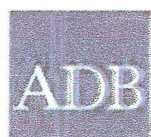


Royroy Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve

**Municipality of Batuan
Province of Masbate**



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Masbate
Municipality of Batuan

Office of the Municipal Mayor

Indorsement
December 21, 2011

Respectfully Indorsed to the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office, Masbate City, the herein Marine Protected Area Management Plan (MPA) of Barangay Royroy, Batuan, Masbate for compliance relative to the implementation of ICRMP.



CHARLIE R. YUSON III
Municipal Mayor

ROYROY FISH SANCTUARY AND MARINE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

RATIONALE

The coastal water of Brgy. Royroy is the major fishing ground of the municipal fishers of Batuan. Barangay Royroy lies at the south western tip of Ticao Island adjacent to Biton Bay, facing Ticao Pass- Samar Sea marine corridor. Some of the known threatened species of marine fauna that are found on the area are marine turtles, tridacna, and cetaceans. Moluscs and fish species with high commercial value likewise abound in the marine habitats (ie. Anchovy, tuna, scorpion shells, others). The 168 hectares of Bongsanglay Natural Park (BongNP) is within the Brgy. Royroy, that is adjacent to the Royroy Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve (RFSMR). BongNP comprises 36 species of mangroves dominated by *Rhizophora spp.* and considered as one of the old mangrove stand in the Bicol Region while it hosts 68 species of avi-fauna, 3 species of amphibians, 11 species of reptiles (LGU coastal env't report, 2009). Also found in this coastal water is seagrass bed of more than ten (10.0) hectares and an expanse of fifty (50.0) hectare coral reefs. These resources make-up a complex ecosystem where various marine organisms interact with their habitat making the area a perfect sanctuary of fishes and other marine organisms.

Sometimes in year 2000-2004, the One Hundred hectares (100.0) Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve was established as one component under the Community Based Resources Management Project (CBRMP), funded by the World Bank. After the project duration, the said Marine Sanctuary or Fishery Reserve was turned over to the LGU of Batuan for continued management. However, due to LGU funds insufficiency, limited capabilities to orchestrate a participatory stewardship, the project was not sustained.

Recognizing the benefits of the marine protected area by the coastal communities within and around this protected area, the majority of their population agreed to continue manage the marine reserve, a tool to control intrusion of commercial fishing and use of destructive fishing gears from other municipalities that is currently occurring.

On July 2011, a twenty hectares (20.0) hectares Fish Sanctuary (FS) or Marine Reserve (MR) was re-designed to consider the capabilities of Barangay Royroy to manage the sanctaury and marine reserve. This commitment was a result of the awareness and education activities undertaken in previous years of CBRMP whihc was assisted by the LGU of Batuan.

The implementation of the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project (ICRMP) with the aiming to achieve goals towards biodiversity conservation, this Royroy fish sanctuary and marine reserve management plan was initiated as a step towards the institutionalization of natural resource management program in LGU Batuan.

SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This management plan covers the current issues and problems and over-all analysis as bases for interventions, strategies, budgetary requirements, responsible Offices, and important milestones to be achieve in five (5) years from 2012-2017.

LEGAL BASIS

With the mandate given in RA 8550 (Fisheries Code) and the institutionalization of integrated coastal management by virtue of the EO 533, (adopting Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) as National Strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources, and the RA 7160, as mandated towards management and protection of their natural resources in support to the dwindling needs of the local populace, to which, the establishment of Marine Fish Sanctuary particularly at Barangay Royroy.

Barangay Resolution no. 01 series of 2011 which was finally pursue, through the World Bank, Municipal Government of Batuan and Local Barangay Government of Royroy, on the demarcation of bouys on the boundaries of twenty (20) hectares Royroy Marine Sanctuary.

GOAL

To establish a Marine Protected Area system that would ensure sustainable production of marine resources for the prosperity of the local fisherfolk of Brgy. Royroy.

CHAPTER II

PROCESS OF MPA MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The LGU availment of the then Community Based Resources Management Project (CBRMP) on year 2000 – 2004 saw the birth of the community's coastal and environmental awareness towards management, conservation and protection. During the project implementation period, the Royroy Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve begun its establishment. The current initiatives under the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project (ICRMP) implementation has component on Biodiveristy Conservation where establishment or enhancement of the existing marine protected area is one of the important milestones. Through these projects, the local fisherfolks of Brgy. Royroy directed to further enhance their experience towards the improvement and sustaining the management of the Royroy Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve.

The hereunder matrix are the events that pave the way to the formulation of the management plan.

DATE	KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY ACTORS	OUTPUTS
PRE-PLANNING PHASE			
	Barangay Council made a resolution to relocate the boundaries to be closer to the residential area for easy guarding	Barangay Council	Resolution was submitted to the LGU through the MAO
July 2011	Boundary re-location of the Royroy sanctuary and marine reserve, and gathering of necessary technical data.	Lgu-MAO Royroy United Fisherfolk Association BFAR-Provincial Fishery Office (National)	Boundary delineation and markings of the 20.0 hectares FSMR;
September 20-22, 2011	Seminar/workshop on MPA management planning was conducted. The existing Marine Sanctuary at Brgy. Royroy was given priority of Mayor Yuson to have a management plan for its stability.	LGU-MAO DENR- CENRO thru the assistance of ICRMP	Preparation of MPA management plan begun.
DRAFTING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN			
	Gathering of technical information form secondary sources (i.e. maps, technical description of the FSMR, bio-physical data).	MAO	Finalizing the design of the FSMR.
October 2011 onwards	On-going consultation with Barangay Council of Royroy and data gathering	LGU-MAO	
October-	Drafting the management plan	MAO, DENR-	Draft plan written

November		CENRO San Jacinto, PIS-ICRMP	and submitted to SB
NEXT PHASE			
PLAN ENHANCEMENT			
	Presentation of the plan to finalize management decisions	MAO	
	Public hearing at the Sangguniang Bayan	SB, MPDC	
	Plan enhancement based on the result of the community validation and Sangguniang Bayan	MAO	Finalized and approved version of the written plan;
ADOPTION PHASE		SB, MAO, MPDC	SB Resolution adopting the implementation

This plan was made possible through the assistance of the Municipal Agriculture Office with the participation of the local Community of Royroy, and technical assistance of the DENR-CENRO San Jacinto, and ICRMP.

CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF THE MARINE PROTECTED AREA

i. General information

1. *Historical Background*

The Royroy Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve is located within the south western side of the municipality of Batuan, Masbate. The coastal area of Batuan has rich marine resources located at the edge of Ticao Pass. The rich and diverse marine environment of Barangay Royroy and the resources therein had been subjected to relentless exploitation. The pressing human dominance due to increasing population with its destructive technology for resources exploitation from dynamite fishing, cyanide, trawl fishing, cutting of mangrove for fuel wood or conversion of mangrove areas into fish ponds threatens the whole complex creation of nature to irreversible transformation and complete extinction.

The urgent need for sustainable management of marine resources was recognized by the local government and communities long before. However, due attention was given during the CBRMP project duration in 2000-2004 when these coastal resources have already exhibited serious depletion.

The participation of the LGU Batuan in the Community Based Resources Management Project (CBRMP) on year 2000 – 2004, as funded by the World Bank under the administration of the Department of Finance saw the birth of the community's coastal and environmental awareness towards management, conservation and protection. Within this period, two protected areas were established in barangay Royroy: the Bongsanglay Natural Park under the management of the DENR (PAMB) and the Royroy Fish Sanctuary & Marine Reserve (RFSMR) under the implementation of the CBRMP that was endorsed to the people organization for management, the Samahang Mangingisda ng Roryroy (SAMARO & BFARMC). The RFSMR aims to control illegal fishing activities in Royroy waters due to its proximity to the neighboring municipalities and mainland Masbate. Other components that were undertaken were organizing of fisherfolk in Royroy, (SAMARO, BFARMC), conduct of the participatory coastal rapid assessment and livelihood group.

The original location of the RFSMR was the seaward coastal was from the adjoined from the BongNP mangrove natural park near the opening of Biton Bay. However, the area was on the other side of the cove, a bit far and hidden from the residential area. The area has the best condition of the coral reefs, with good recorded fish abundance and has wider cover of seagrass beds. A tower guard house were constructed and it was eventually manned by the volunteer fish warden aided by the members of SAMARO and barangay council in 2005. Unfortunately, illegal fishing did not cease due to known fish abundance and its hidden location from the community of Royroy. Cases were prepared and this created retaliation from the violators that were later assessed and one case posed threats to the life of the volunteer guards. This was settled amicably.

In 2005, the organization of FARMCs in the municipality were done in compliance to the mandate of the RA 8550 and consequently, Executive Order No. 533 enacted in 2006. Other related component of the project that was continued after the project life of the CBRM was mangrove reforestation and rehabilitation.

In 2010, the participation of the municipality of Batuan to the ICRMP paved the way to the conduct of a PCRA in the coastal waters in 2009. The "good" to "excellent" status of the habitats has motivated anew the administration to sustain and improve on the RFSMR management. On the 3rd quarter of year 2010, the World Bank conducted consultations with the local fisherfolk of Barangay Royroy that led to a barangay council resolution proposing the relocation of the marine sanctuary site closer to the neighborhood area for ease of guarding. Thus, the current 25 hectares is being sustained. Eventually, the World Bank decided to endorse the management of the RFSRM to the local government considering the capability limitation at the village level, particularly the lack of financial capacity to support the management operation. Nonetheless, the members of the community and the Royroy United Fisherfolk Association (RUFA), an activated fisherfolk association in Royroy, and the Barangay Council jointly committed to pursue the on-ground implementation of the project while the municipal and the barangay internal revenue allocation is the permanent source of operational budget.

2. Bio-physical Condition

a. geographic Condition, Regional & Local Setting

The municipality of Batuan is a 5th class municipality, lies on the southern tip of Ticao Island, one of the three islands comprising the province of Masbate in Region V. The Royroy Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserves would form part of the marine protected area network within the municipality, comprising the 224.72 hectares Bongsanglay Mangrove Reserve/Natural Park and the 50 hectares Canvanez Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve, located north of Batuan. Marine sea turtles and dolphins are still being sighted in this coastal barangays.

Access to the municipality of Batuan is mainly by sea travel from mainland Masbate which takes 1 hour by small sea craft and 2 hours from the town proper to Pilar, Sorsogon.

Batuan occupies a total land area of 5,341.4 hectares. It comprises 14 barangays, 10 of which are coastal barangays. Land travel is available from nearby municipalities of San Fernando, San Jacinto and Monreal via rugged and cemented road for about 30 minutes through motorbikes, the most available form of transport. Jeepney as public utility vehicle is scarcely available.

The municipal water is a traditional fishing ground and the main source of livelihood of marginal fishermen. Even fishers from the neighboring towns and adjacent municipality also fish in the area including commercial fishing fleets from the neighboring towns from mainland Masbate.

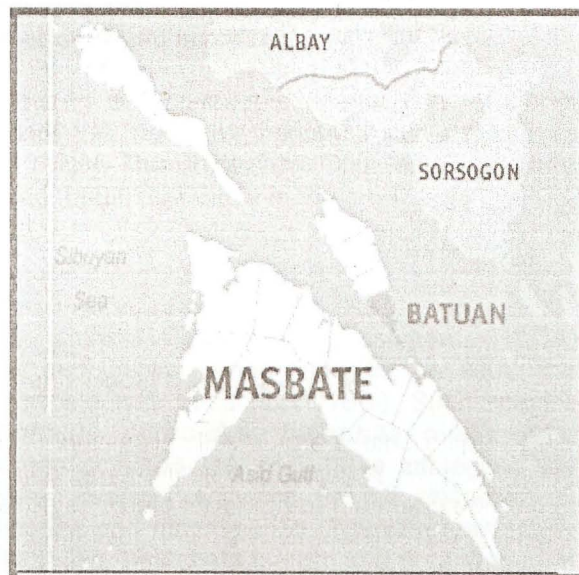


Figure 1: Location map of Batuan

b. Bio-physical Condition

Barangay Royroy is one of the 10 coastal barangays in Batuan and can be reached by land travel via rough road for 30 minutes and via motorized banca for 20 minutes from the town proper. Barangay Royroy lies at the eastern coast of Batuan. Its northern part is bounded by the land of Barangay Panisihan and Batuan; its western side by Barangay Sawang; and its southern part by barangay Gibraltar. Its highland, relatively flat on the surface with peripheral ruggedness, has a total area of 1,826.94 has. The 85% of land in Brgy. Royroy are tended with coconuts and ranches with cattle underneath while 15% are devoted to crops production. The whole mangrove area in Brgy. Royroy is within the area of the Bongsanglay Natural Park (BongNP), approximately 288.0 hectares that hosts the old stand of mangrove forest in the Bicol Region.

Below is the status of the habitats in Royroy based on the PCRA result undertaken in year 2010 through the assistance of the ICRMP.

Mangrove

The Bongsanglay Mangrove Forest which is generally being a Naturally Mangrove swamp possesses white sand along the shore with existing mudflats on the lower portion. A total of thirty six mangrove species were identified dominating the area particularly in seaward which include Bakhawan Lalake (*Rhizophora apiculata*), Bakawan babae (*Rhizophora mucronata*) and Busaing (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*). Most of the species belongs to family Rhizophoraceae which serves as habitat to marine life and fauna. The presence of ninety one (91) species of land vertebrates consisting of sixty six (66) anti-faunal species (in which 23 are endemic to the Philippine, 12 are considered residents of Southeast Asia, 25 are migratory, 2 Stragglers and 2 introduced species) 3 amphibians with which 1 is endemic, 1- resident and 1 centronomiluem (11) reptilian species and (11) mamalian species were evidently existing. The encroachment of illegal settlers into the protected area becomes an alarming situation as the number of Households increases. The presence of these settlers poses threats to mangrove area like the conduct of mangrove cutting and other domestic purposes.

On the Mangrove assessment resulted during the conduct of Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment (PCRA) showed that the mangrove percent crown cover was rated excellent in terms of crown cover and height. The *Rhizophora* Spp., and *Bruguiera* spp., species are the dominant mangrove vegetation that thrive in the area.

Seagrass

On the recently conducted Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment (PCRA) conducted by BFAR, DENR, LGU Batuan and locally trained fisherfolk on 2009, the seagrass at Barangay Royroy, Batuan, Masbate was rated poor (18%). Such species identified were *Halodule uninervis*, *Enhalus acoroides*, *halophila ovalis* and *Thalassia hemprichii*. The observed human activities that may have influenced the present condition of seagrass beds were gleaning activities or the collection of commercially important fish species, shellfishes and other marine organisms especially during low tide, operation of fishing gears with fine mesh nets (sarap) and quarrying near beach areas which intensifies siltation. There were also manifested sightings of Dolphins and Marine Turtles.

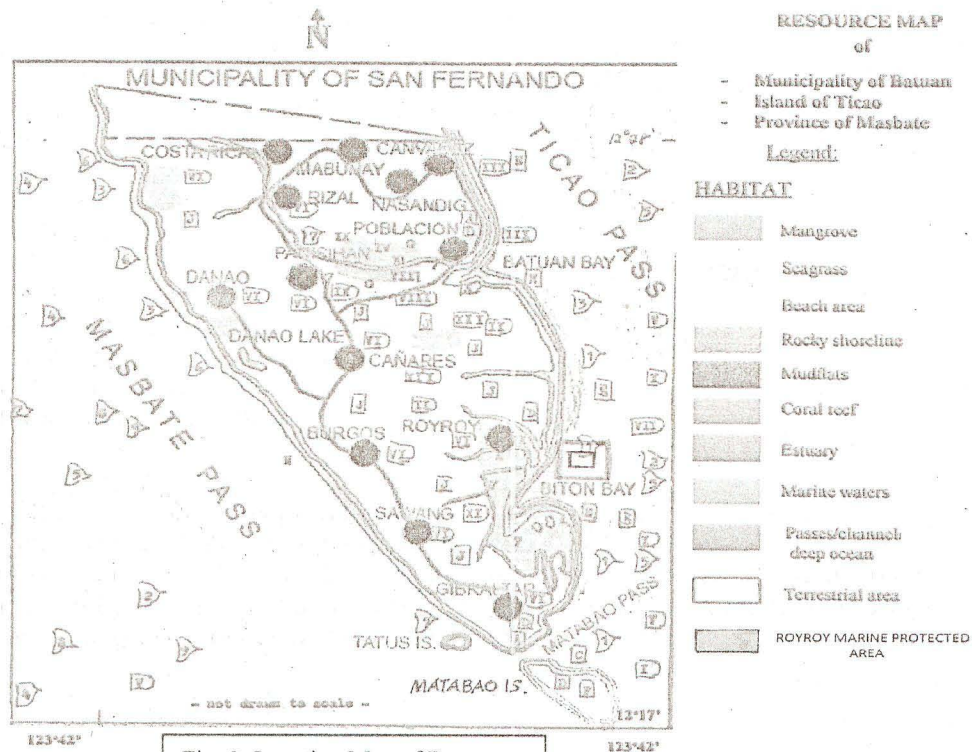
Coral reefs

Brgy. Royroy has 22.5% live hard coral cover, 2.22% soft coral cover and 50.7% dead coral cover. The destruction of coral reefs is caused by a unsustainable practice like use of obnoxious/poisonous substances and collection of Abalone which leads the Coral into Fair status. The Ricodo Reef is located in the shallow portion at a depth of 4.27 meters which is within the establish FSMR.

Fish abundance & biomass

A total of 122 fishes were counted belonging to 16 species and 3 families was observed hovering the reefs of Brgy. Royroy, Batuan, Masbate. The most abundant species recorded belongs to the Family Serranidae, Acanthuridae, Scaridae and Lutjanidae. The intrusion of commercial fishing vessels is usual due to remoteness of provincial water and weak law enforcement.

The Royroy Fish Sanctuary Marine Reserve that is adjacent to BongNP on its western side is haven for Corals, Seagrass and Mangrove ecosystem that makes the whole place as a perfect sanctuary of fishes and other marine organisms. Based on the PCRA conducted by BFAR in 2010, the Coral was rated "Fair", the Seagrass was rated "Good" and the Mangrove Cover was rated "Excellent".



Technical Description of the Boundaries of Fish Sanctuary
At Barangay Royroy, Batuan, Masbate

Points	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks
1	12°23'46.1" N	123°47'46.6" E	Base Point
2	12°23'45.6" N	123°47'52.9" E	
3	12°23'21.1" N	123°47'54.6" E	
4	12°23'18.5" N	123°47'44.4" E	

c. General Meteorology and Current Patterns

The climatic condition in the municipality of Batuan is characterized under the Third type of climate with dry season spell and rainfall distribution of northwest and southwest monsoon rains can be experienced. Prevailing wind directions are those coming from northwest, southwest, east, southeast and northeast. Frequency of typhoon or strong winds passing over the municipality occurs during the month of September, October, November and December. The NNW wind direction (amihan) is experienced on Months of October, November, December, January, February and March and the southerly winds (habagat) occurred on Months of April to September.

3. Resource, Socio-economic, Political and Cultural Condition/Setting

a. Socio-cultural-economic profile

As of 2007 census, the Barangay has a total population of 1,099 residents consisting of 192 households, each households composed of five persons. In relation to land area, population density was 0.60 persons per hectares or each person occupied an area of 16,632 sq.m/person. The slight increase in population is only 259 in year 2007 (based on year 2000 figure).

b. Legal Status and Regulations

The existing Municipal Ordinance No. 05, an Ordinance providing for the management, conservation, development, utilization and disposition of fish and Fishery/Aquatic Resources within the Municipal Waters of Batuan, Masbate and for other purposes is still enforce and in the process of adoption by the Barangay Council of Royroy to bind strong linkages with law enforcers.

Further, the Municipal Resolution/ordinance shall be passed recognizing the existence of Marine Protected Area at Brgy. Royroy and provisions therein of such prohibitions, conservation and management.

c. Current Organizational and Management Initiatives

The local Government Unit of Batuan, Masbate spearheads the implementation of Royroy FSMR management plan with the municipal mayor himself in the forefront of the activity. The Local Barangay Council of Royroy is likewise very supportive to different environmental programs offered for the sake of the local populace.

Barangay Royroy has several organization existing like the Fisheries and Barangay Aquatic Resource Management Councils (BFARMC) their functions is to assist in the enforcement of Fishery Laws and regulations in Municipal waters. These BFARMC are already trained and deputized as Fish warden they are actively participating in apprehending illegal fishing activities in the Barangay. The Royroy United Fisherfolks Association (RUFA) are also re-organized this year during ICRMP implementation members of this were already trained natural resource management during the CBRMP implementation. They are equipped to manage and maintain the Fish Sanctuary and Mangrove Plantation, registered with DOLE and own a bank account. Other Organizations present are the (SEA-K) SELF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE sa KAUNLARAN that provides loan assistance to members.

There are also Organizations in barangay Royroy like the RiC or the Rural Improvement Club, 4H Club where members are engaged in Livelihood project as funded by Department of Agriculture.

The Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) actively managed the Bongsanglay Natural Park (BongNP) which is a positive indication of the strengthening protection of the marine area in Brgy. Royroy.

CHAPTER IV ISSUES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF MPA MANAGEMENT

Situation Analysis

Since the MPA was established, illegal encroachment of fishers inside the marine sanctuary were still observed within the MPA due to weak law enforcement and remoteness of national water while there is abundance of fish inside the sanctuary. Others illegal fishing activities include use of compressor in spear fishing and use of obnoxious substances. These unsustainable methods of fishing destroyed the coral reefs resulting to fish stocks decline affecting the income of the resident fishers in Royroy.

Weak law enforcement is prevailing because there low support for the enforcement team in terms of training on apprehension, case management techniques for the warden, logistic, funds for the operation. The wardens have been apprehending but they could no longer pursue the case due to lacking knowledge in case handling procedures and lack of support in terms of legal advice and travel expenses. One expertise needed is a fish examiner to check on the illegally caught fish and thus they have to rely on the regional and national support that is difficult to avail.

There is lack of funding on the part of the local government units to carry out management activities such as public hearing, information dissemination, formation and deputization of fish wardens, provision of training/orientation on fishery law enforcement. These limitations will risk the initiatives to re-establish the Royroy FSMR to futility of the previous effort due to lack of continuity of efforts, thus, leaving the illegal encroachment issues continuously unresolved.

Low income prevails in Royroy as brought about by the land ownership that favor the few owner of the hacienda devoted for "rancho" that contribute to poverty. Because this employment and productivity problem fishers depend more on the marine resources.

Because the CBRM project was implemented in a shorted period of time, this created inadequate understanding of the community on the various principles and elements in the implementation in sanctuary management. As such the community was left without much disposition and not fully functioning to meet management demands while the LGUs have very insufficient support.

The above issues directly contribute to the biodiversity lost of the complex ecosystem that eventually affect the livelihood of the municipal fisherfolks. This dwindling catch would lead to poor health of the local fisherfolk residents, migration, and would worsen the poverty status.

Potential threat

- The change of leadership in the coming 2013 election does not ensure support to this project;
- The location that open to Samar sea make the sanctuary vulnerable to strong wave action that causing damage to the coral reefs;
- The insufficient funds for the program may put this plan into futility;
- Lack of qualified personnel to implement the program.

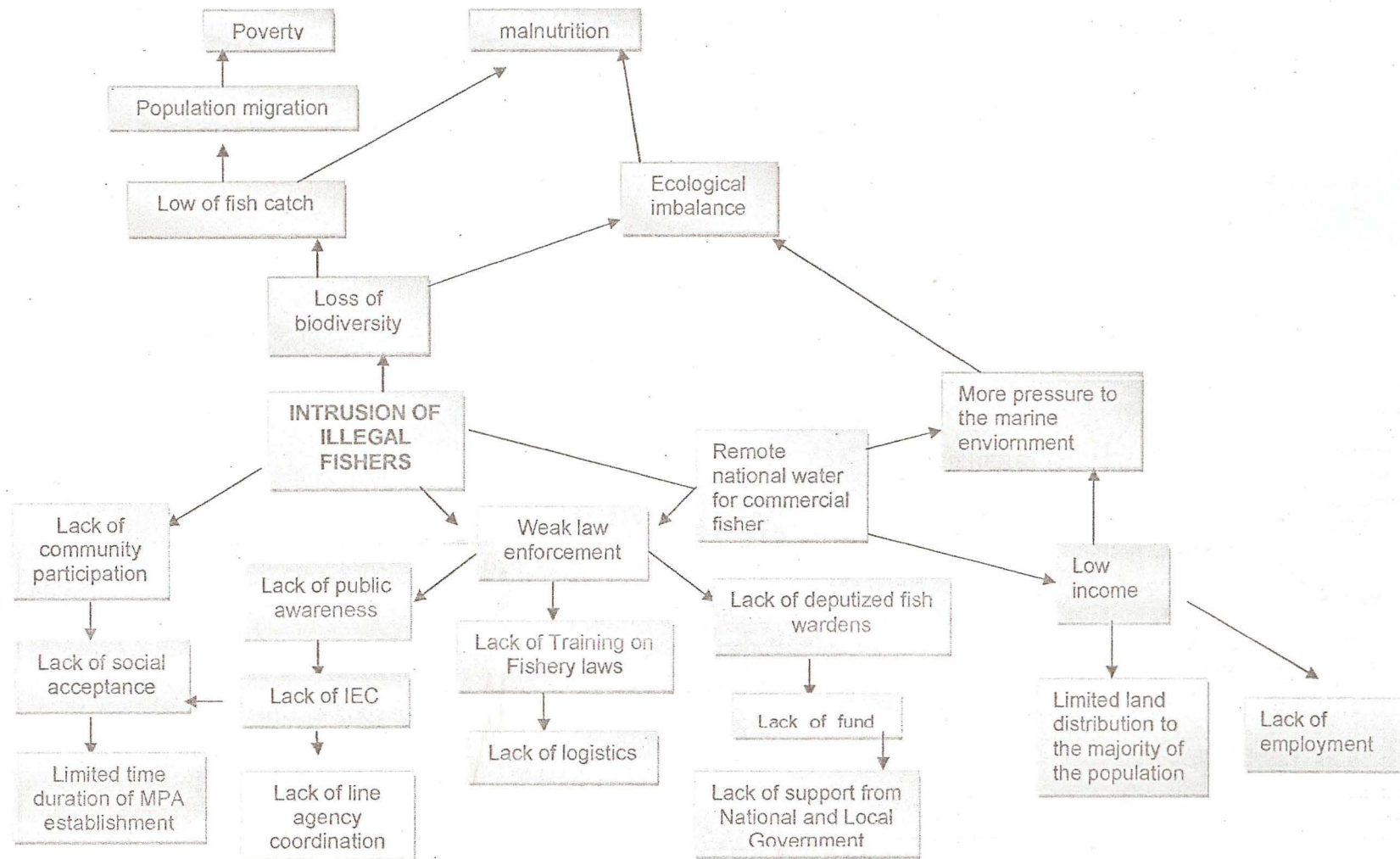
Management Goals

1. Provide a framework for a systematic implementation of strategies and interventions to effectively manage Royroy Marine Sanctuary aimed at rehabilitation of the Barangay Royroy's coastal and Marine environment and to provide viable livelihood opportunities that will improve the socio-economic conditions of the community;
2. To ensure the strict and consistent enforcement of local and national laws;
3. To develop other alternative livelihood options by attracting local and foreign tourists to visit the marine sanctuary and generate fees from such activities;
4. To ensure that the protection of resources and improved livelihood conditions of the people are maintained and sustained;
5. Protect the sanctuary from possible impacts brought about by influx of recreational, tourism activities and waste management problems.

Specific Objectives

1. To facilitate the deployment of marker buoys to delineate the core and buffer zones of the marine sanctuary;
2. To implement a 24-hour guarding system for the marine sanctuary;
3. To solicit and request for support, such as financial assistance, from different concerned local and national agencies, NGOs and POs;
4. To complete the construction of Royroy Marine Sanctuary Guardhouse and acquisition of equipment, such as radio, pumpboat and a motorcycle on standby for emergency purposes, needed for the effective management of the marine sanctuary;
5. To regularly conduct IEC activities such as general assembly and recorda so that the community will know about the progress of the marine sanctuary.

Figure 3 : PROBLEM TREE DIAGRAM



CHAPTER V STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

Creation of Royroy Marine Sanctuary Management Body

The Royroy Marine Protected Area shall be managed by the Local Government Unit of Batuan. The Municipal Agriculture Office will provide technical assistance while the overall implementation will be under the supervision and management by the Local Barangay Council of Royroy. There shall be committees created assigned into sections: The Law Enforcement Team, Core Monitoring Team, Income Generating Project (IGP) Team and Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign. The members of the aforementioned Teams are shown in Chapter VII together with their roles and mandates as they shall oversee the overall implementation of the Royroy Marine Sanctuary Management Plan for the five (5) years.

Site Development/Habitat Enhancement/Waste Management Program

This program shall facilitate the acquisition and maintenance of all physical structures and equipment needed for the effective management of the marine sanctuary. Proper delineation and marking of the boundaries of the sanctuary (both the core and buffer zones) shall also be ensured under this program. The acquisition of materials needed for the markers such as rope, cement and steel will be facilitated.

Under this program, the management body will also monitor whether residents located in the marine sanctuary area are cooperating with the program. There will also be conducted regular clean-up of the marine sanctuary area and other observations will be identified and noted.

A. Zonation and Site Improvement

a. Sanctuary or Core Zone (No-take Zone)

- This zone is STRICTLY AND COMPLETELY CLOSED TO FISHING AND OTHER MARINE EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES. However, the passage of small bancas of no 3 tons gross weight and Bantay Dagat/ Maritime Police surveillance/ patrolling activities are allowed.
- Other activities permitted allowed are snorkeling, scuba diving, underwater photography, educational tour Monitoring and scientific research activities requiring no disturbance and extraction of biodiversity subject to permit a system.

b. Buffer Zone

There was no established buffer zone area surrounding the demarcated core zone. Outside the Core zone, local fisherfolks can freely conduct spear fishing, hook and line fishing and other. From the base of the established MPA, any activities therein are strictly restricted. =I

Prohibited activities

Within the bufferzones, illegal fishing activities such as dynamite fishing, use of compressor, use of noxious substance and cyanide are **STRICTLY PROHIBITED**.

c. Habitat Rehabilitation Zone

Habitats are the place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally live and grow. Such habitat present in the Brgy. Royroy includes the Mangrove, Seagrass, Corals and estuaries.

Objectives

- ☑To protect, conserve and rehabilitate existing habitats.
- ☑To improve productivity and biodiversity of corals, sea grasses, mangroves and estuaries.
- ☑To enhance community participation in the management of the habitats.

Strategies

- Rehabilitation of Mangroves exhibiting advance stage of degradation;

Mangrove cutting shall not be allowed in general pursuant to the provision under RA 7161 and other existing laws. However, limited thinning of firewood by local people may be granted subject to a permit system.

- Through the passage of a Barangay Resolution/Ordinance, there should be delineated docking areas of small bancas in order to protect the Seagrass for further destruction. This zone shall be close to fishing and other activities that are in conflict with restoration requirements on Seagrass;
- Facilitation and engaging scientific monitoring, research and demonstration activities on habitat protection;
- Introduction of low impact mangrove-based livelihood (non-consumption), such as crab breeding/ fattening, apiculture and other compatible livelihood activities, subject to approval and permit by a relevant body.

Issue 1

Due to the encroachment of illegal fishers, the resources of MPA were destructed that leads to the low fish catch and poverty.

1 Goal	Performance Measure	Targets
The Royroy MPA that is free from any destructive encroachment coming from other places	Zero percentage of illegal intruders recorded on year 2013	No recorded blotter reports
1 Objective	Performance Measure	Targets
1. To prevent the intruders from coming in inside the MPA	Zero blotter reports by year 2013	Zero percentage recorded by year 2013
2. To provide and procure necessary implements	Logistic requirements available and are functioning, has clear rules in terms of maintenance.	Number of logistics procured: 1 patrol boat, 4 flashlights, 2 binocular and 2 GPS
3. To develop a team capable of monitoring the habitat	Royroy Marine Protected Area enforcing team capacitated	
4. To properly monitor the habitats as bases in improving the site and establish a data banking system;	Excellent rating of coastal habitats recorded and maintained	Habitat monitoring conducted annually
Strategies	Program Directions	Related Agencies
Capacity building on the management body of marine sanctuary	Creation of a CRM Office with staff & equipment with funding;	ICRMP, MLGU, BLGU
	Training on Marine Sanctuary Management	NGO, BFAR, DENR
	Formulation an implementing action plan	NGO, MLGU, BLGU
Regular habitat monitoring	Establishment of data base system for the MPA	BFAR DENR LGU

Provisions of site logistic support like flashlight, binoculars, patrol boat.	Lobbying to SB for the provisions of fund allocation on the maintenance of procured logistical support	MLGU BLGU
Surveillance and apprehension of violators	Capacitation and strengthening of Coastal Law Enforcement Team	BFAR, DENR, PNP, Bantay Dagat LGU
Fund sourcing	Identification of appropriate livelihood technologies that would generate income to coastal fisherfolk; linking to other funding agencies with relevant significant purpose.	MLGU BLGU

Objective 1: To prevent the encroachment of illegal fishers into the MPA

Strategy 1: To conduct training and seminar on Coastal law Enforcement

Activities	Indicators / Target	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Group Responsible	Budget (PhP)	Funding Source
Training on Fish Sanctuary Management	No. of Certificates issued	3 rd quarter					MLGU, BLGU, PNP, DENR, BFAR	60,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, BFAR, DENR, NGO
Deputization of Fish Wardens	No. of Bantay-dagat deputized	4 th quarter							MLGU, BLGU, BFAR, DENR, NGO

Strategy 2. 2. To provide and Procure necessary implements

Construction of Guardhouse	2 guardhouses constructed	3 rd Quarter					MLGU, BLGU,	20,000.00	MLGU, BLGU,, NGO
Procurement of Patrol Boat	1 Patrol Boat procured	2 nd quarter					MLGU, BLGU,	100,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Provisions of Gasoline	Number of liters consumed monthly	Monthly					MLGU, BLGU,	36,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Provisions of Patrol Boat maintenance	Amount of Budget allocated	Yearly					MLGU, BLGU,	25,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Provisions of Binocular telescope, GPS and	2 Binocular telescopes and GPS procured	1st quarter					MLGU, BLGU,	50,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO

Issue 2: Low income as brought cause by unfavorable land ownership and poverty resulting to more pressure on the marine environment.

A1 Goal	Performance Measure	Targets
Fisherfolks of Royroy that are engaged to a productive and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Increased income of Fisherfolks from 10-20% by year 2015	1,000 fisherfolks benefited by year 2015
A1.1 Objective	Performance Measure	Targets
To generate income on the onset of inclement weather (amihan)	Income generated from 10-20% by year 2015	1,000 fisherfolks benefited by year 2015
A1.1.1 Strategies	Program Directions	Related Agencies
1. PO Capacitation 2. Livelihood identification 3. Legislation 4. Linkaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation to PO • Conduct of survey on the possible livelihood • Passage of pertinent SB/Barangay Ordinance/Resolution on livelihood adoption • Regular coordination with other funding agencies (NGO, government agencies) 	MLGU, BLGU, BFAR, DENR, NGO MLGU, BLGU, BFAR, DENR, NGO SB, MLGU, BLGU, BFAR, DENR, NGO MLGU, BLGU, NGO

Objective 2: To generate income during the onset of inclement weather (Amihan)

Strategy 1: To introduce effective enterprise and livelihood scheme

Activities	Indicators / Target	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Group Responsible	Budget (PhP)	Funding Source
Organizing PO/beneficiaries	PO's organized (1)	1 st quarter					MLGU,BLGU, NGO, DENR,BFAR	10,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Identification of livelihood/enterprise	Livelihood project (2)	3 rd Quarter					MLGU,BLGU, NGO, DENR,BFAR	5,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Schedule of training	Training scheduled (2)		1 st Quarter				MLGU,BLGU, NGO, DENR,BFAR	24,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO

Strategy 2. 2. Allocate funds for the establishment of the small enterprise

Lobbying at SB for funding	Occurrence of session/minutes	4th quarter					SB, MLGU, BLGU		
Coordination and establishment of linkages to other funding agencies	Relevant agencies coordinated		1 st quarter				MLGU, BLGU	20,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO

Objective 2: To disseminate and conduct Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign drive to Royroy Fisherfolks

Strategy 1: To conduct gatherings (pulong-pulong)

Activities	Indicators / Target	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Group Responsible	Budget (PhP)	Funding Source
Public Hearing	minutes	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	SB, MLGU, BLGU, DENR, BFAR	200,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Distribution of reading materials, leaflets and posters	1000 leaflets distributed and 10 posters	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	SB, MLGU, BLGU, DENR, BFAR	100,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Conduct of training/seminar	6 trainings/seminars attended	annually	annually	annually	annually	annually	SB, MLGU, BLGU, DENR, BFAR	100,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO

Strategy 2.2 To procure and design IEC materials

Procurement of Billboards/tarpaulin	2 billboards/tarpaulin posted	3 rd quarter					MLGU, BLGU, DENR, BFAR	15,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO
Poster making contest	10 posters/slogan selected and posted	4 th quarter					MLGU, BLGU, DENR, BFAR	15,000.00	MLGU, BLGU, NGO

CHAPTER VI

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The objective of Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) is to ensure the satisfaction of the designed management scheme of this management plan. The need for the conduct of project monitoring and evaluation is necessary to determine the extent of improvement or will determine the possible remedies/actions over the lapses that might occur throughout the progress of plan implementation.

During the conduct of Monitoring and Evaluation, the key actors are needed to prepare reports, minutes and appropriate recommendations that will ensure to address the problems. Secondary data, attendance sheet and survey forms are to be collated and subject for the proper storage on database system.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Marine Protected Area established shall be done by the LGU-Batuan represented by the Office of the Municipal Agriculture in coordination with the Barangay Officials and the PO representative.

Table ____: Program of M&E Activities

TYPE OF MONITORING	PERIODICITY	MONITORING TEAM	BUDGET/EQUIPMENT	MONITORING TOOLS
Implementation of Management Plan	Every last Monday of the Month	Mgt. Committee	Snack supplies	Report/minutes Program Performance Evaluation
Management effectiveness	Quarterly	MAO, Representative From the Office of the Mayor	TFV/Gasoline	• Progress report • METT
BIO-PHYSICAL - % cover that was protected, improved or growth attained in Corals Mangroves Fish Fish Catch Seagrass Water quality	Y1 - 2X same time, same sampling station Y2 – 2X Y3, 4,5 – once a year	Habitat Mangt committee, Barangay Council	Scuba diving gears, Motorboat, Gasoline Manta board, Snorkle, Slate board w/pencil, Survey forms Travel Food	• Underwater survey using standard parameters. • Secondary data
SOCIO-ECONOMIC • Community perception about the MPA Mgt. And benefits. • Satisfaction on the outcomes of project • Increase on income; • Number of livelihood augmentation	Yearly	MAO, POs, MFA RMC, Mayors Office		Assembly Survey

activities created				
GOVERNANCE • Transparency of on budget		PO, committee	Comittee on finance	Governance Indicators.
• Sufficiency of the Budget		MAO, PO		Accounting Records
Efficiency on law enforcement systems	Every 6 months	MAO, committee		Compliance indicators; Log book, meetings
Skills efficiency of the staff and volunteer in relation to tasks	Yearly After evey training activity	MAO,Pos	Travel	Performance evaluation and skills needs analysis
Compliance on waste management	annually	Committee on Habitat Mngt	Travel to the barangay	Solid waste survey
Training Outputs per component • No of trained Community members, • LGU staff	Annually	MAO,BFAR	Travel	Training design,Attendance Sheet,Minutes Survey forms,reports

CHAPTER 7 IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE

The RFSMR will be under the management of the local government unit of Batuan through the leadership of its Municipal Mayor. The LGU of Batuan has the responsibility to provide financial support, staff and technical assistance through the various line offices. It has the power to approve, recommend, or formulate general policies, prepare long-term plans, provide direction in the implementation, mobilize resources, and evaluate and monitor the overall program performance.

The Municipal Agriculture Office will assist in accomplishing technical and administrative tasks such as law enforcement, planning, policy formulation, boundary identification and demarcation, identifying, training and deputizing Bantay Dagat, conduct of biological researches and monitoring, and other services as assigned by the Municipal Mayor.

The Barangay Council shall oversee all aspects of the management operations by closely coordinating with the working committees. The council will be responsible for the mobilization and participation of the members of the community and sectoral organizations i.e. fishers, farmers, women, youth, NCO, others. It has the function plan, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects and activities. Same with the municipal government unit, the barangay council has the mandate to allocate an annual budget, designate person in-charge and formalize volunteers' involvement in the management operation.

The barangay FARMC is a recognized consultative body that serves as the initiator of ideas, formulate policy in all concerns in the coastal and marine environment, and recommend such policy to the barangay council for adoption.

There are deputized fish wardens in Barangay Royroy as well as other coastal barangays that are currently compensated under the local government of Batuan. Subject to the fund availability, the sustenance of the reporting duty of fish wardens is dependent on the logistical allocation over the said personnel.

The Peoples Organization, particularly Royroy United Fisherfolk Association (RUFA) has committed to assist in the conduct of law enforcement, public education, livelihood project management, facilitate community participation in support to the management. RUPA has shares the same objectives in marine conservation and protection and therefore they are a body that commit to support the operation. They will designate appropriate officers and members in the committees.

THE COMMITTEES

Direct operation will be performed by several committees to be formed by the Barangay Council with the assistance of the MAO whose term of office is three years. Each Committees will be formed according to the demand of the operation and staffing will be sourced either from the participating offices of the LGUs as designated by the Municipal Mayor. Performance of the Committees and the staff therein (volunteer or LGU hired staff) will be evaluated by the Municipal Agriculture Office as assisted by the DILG, and Municipal Administrator every six month period. Results of the evaluation will be the bases of the incentives, promotions, sanctions or continuation of engagement. There are identified committees below. However, the Mayor or upon the recommendation of the MAO may create other committees depending on the necessity of the operation.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN (IEC) and TRAINING

The IEC & Training committee will be responsible in providing information and education campaign to the Barangays greatly concerned on MPA projects. The formation of this committee will be comprised of the designated representative-volunteer from the people's organization, the barangay and the IEC staff from the LGU. The elected or designated Municipal IEC chair provide such information base on IEC need assessment and disseminate to the Barangay IEC committee for implementation. He/she also monitor and evaluate IEC impacts which gathered from the Barangay IEC committee reports.

The main function of the IEC committees is to promote the advocacy of RFSMR. Conceptualized and promote conservation of the coastal resources of Batuan by means of coastal environmental assessment and create support activities through IEC campaigns materials like tarpaulins, leaflets, posters and community assembly.

At the same time, this committees shall design capability training on-site which are based on the training need analysis of the organization in close coordination with the barangay Council and the MAO. Upon identifying training needs, the committee shall draft training activity proposal to be approved by the MAO and the Mayor. The committee shall responsible to evaluate impacts of the training to reach out the goal of RFSMR project.

COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement committee shall be responsible for overall implementation of guidelines protection and operation of the sanctuary anchored in the R.A. 8550. They are given authority to apprehend illegal activities that hamper the operation either land-base and sea base covered by the Marine Protected Areas. They also promote conservation and protection of coastal resources under the coastal resources management program of the municipality.

The chairman of the law enforcement committee shall be the MFARMC chairman and selection of representative duly appointed by the head of office of the following;

- Three (3) representative from BFARMC
- Representative from the Philippine national police (PNP) of Cataingan
- Representative from the Municipality Coast Guard
- Representative of active municipal Bantay Dagat (if any)
- Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)
- Representative Non government organization (NGO) , if any
- Representative from Barangay Chairman (from Barangay Royroy)

COMMITTEE ON LIVELIHOOD AND FUND RAISING

Livelihood and fund raising committee shall be composed of chairman and members not exceed on ten (10) bonafide representative of the people's organization in Barangay Royroy. They are the overseeing committee of different livelihood projects of coastal communities or within the operation of Peoples Organization, this to make sure all livelihood projects are aligned in the guiding principles of environmental livelihood project.

The chairman shall be elected through majority of votes by the representative of Peoples Organization. He/she will be provided by 5 or more members/staffs from duly organized and registered people's organization.

The chairman is responsible to have direct linkage to other agencies to provide assistance in skills and technology adaptation, also he/she responsible to source out fund by way of fund raising. This fund raising scheme of the committee shall pass through the Barangay councilor Municipal Agriculture Office for verification and approval; this is to ensure that fund raising project of the association/organization shall not violate the rules and regulation under the general operating procedures.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial management committee is a committee responsible financial obligation of the organization. The chairman shall be elected through the majority of votes from among designate of the committee. He/she has the obligation to keep all financial records of the organization and also monitor cash flow and inflow of project operation. he/she responsible to provide reports of financial statement to the management board. The elected chairman of the committee on financial management has acquired basic accounting course or financial management. He/she also has a privilege to appoint his/her staff which be called as a bookkeeper for safe keeping of documents and records of internal and external transactions.

COMMITTEE ON HABITAT RESTORATION AND SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT

This committee has a broad control of operation, from land base and sea based (i.e., includes under water protection of sea grasses and coral reefs). They are responsible of environmental, ecological protection and conservation of the sanctuary and buffer zone, and settlement areas. It focuses on resources management like mangrove reforestation and rehabilitation, coastal solid waste management, and, pollution control and monitoring of the utilization, and introduction of a more ecologically friendly technology and practices. They likewise facilitates conduct of research and education on marine protected area, enhancement of the sanctuary, adopt latest sanctuary provision and legislations and community participation and strengthening; responsible in the monitoring and evaluation of the sanctuary, habitats and the like and impact to the community/fishermen/coastal dwellers in short and long term of operation. Also, the committee shall:

- Prepare daily operational activities, includes roving and caretaker,
- Formulate long term plans of the marine protected area;
- Prepare reports to the Barangay Council;
- Procure materials needed for operations and if ever honorariums of staffs;
- Assessment and evaluation of marine sanctuary,
- Participate in research purposes for marine sanctuary

The chairman of the habitat management committee shall be elected through cast of votes from among members of the Committee

References .

Municipal Agriculture Office file
MPDC