

# Annual Report 2017



**CCEF**

**Sustainable coasts,  
involved communities**

## Executive Summary

Sustainability became the primary focus of the year 2017. With its many activities and partnerships, Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc. continues to spur positive change in the Central Visayas region. From the field, technical staff strengthened Siquijor's MPA alliance by participatory governance, awareness campaigns and coastal law enforcement strengthening. CCEF renewed its partnership with CENVISNET, thereby paving the way for closer ties and a more focused vision for sustainability.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and biodiversity conservation were key issues of importance for CCEF, therefore it was of utmost importance for the organization to be proactively involved in planning and decision making not just in Region VII but also in the national and international level.



## Presidential Note

CCEF marked its 19<sup>th</sup> year with strengthened support from the Unico Conservation Foundation (UCF) from Australia for the long-term growth and stability of the foundation. We welcomed Alan Roland Thomas, UCF Executive Director, Marlito Guidote, USAID Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project Deputy Director, and Rina Maria Rosales, ECOFISH Project Senior Resource Economics Specialist as new additions to the Board of Trustees. Together with the rest of the Board, we have doubled our efforts for the long-term growth and stability of the CCEF as it addresses work on research, local conservation, and contractual project fulfillment—where CCEF is historically strong—as well as on external relations, including marketing and fundraising and leadership. We continue

to pursue CCEF's vision to improve the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and the well-being of people by improving the conditions of the Philippines' marine environment. With that, we hope you will support CCEF and enjoin all to review this Annual Report 2017 and encourage you to visit the CCEF office in Cebu City and our social media spaces, to meet and discuss our business affairs of mutual interest now or in the future. CCEF is always seeking to collaborate on projects, find new partners and promote an adaptive approach to our coastal and marine conservation issues.

**Dr. ALAN WHITE, President**



## Message from the Executive Director

The year 2017 opened for CCEF with a generous support from the Unico Conservation Foundation (UCF) for the development of a Sustainability Plan to demonstrate a long-term plan and strategy moving forward and reinforce partnerships with various stakeholders.

I am happy to share on-the-ground successes of the CCEF team, particularly in Siquijor, with the turn-over of GIZ-PAME/UCF project to the LGU for the protection of resilient reefs that survived damages from typhoon, the Saving Philippine Reefs expedition by dedicated volunteers, LGUs, and local

MPA managers, with increased security assistance of APF Centcom, and the implementation of various activities under Project SUSTAIN, continuing MPA and reef restoration science in partnerships with locals, the feeding back of results to LGUs for use in policy development and decision making, sustainability planning in Binoongan, Olang and Tulapos MPAs, alliance building for improved and participatory coastal law enforcement (CLE), and support for local women's organization and local champions for CLE. We also responded to the monitoring needs of MPAs in Camotes Island, Cebu and Gatas in Caramoan Island, Camarines Sur under Rare Philippines' Alumni 2 project. CCEF reinforced partnerships with DENR-BMB and DA-BFAR through technical advice on proposals and positions on marine threatened species and habitats which made it to CITES CoP17 in South Africa and CMS CoP 12 in Manila.

We thank our partners from *Kaabag sa Sugbo*, the Central Visayas Network and Code-NGO for the necessary training and mentoring that enabled us to meet PCNC accreditation requirements. On behalf of CCEF, I thank each and every one for your continued engagement with and support for CCEF. Cheers to sustainable coasts and involved communities!

**MOON ALAVA, Executive Director**

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# Saving Philippine Reefs 2017: Siquijor Island Expedition

Siquijor is an island province in Region 7 (Central Visayas) and the smallest island province in the Philippines. It is located on the northeast side of Bohol Sea. Sanctuaries vary in management arrangement and age, from newly established in 2016, to 30 years old. All are either managed by local fishers' associations, barangay councils, or marine management councils, in cooperation with the corresponding municipal government.



Map of Siquijor province showing the eight CRR-RFR MPAs and the two MPAs used as pilot sites for ecotourism. Cartography by M. Baird.

*The Saving Philippine Reefs (SPR) Expeditions were started in the 1980s by Dr. Alan and Vangie White, and their colleagues. These research trips have been vital in collecting essential information on coral reef and fish health in marine protected areas around the Philippines. Provinces in the Philippines that have been covered by the SPR expeditions are Palawan, Batangas, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, and Camiguin.*



The 9-day expedition to Siquijor from April 22 to 30, was staffed by a much more diverse team than past expeditions. The team included five foreign volunteers, 10 CCEF staff, three Silliman University marine science graduate students, six volunteers from the Siquijor Provincial Monitoring Team (PROMOTE), as well as 11 military from the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The foreign volunteers joined from the US and Australia; of the six, four were seasoned SPR attendees and two were first-time attendees.

The team was able to monitor at least nine sanctuaries and assisted in reef rehabilitation in Olang MPA. The team returned to Coco Grove Beach Resort in the municipality of San Juan. The team's two pump boats were contracted from Apo Island. –Rina Hauptfeld

For more details on the SPR Siquijor Expedition please visit <https://coast.ph/?q=awhite-library/collection/saving-philippine-reefs-coral-reef-monitoring-expedition-siquijor-province>

## Research feedback is a good practice for effective CRM

As CCEF scales up its coastal resource management initiatives in Siquijor, the capacity of local government partners is also expected to increase. We are implementing Project SUSTAIN (Strengthening and up-scaling through trainings, alliance building, institutionalization and networking of MPAs) in Siquijor through the support of Unico Conservation Foundation in Australia. A major objective of this project is to build an MPA alliance through inter-LGU collaborations so as to sustain MPA and coastal law enforcement in order to secure fish stocks.



Sangguniang Bayan members from Enrique Villanueva municipality, along with Mayor Gerold Pal-ing (dark blue) attending the feedback session. Photo by Aileen Maypa.

Two sequential strong typhoons hit Siquijor Island in the years 2011 (Sendong) and 2012 (Bopha), decimating the coral reefs in the eastern side of Siquijor, which included the municipalities of Maria and Enrique Villanueva. Community- and LGU- friendly coral reef rehabilitation protocols were established for typhoon-damaged areas supported by GIZ-ACCCoast, Unico Conservation Foundation through CCEF, and the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) through Silliman University-Institute of Environmental and Marine Sciences (SUIEMS), in partnership with Siquijor province. We noted that no coral reef recovery can take place after such a large scale and severe devastation without strict MPA enforcement and protection. We relayed this message, supported by our years of research data, to our LGU partners in Siquijor province. They listened and they acted. The formation of the “One Province, One Team” was initiated at the provincial level.

Recently, the CCEF-SUSTAIN Project team did some feedback to the *Sangguniang Bayan* (SB) councils of Enrique Villanueva and Maria municipalities on the negative impacts of typhoon damage on the fisherfolk catch, results and lessons from the coral reef recovery research and coral reef rehabilitation, the status of the MPAs in both municipalities and our recommendations to improve their management. We also reminded them the importance of supporting the MPA alliance.

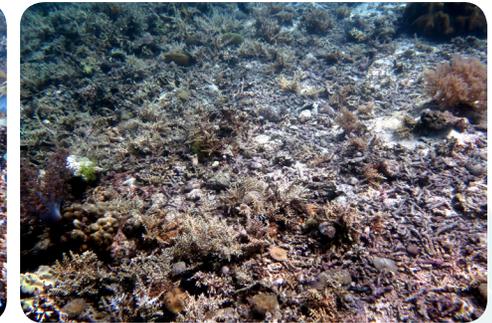
Our information was well received and appreciated at the SB level. — Aileen Maypa

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Siquijor Provincial Aquaculturist Darell Pasco talks about the “One Team, One Province” Initiative. Photo by Aileen Maypa

## Mitigating coral reef damage in Larena, Siquijor



Healthy coral reef (left) and rubble area brought about by barge anchor damage (right). Photos by Michelle Baird

Coral reefs are home to tens of thousands of fish and marine organisms that we depend on for food, livelihood, and employment. However, coral reefs are threatened from both human disturbance and the negative impacts of climate change. Sharp declines in the abundance and biomass of commercially important reef fish species (target species) were documented in MPAs situated in the eastern side of Siquijor province with more than 90% coral damage, after typhoon Pablo.

As part of CCEF’s assistance to Siquijor in the agenda of marine protected area (MPA) sustainability, our technical team, together with the Provincial Monitoring Team (PROMOTE), monitor the 21 coral reef MPAs at least annually. This year, while monitoring Nonoc Marine Sanctuary and its adjacent fished area under the jurisdiction of Larena municipality, our team documented a 0.4 ha coral damage in the latter.

Based on the CCEF MAP Database, coral cover declined from excellent condition (70%) in 2008 to 2012 to poor condition (less than 25%) by 2016 and 2017 (Maypa et al. 2017). Likely causes based on the damage patterns observed include anchor damage, barge docking maneuvers and

pier construction, combined with some typhoon damage from 2012. A CCEF technical report on the status of Nonoc Marine Sanctuary was submitted to the municipality of Larena, Siquijor and the office of the DENR-PENRO. A copy was also sent to the OIC Director of DENR Region 7 in Cebu City. The same report was presented in a committee hearing participated by the Barangay Captain of Nonoc, the Chairperson for Agriculture and Fisheries and other *Sangguniang Bayan* Councilors of Larena.

Another meeting was made with the Barangay Captain of Nonoc presiding at the Barangay Hall of Nonoc on September 4, 2017 where the same presentation was shown with the owner of the barge and pier that allegedly caused some of the coral damage documented. Potential solutions to mitigate the coral damage were explored the assistance of the CRM Section of the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and CCEF. To date CCEF has not received any response from DENR-PENRO Office in Siquijor on this matter. Nonoc Marine Sanctuary and its adjacent reefs have high ecotourism if managed well. — Aileen Maypa

## SIQUIJOR FORMS INTER-LGU ALLIANCE VS. ILLEGAL FISHING

The waters surrounding Siquijor province (i.e., Bohol Sea, also known as the Mindanao Sea) are rich fishing grounds that are utilized by both small-scale and commercial fishers. According to fisherfolk, catch from this area does not only benefit Siquijor province but also the neighboring Cebu and Negros Island Region. However, many *kubkub* (vessels that indiscriminately capture fish make use of dragnets) have been fishing within Siquijor's municipal waters.

Under the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act 10654), the use of *kubkub* and other active fishing gear is illegal. Individuals who make use of this method violate another stipulation of the Code as they trespass within municipal waters, a zone 15 km from the low tide point of the municipality coastline to the sea where only non-commercial fishing is allowed.

Siquijor has a Provincial Bantay Dagat Task Force (PBDTF), composed of staff from the Office of the Agriculturist (OPA) and Philippine National Police (PNP) appointed by the Governor. In 2016, the Provincial Bantay Dagat Chief who is also the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Chief received death threats after arresting commercial fishing vessels owned by

political tycoons of other provinces. This forced Siquijor province to halt its coastal law enforcement (CLE) operations until harm was out of the way.

Economically and livelihood-wise, the subsistence fisherfolk took the end of the brunt of this incident. According to a CCEF report, fisherfolk from selected barangays perceived that their catch declined up to 75%. They attributed these to typhoon damage and illegal commercial fishing. A province-wide planning and workshop was held in March 2016 to identify steps to take and gaps in CLE, including marine protected area (MPA) enforcement. One major recommendation was to capacitate and strengthen the municipality and MPA-level enforcement teams so as to assist the PBDTF. This initiative was supported by OPA-Siquijor, SUIEMS-Foundation for the Philippine Environment Coral Reef Recovery in Typhoon Damaged Reefs Project, and CCEF-Unico Conservation Foundation ProReef Project.

To continue the CRM and CLE initiatives of Siquijor province, the office of the Governor, under the leadership of Hon. Zaldy S. Villa, the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan*, under the leadership of the Vice Governor Hon. Mei Ling Quezon, in coordination with Mr. Darell Pasco (Chief Bantay Dagat under OPA), initiated the formation of a "One Province, One Team"

Provincial Bantay Dagat Task Force to combat illegal fishing. This initiative is in partnership and integrated into the efforts of the CCEF Project SUSTAIN (Strengthening and Up-scaling through Trainings, Alliance building, Institutionalization and Networking of MPAs) in Siquijor province.

To date, efforts are on-going to form an inter-LGU CRM Alliance (i.e., Siquijor province CRM Alliance or SPRCMA) between the six municipalities of Siquijor, Larena, Lazi, Enrique Villanueva, and Larena wherein its CRM units are the 21 MPA management bodies, forming a network.

The SPCRMA Task force is the strengthened PBTf that will be named "One Province, One Team SPCRMA Task Force," authorized to combat illegal fishing in MPAs and surrounding waters of Siquijor province. Its major objective is to collaborate and, where appropriate, share human, technical, material and financial resources to ensure effective, efficient and sustainable management of the coastal, marine habitat, and fishery resources within the municipal waters of the alliance. — *Aileen Maypa & Michiko Bito-on*

*\*This article originally appeared in Metro Post Vol XVIII No. 891 on July 9–15, 2017.*



## MPA Sustainability Planning Workshop in Siquijor Province

Over the years, many studies have documented that marine protected areas (MPAs) are effective tools for biodiversity conservation, fisheries benefits, and livelihood through ecotourism. Since early 2000, CCEF has been a partner of Siquijor province in various coastal resource management (CRM) projects including MPA establishment, monitoring, and management. To date, the province has 21 MPAs and its management comes with challenges and successes.

One of the biggest MPA challenges is how to sustain enforcement. Being an MPA *Bantay Dagat* in Siquijor province, still means one's engagement is "voluntary to having very little pay," in most of these PO-LGU (people's organization-local government unit) managed marine sanctuaries.

A paper by Maypa *et al.* (2012) on investigating MPA effectiveness in the Philippines from 551 MPAs, documented that the lack of MPA financial sustainability mechanism was a concern for most MPAs across different levels, and was highest in Level 3 (enforced), using the MPA Rating System developed by CCEF. One major recommendation of this study was to include financial sustainability schemes in the MPA sustainability plan. The MPA Rating System was the precursor of what is known now as MEAT (MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool).



Olang MPA participants interact with facilitators during the workshop. Photo by Aileen Maypa

2013, respectively. We plan to open these selected MPAs to ecotourism for both MPA sustainability and livelihood recovery. These sites can serve as learning areas for coral reef rehabilitation, at the same time offer "coral rehabilitation diving" to interested eco-divers wanting to learn how to help typhoon-damaged reefs recover after a one to two days certification training offered by CCEF in partnership with Siquijor province. Project SUSTAIN is supported by the Unico Conservation Foundation in Australia. — Aileen Maypa

## Binoongan Women's Association models good MPA governance



Members of the Binoongan Women's Association prepare buoys to demarcate the municipality's MPA. Photo by Michelle Baird

The Binoongan Women's Association (BWA) is a beacon of hope for many coastal communities in Siquijor. A collective of 16 women, BWA is now accomplishing the necessary documentation for accreditation as an official people's organization.

Since its inception in 2014, the MPA at Barangay Binoongan, Enrique Villanueva has led to thriving fish and shellfish populations, and a healthier reef ecosystem. This has contributed to a steady means of livelihood in the forms of stable fish catch and shellfish harvest and a lively tourism scene for the locals, especially among women.

In order to sustain the current condition of their MPA as well as support the efforts of CCEF, BWA has actively become the protection and maintenance arm of the barangay. They keep their coastal areas clean, regulate the entry of individuals within municipal waters, as well as protect their resources from any illegal fishing activity. Due to their consistent vigilance, they have played a significant role in the catching of two culprits involved in spear fishing and compressor fishing early this year. One of the offenders was targeting highly-valued rabbitfish (*Siganus* spp.), a species in substantial number within the sanctuary.

The BWA's activity has contributed to the Binoongan MPA's winning of the Isla del Fuego MPA Awards for Best Managed MPA in the province of Siquijor. Currently, with the help of CCEF, they are working towards institutionalization and sustainability.

As they continue to render free service in protecting the Binoongan MPA, they have expressed their determination to organize a livelihood program to support their daily needs. — Michiko Bito-on

# CHAMPIONING COASTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SIQUIJOR PROVINCE

More than ecological and economic impacts, CCEF seeks to promote positive change in values within the communities it works with. The implementation of Project SUSTAIN in Siquijor proved to be an important milestone for the lives of many, as the technical team created avenues for increasing awareness on coastal resource management. Jesus Barbadillo, the former Siquijor Fisherfolk Regional Director and an Outstanding Law Enforcer Awardee attested to CCEF's contribution to society in an interview.

*When was your first exposure with CCEF?*

"In the 1980s during coral rehabilitation. They donated ropes for the fish sanctuaries, buoys, ...the monitoring that happens with CCEF, we [locals] monitor the inside and outside areas of all sanctuaries all over Siquijor."

*What were people's reaction when they knew about this one organization that renders service on the protection of reefs?*

"They're open. Illegal fishers were interviewed in Caticugan asking if the sanctuary could be discontinued. But it was the locals themselves who said "No" because that's where they benefit from."

*On the topic of illegal fishers... where do they usually come from?*

"Plaridel in Mindanao, Negros, and Bohol"

*Aside from commercial fishers, were there cases where locals were using illegal fishing methods?*

"A lot. Especially three-ply nets and chlorine fishing. Those that get caught may talk in a hostile manner but they understand when we explain the law to them. When they understand the law, they don't repeat their violations. But there are a number who, despite getting caught repeatedly, still go back to illegal means."

*What is their motivation in using illegal fishing methods?*

"Single-ply nets are able to catch fewer fish compared to illegal methods. For example, in areas where adult fish were going out, they surround the area with

three-ply nets in addition to pouring chlorine. That's why our seas today are very damaged. Corals have died because of the chlorine fishers pour out into our seas. They have resorted to exploiting available fish resources, yet they are also the ones who complain on the dwindling supply."

*What is the most recent case of apprehension and in which sanctuary did it happen?*

"Mostly in Caticugan. Enforcers in Caticugan find it difficult to patrol all sanctuaries in the municipality of Siquijor. The large fish population is tempting to many fishers. And because the enforcers are proactive, fishers think twice about entering the sanctuaries. Most just fish near the boundaries."

*What cases are most memorable to you?*

"In performing our duty at the sanctuary we've caught many violators, blotted, filed cases against them. In the past, we have caught violators that fought back; it can't be avoided. I was shot in 2011. In 2010, was hacked with a machete."

*In your service where danger can always be an unavoidable element, was there a time you thought you should stop?*

"No. It's quite the opposite. I became more motivated. The way I understand things, before during our elders' time, the sea was neglected; that's why we're facing problems. **We should use our resources with the future, and not just ourselves, in mind.** People will continue to reproduce and there might come a time when we wouldn't have food on our tables because there would no more fish. That's why we need to protect our seas."

Sanctuaries give an assurance they have fish outside [boundaries].

Jesus Barbadillo, 54  
Former Fisherfolk Regional Director  
& Outstanding Law Enforcer

\* Interview by Michiko Bito-on, originally conducted in Visayan and translated to English.

## Mangrove forests as nature's breakwaters

Breakwaters are artificial structures or barriers built into a body of water to protect a coast from the force of waves. Breakwaters intercept longshore currents and tend to prevent beach erosion. Over the long term, however, the process of erosion and sedimentation cannot be effectively overcome as deposition of sediment at one site will be compensated for by erosion somewhere else.

Mangrove forests are referred to as "green coastal breakwaters." They prevent coastal erosion and protect people from high waves, storm surges, and tsunamis. The crown and stem of mangroves serve as physical barriers. Their specialized roots trap and hold sediments and siltation from the uplands. They promote clear water, which stimulate growth of corals and seagrasses and advance biodiversity and connectivity of ecosystems. Mangroves occupy a highly strategic position in the economy and ecology of the coastal areas in the country.

In 1918, the extent of mangroves in the Philippines was estimated at about 450,000 hectares. In the late 1990s, this was down to about 120,000 hectares or a reduction of roughly 70%, which was reported to be due to conversion to fish ponds, reclamation, cutting and other human activities. The most rapid decrease in mangrove coverage occurred during the 1960s and 1970s when national policies encouraged the expansion of aquaculture.

Since then, various efforts by local governments, people's organizations, civic society, and the corporate sector have been conducted to reforest degraded mangrove areas to include abandoned fishponds and former aquaculture areas. In 2003, the reported total area for mangrove is about 248,813 hectares, closely approaching about 50% of the original extent.

The question now is how these efforts have been effective? CCEF has assisted in mangrove rehabilitation efforts in over ten coastal municipalities in Cebu and Siquijor provinces in the past 10–15 years. The status of these replanted/rehabilitated mangrove areas need to be assessed to identify learnings and replicate best practices to positively influence decision-making. Let us protect our mangrove forests so they can protect us. — *Moonyeen Alava*



### Mangrove rehabilitation in Cotcot, Liloan, Cebu

Monitoring activities were done by CCEF in Barangay Cotcot, Liloan in 2015–2016 in partnership with Globe Telecom. Survival rates were low (at least 15% of out of the 1440 *Avicennia marina* or bungalow) wildlings and seedlings). Wildlings within the vicinity thrived better than seedlings purchased from different sites (C. Bollozos 2016).

Upon the request of Teradyne Philippines, CCEF revisited Cotcot on March 9, 2017 to assess its planted plot of about 6000 bungalow seedlings. Initial results show a lower survival rate of 2.6% possibly due to poorly guided planting steps and low protection of plantings from waves, plastic garbage and flotsams that Cotcot River brings to the site from inclement (tropical depressions) weathers (J. Apurado 2017).

## Learning side by side: Cotcot, Liloan

In order to create a ripple effect within its community, CCEF shares environmental conservation knowledge with students, businesses, and other stakeholders by experiential learning. A group of senior Political Science students from the University of the Philippines–Cebu joined staff on a site visit to Cotcot, Liloan in 2017.



“We all need someone to influence us in making the first step in **restoring balance in our ecosystem**. And I highly believe that someone isn't limited to a single person, but instead a group of people and I think it's CCEF.” — *Rogelin Marie Angana*

“As a student, it is my responsibility to **educate myself as well as others on the issues of environmentalism**. Patience, tolerance, respect and gratitude are virtues that can grow from environmental education, and I believe that these virtues are what is needed to save the world.” — *Valerie Ancero*

“Organizations like CCEF have made me realize that there is still hope for the Philippine environment. Their efforts are admirable, and one can definitely see their results. With that, **I invite all of us to support CCEF and similar organizations and join them in the fight to save our environment**.” — *Jia Villarín*

“We should be one with them, though we might not be near a coastline, but we can help the environment through proper waste disposal. We must **join the green movement towards a lasting earth**.” — *Farrah Stephanie Reyes*

## MPA Support Network (MSN) Regional Forum in Cebu City

The MPA Support Network held one of three regional forums at the Cebu Parklane International Hotel in Cebu City on February 17–18, 2017. In attendance were MPA practitioners in the central Philippines, represented by DENR and DA-BFAR from regions 6, 7 and 8, the Philippine National Police Maritime Group (PNP-MG), and civil society groups from Oceana, Rare, ZSL, Aklan State University (ASU), and CCEF.

The two-day activity opened up with generating awareness of and submissions for the Para el Mar: MPA Awards, which are presented every two years, for MPAs greater than 20 hectares, with Level 2 rates or higher using the MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT). Sessions include discussion on the different assessment tools developed by MSN partners, including the Socio-Economic Assessment Tool (SEAT) (developed in partnership with CCEF Board Member Ms. Rina Maria Rosales), the Network Assessment Tool (NEAT) and the MPA Management Assessment Tool (MEAT) (developed in part by CCEF founder Dr. Alan White and colleagues).

The PNP-MG presented its “Adopt an MPA” (AMPA) program, encouraging members to participate in environmental activities not limited to coastal clean-ups, particularly for each Maritime Police Station to adopt MPAs at the invitation from the community. BFAR Region VII also shared that it organizes an “Adopt a Bay” program along similar principles. ASU presentation was its research regarding fishers’ perceptions of MPA performance and the associated effects of ecotourism; Oceana on its successes on the “Save Tañon Strait” campaign.

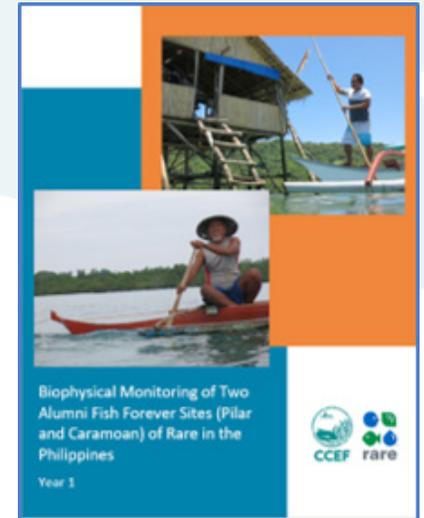
The activity concluded with presentations by Dr. Perry Aliño on the BRING HOPE (Biodiversity Resource Information Network Group—Hub of People and Environment) project, and an update on the Republic Act 10654 amending the Philippine Fisheries Code RA 8550 of 1998. Several changes included provisions for the precautionary principle and inclusion of ecosystem based approaches, acknowledgement of illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing, graduation of penalties, MPA definitions, and traceability of vessels, bringing it into greater alignment with the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) goals. — *Rina Hauptfeld*

## Evaluating MPA effectiveness through Biophysical Monitoring: Pilar MMP, Camotes Is., Cebu and Gata FS, Caramoan, Camarines Sur (Rare Philippines Alumni Fish Forever Sites)

The establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) is one of the key strategies of integrated coastal management and is gaining worldwide recognition as an effective and efficient tool to protect the remaining coastal resources and manage fisheries. Common goals of MPAs are the protection and rehabilitation of critical habitats (e.g. coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forest), promoting sustainable use of resources, replenishing depleted stock, education and research, and ecotourism.

As part of Rare’s Fish Forever program for Sustainable Fisheries in the Philippines, biophysical monitoring for both benthic and reef fish communities were done in two MPAs over the period August to September 2017, namely, the Pilar Municipal Marine Park (PMMP) in Pilar, Camotes Is., Cebu and the Gata Fish Sanctuary (GFS) in Caramoan Is., Camarines Sur.

Baseline and monitoring surveys were conducted in these sites by the University of the Philippines—Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (UP-MERF) under the Rare Pride Program in 2012 and 2014, respectively. The 2017 monitoring was conducted by Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF) which aimed at assessing the status of the reef in terms of hard coral cover and reef fish assemblages. Results show a slight increase in percent live hard coral over (LHC) as well as general improvements in reef fish abundance and species richness from 2014 values. Recommendations for both MPAs were for more sustained management initiatives and site specific activities for improved monitoring and evaluation. — *Roxie Diaz*



Coral patch teeming with marine life in Pilar Municipal Marine Park (left), a tomato clownfish *Amphiprion frenatus* peeking (center), and a yellowtail blue damsel *Chrysiptera parasema* (right) adding color to the reefs in Gata Fish Sanctuary. Photos by D. Elemia.

# CCEF 2017: AT A GLANCE



Jan 15. Joining FPE @ 25: Celebration of Connectedness through Conservation in Quezon City



Jan 17. CCC Strategic Planning Workshop with Dr. Ai Maypa



Feb 26–Mar 4. At the IUCN 1<sup>st</sup> Red List Training in Siargao by BFAR-NFRDI



May 2. CCEF donates computers to Brgy. Banilad



May 4–5. Cebu City Disaster Risk Reduction Seminar attended by Jonathan and AJ



May 14. Sustainability Planning with Consultant Riki Samson



Jan 19. Final planning for GIZ-PAME with Terence Dacles at CCEF



Jan 26–28. GIZ-PAME closing at Siquijor province



Mar 23. Roberto Arranguez Jr. ended internship with CCEF



May 23. Cebu City Information Session on traffic reform



May 29–31. AJ Lozada and Jonathan Apurad at Disaster Risk Reduction Training held in San Remigio, Cebu



May 31. Talk on MPAs for UP-MSI professional studies class

## JANUARY

## MARCH

## MAY

## FEBRUARY

## APRIL

## JUNE



Feb 3. CCEF team M. Baird and R. Catitig assessing seagrass expansion for its potential as marine protected area in Siquijor



Apr 2. Siquijor MPA Awards for most outstanding MPAs, managers and law enforcers



Apr 22–30. Saving Philippine Reefs Expedition at Siquijor province



Jun 1–3. CCEF Sustainability Planning and Team Building at Dumaguete City



Feb 17–18. MSN MPA Forum at Parklane Hotel, Cebu



Feb 20–21. Partnering with MWWP under the Shark Support Network in formulating the 2020 Conservation Roadmap for Phil. Sharks and Rays, Hive Hotel, QC



Apr 29. CENVISNET General Assembly and Board Meeting



Jun 21–23. Absorbing new learnings at UNWTO International Conference in Manila



Jun 30. Proposal meeting between FPE and CCEF



Jul 3. Dr. Hazel Arceo, UP-MSI faculty visits CCEF



Jul 3. CCEF accreditation assistance to Binoongan Women's Association



Jul 7. BIOFIN meeting during BCSP Annual Philippine Biodiversity Symposium at Ateneo de Manila University



Sept 8. Nonoc Reef damage assessment



Sept 13. Coral reef research feedbacking



Nov 8. Tañon Strait Forum participated by Cebu and Negros NGOs and LGUs



Nov 9. CLEAR 7 Meeting with PNP, Coast Guard



Jul 12. Gender Dimensions of Community-Based Management of MPAs publication



Jul 13. PAMS National Symposium on Marine Science in Tagaytay



Sept 20. International Coastal Clean-up in Moalboal



Sept 20. CENVISNET facilitated a capacity assessment training for CCEF



Nov 10. Presentation of Caramoan and Pilar data by CCEF at Rare



Nov 25. Moon Alava during CMS MOU-Sharks AC2-CWG2 at Bonaire Protected Seascape

## JULY

## SEPTEMBER

## NOVEMBER

## AUGUST

## OCTOBER

## DECEMBER



Aug 14. CCEF Board and staff at Cebu City accreditation



Aug 17-18. CCEF participates in Environmental Summit at Hotel Asia in Cebu City



Oct 19-20. Para El Mar exhibit, MPA presentations and awarding at Iloilo City



Dec 8. Tubbataha video presentation at CCEF office



Dec 14-15. Moon Alava with BFAR Director, Eduardo B. Gongona at the Enforcement Summit on Tañon Strait Protected Seascape



Aug 22. Candamay Norte baseline assessment



Aug 24. Scientific conference on the protection of sharks and rays in Bohol



Aug 29-31. CCEF donation of office equipment to Banilad Elementary School



Oct 23-25. Conservation of Migratory Species - Conference of Parties in Manila



Dec 15. CCEF celebrates Christmas with theme United Nations



Dec 19. PBSAP-BIOFIN Strategic Action Planning in Manila

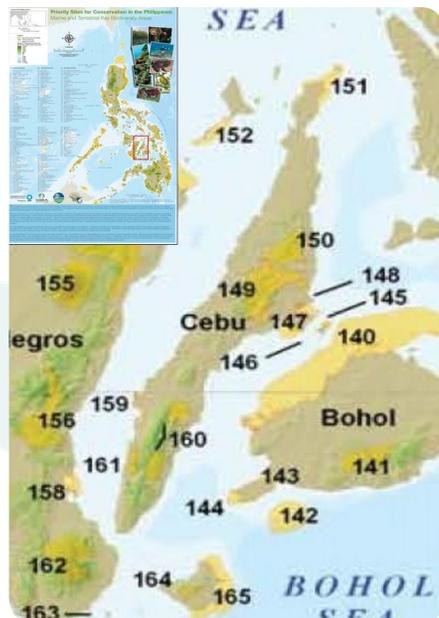
## Improving the conservation and management of Key Biodiversity Areas in Cebu

CCEF was among the civil society organizations (CSOs) invited to participate in the creation of the Provincial Biodiversity Council through a series of meetings in March 2017 organized by the Cebu Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO).

PENRO Cebu needed multi-sectoral ideas to address issues and threats to Cebu's biodiversity, two of such are the increasing numbers of informal settlers and unsustainable economic activities. Its legal basis is Provincial Ordinance 2012-13, which adopted the Environmental Code of the province covering wildlife, biodiversity and natural heritage conservation, and Provincial Ordinance 2016-04 which involves Local Government Codes tax coverage of minerals, sand, gravel, and other quarry resources, also with tax base modification for environmental enhancement fees and other purposes.

Threats to biodiversity, particularly in key biodiversity areas (KBAs), include agriculture expansion, upland development, poaching, charcoal making, among others. Gaps and challenges identified were the functionality of LGUs on biodiversity conservation, low participation of communities/people's organization (POs) in biodiversity conservation, weak enforcement of environmental laws, low visibility of environmental protectors, low buy-in of stakeholders on biodiversity conservation and protection (such as sustainable support on protection mechanism), lack of manpower, lack of collaboration on biodiversity conservation efforts especially on MPAs.

KBAs are areas in both terrestrial and marine environments that hold globally threatened species of plants or animals. In the province of Cebu, KBAs include Mt. Lantoy, Mt. Lanaya, Mt. Kambulgasing, Tabunan, Mactan-Kalawisan-Cansaga Bays, Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, and Northern Cebu. Conservation initiatives in these areas include the development of conservation management plans in municipalities with KBAs, declaration of local conservation areas, and creation of a provincial technical working group (TWG) to define conservation action plans following an agreed Biodiversity Conservation Framework. The steps are aimed to create the Cebu Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2017-2022.  
— *Jonathaniel Apurado*



Key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in Cebu. (Inset: map of the Philippines, showing terrestrial and marine KBAs. Source: CIP/DENR-NMB/DA-BFAR: <https://fpe.ph/biodiversity.html/view/the-philippine-key-biodiversity-areas-kbas>)

## 1<sup>st</sup> Cebu Provincial Environment Summit

“The province of Cebu should make sure that projects of the government are under the prescribed powers under the Local Government Code,” said Rommel Kirit, Senior Environment Specialist of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO).



CCEF Executive Director Mooneyen Alava facilitated the Workshop on the Assessment of the Environment Programs during the 1<sup>st</sup> Cebu Provincial Environment Summit at Hotel Asia on August 17-18. Photo by Michiko Bito-on

As the thrust of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cebu Provincial Environment Summit, local government unit (LGU) representatives discussed the state of Cebu's environment and natural resources. Among the issues currently faced by the province include poor coastal law enforcement (CLE), obsolete coastal resource management (CRM) plans, insufficient budget and lack of technical personnel, and weak fisherfolk organization. In addition, most biophysical data collection in various municipalities of Cebu are dependent on special projects.

Representatives of different LGUs presented best practices in solid waste management (San Francisco), waste water management (Naga City), tree growing (Liloan) and coastal resource management (Dalaguete). Former CCEF member Dalton Dacal shared the importance of the establishment of a Marine Protected Area Network in the municipality of Dalaguete for the conservation of its waters. In 2002, the

Balud-Consolacion Marine Park and Sanctuary was created following the decision of Mayor Rolan Cesante and in cooperation with CCEF.

The second day of the summit was composed of an orientation of environmental laws as well as two workshops concerning current environmental issues and the alignment of programs and institutional among LGUs and civil services organizations (CSO).

The summit was held at Hotel Asia on August 17-18, 2017. As an accredited CSO within the province of Cebu, CCEF will continuously play an active role in the local planning and enforcement of coastal resource management in its component municipalities and cities. — *Michiko Bito-on*

## Cebu City creates Provincial Biodiversity Council to address KBA threats

The PENRO Cebu made a collaborative effort with multi-sectoral ideas to address issues and threats on Cebu's biodiversity. Two of such are the increasing numbers of informal settlers and unsustainable economic activities. Its legal basis is in Provincial Ordinance No. 2012-13, Adopting the Environmental Code of the Province of Cebu, with Article 4 that covers wildlife, biodiversity and natural heritage conservation.



CCEF suggested to take a serious look on the account of CLU Plans and CRM Plans of LGUs. An action planning is being moved by PENRO Cebu by drafting of Executive Order, duties and functions of members, and activities (program formulation). Developments are to be notified through respective addresses of the attendees. —Jonathan Apurado

## CCEF joins Mandaue City's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Seminar



CCEF attended a 3-day Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) seminar held at Hagnaya Beach Resort at San Remigio, Cebu. The day started with an early morning assembly in Mandaue City Hall.

The seminar participants came from different sectors: NGOs, private companies, and the academe.

Lectures on the Philippine DRRM system, earthquake preparedness, and emergency plans were conducted. Groups were tasked to come up and present their emergency action plans.

Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis, Prevention and Preparedness for Fire Hazard, Hydro-Meteorological Hazards, Early Warning System, Facts about Climate Change and Typhoon Tracking, and the Incident Command System (ICS) were also discussed. — AJ Lozada

## Tañon Strait Research Forum boosts inter-agency collaboration



The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in coordination with the Tañon Strait Protected Seascape-Protected Area Management Bureau (TSPS-PAMB) hosted the Research Forum, "All About Tañon Strait" at St. Mark Hotel, Camputhaw, Cebu City on November 8, 2017.

As one of the biggest marine protected areas in the Philippines, Tañon Strait is home to 14 species of dolphins and whales, chambered nautilus, giant squid and the critically endangered dugong. Increasing human activity in recent years at Tañon Strait has affected the behavior of dolphins, among other creatures.

For this reason, members of civil society, research organizations and government agencies were brought together to discuss concerns and create solutions. Of primary importance to the event is the sharing of research products, ongoing studies and pipeline research relating to Tañon Strait.

Atty. Gloria Ramos, vice president of Oceana Philippines, gave a presentation on the role of civil society and on harnessing research for the better management of Tañon Strait. She pointed out that the poverty incidence is severe in the area especially since the average income for traditional fisherfolk is only at P3,000 to P3,500. On a better note, progress has been made in terms of law enforcement, science-based decision-making, and advocacy implementation among locals.

A technical working group was created at the end of the forum, composed of representatives from the University of the Philippines-Cebu, Oceana Philippines, University of San Carlos, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 7, Silliman University, Bohol Island State University, Rare Philippines, DENR and Cebu Technological University. — Michiko Bito-on



## Saving marine turtles

Five of seven global marine turtle species are found in the country: Green, Hawksbill, Olive Ridley, Loggerhead, and Leatherback, which are all globally threatened. They use various habitats at critical stages of their life cycles, including nesting beaches, seagrass beds, coral reef areas, as well as others for feeding, mating, inter-nesting, and development.



J. Apurado, SPR Diver Master, assists a fish-hooked marine turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) seen floating near Coco Grove Resort in Siquijor during the 2017 Siquijor Expedition.

All five species are protected under national laws. Only three known nesting areas are protected under a DENR Administrative Order since 1982: Antique, Palawan, and Tawi-tawi. Despite laws and protection, marine turtles are still facing several threats such as poaching, destruction of habitat with urban development and fishery interactions.

Bohol Sea is one of the richest and most diverse areas in the country, with high fish richness as well as the presence of large marine vertebrates such as whales, dolphins, whale sharks, rays, and marine turtles. At the south-eastern side, two marine turtle marine key biodiversity areas (mKBAs) identified are Magsaysay (166.97 ha) and Medina (154.63 ha). In two bays, Gingoog and Macajalar, at least four species were documented between 2005 and 2011, with emphasis on hawksbill nesting sites (FT Quimpo 2013). In the northwestern side, DENR-BMB Pawikan Project received reports of about 42 encounters to include two nesting hawksbills, 13 bycatches (2 hawksbill, 11 green), four captive hawksbills, four in water reports and the rest

undetermined activities (AA Yaptinchay, pers comm). In Siquijor alone, there were reports of marine turtles incidentally caught in hook and line that did not survive (J Apurado 2017). Marine turtles are tourist attractions in Apo Island, Negros Oriental but reports of illegal hunts by non-locals occur.

Marine turtles still need saving. There is an urgent need to assess current population status, nesting sites localisation, and local threats to enhance management measures for protection and conservation. Many local government units have been implementing coastal resource management programs and activities, which include MPA establishments in coral reef areas. Few, if at all, have established MPAs specific for threatened species such as marine turtles. Conservation and management plans for identified marine turtle populations and nesting sites need to be established based on community participation, with local and national government collaboration. — Moonyeen Alava

## SciCon for sharks and rays protection in the Bohol province

Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation (CCEF) joins the Provincial Government of Bohol (BEMO Bohol) and BFAR Region VII in the Scientific Conference for the Protection of Sharks and Rays in the Waters of Bohol on August 24, 2017 at BFAR's Central Visayas Multi-Species Nursery Demo and Training Center in Bentig, Calape with NFRDI Mudjekeewis Santos and Francisco Jr Torres, BFAR Central Luvi Landrito-Labe and the Save Sharks Network of the Philippines (SSN) leaders AA Yaptinchay of Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines and Vince Cinches of Greenpeace Asia. — Moonyeen Alava



## CCEF participates in Conservation of Migratory Species—Conference of Parties (CMS-COP) 2017



Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, Inc. (CCEF) at the CMS-COP12 as member of the Philippine Delegation in support of internationally coordinated conservation measures of migratory species. Held for the first time in Asia, the Philippines and Southeast Asia being the global hotspot for marine biodiversity,

takes center stage to showcase the significance of the region in the conservation of migratory species. Agenda items for negotiation in the week-long activity include at least 35 species proposals for listing/uplisting in CMS Appendices can be accessed at: <http://www.cms.int/en/cop12>. #CMSCOP12 — Moonyeen Alava

## Coastal Law Enforcement Alliance Region 7 meeting tackles issues on security

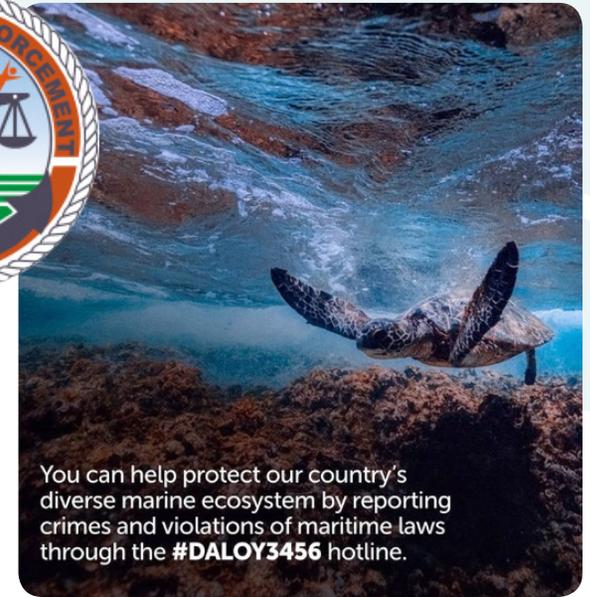
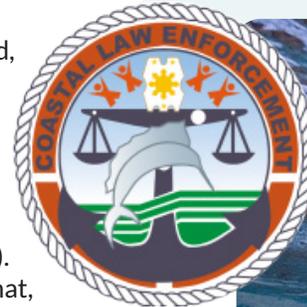
The meeting with Coastal Law Enforcement Alliance Region 7 (CLEAR-7) started with reports from various national government agencies and local government units. In Cebu City, various issues were raised including the lack of enforcement, lack of personnel, intrusion of commercial fishing vessels on municipality waters. Similar reports were heard from other areas in the region. Among the guest speakers was Md. Nazrul Anwar from the Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, who shared his learnings here in the Philippines. He also presented an overview of the fisheries sector of his country.

The main highlights of the meeting were the seasonal closure of the Visayan Sea, which starts on November 15, and the enforcement of Tañon Strait, especially during this time. The closing of the Visayan Sea allows sardines, herring, and other target fishes to spawn, thus increasing their numbers. During closed season,

security in fishing areas are heightened, especially in Tañon Strait.

Apprehensions of illegal fishers were also presented during the meeting. Tañon Strait also now has a dedicated prosecutor appointed by the Department of Justice (DOJ). Oceana also reported on a format, currently under development, to be used for filing cases against violators. This format should help in reducing dismissal of cases filed.

Tañon Strait will soon have two new additional patrol boats. The Philippine Navy and Coast Guard reinforced their commitment to defending our natural resources and enforcing maritime laws.  
— AJ Lozada



You can help protect our country's diverse marine ecosystem by reporting crimes and violations of maritime laws through the **#DALOY3456** hotline.

## 6<sup>th</sup> Para el Mar showcases most outstanding marine protected areas in the Philippines



For the sixth time, the *Para el Mar* Awards gave recognition to best practices in the management of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the country.

The 6<sup>th</sup> *Para el Mar* MPA Awards and Recognition was held at the Iloilo Convention Center on October 19-21. The *Para el Mar* ("For the Sea") is a biennial event hosted by the MPA Support Network (MSN) to showcase the Philippine's best performing marine protected areas. It is part of an incentive-based mechanism to reinforce effective management and good science-based governance.

The two-day event ended with an awarding ceremony where the winning sites from the three categories (locally managed MPA, NIPAS site, and

MPA network) were announced. Representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), and DOST-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD), NGOs and development partners attended the event.

*Para el Mar* is not just limited to recognizing the best MPAs in the country but also extends to raising awareness on being a catalyst for a positive change. — Lloyd Yosoya

## CCEF's continuing collaboration with CSO networks for social development



CCEF expanded its reach through continuing partnership with *Kaabag sa Sugbo* ([www.facebook.com/KaabagSaSugboFoundationInc](http://www.facebook.com/KaabagSaSugboFoundationInc)), Central Visayas Network of NGOS ([www.facebook.com/centralvisayasnetwork](http://www.facebook.com/centralvisayasnetwork)), and the Caucus of Development NGO Networks ([www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org)).

CCEF continued its term as a Board Member to *Kaabag*, Board Member to CenVisNet and Vice-chair of CODE-NGO's Commission on Institution and Capacity Building (CICB) for the year. This paves the way for CCEF to extend its reach and advocate for ocean and coastal resource governance in central Visayas and the Philippines.

CENVISNET extended its assistance to CCEF with the conduct of the Organizational Diagnosis exercise using CODE-NGO's Capacity Assessment Tool to assess the capacity development needs of CCEF, focusing on six pillars, namely, governance and leadership, strategic planning and management, PDIMME (or program design, implementation & management, monitoring & evaluation), resource mobilization, administrative and personnel management, and financial management). CCEF participated in various capacity development training workshops that helped CCEF toward meeting requirements for PCNC accreditation, such as Training on Admin and Human Resource Management, on Training on Resource Mobilization/Fund Generation, among others.

CCEF also joined CENVISNET together with the CSO Humanitarian Leaders in Cebu, Bohol, and Negros Oriental in the conceptualization and planning of the Regional Disaster Response Protocol in Region 7, with support from CODE NGO and Christian Aid. DSWD Region 7 also shared the government's disaster response plan.

In addition, CENVISNET also joined CCEF in at least two collaborative proposal writeshops on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and management, particularly on riparian biodiversity and coastal ecosystems, in local governance systems. – *Moonyeen Alava*

## CCEF partnerships with LGUs, NGAs and the International Community

CCEF has been accredited by the following LGUs: Cebu Province, Cebu City and Mandaue City, Liloan Municipality in Cebu; five municipalities and one city in the Siquijor, namely, Maria, Lazi, Larena, Enrique Villanueva, San Juan and Siquijor. CSO accreditation in LGUs allows representation in the Local Special Bodies (LSBs) for active engagement in the local planning processes for increased transparency. As an accredited member to Cebu City, CCEF sits as member to the LSB for the Environment Sector. At the Cebu provincial level, CCEF participated in the First Provincial Summit conducted by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) in August 2017. CCEF's historical intervention in the municipalities of Cebu, particularly in the development of LGU Alliance in southern Cebu was presented by PENRO staff. CCEF, with other NGOs, has been invited to be part of a "Partners MOA" with the Provincial Government of Cebu.

On a regional level, Certificates of Existence (COE) were provided to CCEF by relevant national government agencies such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Department of Agriculture–Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA–BFAR) through their regional offices in Central Visayas (Region VI). CCEF also participated as member to the Coastal Law Enforcement Alliance in Region 7 (or CLEAR 7), an Inter-Agency Coordination established in 2000 through a Memorandum of Agreement signed by various government agencies, to include DA–BFAR7 and DENR 7, and other NGOs to pursue a coordinated coastal law enforcement (CLE) strategy in the Central Visayas.

At the national and international scene, CCEF provided technical expertise to DENR and DA–BFAR on marine and aquatic biodiversity conservation and management, through participation in the Philippine Aquatic Red List Committee Training-Workshop on IUCN Red List Assessment (in Siargao, Phil; March 2017), the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP12) (Manila, Phil; October 2017), and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Committee and 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop of the Conservation Working Group of the CMS Sharks MOU (Sharks AC2/CWG2) (Bonaire, Netherlands; November 2017). – *Moonyeen Alava*

## Bringing together practitioners on marine biodiversity conservation through BRING

CCEF joined the Biodiversity Resource Information Network Group (BRING) in its first visioning workshop in Iloilo City in July 2017, conducted back to back with the MPA Support Network (MSN)'s *Para El Mar* Award Ceremonies for Best MPA in the Philippines. BRING is a network of government and non-government institutions that are involved with the conservation and management of Philippine marine biodiversity. Its establishment was part of the objectives of the "Coastal Assessment for Rehabilitation Enhancement: Capability Development and Resiliency of EcoSystems (CARE–CaDRES)" project of the University of the Philippines–Marine Science Institute (UP–MSI), with funding support from the Coastal and Marine

Ecosystems Management Program (CMEMP) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR–BMB). The project aimed at integrating information on conservation and management efforts on Philippine marine biodiversity and improving partnerships and collaboration of various stakeholders in marine biodiversity assessments and monitoring in the Philippines. A series of seminars and workshops are envisioned under BRING to capacitate member institutions on various tools for marine biodiversity assessments and monitoring, communications, proposal writing, and data management. – *Moonyeen Alava*

## CCEF Updates

### A. White Library System

The A. White Library is currently being used as a means to catalog bibliographic materials both physical and digital. Over 300 items have been cataloged so far. The A. White Library has been migrated to the Network Attached Storage and is now accessible from anywhere within the local network. We encourage volunteers to help us catalog more library materials.

### Netsuite

CCEF has been fortunate enough to have been granted this software suite for free. NetSuite is an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system built for business. The organization intends to use this suite mainly as an electronic accounting system.

### Ecosystems Database

The Ecosystems Database is a program which aims to store and analyze survey data from different ecosystems. The program is slowly taking shape to a usable form. It is still currently under development and unsuitable for production use.

*For more information, please contact: AJ Lozada*

## CCEF Joins Cebu-PENRO for ICC celebration in Moalboal, Cebu

Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) is the world's largest volunteer effort for ocean's health. It is celebrated every third Saturday of September of each year.

For more than 25 years, Ocean Conservancy has been at the forefront in the implementation of ICC worldwide; analyzing & publicizing data for global science & local communities to better understand the problem of ocean trash; creating innovative solutions to the ocean trash issue with leaders from the private, public and academic sectors and building a movement to inspire all of us to stop trash at its source.

The Philippines joined the ICC in 1994 and has been actively participating in the cleanup and data collection. ICC-Philippines and the Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary are ICC Philippine Coordinators together with DENR, DILG and DepEd as major partners. CCEF became one of the ICC Coordinators in Cebu.

For this year, CCEF joins the Cebu Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office's (PENRO) ICC activity in Moalboal on September 16, 2017. CCEF supports the ICC objectives which are: remove trash/debris from the coastal and marine areas, record the type and amount of trash collected using the ICC trash data form; increase awareness on the extent of the marine debris problem.

### Make a Difference Year-Round!

Download the Clean Swell app and document the trash you collect around the clock or start your own clean-up at a beach near you.



\* In 2017, CCEF joined Cebu PENRO for the coastal clean-up drive in Moalboal.  
Photos by AJ Lozada

### Interested in doing a Coastal Clean-up Activity?

*CCEF can facilitate your group coastal cleanup activities for you. Less hassle. More love for the environment.*

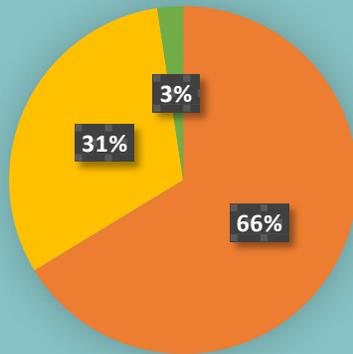
Send us an email: [info@coast.ph](mailto:info@coast.ph)

Give us a call: **+63 (32) 233 6909**

Visit us: **Room 302, PDI Condominium, Archbishop Reyes Avenue, Banilad, Cebu City, Philippines**

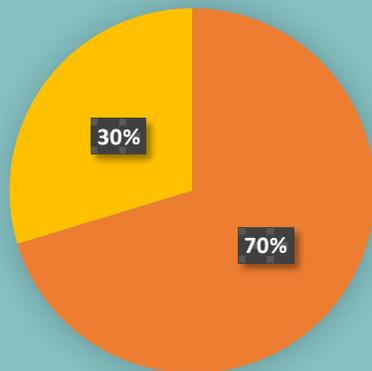
## FINANCIAL REPORT

### Source of Funds 2017



● Donations	PHP 7,514,882
● Grants	PHP 3,548,071
● Special Projects	PHP 270,170

### Expenses for 2017



● Project Expenses	PHP 6,122,642
● Admin & Gen. Expenses	PHP 2,586,338

## Acknowledgements

### MAJOR PROJECT FUNDERS

Unico Conservation Foundation  
 GIZ-Protected Areas Management Enhancement (PAME)  
 Rare Inc.

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Sustainable coasts,  
involved communities

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*Cover Photo: A pair of nudibranchs taken at Siquijor Province  
(Photo by Michelle Baird)*

*Design & Layout: Michiko Bito-on & Michelle Encomienda-Emnace*

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