were achieved. The federation's application for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has finally been approved after numerous corrections and follow-ups at the regional office in Cebu City. Also, the federation has crafted development strategies for its institutionalization through the Organizational Diagnosis workshop participated in by the BOD, project management staff and second liners. Adhering to their pioneer plan of putting up a fishing supplies store and general merchandise, the MAKAMASA Board of Directors (BOD) has finally decided to implement the project in Manga District, Tagbilaran City.

For about two decades of existence, Community Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) strategies are strongly adhered to as the point of convergence among member People's Organizations (POs) of the federation. Member POs proved their worth by continuously and actively participating in CBCRM initiatives while implementing their own CRM projects. POs in Cortes actively participated in coastal zoning spearheaded by the local government unit. As a result and in recognition of their efforts, the coastal zoning ordinance for the municipality of Cortes is now on its way for legislation. This year, the federation became a member of the Bohol Coastal Resource Management Task Force (BCRMTF), an inter-agency group of CRM practitioners in the province whose primary function is to take action on coastal resource management – related activities, issues and concerns.

Just in the last quarter of the year, PROCESS-Bohol, Inc. together with the federation convened the stakeholders from academe, LGUs, government agencies and NGOs for a series of meetings and round table discussions to discuss and came up with recommendations on the Tagbilaran City drainage outfall issue. To fully support the advocacy, the people's organizations along Maribojoc Bay submitted a position paper to the Tagbilaran City Mayor who is also the current chair of the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board (MBRMB) strongly urging him for the closure of the drainage outfall which when left unaddressed will cause the eventual destruction of the coastal and marine environment of Maribojoc Bay.

As a result of the concerted effort in advocating the issue, illegal connections were cut off by the DENR through the directive from the Provincial Governor, Erico B. Aumentado.

Another significant achievement was the triumph of the San Vicente Mangrove Association (SAVIMA) in reclaiming their rights as the rightful owner over the Tintinan Islet with the influential clan in the municipality of Maribojoc. The area is part of the 56 hectares awarded by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to SAVIMA under the Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA), a tenurial instrument awarded by DENR to any qualified POs with good track record. The DENR recognized SAVIMA to have the sole rights to manage and in a way "own" the islet for 25 years and renewable for another 25 years by virtue of the CBFMA awarded to them.

Apart from advocacy, enterprise development activities were also continuously done by MAKAMASA member POs to sustain their organization's existence. Despite economic turmoil, 13 POs faired in implementing their own income generating projects (IGPs). About 8 different IGPs were implemented and managed by these POs. Microlending still tops the list of IGPs with 8 POs successfully implementing, followed by Community Based Sustainable Tourism (CBST) implemented by 4 POs and catering business by 3 POs. The federation generated a total income of PhP33,005.00 from fund raising such as submission of concept papers, solicitations, raffle draw, caroling and professional fess/honorarium of some BOD members. This is 63% higher from last year's initial income from IGPs. MAKAMASA's capital build up (CBU), on the other hand, soared to 42% compared last year, from PhP11,800.00 to PhP16,700.00 to date. The CBST project of POs along Maribojoc Bay gained a remarkable leap this year. A total gross income of PhP110,250.00 was generated by the 4 POs implementing the CBST. Along with it are the benefits derived by each of the members on the income gained from the said projects. One PO member has generated the highest recorded amount gained amounting to PhP7,182.00. This can be attributed to the massive promotion of the province as the prime eco-tourism destination in the country. SAVIMA alone generated an annual gross income of PhP91,000.00 from January to December.

This year is also the feat of several POs which brought them to implement new income generating projects as part of their institutionalization process for its sustainability. Five (5) POs were able to submit 6 project proposals to government line agencies such as the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). Of the 6 submitted, 5 were approved of which amount range from PhP46,000.00 to PhP100,000.00 at the later part of the year. Hence, these projects are to be implemented by the first quarter of 2009.

For the continued institutionalization of the Maribojoc Bay Executive Management Office (MBEMO), a total amount of PhP1,050,000.00 was generated from the LGUs' financial and logistical counterparts for the implementation of its plan. Two project proposals became entries to the Poverty Fair sponsored by the Provincial Government of Bohol through the Association of Planning Officers in the Province of Bohol. The Fisheries Conservation through Access Regulation and Enforcement (FishCARE) Project and the Siganid Culture Project has obtained manifestation of funding support from potential donors. On the other hand, the MACOTAPADA-IFARMC led in the harmonization of the municipal/fishery ordinances along Maribojoc Bay. The unified fishery ordinance is

already endorsed by the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board (MBRMB) to the component LGUs for legislation. The municipality of Cortes was the first local government unit (LGU) to approve the harmonized Fishery Code.

Baywide management also embarked on some CRM best practices namely: search for the first Maribojoc Bay Best Managed Marine Protected Area (MPA) participated in by the eight MPAs within the bay; the First Coastal Resource Management Quiz Bowl which generated eleven (11) entries from different public and private high schools along the Maribojoc Bay; Formation of the Baywide Coastal Law Enforcement Team deputized by the Regional Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)-7; and the baywide coastal zoning as a mechanism towards implementation of the integrated coastal zone management.

A number of external trainings on project management and implementation were attended by project staff. One of which is the attendance of the Project Officer to the international conference on Locally Managed Marine Area in Fiji Islands. Gained knowledge and insights from the best practices shared by the participants and community exposure in foreign land especially in marine conservation and tourism initiatives. Moreover, significant milestones of the institution in the arena of CBCRM were also shared and presented to the conference. Other local trainings and conferences attended were on the management of community based forest management and eco-tourism implementation.

III. SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

The year 2008 was a struggle for the project's major stakeholders in attaining their goals and objectives through the implementation of the community based coastal resource management initiatives. However, with concerted efforts, numerous achievements were reaped.

Among the project's significant achievements for the year were the following:

- i) Adoption of the Harmonized Maribojoc Bay Coastal and Fisheries Code

The formulation of the harmonized Maribojoc Bay Coastal and Fisheries Code passed a long and tedious process. The technical working group, mostly composed of vice mayors in the five municipalities were tasked to polish the proposed code before its final approval by the Board. It also has undergone several deliberations during the Board meetings especially in the implications and mode of implementation in each of the component local government units. But in the end, the Code was finally adopted by the MBRMB and endorsed to the 5 component LGUs.

The municipality of Cortes was first to approve the harmonized fishery code. The municipality of Maribojoc and the city of Tagbilaran, after the committee meetings, have already extracted some salient points from the harmonized fishery code subject for inclusion during the scheduled amendment in 2009. In the municipality of Panglao and Dauis, the proposed fishery code is subject for deliberation by the members of the PADAYON Management Council, another management body governing the Bohol

Marine Triangle (BMT) area. In this manner, the proposed harmonized fishery code would affect also to the municipality of Baclayon as part of the BMT area.

- ii) Continuous fund allocation of the five component municipalities for the operationalization of the Maribojoc Bay Executive Management Office.

Generated at least Php1,050,000.00 for the operationalization of Maribojoc Bay Executive Management Office (MBEMO) through LGU budget allocation. This includes financial counterparts from the component LGUs based on the memorandum of agreement amounting to Php350,000, shares on various trainings, seminars and other activities, Php350,000 and the LGUs' counterpart on the administrative costs amounted to Php350,000.

- iii) Pioneered four (4) baywide management interventions

Another first of its kind in the province, through the project, the MBEMO initiated baywide management interventions such as:

- a) The search for the Maribojoc Bay Best Managed Marine Protected Area (MPA) participated in by the eight MPAs in the bay in coordination with the provincial government of Bohol. Bingag MPA was declared winner due to its management edge over the other seven entries. The winner received the amount of P20,000.00 from the Governor of Bohol, Atty. Erico B. Aumentado.
- b) The First Coastal Resource Management Quiz Bowl which generated eleven (11) entries from different public and private high schools along the Maribojoc Bay including Tagbilaran City. The event enabled the students and out of school youth raised their awareness on coastal and marine environment as well as CRM initiatives along the bay area.
- c) Formation of the Baywide Coastal Law Enforcement Team deputized by the Regional Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)-7.
- d) The baywide coastal zoning as a mechanism towards implementation of the integrated coastal zone management.

- iv) MAKAMASA's leap towards institutionalization

Various initiatives towards institutionalization of the MAKAMASA Federation were employed during the period for their eventual sustainability. Among the significant events they had undertaken were the following:

- a) MAKAMASA's application for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has finally approved after numerous corrections and returns. Copy of the Registration Certificate is expected to be received by first quarter of 2009.
- b) Submission of two project proposals and concept papers to funding agencies to fund potential projects of the federation for their operational sustainability.

- c) Adhering to the federation's pioneer plan of putting up a fishing supplies store and general merchandise, the BOD has finally decided to implement the project in Manga District, Tagbilaran City. They will be using the federations CBU and income as a start up capital for the project.
- d) Generated a total income of PhP33,005.00 from fund raising such as submission of concept papers, solicitations, raffle draw, caroling and professional fess/honorarium of some BOD members. This is 63% higher from last year's initial income from IGPs.
- e) MAKAMASA-Bohol's membership to the Bohol Costal Resource Management Task Force (BCRMTF), an inter-agency group of CRM practitioners and advocates in the province of Bohol. They are viewed by the task force as an effective medium for advocacy and information dissemination to artisanal fisher's.
- v) Manualization of six (6) training modules as reference for MAKAMASA trainer's pool.

A total of six (6) training modules were manualized as reference of MAKAMASA Trainer's Pool in their training services. Among them are: (1) Credit Management (CREMA) for POs; (2) Rapid Appraisal Mobilization and Savings Campaign (RAMSC); (3) PO Strategic Assessment and Planning; (4) Simple Bookkeeping and Accounting for POs; (5) Marine Protected Area (MPA) Establishment and Management; and (6) Team Building.

- vi) Conducted 13 federation meetings

Most important indicator that the federation has proved its existence and striving to exist is the conduct of regular Board of Directors meeting. A total of 13 meetings (10 regular, 1 general assembly and 2 special) were conducted for the year to present and discuss plans, accomplishments, issues and concerns for the federation. Expenses incurred during the meetings were shouldered by the federation's fund while transportation costs were charged to each of member POs.

- vii) Disconnection of illegal tappers at the San Jose drainage system in Tagbilaran City

The aggressive clamor by the civil society especially from the fisher's and non-government organizations together with Governor Aumentado and Congressman Edgar M. Chatto of the 1st District of Bohol for the closure of the Tagbilaran City's San Jose Drainage Outfall has brought all government institutions to take immediate action for its closure. To strengthen the advocacy, MAKAMASA member POs along Maribojoc Bay passed a position paper on urgent disconnection of illegal tappers and closure of the outfall to avoid added havoc to the sea waters of the bay.

viii) PO's stint in implementing their own income generating projects.

Some of the People's Organizations have triumphed in implementing their income generating projects especially for microlending and eco-tourism initiatives. A total gross income of PhP 110,250.00 was generated by the 4 POs implementing the CBST. Along with it are the benefits derived by each of the members on the income gained from the said projects. The PO treasurer of SAVIMA, Mrs. Lourdes Talinis, has generated the highest recorded income gained amounting to PhP7,182.00 as host family for the homestay program of the PO.

ix) PROCESS-Bohol's continuous advocacy and linkages

Through the project, PROCESS-Bohol's stake in community based coastal resources management in the province was strengthened. Membership to national, provincial and municipal special bodies and networks were maintained. Among them are with the CBCRM Network-Manila, SEAFISH for Justice, BCRMTF, Municipal/City Development Councils and other local special bodies in the local government units, Municipal CRM Technical Working Group, Bohol Integrated Water Resources Management Board, among others. In fact, almost all of CBCRM initiatives in the province are always referred to PROCESS-Bohol by the Provincial Governor and congressional representatives before its actual implementation. The Executive Director of PROCESS-Bohol is the current Co-Chair of the City Development Council for the 2 consecutive terms of three years each or a total of 6 years.

Likewise, the Program Officer learned knowledge and significant experiences in other country through its attendance to an international conference on marine conservation in Fiji Islands through the Locally Managed Marine Area.

IV. PROGRESS AND MILESTONES

Objective 1: To strengthen a gender-sensitive MAKAMASA federation to provide programs and services to its member peoples organizations.

Continuing the steps that the Makusganong Kapunungan sa mga Gagmay'ng Mananagat (MAKAMASA) sa Bohol has started last year for institutionalization, various activities for their operational sustainability were achieved. As part of the institutionalization process, the Federation shared majority of its operational expenses related to meetings, monitoring and attendance to conferences during the period. However, technical assistance from PROCESS-Bohol, Inc. is still extended especially in project proposal writing as well as in major organizational and management decisions.

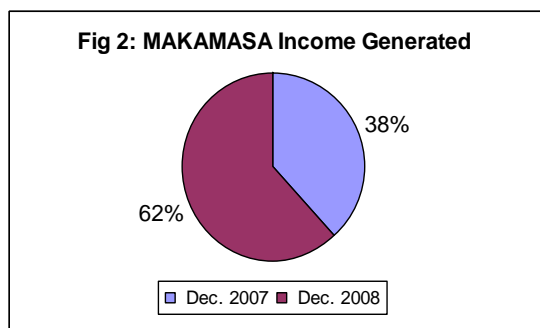
MAKAMASA's application for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has finally approved after numerous corrections and returns at the regional office in Cebu City. The processing and approval run for about three months. Expenses incurred during the processing of registration including travel to Cebu City were shared by the Federation. On the other hand, most of the funding agencies (especially local

fundere) require a higher level of juridical personality for an organization submitting a project proposal such as SEC registered. Thus this move of applying for SEC registration. Project proposal submission and partnership with government agencies and other major stakeholders in Bohol are among the major strategies that the federation has adopted for its sustainability. In this aspect, the Federation has submitted two (2) project proposals and one (1) resolution for funding. However, only 1 proposal was approved amounting to P10,000.00 from the office of Cong. Edgar M. Chatto.

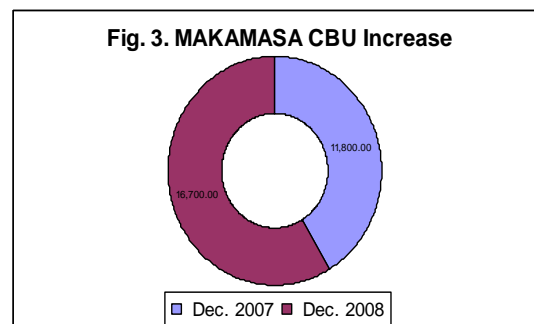
Another project proposal for the capacity building activities of the federation is in the pipeline to be submitted to a local funding agency by first quarter of 2009.

One project management staff of the Federation resigned due to personal reasons. However, due to second liners developed and trained, she was immediately replaced by another PO leader from the Dipatlong Mangrove Planters Association (DIMAPA). With this, MAKAMASA's databank to include its comprehensive individual member PO profile was updated. During the period, the Federation has crafted strategies for its institutionalization through the Organizational Diagnosis workshop participated by the Board of Directors (BOD), project management staff and second liners. (*Please refer to Annex 3, MAKAMASA Institutional Action Plan*).

Adhering to their pioneer plan of putting up a fishing supplies store and general merchandise, the BOD has finally decided to implement the project in Manga District, Tagbilaran City. Agreements and initial plans with the owner of the building were done. They will be using the federation's CBU and income as start up capital for the project. This fishing supply store was not implemented earlier this year as stipulated in their plan due to another potential project they have thought of, the Home Care Products Business. They were supposed to implement the project with an initial capitalization of PhP25,000. However, PROCESS advised them to further investigate the mode of business and conduct a feasibility study to determine its feasibility and viability. Hence, a feasibility study (FS) will be done by the first quarter of 2009.



For 2008, the federation generated a total income of PhP33,005.00 from fund raising such as submission of concept papers, solicitations, raffle draw, caroling and professional fess/honorarium of some BOD members on training and consultancy. This is 63% higher from last year's initial income

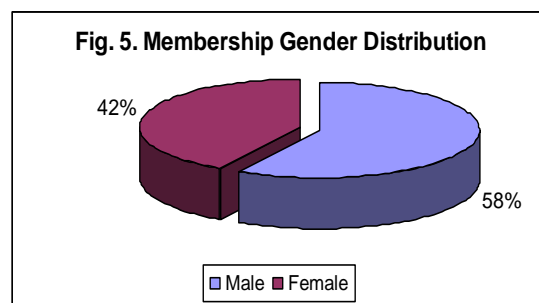
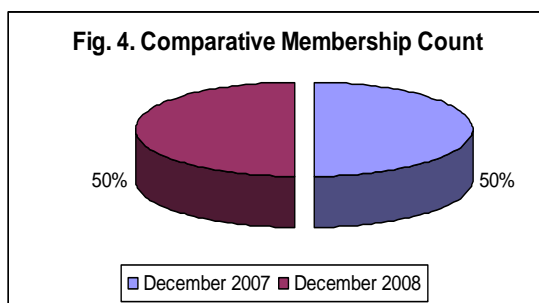


from IGP's while a total of PhP475,143.36 was generated by the member PO's. On the other hand, MAKAMASA's capital build up (CBU) soared to 42% increase, from PhP11,800.00 to PhP16,700.00 to date (Figures 2 and 3). About 27 member PO's are actively paying their CBUs; 2 of which (DEA and NaGFA) have been fully paid while others are on its 50-80% payment as agreed upon in their

constitution and by-laws. These composed a total amount of PhP38,923.15 in the federation's bank account.

Meanwhile, PO membership of MAKAMASA remained to be 43 fishers organizations, 17 of which are from the Maribojoc Bay area, 26 POs both from project expansion and other coastal areas in Bohol. Slight individual membership decrease was recorded for some member POs due to death, out-migration (local and international) and withdrawal for personal reasons.

Nevertheless, this did not affect the overall total membership of the direct POs being assisted. In fact, 3 individual members add up to a total of 1,509 over-all total memberships for this year which comprises 58% or 880 males and 42% or 629 females (see Figures 4 and 5).



A total of six (6) training modules were manualized as reference of MAKAMASA Trainer's Pool in their training services. Among them are: (1) Credit Management (CREMA) for POs; (2) Rapid Appraisal Mobilization and Savings Campaign (RAMSC); (3) PO Strategic Assessment and Planning; (4) Simple Bookkeeping and Accounting for POs; (5) Marine Protected Area (MPA) Establishment and Management; and (6) Team Building. The Federation is continuously working on their recognition as a trainer's pool with partner agencies in Bohol. Lately, the MAKAMASA modules and the trainer's pool were presented to the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) for the latter's issuance of Trainer's Accreditation. However, DILG only issue an Accreditation Certificate to trainer's whose clients are from the local government units. With this, the federation explored other agencies implementing same activities such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) to be their partner in some of the training activities. At any rate, PROCESS has tapped some members of the trainer's pool to be co-facilitators in some of their Organizational Development and Gender and Reproductive Health trainings and consultancies.

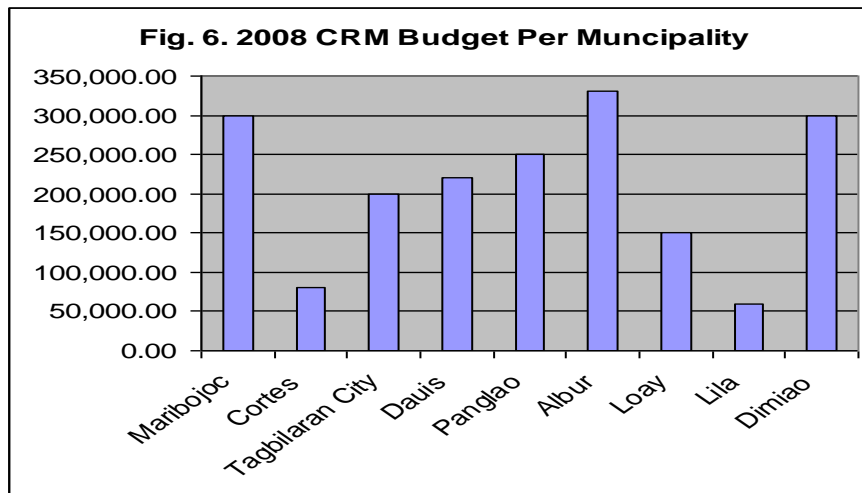
Most important indicator that the Federation has proved its existence and striving to exist is the conduct of regular Board of Directors meeting. A total of 13 meetings (10 regular, 1 general assembly and 2 special) were conducted for the year to present and discuss plans, accomplishments, issues and concerns for the federation. Expenses incurred during the meetings were shouldered by the federation's fund while transportation costs were charged to each of member POs. The 13 BOD memberships remained, with 11-2 male-female composition respectively. Meanwhile, the Project Management Office (PMO) is dominated by female, two is to one ratio. The PMO and some BOD members

gained knowledge on computer operations through a hands-on training conducted by Research and Development Officer for their databank updating.

Objective 2. To consolidate advocacy forces of MAKAMASA in promoting community-based coastal resource management as a province-wide strategy for coastal resource management.

The Federation continuously advocated for Community Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) as their point of convergence among its member POs. Member POs proved their worth by continuously and actively participating in CBCRM initiatives while implementing their own CRM projects. POs in Cortes actively participated in coastal zoning spearheaded by the local government unit. With their knowledge in operating a Geographical Positioning System (GPS) device, they assisted the staff of DENR in plotting different zones in the coastal areas of the municipality. As a result and in recognition of their efforts, the coastal zoning ordinance for the municipality of Cortes is now on its way to legislation. If this will be passed and approved through an ordinance, this will be the first of its kind in the province to be enacted. In the same context, the Municipal Fisheries Code of Cortes has been approved and is being implemented now. Similar activities were done in the municipality of Loay, where member POs actively participated in the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) training cum application as pre-requisite in crafting second phase of the Municipal CRM Plan of the municipality. These POs spearheaded in facilitating the PCRA at the barangay level.

Through this, the municipal LGUs have continuously and increasingly allocated budget for CRM derived from their 20% development fund. For this year, a total of PhP1,890,000.00 were allocated by the 8 partner municipalities, PhP1,050,000 of which is from the 5 component municipalities of Maribojoc Bay while the remaining PhP840,000.00 from the expansion municipalities (Figure 6).



Member POs are very active in marine protected area (MPA) management in partnership with the local government units. Fourteen (14) MPAs are maintained and

co-managed by these POs. Two (2) MPAs in the municipality of Maribojoc, the Maraag and Guiwanon-Punta Cruz MPAs have applied for membership with the Locally Managed Marine Protected Area (LMMA) Network, a consortium of marine conservation projects and practitioners working around the world who have joined together to improve the success of efforts in marine resources conservation. In Punta Cruz, the management council agreed that the Punta Cruz Environment Organization (PCEO) be the partner of the network since they are spearheading in the over-all management of the MPA. Documents required for a full membership were all complied and submitted to the network.

Aside from its involvement to LMMA, MAKAMASA-Bohol is also actively involve in other networks, management bodies such as the Bohol Costal Resource Management Task Force (BCRMTF), an inter-agency group of CRM practitioners in the province whose primary function is to take action on coastal resource management activities and issues. It is being headed by the DENR. The Federation is the newest member of the CRM task force. Moreover, as one of the Board of Incorporators of the BUSWACC, it has reactivated its membership. MAKAMASA was inactive for a while since they were not informed of the group's activities.

Being known to be the only fisher's federation in the province, its chairperson represented the federation in various environmental advocacy forum and conference outside the province. One of which is the national consultation on Popularizing Justice Reform called by the Supreme Court wherein MAKAMASA Chair presented issues and facts in behalf of the whole Visayan Region.

Just in the last quarter of the year, PROCESS-Bohol together with MAKAMASA-Bohol convened the stakeholders from academe, LGUs, government agencies and NGOs to discuss and came up with recommendations on the Tagbilaran City drainage outfall issue. It was all about the opening and dumping of waste and rain water to the outfall that will plunge directly to Maribojoc Bay. The multi-million peso drainage project was specifically meant for rain water only but illegal tappers from business establishments dump their wastewaters to the drainage. As a result, numerous amounts of coliforms, heavy metals and other toxic chemicals feasted in the Tagbilaran sea waters. In the end, the group came into recommending for a total closure of the drainage outfall until all illegal tappers will be disconnected and urging each member of the group and line agencies to regularly conduct water monitoring in Maribojoc Bay. To fully support the advocacy, the people's organizations along Maribojoc Bay, which again the primary sector affected by the menace, submitted a position paper urging the Tagbilaran City Mayor who is also the current Chair of the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board for the immediate closure of the drainage outfall. As a result of the concerted effort in advocating the issue, illegal connections were cut-off by the DENR through the directive from the Provincial Governor.

Another significant achievement was the triumph of the San Vicente Mangrove Association (SAVIMA) in reclaiming their rights as the rightful owner over the Tintinan Islet with the influential clan in the municipality of Maribojoc. The clan claimed that they own the land since it was inherited from generations and they have been paying taxes and continuously harvesting the products of the land. The area is part of the 56 hectares awarded by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to SAVIMA under the Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) tenurial

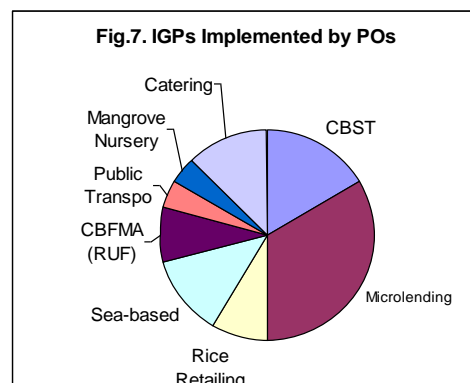
instrument awarded by DENR to any qualified POs with good track record. However, due to its land classification as a timberland, the DENR recognized SAVIMA to have the sole rights to manage and in a way “own” the islet for 25 years and renewable for another 25 years by virtue of the CBFMA awarded to them. As a result, the clan will present to SAVIMA their proposal on how they can both manage the islet.

In a parallel instance the De la Paz Environmental Association (DEA) and the Upper De la Paz Biodiversity Conservation Association (UBCA) who are also CBFMA awardees from the municipality of Cortes have finally implemented the Resource Use Fee (RUF) to members who are nipa (*Nypa fruticans*) permittees. The 2 organizations mutually agreed and formulated policies in collecting the RUF since they are co-managing one CBFM agreement measuring 124 hectares. They have initially collected an amount of Php2,260.00 and Php 900.00 respectively.

MAKAMASA-Bohol continuously supported and joined in the national and international environment awareness activities. The launching of the compact disc of the “Songs of the Seas”, an all original composition and revival of Boholano Environmental songs by the MAKAMASA members was the highlight of the Ocean Month celebration last May by the Provincial Government. The CD was launched with the presence of top officials of the province. Lastly, the federation successfully celebrated its 20th Annual Congress and Anniversary attended by 65 individuals from 15 member-POs. The annual gathering of members pushed Congressman Edgar Chatto to issue a directive to court judges and public attorneys in Bohol to undergo a comprehensive training to further understand the Philippine Fisheries Code and to make their offices available in times of need by fish wardens.

Objective 3. To develop and enhance enterprises for MAKAMASA and its member POs as additional sources of income for sustainability

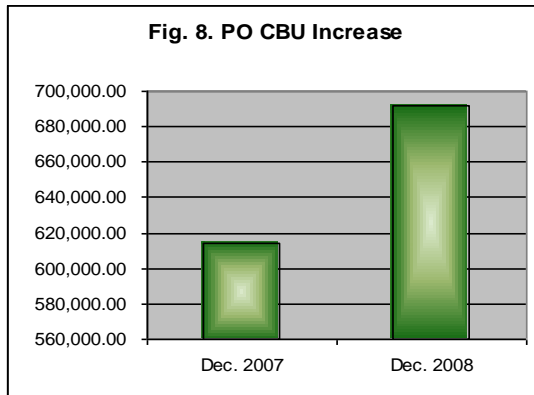
Apart from advocacy, enterprise development activities were also initiated by MAKAMASA member POs to sustain their organization’s existence. Despite the global economic crisis, 13 POs faired in implementing their own income generating projects (IGP). About 8 different IGPs were implemented and managed by these POs. Still, microlending tops the list of IGPs with 8 POs actively implementing, followed by Community Based Sustainable Tourism (CBST) implemented by 4 POs and catering business by 3 POs (Figure 7). A drop of 5 on the implemented microlending was recorded this year since these POs froze their releases until all collectibles will be paid in full. The UBCA is among the diverse POs implementing 4 various IGPs, followed by PCEO and SAVIMA with 3 IGPs each and TAFa, DIMAPA and BUFA with 2 IGPs each.



Through these IGPs implemented by POs, earnings of its members were augmented out of patronage refund and dividend in the case of microlending; remunerations and honoraria from public transport, CBST and catering. For microlending, amount

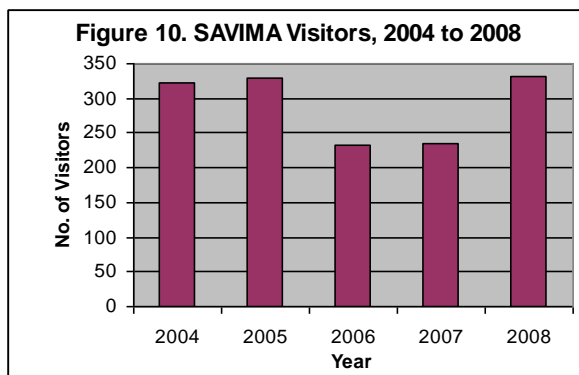
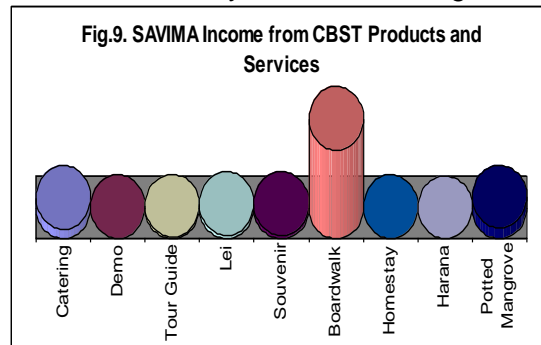
generated by some of the members reached as high as PhP2,500.00. (Please see Annex 4 for POs share from POs income).

Capital Build-Up (CBU) of members generated for years now was utilized to support the PO IGPs.



To date, a total CBU of PhP692,308.58 was generated by the 24 focused POs in the project sites. This is 13% or PhP78,514.93 higher from last year. Highest CBU earner for the period is the UBCA with a total CBU amount of PhP109,000.00. Tafa in Dimiao which used to be consistent CBU top grosser was quite lowered due to withdrawal of 3 members that also withdrew huge amount that tried their luck overseas. (Figure 8 and Annex 1).

The Community Based Sustainable Tourism (CBST) project of POs along Maribojoc Bay gained a remarkable leap this year. This can be attributed to the massive promotion of the province as the prime eco-tourism destination in the country. Moreover, heightened awareness on environmental conservation and community based eco-tourism initiatives of the eco-tourists made the venture more saleable. SAVIMA alone generated an annual gross income of PhP91,000.00 from January to December through the implementation of CBST. An annual net income of PhP53,063.00 was generated by the PO. Top grosser on the services they provide is the boardwalk entrance fee (figure 9). Maintenance for the boardwalk such as



repair and replacement of materials is directly taken from their earned income. About 26 members were directly benefited from the project by way of rendering their services as host families, carpenters to maintain the boardwalk, cook, tour guides, livelihood demonstrations, providing potted mangroves and others. An amount ranging from PhP150.00 to PhP7,182.00 were earned by these members through their active participation. Aside from the

monetary benefits they derived from the organization's initiatives, skills on eco-tourism management and decorum especially by the officers, tour guides and host families were improved. For this year, the PO documented a total of 332 local (309) and international (23) visitors, this made the highest so far since they implemented the project in 2004. (Figure 10). Peak months of visitor's influx were in October and November.

The Punta Cruz Environmental Organization (PCEO) has budded on its eco-cultural tourism project. Highlights of which is the cultural collective consist of cultural presentation and MPA management. The project has initially gained them an income of PhP4,000.00. The Dipatlong Mangrove Planters Association's (DIMAPA) has fully implemented its CBST project after series of conceptualization and strategizing last year through mangrove boat paddling, catering and homestays. This brought them a gross and net income of PhP14,050.00 and PhP5,050.00 respectively. Members have also gained income through active participation and services rendered to the project. Amount gained ranges from PhP200.00 to PhP4,400.00 per active member.

As a proof that CBST has sparked in the realm of eco-tourism, various promotional and marketing linkages of the PO initiatives were established. Among which are the following: local Television Network (NBN and RPN), BANGON Eco-tours, Nature Awareness and Conservation Club, Inc. (via: <http://philecotourism.wordpress.com>), Cebu Pacific Smile Magazine (November 2008 Issue), Mabuhay Magazine of Philippine Air Lines (January 2009 issue), and Lonely Planet. The project has always being showcased by environment advocates during conferences and fora in the country.

This year is also the feat of several POs which brought them to implement new income generating projects. Five (5) POs were able to submit 6 project proposals to government line agencies such as the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). Of the 6 submitted, 5 were approved, amount ranging from PhP46,000.00 to PhP100,000.00 (*Annex 5*). Four (4) POs also renewed its certificate as an Accredited Co-Partner (ACP) with the DOLE as pre-requisite in availing funds from the agency (DEA, UBCA, PCEO and DIMAPA).

As regards registration of POs to the Cooperative Development Authority, 3 POs submitted its registration requirements with CDA. However, additional documents were still complied due to the unsystematic assessment process of CDA. But then, most of the MAKAMASA member POs are already adopting cooperative management structure, policies and systems.

Objective 4. To develop and enhance the institutional and technical capacity of Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Council on integrated bay-wide management

1. Institutionalization of Maribojoc Bay Executive Management Office

The Maribojoc Bay Annual Integrated Investment Plan (MBAIIP), a one-year operations plan implemented by the Maribojoc Bay Executive Management Office (MBEMO) was adopted by the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board (MBRMB). Based on the MBAIIP Assessment and Planning Workshop, ninety per cent (90%) of the planned activities were accomplished for the year. Among those that were not conducted: MACOTAPADA IFARMC Congress and 1st Maribojoc Bay Ecotourism Festival.

A total amount of PhP1,050,000.00 was generated from the LGUs' financial and logistical counterparts for the implementation of the MBAIIP. This was derived from the PhP350,000 financial counterparts from the municipality of Maribojoc (PhP50,000.00),

Cortes (PhP50,000.00), Daus (PhP50,000) and the city of Tagbilaran (PhP200,000.00). Aside from the actual financial support, PhP350,000 was also generated from the expenses incurred by LGUs on various activities in the field such as meetings, trainings and seminars, and the like. In addition, another PhP 350,000.00 counterpart to defray administrative costs that includes casual staff deployed to MBEMO, CRM staff counterparts from the municipalities, office rentals, facilities were cashed out by the respective component LGUs. In Panglao, financial support was in a form of providing food and other needs in the field activities.

In relation to MBEMO's sustainability, two project proposals became entries to the Poverty Fair sponsored by the Provincial Government of Bohol through the Association of Planning Officers in the Province of Bohol. The Fisheries Conservation through Access Regulation and Enforcement (FishCARE) Project and the Siganid Culture Project has obtained manifestation of funding support from potential donors. However, it still needs to be followed-up to the concerned donors. Another project proposal on research is currently designed with the LGU Maribojoc entitled "Increasing Marine Productivity through Appropriate Community-based Technology Support (IMPACTS) Project."

2. Strengthening of the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Bodies

a. Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board. Akin to close monitoring in the implementation of the MBAIIP, is the conduct of regular and special meetings. There were three (3) quarterly meetings and six (6) special meetings of the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board held in the previous year. The meetings were still done in a rotation manner, hosted by each of the component LGUs and Board Members. Noticeably, quorum is not a problem during quarterly meetings. However, some members of the Management Board sent only representatives during regular meetings. Representative has no voting power, or a power to decide on matters which needs to be decided upon by the Management Board.

b. Strengthening of MACOTAPADA IFARMC. The Maribojoc – Cortes - Tagbilaran City – Panglao - Daus (MACOTAPADA) Integrated Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (IFARMC) led in the harmonization of the municipal/fishery ordinances along Maribojoc Bay. In fact, the Council lobbied to the Maribojoc Bay Resource Management Board for the adoption of the harmonized Maribojoc Bay Coastal and Fisheries Ordinance.

There were six (6) meetings held by the council during the period. These meetings resulted to coming-up with a suggested flow/ mechanism in the conduct of fisher's and fishing vessel registration, and issuance of fishing permit along the bay. For purposes of implementation, each Municipal/City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (M/CFARMC) is requested to pass resolution to the concerned local government unit adopting the flow/mechanism in the conduct of fisher's and fishing vessel registration and the issuance of fishing permits.

c. Organization of KASANAG sa MACOTAPADA. The POs along Maribojoc Bay was organized into a bay-wide alliance named Kahugpungan sa Nagpakabana

(KASANAG¹) sa MACOTAPADA. After the formation, the ratification of the federation's Constitution and By-laws was undertaken. This is instrumental in obtaining the federation's legal identity that would legitimize its existence. There were four meetings conducted for the year. The officers of the federation are now in the process of completing the requirements for registration application at the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

3. Institutionalization of Coastal Resource Management Program

a. Coastal Resource Management Plan. An annual Monitoring and Evaluation of the Municipal Coastal Resource Management Plan was conducted in the municipality of Maribojoc. The activity showed that the municipality has sustained several benchmarks and best practices in coastal resource management proving their capacity and capability as the only Level 1 Certified LGU along Maribojoc Bay. These include community-based marine protected area management, community-based ecotourism projects, coastal law enforcement, community participation and others. Hence, these CRM management practices qualify the municipality of Maribojoc to be certified for Level 2 CRM Certification based on the standards set by the Regional CRM Certification Committee lodged at the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). This scenario also urged the municipality of Cortes and the city of Tagbilaran to apply for CRM Level 1 Certification considering their profound milestones in CRM implementation.

On the other hand, initial steps towards coming up with a new draft of Coastal Resource Management Plan in the municipality of Daus were already undertaken through the Coastal Resource Management Technical Working Group (TWG). Due to the resident's persistent complaint on the existing fish cage operation owned by Songculan Fishermen Association (SOGUFA) and the undelineated coastal zones in the municipality, the need to conduct the municipal coastal zoning was given attention by the CRM TWG. This municipal coastal zone will form part to the proposed Harmonized Coastal and Fishery Ordinance to be legislated by the Sangguniang Bayan hoping to solve resource-use conflicts within the municipal waters of Daus.

Similarly, in the municipality of Panglao, the local government unit prioritized the formulation and legislation of the Environmental User's Fee as a means of enhancing the marine biodiversity by imposing regulations and fees to resource users. The Five-Year Coastal Resource Management Plan was already adopted by the Sangguniang Bayan. However, monitoring and evaluation by the Municipal Technical Working Group must be done to ensure that annual targets are implemented.

b. Harmonization of fishery laws, rules and regulations in Maribojoc Bay. As part of enhancing the proposed Maribojoc Bay Coastal and Fishery Ordinance passed by the MACOTAPADA IFARMC, the members of the MBRMB were exposed on the procedures of Coastal Zoning through a cross-site visit to Bais Bay in Oriental Negros. The management board's actual learning helped in enhancing the Harmonized Maribojoc Bay Coastal and Fisheries Ordinance. Nevertheless, after the series of meetings, the harmonized fishery code was finalized and endorsed by the MBRMB to the component LGUs for legislation.

¹ Kasanag means light in vernacular

Among the five component LGUs, the municipality of Cortes was the first LGU to approve the harmonized Fishery Code. The municipality of Maribojoc and the city of Tagbilaran are subject to further deliberation by the Sangguniang Bayan. However, in Tagbilaran City, parts of the harmonized fishery code which are not found in Tagbilaran City Fishery Ordinance are parked by the committee members for inclusion during the amendment of the City Fishery Code in 2009. In the municipality of Panglao and Dauis, the proposed fishery code is subject for deliberation by the members of the PADAYON Management Council, another management body governing the Bohol Marine Triangle (BMT) area. In this manner, the proposed harmonized fishery code would effect also to the municipality of Baclayon as part of the BMT area.

c. Coastal Ecosystem Management and Protection. Continuous strengthening of the community-based marine protected areas (MPA) is an important strategy in managing coastal resources along the bay. Hence, an annual underwater monitoring was conducted starting June-July, 2008 in the eight MPAs along the bay. These are Punta Cruz and Maraag MPAs in Maribojoc; Manga and Mabaw MPAs in Tagbilaran, Bingag and Tabalong MPAs in Dauis and, Doljo MPA in Panglao. The latest underwater monitoring was extended in the municipality of Panglao particularly the Doljo MPA. The Underwater Monitoring Report was packaged and copies of such report were furnished to the concerned local government unit. (Please see separate MPA Report)

Baywide management also embarked on some CRM best practices namely: selection of the Maribojoc Bay Best Managed MPA participated in by the eight MPAs within the Bay; the First Coastal Resource Management Quiz Bowl which generated eleven (11) entries from different public and private high schools along the Maribojoc Bay; Formation of the Baywide Coastal Law Enforcement Team deputized by the Regional Director of the Bureau Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)-7; and the baywide coastal zoning as a mechanism towards implementation of the integrated coastal zone management.

Objective 5. To enhance capacity of program staff to facilitate federation building and management as well as inter-LGU bay-wide management sustainability

Community Development Work is one of the most challenging and tear-jerking gifts that each development worker would ever have. Sustainability of each of the community/people's organization is always the name of the game. To achieve these noble intentions, capacity enhancement of operation's staff to effectively and efficiently realize the objectives of a certain project is an essential medium.

A number of external trainings on project management and implementation were attended by project staff. One of which is the attendance of the Program Officer to the international conference on Locally Managed Marine Area in Fiji Islands. The staff gained knowledge and insights from the best practices shared by the participants and community exposure in foreign land especially in marine conservation and tourism initiatives.

Moreover, significant milestones of the institution in the arena of CBCRM were also shared and presented to the conference. Other local trainings and conferences attended were on the management of community based forest management and eco-tourism implementation.

Through the project, PROCESS-Bohol's stake in community based coastal resources management in the province was strengthened. Membership to national, provincial and municipal special bodies and networks were maintained. Among them are with the CBCRM Network-Manila, SEAFISH for Justice, BCRMTF, Municipal/City Development Councils and other local special bodies in the local government unit, Municipal CRM Technical Working Group, Bohol Integrated Water Resources Management Board, among others. In fact, almost all of CBCRM initiatives in the province are always referred to PROCESS-Bohol by the Provincial Governor and congressional representatives before its actual implementation. Moreover, the Executive Director of PROCESS-Bohol is the current Co-Chair of the City Development Council for the 2 consecutive terms of three years each or a total of 6 years.

Lastly, submission of 2 project proposals as funding potential for MAKAMASA was facilitated.

V. LEARNINGS AND INSIGHTS

The three (3) phases of the Fishery Development Project primarily funded by Oxfam Netherlands revitalized PROCESS-Bohol's niche as a pioneer non-government organization in Bohol in the arena of community based coastal resources management program. Various advocacy and empowering efforts especially at the community level to both men and women partners were employed. Coupled with appropriate approach and strategies, the project triumphed in its major components. However, various breakdowns also went on as the project in the previous phases was being implemented.

The issue on illegal connections of the drainage system along San Jose Street in Tagbilaran City has become the primary concern in the pursuit of baywide management. Several concerned government agencies, non-government organizations and fisher communities had barked to the City Government hoping to respond the clamor of disconnecting the illegal tapping that indiscriminately disposed untreated waters, toxic chemical and other wastes to the drainage system which will finally drain to the city seawaters and the Maribojoc bay in general. As a result, coliform and heavy metal contaminations were found out in various water tests that conducted by government agencies. With this, the health of the local communities and the marine resources in Tagbilaran City and the Maribojoc Bay is at stake. With this single yet complicated problem, learnings and insights have revolved in the sphere of water classification of Maribojoc Bay. In the year 2004, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources after the conduct of a water classification study found out that the Maribojoc Bay is qualified for Class SA Water Classification, the highest water classification for sea waters. This result has ignited much of the interest of various stakeholders to maintain the Bay's water quality and classification. However, the DENR- EMB opined that Class SB must be adopted for Maribojoc Bay due to its fast urbanization trend especially in the areas of Tagbilaran City, Daus and Panglao. These two opposing interests of the DENR-EMB and the stakeholders caused delay and eventually resulted to Class SD or

the lowest water classification and are equivalent to no water classification at all for Maribojoc Bay.

However, the absence of the official water classification does not necessarily mean that everyone can freely inflict destructions to Maribojoc Bay. But with this current scenario, the Bay becomes vulnerable to some forms of environmental violations including but not limited to solid and liquid disposal, construction of structures and left and right reclamations. The most beneficial use and the most practical use of the Maribojoc Bay shall supposedly emerge as the instruments in the pursuit of its official water classification. Coming-up with an official classification will surely prevent stakeholders (private establishments and local communities) from doing abusive acts harmful to the Bay's fragile marine ecosystem. The component LGUs could also enact stringent policies based on the Maribojoc Bay's management standards. The concerned government agencies could easily provide practical measures biased to maintaining marine bio-diversity and productivity. Finally, the issuance of its official classification would become a reason to substantiate the management practices and advocacies of various civil societies especially the small fishers hoping to attain the sustainable development and management of the Maribojoc Bay.

An issue as this and other threat to coastal resources is still one of the major battle cry of MAKAMASA-Bohol. This has been proved and tested by the federation for years now. However, it was realized that advocacy alone would never guarantee its sustainability. Their efforts in submitting proposals and collection of capital build up to its member POs has in any way facilitated in starting their project. Deciding and managing their own affair is the best indicator that the federation has reached its maturity level. The federation's officers also recognized the need to sustain the group through implementation of feasible and sustainable enterprise development programs. Its member PO's rely on the leadership of the present officers in the eventual sustainability of MAKAMASA-Bohol. Presently, the Board of Directors and the management staff render their services on voluntary basis. It is a great challenge for them to continue their services despite minimal or no monetary value for the dedication they render for the federation.

VI. CHALLENGES

Implementing a community based coastal resources management program is such a challenging yet inspiring responsibility. Various features of development strategies to warrant its eventual success and sustainability are first and foremost taken into consideration. Major stakeholders especially the local government units and the coastal communities plays vital role in sustaining the initiatives facilitated by non government organizations such as PROCESS-Bohol. Profound involvement from all of the project partners has brought valuable achievements throughout the FDP implementation. The final years of project implementation are yet faced with major challenges to eventually sustain the development interventions to wit:

- a. Sustaining Synergy among Management Bodies towards a Sustained Integrated Baywide Management.** The four (4) management bodies organized in Maribojoc Bay namely: MACOTAPADA IFARMC, Maribojoc Bay Coastal Law Enforcement Team (MBCLET), KaSaNag sa MACOTAPADA, and the Maribojoc

Bay Resource Management Board (MBRMB) are crucial in decision making process and the primary responsible in implementing the 10-Year Master Plan. Hence, establishing mutual relationships and cooperation among these management bodies as stipulated on its individual mandates will foster broad development results in pursuing the baywide management initiatives.

- b. Harmonized and integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Bay.** The model baywide ordinance serves the basis in the harmonization of policies and regulatory mechanisms in Maribojoc Bay. The delineation of municipal/city waters into different zones takes the biggest influence not only in regulating the resource use but also in providing management options for the LGUs in order to maintain the seawater's most beneficial use being part of Maribojoc Bay. Moreover, determining the official classification of Maribojoc Bay is currently a dire need for the Management Board to be guided in setting up stringent yet appropriate and regulated policies within the bay.
- c. Upscaling CRM Programs of the Partner LGUs.** Best practices in the implementation of the Coastal Resource Management Program have already been embellished by the local government units in the project sites. This has been however manifested by some LGU partners through annual allocation and increase of CRM budget and institutionalization of the CRM plans. However, the continuing challenge to sustain the existing benchmarks hopes to fully mainstream CRM in the development framework of the LGUs despite any administrative interference. This strategy will not only promote municipal/city CRM initiatives but will also bring positive changes to the spiraling demands on effective and single resource management.
- d. Sustainability of MAKAMASA Bohol.** MAKAMASA-Bohol's existence for two (2) decades now is a remarkable evidence of an effective organizing and commitment of the fisher's group to uphold its advocacy and mission. Pursuing their fish trading business can be one of their sustaining strategies aside from the continuing advocacies on CBCRM issues. Efforts in submitting winning proposals to project funders must be focused for eventual sustainability in project implementation.