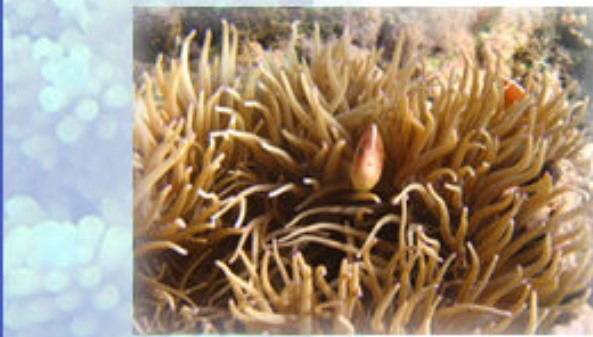




Municipality of Inabanga
Bohol, Philippines



MPA

Marine Protected Areas

2006 Edition

Hambongan Marine Sanctuary Management Report

Introduction

Reef Check (RC) is working in the Philippines and over 75 territories around the world towards marine conservation. Under the Marine Aquarium Market Transformation Initiative (MAMTI) partnership, RC collaborates with the Marine Aquarium Council (MAC) and the Conservation and Community Investment Forum (CCIF) towards a transformation of the aquarium industry to a more sustainable fishery. Setting up no-take marine protected areas or improving on existing ones is one of the key strategies that Reef Check is working on.

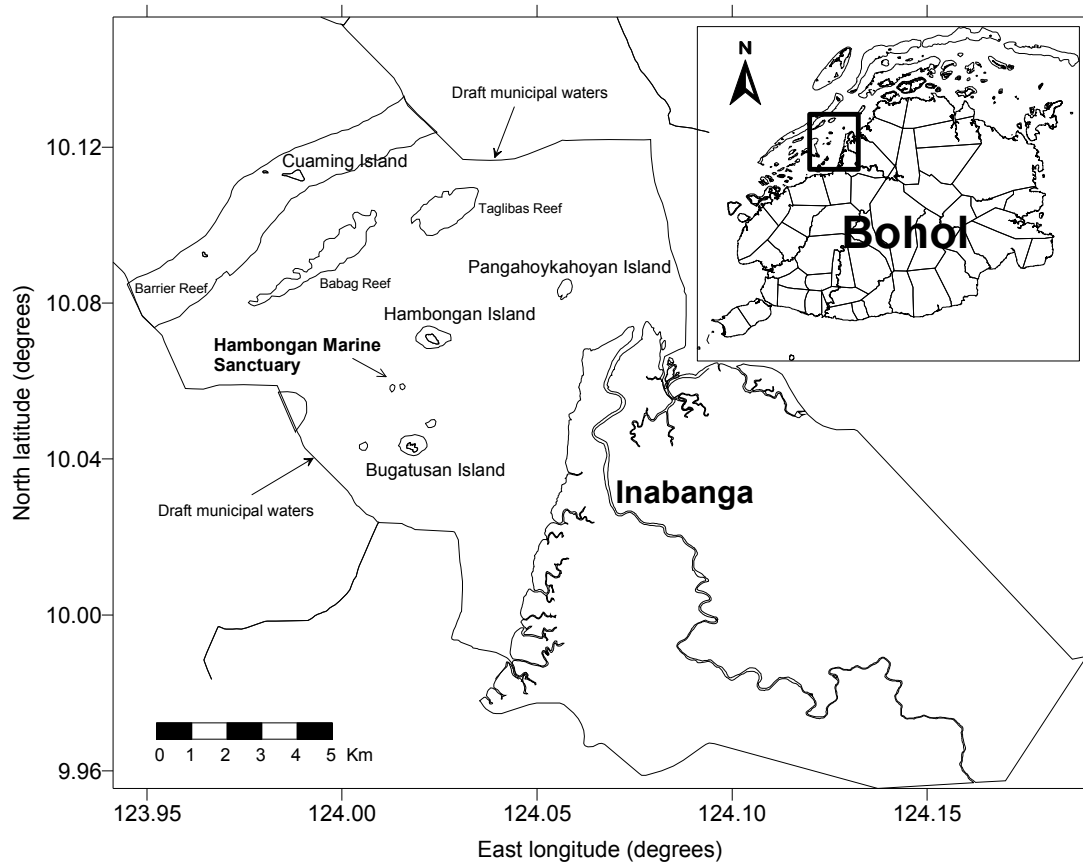
Reef Check, with its simple yet internationally accepted method of coral reef assessments, has trained teams of local fishers in the Reef Check protocol (see www.ReefCheck.org). The trained local fishers carried out surveys inside and outside the MPA, results of which form the biophysical section of this report.

The management report guide for marine protected areas designed by Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc (CCEF) and partners (www.coast.ph) was used to evaluate the present management status of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary.

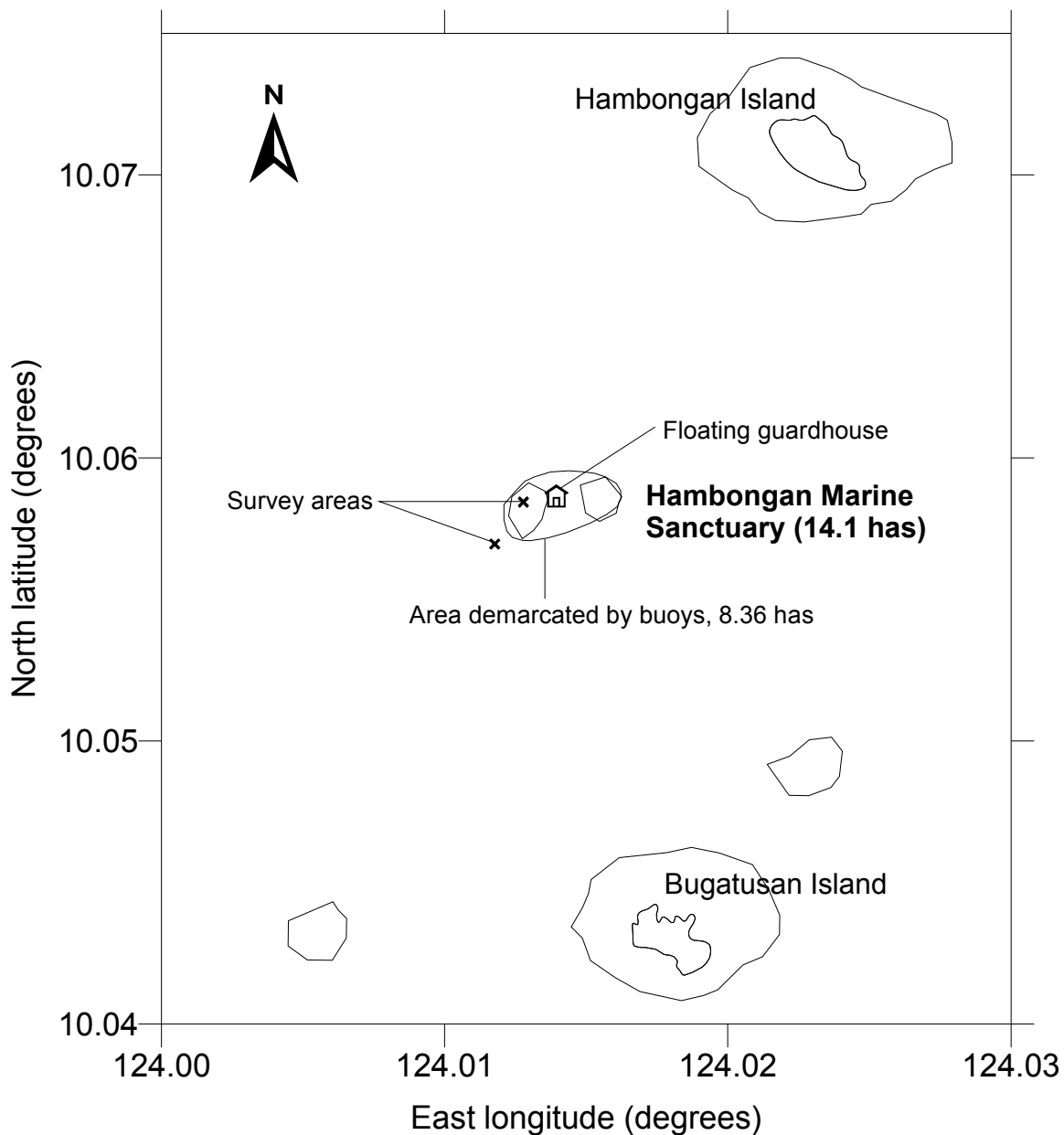
This report aims to:

1. consolidate the biophysical data collected by local fishers and the management status of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary,
2. offer a framework for analyzing the MPA status and propose actions towards improving management, and
3. act as a working document and basis for a medium term (~5year) Hambongan Marine Sanctuary management plan.

I. Map of the locality



Location of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary area relative to Hambongan Island in Inabanga, province of Bohol.



Map of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary. The area demarcated by buoys is only 8.36 hectares from the declared 14.1 hectares of the sanctuary. Areas where local fishermen carried out Reef Check surveys are shown (x). A floating guardhouse is anchored inside the sanctuary, which also serves as a mooring station.

II. Institutional Management Rating System

A. Key Information

Year legally established: 1999

Basis for legal establishment: Municipal Ordinance NIPAS Act
 Others, specify: (attach copy to back of report)

Marine sanctuary establishment history (brief chronological order of events):

- Temporary markers were placed in October 1999
- Final establishment was done in January 2000
- Barangay consultations were conducted by the LGU wherein the residents expressed the need to rehabilitate resources
- During the establishment of the sanctuary, the CRMP project was nearing its phase-out and the CBRMP project of the LGU was just starting

Marine sanctuary objectives/reasons for establishment:

The sanctuary was developed when the people living in the community noticed a decrease in fish catch. Aware of the need to protect the natural resources of their seas, a marine sanctuary was established with support from the Community-Based Resource Management Project of the LGU. The sanctuary also aims to maintain and preserve the ecological balance of the marine resources with an end view of increasing the daily catch of subsistence and marginal fishermen.

B. Operations Management

Current managing group (The main group directly managing the MPA)

Hambongan Resource Management Organization (HRMO) – [a]

Indicate classification of group. (Select letter to indicate classification)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a] PO | <input type="checkbox"/> g] NGO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b] Barangay government | <input type="checkbox"/> h] Dive shop/Resort owner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c] Municipal government | <input type="checkbox"/> j] Others, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d] Provincial government | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e] Government agency (e.g. BFAR) | |

Current assisting group/s:

(Groups providing technical assistance or support for effective implementation of the MPA)

1. Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)
2. Bohol Environmental Management Office (BEMO) (provincial government)
3. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
4. DENR Region 7

- 5. CBRMP-IRRDP
- 6. Reef Check, MAC, CCIF
- 7. USAID-FISH

Presence of marker buoys? Yes No
Number of mooring/anchor buoys? 26 + Floating guardhouse
Number of signs posted? 1 (Guardhouse at Hambongan Island)
Date MPA management plan was approved? 2000

Management zones:	Size (has)	Regulations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core zone	14.10 (only 8.36 is demarcated)	All forms of fishing not allowed Activities that will disturb the order of species under the sea not allowed Fish corrals not allowed w/in 2km Dropping anchor not allowed Diving/snorkelling allowed for studies only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buffer zone	50m from core	Dropping anchor not allowed Hook and line fishing, fish trap and spear-fishing w/o SCUBA or compressor are allowed Only registered fisherfolk or persons found in the registry and the barangay officials or any person employed in the government service of the municipality of Inabanga may fish or glean within this buffer zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Other zone		

C. Financial Management

Sustainable financing mechanism(s) in place? Yes, through the Barangay Development Plan and Annual Investment Plan

Guidelines, systems

Sharing scheme: Beneficiary	Municipal Government:	50%
	HRMO:	35%
	Barangay Government:	15%

User/entry fee

- PhP 200.00 per study

Government budget allocation

- PhP 3,000.00 per month for sanctuary maintenance from LGU

Trust fund

Others, specify

Who manages the funds?

Municipal government

Barangay government

Others, specify: Hambongan Resource Management Organization (HRMO)

How much is the estimated annual gross income of the MPA? PhP 0.00

How much was spent on annual MPA management/operations? PhP 36,000.00 (Year 2005)

Expenditures covered what items? Amount (PhP) 36,000.00

Trainings / seminars / meetings

Monitoring and evaluation

Honorarium/salary

Enforcement support (e.g. buoys, billboard, guardhouse, pumpboat)

Repairs and maintenance

Materials and supplies (e.g. office supplies, gasoline)

Communication equipment

IEC/Promotions

Others, specify:

Supplemental or alternative livelihood created as a result of establishing MPA:

Fish pots/traps, seaweed (*Eucheuma*) farming, drift nets, payao (fish aggregating device), and swine raising.

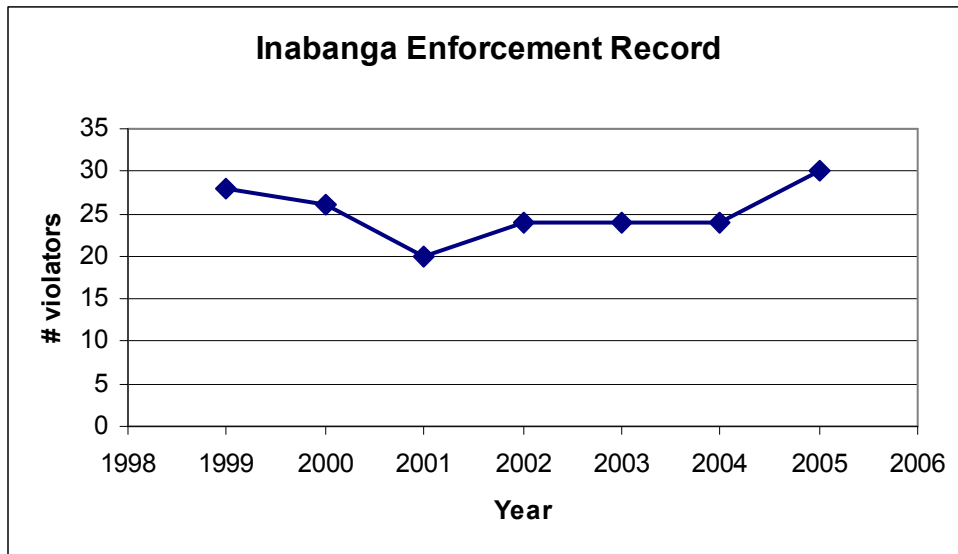
D. Enforcement

Penalty imposed?

Yes

No

Fine of PhP 2,500.00 per violator or
Imprisonment of 3 months

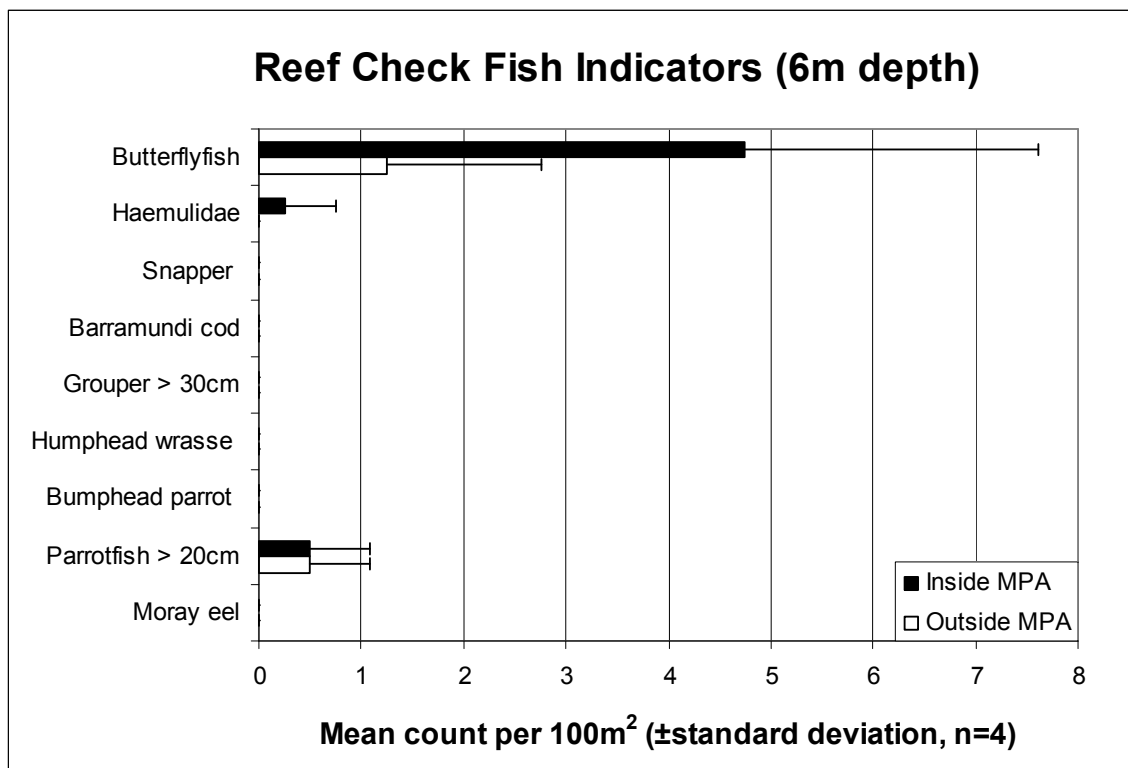


Apprehensions recorded in the municipality (data from the Coastal Resource Management Office, Inabanga, Bohol)

III. Biophysical Data

A. Reef Check Fish Indicators (May 2006)

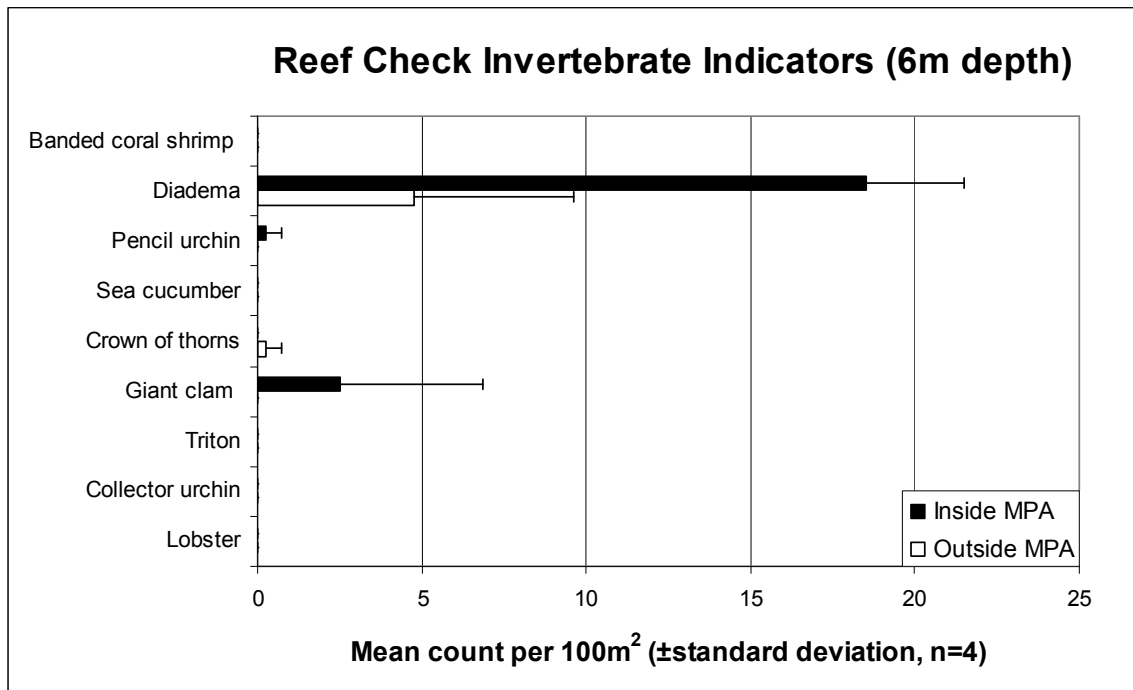
Fish	Inside MPA		Outside MPA	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Butterflyfish	4.75	2.87	1.25	1.50
Haemulidae	0.25	0.50	0	0
Snapper	0	0	0	0
Barramundi cod	0	0	0	0
Grouper > 30cm	0	0	0	0
Humphead wrasse	0	0	0	0
Bumphead parrot	0	0	0	0
Parrotfish > 20cm	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.58
Moray eel	0	0	0	0



There were basically 3 Reef Check fish indicators in the area and butterflyfishes were substantially more inside the sanctuary.

Reef Check Invertebrate Indicators (May 2006)

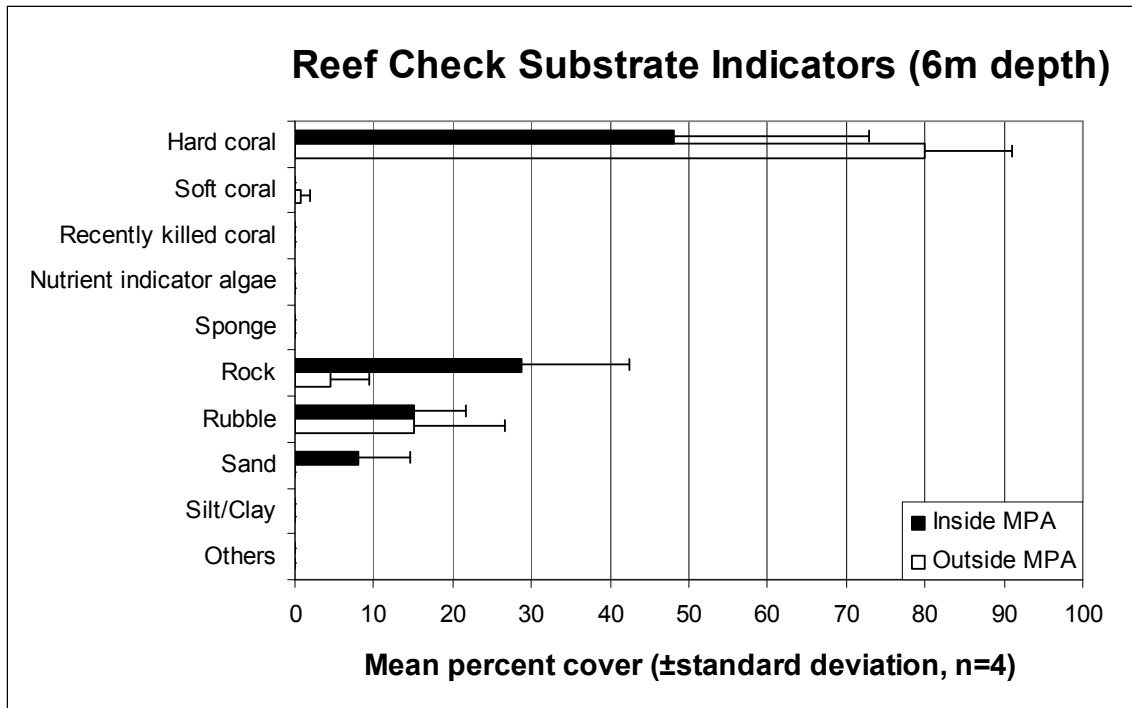
Invertebrates	Inside MPA		Outside MPA	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Banded coral shrimp	0	0	0	0
Diadema	18.50	3.00	4.75	4.86
Pencil urchin	0.25	0.50	0	0
Sea cucumber	0	0	0	0
Crown of thorns	0	0	0.25	0.50
Giant clam	2.50	4.36	0	0
Triton	0	0	0	0
Collector urchin	0	0	0	0
Lobster	0	0	0	0



Very few Reef Check invertebrate indicators were seen in the survey. There were more black sea urchins (*Diadema sp.*) recorded inside the sanctuary than outside. Giant clams were only seen inside the sanctuary but is a biased number because giant clams seen outside are brought inside the sanctuary by the locals.

B. Reef Check Substrate Indicators (May 2006)

Substrates	Inside MPA		Outside MPA	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Hard coral	48.13	24.70	80.00	10.99
Soft coral	0	0	0.63	1.25
Recently killed coral	0	0	0	0
Nutrient indicator algae	0	0	0	0
Sponge	0	0	0	0
Rock	28.75	13.62	4.38	5.15
Rubble	15.00	6.77	15.00	11.73
Sand	8.13	6.57	0	0
Silt/Clay	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0



Coral cover in the area is considered good to excellent. It is noteworthy that the area outside the sanctuary has much higher hard coral cover. Rock, rubble and sand are sparse.

C. Coral Damage/Disease/Bleaching and Trash

Coral Damage/Disease/Bleaching and Trash		
Rate the following as: None=0, Low=1, Medium=2, High=3		
	MPA	Outside
Coral damage: Boat/Anchor		
Coral damage: Dynamite	0	3
Coral damage: Other		
Trash: Fish nets		
Trash: General		
<i>Please fill in the following</i>		
Grouper sizes (cm):		
Bleaching (% of coral population):		
Bleaching (% colony):		
Coral Disease (Yes/No and %):		
Rare animals sighted (type/#):	Blacktip shark: 1	
Other:		

Coral damage due to dynamite was observed along the transect especially at the site outside the sanctuary. Despite the heavy dynamite impact, live hard coral cover outside the sanctuary was still high because the broken pieces of branching corals remained alive. A blacktip shark, seen outside the transect, is said to be a resident of the reef.

D. Local Reef Check Survey Team

1. Maximiano Elle – Barangay Captain
2. Eduardo Lariosa – Barangay Councilor
3. Rozaldo Alipoyo – Barangay Councilor
4. Lorna Cenabre – HRMO Secretary
5. Norberto Ligan, Jr. – Fisher
6. Dante Baguio – Fisher

IV. Reef Check survey site description sheet

Site name: Hambongan Marine Sanctuary (inside)

BASIC INFORMATION

Country: Philippines
 Date: 20 May 2006
 Latitude & Longitude: North 10.05933
 Distance from shore: 1.3 km
 River mouth width: <10m
 Dist. to nearest population center: 1.3 km
 Weather: sunny
 Visibility: 10 m (horizontal, in water)
 State/Province: Bohol
 City/town: Inabanga
 Start of survey: East 124.01141
 End of survey: 0930H
 Time: North 10.05933
 from nearest river: 5 km
 Population size: 0.3 x1000
 11-50m
 51-100m
 101-500m
 cloudy
 raining
 Why is this site selected: Marine Protected Area
 Is this best site in the area? Yes No

IMPACTS:

Is this site: Always sheltered Sometimes sheltered Exposed
 Major coral damaging storms Yes No
 Overall Anthropogenic impact None Low
 Is siltation a problem Never Occasionally
 Dynamite fishing None Low
 Poison Fishing None Low
 Aquarium Fishing None Low
 Harvest Inverts for Food None Low
 Harvest Inverts for curio sales None Low
 When was last storm: Med Often Always
 High Heavy High High High High

- Tourist Diving/snorkeling None Low Med High
- Sewage Pollution None Low Med High
- Industrial pollution None Low Med High
- Commercial fishing None Low Med High
- Fish for the live food fish restaurant trade None Low Med High
- Artisanal/recreational fishing None Low Med High
- How many yachts are typically present within 1km of this site None Few (1-2) Med (3-5) Many (>5)

Other impacts:

PROTECTION:

- Any Protection (legal or other) at this site? Yes No if yes, answer questions below
- Is protection enforced? Yes (full enforcement) No
- What is the level of poaching in protected area? None Low Med High

Check which activities below are banned:

- Spearfishing
- Commercial fishing
- Recreational fishing
- Invertebrate or shell collecting
- Anchoring
- Diving
- Other (pls specify)

Other comments

Site name: Hambongan Marine Sanctuary (outside)

BASIC INFORMATION

Country: Philippines
 Date: 20 May 2006
 Latitude & Longitude: North 10.05783
 Distance from shore: 1.3 km
 River mouth width: <10m
 Dist. to nearest population center: 1.3 km
 Weather: sunny
 Visibility: 10 m (horizontal, in water)

State/Province: Bohol
 Start of survey: East 124.01037
 from nearest river: 5 km
 11-50m
 Population size: 0.3 x1000
 cloudy
 raining

City/town: Inabanga
 End of survey: 1130H
 Garmin etrex; Luzon Phil Datum
 51-100m
 101-500m

Why is this site selected: Reference site for MPA
 Is this best site in the area? Yes No

IMPACTS:

Is this site: Always sheltered Sometimes sheltered Exposed

Major coral damaging storms: Yes No
 Overall Anthropogenic impact: None Low
 Is siltation a problem: Never Occasionally
 Dynamite fishing: None Low
 Poison Fishing: None Low
 Aquarium Fishing: None Low
 Harvest Inverts for Food: None Low
 Harvest Inverts for curio sales: None Low
 Tourist Diving/snorkeling: None Low

When was last storm: Med Often High
 Med Heavy High
 Med High
 Med High
 Med High
 Med High
 Med High

- Sewage Pollution None Low Med High
- Industrial pollution None Low Med High
- Commercial fishing None Low Med High
- Fish for the live food fish restaurant trade None Low Med High
- Artisanal/recreational fishing None Low Med High
- How many yachts are typically present within 1km of this site None Few (1-2) Med (3-5) Many (>5)
- Other impacts:

PROTECTION:

- Any Protection (legal or other) at this site? Yes No if yes, answer questions below
- Is protection enforced? Yes (full enforcement) No
- What is the level of poaching in protected area? None Low Med High

Check which activities below are banned:

- Spearfishing
- Commercial fishing
- Recreational fishing
- Invertebrate or shell collecting
- Anchoring
- Diving
- Other (pls specify)

Other comments

V. Management Rating of Hambongan Marine Sanctuary (adopted from CCEF and partners, 2006).

Date of survey: May 2006

Total points accumulated: 36 (Level 4); MPA is sustained

Values in brackets [] need to be verified

Level 1: MPA is initiated - Passing (Year 1 since legal establishment) (6 points required)

1a	MPA concept accepted (MPA started through local initiative or social acceptance sought through public consultations by external groups. Consulted members of affected stakeholders: fishers, other resource users and social groups, both men and women)	1
1b	Site surveyed using standard/accepted methods with baseline assessment complete, preferably conducted in a participatory process (Reports completed on fish abundance, coral cover and profile on community and coastal management)	1
1c	Site selected (Site chosen based on baseline assessment results and public consultations)	1
1d	Education program raising awareness about MPA functions and benefits started (Conducted a series of public education activities)	1
1e	Management body membership tentatively determined (Management core group starting to conduct regular meetings with proper documentation)	[1]
1f	Preliminary management plan drafted	1

Level 2: MPA is established - Fair (Year 1 or 2 since legal establishment) (16 pts required)

2a	Community acceptance gained and documented (Documented through public consultation documents e.g. Barangay Resolutions and/or signature campaigns)	1
2b	Ordinance passed and approved by the Municipal Council (Ordinance should be well-drafted and enforceable and should be consistent with the concepts of sustainable use and equitable sharing of resources)	1
2c	Management body formally organized and recognized (Management group has legal mandate and is recognized by the local government; For POs – registered with SEC or DOLE)	1
2d	Management plan adopted by community and LGU or PAMB (Management plan initially implemented and endorsed by LGU/PAMB)	1
2e	Management activities started (Conducted initial MPA activities such as: installation of enforcement support structures, patrolling and surveillance, apprehension of violators, etc.)	[1]
2f	Biophysical monitoring includes local participation (Locals were trained to do biophysical survey using standard/accepted method)	1
2g	IEC activities conducted to raise understanding on MPA rules and regulations (MPA rules & regulations disseminated using appropriate & practical means to target all direct users and other stakeholders; initial stakeholder knowledge assessment conducted)	1
2h	Anchor buoys, marker buoys and/or boundary markers installed	1
2i	MPA rules and guidelines posted at strategic locations	[1]
2j	MPA outpost or other structures constructed (Guardhouse and/or other MPA-related structures constructed)	1

Level 3: MPA is enforced - Good (Only applies for 2 years or older) (24 pts required)

3a	Education program sustained public awareness and compliance (A long-term IEC program exists and is currently being implemented in support of enforcement and the general MPA objectives)	
3b	Regular biophysical monitoring measuring habitat condition and changes conducted (Documented surveys conducted at least once annually using standard/accepted method)	1
3c	Collaborative patrolling and surveillance conducted by mandated enforcement group and local community volunteers (Fish wardens on rotation assigned to guard and patrol the MPA, day and night with assistance from local community volunteers)	1
3d	MPA billboard signs, boundary markers and anchor buoys maintained (Funds allocated for maintenance of enforcement support structures. May be part of the municipal CRM budget)	1
3e	Management body active (Implements the management plan; Coordinates enforcement activities; Members attend meetings regularly; Coordinates and participates in regular monitoring activities)	[1]
3f	Budget from local gov't or from other sources allocated and is accessible for MPA mgmt (There is a legal document by the local government or an agreement with the private sector allocating budget for MPA mgmt)	1
3g	Fishing effectively stopped inside of sanctuary zone (No fishing-related violations/ apprehensions in the sanctuary reported for the past year)	[1]
3h	Illegal and destructive fishing reduced outside of MPA (Violations/apprehensions reported w/in 500m from the MPA boundary was reduced by 50% for the past year)	

Level 4: MPA is sustained - Very good (Only applies for 3 years or older) (30 points)

4a	MPA management plan updated in a participatory process (Mgmt plan amended with the participation of various stakeholders: fishers, resort and diveshop operators, local government units, other resource users, both men and women)	1
4b	Annual biophysical monitoring and feedback of results supervised by the managing body and implemented for 2 years or more (Documented surveys using standard/accepted method. Reports are available)	1
4c	Budget from government or from other sources allocated and was accessed for 2 or more consecutive years (There is a legal document made by the local government or an agreement with a funding group allocating budget for MPA operations; Financial report available)	1
4d	Management body trained and capacitated to run the MPA independently (Management body supervises management activities (implementation of plans, enforcement, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation) and coordinates activities with partners)	[1]
4e	Enforcement system fully operational (Enforcement group with mandate and workplan; Enforcement support structures maintained and patrolling activities sustained over the years)	[1]
4f	Illegal and destructive activities stopped inside and within the vicinity of MPA (No violations/apprehensions reported inside and w/in 500m from the MPA boundary in the past year)	[1]
4g	Environment friendly enterprise and/or user fees collected as a sustainable financing strategy (Sells environment friendly products/goods to tourists; Imposes collection of user-fees; etc.)	1

Level 5: MPA is institutionalized - Excellent (Only applies for 4 years or older) (40 pts)

5a	Information and education program on MPAs maintained over the years (Information dissemination activities sustained according to long-term IEC program)	1
5b	Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council giving MPA stronger political support (Gives MPA institutional support to strengthen enforcement and collaboration)	
5c	Management plan refined for adaptive management (Incorporates further refinements after gaining much experience and lessons to improve management strategies)	[1]
5d	Management plan incorporated in the LGU development plan (MPA incorporated within the long-term LGU area-wide development plan)	1
5e	Evaluation of impacts on ecology & socio-economy conducted & feedback of results completed (Assessment of resource status and long-term trends conducted. Analysis of change in local economy and long-term-trends of user groups conducted. Reports of these studies have been completed and reported back to stakeholders)	1
5f	Revenues from enterprise and/or user fees sustained and accounted for (Existing sustainable financing mechanisms are well-managed and well documented; Financial reports easily accessible)	1
5g	Management body capacitated for financial management and fund sourcing (Management body is well-trained to manage funds effectively (Facilitates proper handling, wise use & proper documentation); They are also trained to seek for financial assistance (Formulated and submitted proposals))	[1]
5h	MPA emphasizes on public education and is being used as a study tour site, residents advocate for MPA (After much experience, members are ready to share lessons and impart knowledge. Presence of an identified group that conducts tours & is capable of giving talks on MPA; Paper/s written on their success stories published)	[1]
5i	Expansion strategies or enhancement programs initiated (MPA coverage is expanded e.g. from a sanctuary to a park, or; Scope of conservation activities is heightened e.g. coral reef restoration, re-seeding of clams, etc.)	

Name of assessor (affiliation): Rozaldo Alipoyo (Sanggunian Bayan Member), Lorna Cenabre (HRMO Secretary), Dante Baguio (Fisher), Norberto Ligan, Jr. (Fisher)

VI. Improving Management

Overview

Hard coral cover is lower inside the marine sanctuary than the outside site while cover of rock and sand are higher inside the marine sanctuary. This is quite surprising due to the intensity of fishing including blast fishing outside the sanctuary. Inspection dives during the surveys conducted by the local RC team reveal that the blasted corals outside the marine sanctuary are branching forms (*Porites*) that lay in pieces but still living. Though the substrate condition seems better outside, fish indicators have higher abundances inside the marine sanctuary. Schools of fish, not considered among the indicators of Reef Check, hover inside including an elusive

blacktip shark. Apparently, the installed enforcement strategy with its available resources is working for the sanctuary. Over a period of 6 years, however, the number of violators seems to be still substantial in Inabanga waters. The following are the key next steps proposed for the area:

- Marker buoys of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary presently enclose 8.36 hectares only while the legal area is 14.1 hectares. This delineation should be clarified.
- Need to establish/set up billboard near the shore that contains relevant information about the sanctuary. This can serve as medium for information dissemination/public education
- The recent management rating results shown in Section V above needs to be carefully evaluated, especially the scores enclosed in brackets
- Need to train local people on paralegal procedures to increase awareness and vigilance on sanctuary protection. New fishery laws should form part of the training as well as deputization and basic law enforcement
- Conduct a review of the MPA management plan
- Work with HRMO to conduct regular meetings
- Local Reef Check team is trained and an annual RC survey should be regular
- Assist the community with IEC for the MPA

Further recommendations

- Ensure that the funds for the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary operations and maintenance is secured through the Barangay Development Plan
- Possibly expand the user-fee system of the MPA. Fees are drawn only on studies allowed and conducted in the marine sanctuary.
- Include in the penalty system, grounding situations and possible oil spill events
 - Note that unlike grounding accidents, oil spill events can take on municipal-wide effects, impinging on coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, beach ecosystem and estuarine areas
- Reef Check assessments also show high coral cover in the reefs of Hambongan Island itself, especially at the western area of the reef. The biophysical conditions favor for the establishment of a new marine sanctuary here.

VII. References

Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc. 2005. Marine Protected Coast, Reef and Management Database, MPA Report Guide (www.coast.ph).

Hodgson, G., Kiene, W., Mihaly, J., Liebler, J., Shuman, C., and Maun, L. 2004. Reef Check Instruction Manual: A Guide to Reef Check Coral Reef Monitoring. Reef Check, Institute of the Environment, University of California at Los Angeles (www.ReefCheck.org).

Annex 1. Municipal Ordinance (encoded for clarity; obvious errors in the manuscript were also corrected)

**Republic of the Philippines
Province of Bohol
Municipality of Inabanga**

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF INABANGA, BOHOL, HELD ON JANUARY 3, 2000, 9:00 O’CLOCK A.M. AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL.

PRESENT	HON. RODRIGO U. JUMAMOY	Presiding Officer
	HON. HERMOGENES C. CENABRE, JR.	Member
	HON. WENCESLAO M. LAO	Member
	HON. LEODEGARIO P. AÑANA	Member
	HON. BLBINO M. CELMAR	Member
	HON. FRANCISCO L. ALESNA, JR.	Member
	HON. DOROTEO E. TORREFRANCA	Member
	HON. GAVINO C. GEMINA	Member
ABSENT:	HON. DENNIS G. FORTICH	Member
	HON. AMALIA S. AÑANA	Member

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 00-02. SERIES OF 2000

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING A PORTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WATERS WITH AN AREA OF 14.25 HAS., 14.10 HAS. ALONG THE ISLAND BARANGAYS OF CUAMING AND HAMBONGAN, INABANGA. BOHOL, RESPECTIVELY AS FISH SANCTUARY.

(Sponsored by Kagawad Francisco L. Alesna, Jr.)

WHEREAS, section 16 and 81 of RA 8550 known as “The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998”, expressly provides the municipality the power to enact ordinances declaring and establishing fish refuge and sanctuaries in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs);

WHEREAS, the establishment of fish refuge and sanctuaries will develop the habitat and the spawning ground of fish, thus securing the abundance of species of fish that would thrive in the area;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Sangguniang Bayan of Inabanga, Bohol in a session duly assembled, THAT:

Section 1. Title - This ordinance shall be known and referred to as Municipal Ordinance No.00-02 series of 2000 or “An ordinance declaring a portion of the municipal waters with an area of 14.25 and 14.10 has. along the island barangays of Cuaming and Hambongan, Inabanga, Bohol, respectively as fish sanctuary or marine reserve, or a fish sanctuary ordinance, Inabanga, Bohol.”

Section 2. Declaration of Purpose - The purpose of this ordinance is to maintain and preserve the ecological balance on marine resources with the end view of increasing a need of daily catch of subsistence and marginal fishermen.

Section 3. Scope - The ordinance shall specifically apply to a portion containing a total area of 28.35 hectares bounded on Block I and Block II. For Block I on Pt.1 to Pt.2, 320m, Pt.1 – N 10 03’ 457”, E 124 00’ 012”, Pt.2 to Pt.3, 290m, N 10 03’404”, E 124 00’ 837”, Pt.3 to Pt.4, 180m, N 10 03’ 416”, E 124 00’ 685”, Pt.4 to Pt.1, 440m, N 10 03’ 486”, E 124 00’ 761”, while in Block II, on Pt.1 to Pt.2, 550m, N 10 06’ 568”, E 123 58’ 280”, Pt.2 to Pt.3, 270m, N 10 06’ 549”, E 123 58’ 290”, Pt.3 to Pt.4, 220m, N 10 06’ 309”, E 123 58’ 169”, Pt.4 to Pt.1, 570m, N 10 06’ 252”, E 123 58’ 310”.

Section 4. Distinction/Location - The portion herein declared as Fish Sanctuary shall be distinguished by marker buoys posted in such a way that the scope/size of the area is properly designated.

Section 5. Prohibition - The entire portion herein declared as Fish Sanctuary containing a total area of 28.35 has. shall be off-limits from all fishing activities and/or form of activity that will disturb the order of the species beneath the sea. Fish Corral within 2000 meter distance from the sanctuary is prohibited. A total ban on diving or snorkeling within the sanctuary is hereby declared, except for study purposes only. It is likewise unlawful for any boat of any kind to drop anchorage in the sanctuary and within the fifty (50) meter buffer-zone/marine reserve. In the same manner, the buffer zone or marine reserve shall likewise be off-limits from any fishing activities except for the hook-and-line method used by the fishermen and other passive fishing gears like the following: pangal, pasol, and spear fishing (pana) without SCUBA diving equipment or compressor.

Section 6. Exemption - Only registered fisherfolk or persons found in the registry and the barangay officials or any person employed in the government service of the Municipality of Inabanga may fish or glean within the area known as buffer zone. This will ensure the continuity of the sanctuary. Any person wishing to conduct a scientific study of the area may do so only after having secured a written authorization from the mayor and upon consultation with the MFARMC and barangay fisherfolk/residents where the sanctuary is situated and after payment of a permit fee of Two Hundred (PhP200.00) Pesos per study provided that the researcher will furnish a copy of their findings to the municipality.

Section 7. Penalty Clause - Any person, owner(s), operator(s), crew member(s) and or officer(s) of any association, partnership, corporation or any entity who shall be found violating this ordinance specifically Section 5, shall each upon conviction shall be fined in the amount of PhP2,500.00 or imprisoned for three (3) months. As usual, the provisions of the approved code of general ordinances of the municipality of Inabanga shall also apply.

Section 8. Repealing Clause - All ordinances, rules and regulations in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 9. Effectivity - This ordinance shall take effect after its approval by the Sangguniang Bayan.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED - January 3, 2000

* * * * *

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance which was enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan during the regular session held on January 3, 2000.

(Signed)
HON. RODRIGO U. JUMAMOY
Municipal Vice Mayor

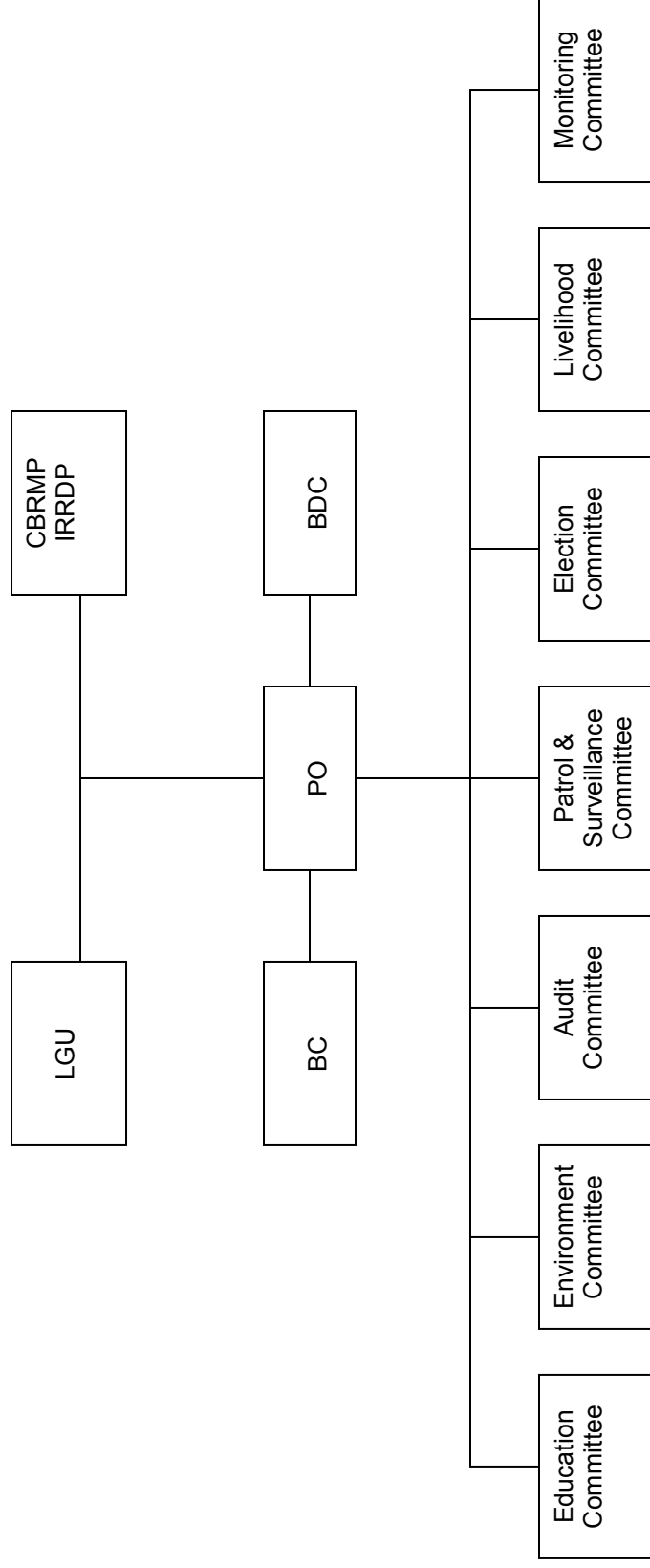
Attested:

(Signed)
GILBERT L. CENABRE
SB Secretary

APPROVED:

(Signed)
HON. JOSEPHINE SOCORRO C. JUMAMOY
Municipal Mayor

Annex 2. Implementing (Management) Structure of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary



BDC – Barangay Development Council
 BC – Barangay Council

Roles and Responsibilities

Local Government Unit

Support mechanism, Laws and Ordinance

CBRMP-IRRDP

Financial support

Tighatag ug bag-ong teknolohiya

Tighatag ug mga training ug pagbansay-bansay pagdumala sa sanctuaryo

People's Organization

Over-all nga tigdumala

Tighimo ug mga kamado-an sa tanang komitiba

Tigdumala sa tanang kalihukan

Barangay Council

Over-all nga adviser

Tig-giya sa PO

Tighimo ug mga regulasyon

Barangay Development Council

Sanga alang sa pagdumal

Usa sa mga adviser

Education Committee

Tighatag ug tigsabwag sa tanang mga kasayuran

Tig-edukar sa mga membro ug dili membro

Tigmantala sa mga resulta sa pagmonitor sulod sa sanctuaryo

Environment Committee

Tighimo ug mga lakang pagpalambo sa sanctuaryo

Motabang sa Education Committee sa pag-edukar sa mga katawhan

Audit Committee

Tinugyanan sa pagbantay sa makuhang pundo gikan sa sanctuaryo ug sa PO

Patrol and Surveillance Committee

Tinugyanan sa pagbantay sa sanctuaryo

Tigpatuman sa balaud ug mga regulasyon sa sanctuaryo

Tignakop sa mga tawong malapason

Election Committee

Tigdumala ug tigpahigayon kung adunay piniliay

Livelihood Committee

Tiglantaw sa maayong kahigayonan mahitungod sa panginabuhian

Tigpangitag maayong oportunidad partig abag-panginabuhi o "alternative livelihood"

Monitoring Committee

Tighimo ug makanunayong o regular nga pagsusi sulod sa sanctuaryo

Tighimo ug report o taho human sa matag kalihukan pagkigsusi

Tigsusi sa kahimtang sulod sa sanctuaryo

Annex 3. Focused group discussion (FGD) on the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary (pertinent information were included in Section VI – Improving Management).

1. Establishment of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary

- Temporary markers were placed in October 1999
- Final establishment was done in January 2000
- Barangay consultations were conducted by the LGU wherein the residents expressed the need to rehabilitate resources
- During the establishment of the sanctuary, the CRMP project was nearing its phase-out and the CBRMP project of the LGU was just starting

2. Trainings conducted for the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary

- A 5-day training seminar on coral reef and sanctuary management was conducted by BFAR and funded by CBRMP for key people from Hambongan and the adjacent island barangay of Cuaming in 2000
 - Five fishers and 2 barangay officials represented Hambongan
- The seminar lasted for 3 days, another 2 days were spent on a cross visit to Apo Island, Dauin, Negros Oriental where participants interacted with the POs on site
 - Topics of the seminar included:
 - Importance of coral reefs
 - Why do we need to establish marine sanctuaries
 - Monitoring marine sanctuaries
 - Fish visual survey (demonstrations only)
 - Substrate transect survey (demonstrations only)
 - Manta tow - demonstration and actual manta tow
- Fishwarden's training that lasted for 4 days (3 days lecture and 1 day actual apprehension and boarding of vessel) was conducted in 2002
 - Five participants were trained and deputized from Hambongan, however, only 2 are active at present
 - Topics covered during the training included:
 - How to conduct boarding a vessel – process of apprehension
 - How to identify fish caught with the use of dynamite and other illegal methods
 - Fishery laws (RA 8550, municipal ordinances, EOs of BFAR)
- BFAR training on how to monitor coral reefs was conducted in 2002 and attended by 30 participants. An in-water demonstration was conducted but no actual reef monitoring was done by the participants
- Mangrove plantation and establishment training was conducted in 1999 and attended by 3 participants from Hambongan. The training lasted for 3 days (2

- days seminar and 1 day cross visit to Banacon Island)
- Trainings on alternative livelihood (swine raising and passive gears using fish attracting devices) was conducted by the LGU and attended by 5 participants from Hambongan

3. Management of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary

- A municipal ordinance was passed declaring the marine sanctuary
- A management plan was drafted that contains information on patrol operation, replacement of buoys, monitoring methods, IEC/information campaign. The plan however has not been reviewed since its formulation
- In 2002 the LGU/PO crafted a sustainability plan where activities to manage the sanctuary was included. No monitoring and evaluation of activities and plans were done
- Funds for sanctuary maintenance were included in the Barangay Development Plan (BDP) in 2003. These included fuel and oil for seaborne patrol operations. Yearly allocation is taken from the barangay fund through the Annual Investment Plan (AIP)
- Boat for the patrol operation was provided by the CBRMP project
- Schedule for roving of Bantay Dagat is daily, assisted by barangay Tanods. Monthly honorarium is given to the Tanods by the barangay. The 2 Bantay Dagat have regular salaries from the LGU but renders service alternately at 15 days each month. The salary of the BD is PhP165.00/day
- Three sanctuary assessments were done, in 1999 by Haribon Foundation through Project Seahorse, in 2000 and 2002 by BFAR. All data are with the LGU. No feedback on the result of the assessment was conducted. The assessment done at the start (1999) was also not presented to the residents of Hambongan during the barangay consultation where a decision was made to set up the sanctuary. A video was presented in 2002 showing the status of the underwater resources. No quantitative data, however, was presented on coral cover and fish density of the sanctuary
- The marine sanctuary is managed by the Hambongan Resource Managers Organization (HRMO) since 2000
 - No monthly meeting was done since 2003
 - Meets only once a year, during the barangay assembly
 - Issues and problems related to sanctuary management are resolved by the barangay officials during barangay sessions since most of the officials are also members of HRMO
 - HRMO was registered with DOLE in 2000
 - There are 51 household members
 - No projects were implemented by HRMO after the CBCRM Project phased out

4. Present concerns for the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary

- Need to set up a billboard near the shore that contains relevant information about the sanctuary. This can serve as a medium for information dissemination and public education
- Need to train local people to do resource monitoring. The trained persons will be tasked to regularly (yearly) monitor status of the marine sanctuary. This initiative should be supported by the LGU
- Sanctuary assessment should not only cover ornamental fishes. It should include assessments of food fishes, invertebrates, corals and other substrates. The report should also note improvements of the sanctuary such as returning species, new species, etc.
- Need to come up with a tool that will help establish fish catch data
- Need to train local people on paralegal to increase awareness and vigilance on sanctuary protection. New fishery laws should form part of the training
- Review management and sustainability plans
- Encourage HRMO to conduct at least regular quarterly meetings
- Need to source out information materials on CRM initiatives and other related materials that the LGU can use in information dissemination, presentations, public education and as reference. This should include videos, newsletters, brochures, posters, and comic books among others

5. Other foreseen needs

- Determine the perimeter of the buffer zone of the Hambongan Marine Sanctuary. At present, only the core zone of the sanctuary is clearly demarcated by buoys
 - Putting-up markers for the buffer zone, however, may be costly especially in terms of ropes needed because of depth constraints
 - An appropriate distance to the core zone perimeter should be formalized (presently set at 50 m), included in their signboard and communicated properly to the stakeholders
- Review previous resource assessment data of the marine sanctuary and determine appropriateness for comparison with the MAQTRAC data
- The resource monitoring training will employ the Reef Check Protocol
- The Cuaming Marine Sanctuary, despite demarcated by buoys, is encroached by fishers (even in broad day)
 - Instill responsibility of the marine sanctuary on the locals
 - Include the management group of Cuaming sanctuary, especially the locals, in the paralegal training
 - Get representation for the resource monitoring training (Reef Check)
- The LGU or appropriate management committee for the Ondol Seagrass Sanctuary may be assisted in getting the coordinates of their sanctuary

Annex 4. Reef Check training photo-documentation.



Introduction and lectures on Reef Check and its survey protocol



Dry run on the Reef Check survey method



Briefing before the actual underwater assessments



Local Reef Check survey team in action

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