

TRAINING REPORT



MARINE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND PLANNING
February 29 to March 4, 2016
Daanbantayan, Cebu

Supported by:



TRAINING REPORT

1. Title:

Marine Protected Area Management Training and Planning

2. Supported by:

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – BUB
Municipality of Daanbantayan

3. Date of Training:

February 29 – March 4, 2016

4. Place:

North Sea View, Poblacion, Daanbantayan, Cebu, Philippines

5. No. of Participants:

Sixty (60) persons

6. Rationale for the Workshop:

As part of an effort by the local government unit of Daanbantayan to capacitate the members of the proposed marine protected area (MPA) management committee in Campatoc Reef that covers three barangays: Tominjao, Bagay and Talisay of becoming a fully functional MPA. Thus, the Municipality of Daanbantayan in cooperation with communities of these barangays identified potential areas for MPA and is planning to establish an MPA Management Committee. However, technical and logistical constraints have delayed the establishment and formal declaration as scheduled.

In this aspect, a technical assistance to help out in the establishment of the MPAs towards the formal declaration has been provided. Part of this TA is the conduct of an on-site training on MPA establishment approaches, including capacity building on boundary delineation, MPA zoning, management planning and boundary marking.

Hence, the field training design and curriculum served as an introduction of principles and practices on marine protected area management. The training includes orientation on the coastal habitats and resources and the human activities and natural perturbations impacting the coastal zone, the processes and arrangements involved in establishing and managing marine protected areas, the benefits of MPAs, and facilitation skills on MPA management planning. The training will also evaluate the performance of the participants during the field exercises.

7. Training Objectives:

By the end of the training, participants were expected to:

1. Gain knowledge on the approaches in marine protected area establishment and management particularly on specific concepts regarding:
 - (a) MPA site selection considerations, delineation and zoning
 - (b) MPA management planning, and its facilitation
 - (c) MPA marker buoy installation

2. To learn on the standard methods of monitoring MPAs and how to analyze their collected data and present it to their respective communities

3. Train the participants with the skills needed to properly assess the condition of their MPA.

8. Course design and duration:

This was a five-day course consisting of facilitation skills training and technical training in marine protected area management through incorporating theory into practice via practical/participatory exercises, work exercises, work plans, and group assessments. The following are basic descriptions:

- a. Presentation lectures – These were in the form of sit-down lectures with successive open forums for question and answer with the participants for clarification. The lectures mainly covered topics that summarized technical themes, situations, processes, theories, and facts, among others.

- b. Practical/Participatory exercises – This included actual fieldwork exercises to practice scientific methodologies/processes (e.g. MPA monitoring, plotting) for better implementation in actual future sites of participants. It also involved practical role-playing exercises in group and workshop facilitation.

- c. Work exercises – These exercises allowed participants to exercise their critical thinking in data analysis, planning and troubleshooting problems that currently exist in their area. Through workshops and assignments that helped them organize their thoughts and to do better planning, they were able to make a basic draft about what they learned in the training and will be able to enhance/review/revise these drafts, when they return to their barangays, to create full-blown plans and approaches that can be used in their actual area of work.

Course content and training activities:

The five-day program covered a variety of activities that ranged from sit-down lectures to actual field exercises. Lectures were designed to impart large amounts of information in more understandable/comprehensible form that could easily be discussed between the lecturer and the group. Field exercises were designed to enhance the skill set of each participant in scientific data collection, facilitation, and activity implementation. The following shows a description of the objectives and flow of the entire training program as

implemented by the trainers:

DAY 1: Determining the scope and objectives of the training; discussing, reviewing and explaining basic principles about the coastal zone and its impacts, and learning the different approaches in MPA establishment.

The first day was a day of introductions and leveling-off. The whole flow of the training was presented, commented upon, and changed (where necessary). Further, this was the perfect time for facilitator, trainers, and participants to share expectations and agree on house/training rules. After the preliminaries, lecture/discussion on basic concepts about coastal resource management and considerations in establishing effective MPAs followed.

DAY 2 - Discussing and explaining the concept of MPA monitoring, its importance, and benefits, MPA Delineation and Zoning.

This day mainly covered lectures and video presentations by the resource persons. There was coverage of more technical themes such as basic marine ecology, marine protected area (MPA) benefits and establishment, rating MPA management effectiveness, and monitoring coral reef and fish health of MPAs. In the afternoon, an orientation on the importance of marker and anchoring buoys, lectures on MPA delineation and basic orientation on geographic positioning system (GPS) with practical exercises on working with GPS.

DAY 3 - Discussing, demonstrating, and applying MPA monitoring methods.

This introductory course included review of assessment methods by resource persons, practical field exercises on implementing the methodologies for data collection. Methodologies covered were measuring coral habitat extent and health, point-intercept transect (snorkel), and manta tow.

DAY 4 - Discussing, analyzing data and presenting the results of the assessment.

This particular part of the training, participants were given the group work exercises that covered the topic on the different habitat assessment methods with emphasis on processing actual data that was collected during the field exercises.

DAY 5 - Discussing, explaining, demonstrating, and applying basic techniques on MPA management planning.

The fifth day covered group work exercises that covered the topic of MPA management planning. An introduction to the activity was made with emphasis on the importance of planning, the elements of a good plan, and identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) that helped participants narrow their focus on important issues and problems that need to be addressed in their barangay. The work exercises focused on enhancing participant skills in facilitation and consensus-building.

These skills will help participants facilitate their own workshops in their respective communities to come up with relevant and doable plans that the

community and leaders can implement.

Next Steps: Preparing a draft of an MPA establishment work/action plan.

The participants work on their own work/action plan to establish their own MPA in their respective barangays. This activity opened up discussions with facilitator and resource person on how they would make their own approach to establishing MPAs. After the preparation of their work/action plan, the facilitator consolidated the outputs and presented to the group for comments and possible changes.

9. Training Highlights and Team Observations

After hours of lectures, the participants demonstrated a strong desire to learn and observe in the field scenario. They had a good ability to quickly grasp concepts and methodologies. Despite standard monitoring methods being taught in a relatively shorter duration, as compared to the standard 5-day local monitoring training, the group managed to obtain data and understand the process, benefits, and limitations of the process. This was impressive considering that by training a majority of them have non-technical backgrounds to learn these new concepts and lessons. They were also very quick in identifying which persons in their group would be most fit to conduct these baseline surveys.

Despite being a technical topic, MPA zoning and delineation mapping, did not discourage the group from learning and trying it out. They expressed that even though it was highly technical, they needed to know the process and how they could get the community involved in that particular activity. It was apparent to them that the technical and non-technical persons in the implementing agencies and the communities would be equally valuable in the mapping process to get accurate and acceptable zoning and delineation maps.

In terms of managing MPAs, the participants expressed that they would appreciate to receive external assistance that would be vital in the establishment and sustainable MPA management.

10. Annexes

- 🕒 Annex 1. List of Participants
- 🕒 Annex 2. Workplan
- 🕒 Annex 3. Programme of Activities
- 🕒 Annex 4. Map of Campatoc Reef
- 🕒 Annex 5. Results of Manta Tow survey
- 🕒 Annex 6. Photo documentation

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	M/F	Position / Organization
Judith R. Almonacid	F	People and the Sea
Axelle Jorcin	F	People and the Sea
Norlito C. Amistoso	M	CTU-Daanbantayan
Isidro T. Rodrigo	M	Brgy. Captain
Abdon Trangja	M	Brgy. Kagawad
Roel D. Potot	M	MFARMC
Alfredo T. Dapat	M	SLPA
Ronilo A. Arcenal	M	President, BTFA
Antonio G. Bohol	M	President, NAGMATA
Lovely V. Ducanes	F	Brgy. Secretary,
Loisa Bianca Osabel	F	MEO Rep, Brgy Paypay
Amelito Bantilan	M	President, PFA
Macarthur S. Monsanto	M	PEDO, Daanbantayan
Gaudioso Jesus M. Conde	M	CTU-Daanbantayan
Zenaida C. Arriescado	F	Brgy. Captain
Carlito Arriescado	M	President, UFA
Gilly P. Ambuyoc	M	Bantay Dagat
Rolito R. Almonacid	M	Bantay Dagat
Voltaire Cerna	M	Saving Philippine Seas
Ritchie B. Obena	M	Brgy. Kagawad
Romualdo G. Beloria	M	Bantay Dagat
Narciso A. Canete	M	Barangay Captain
Jeremias A. Diamos	M	Fishwarden
Jerry C. Mendoza	M	Fishwarden
Susan V. Arcenal	F	TINAFSA
Norlyn P. Valiente	F	Punong Barangay
Ernesto S. Sontousidad	M	Punong Barangay
Judy Salvere	F	CO, TAMBUYOG

Loidalyn B. Wenceslao	F	CO, TAMBUYOG
Melinda M. Pabiran	F	J.O.
Felisa T. Osabel	F	Punong Barangay, Paypay
Sergio R. Arrabis	M	Brgy. Councilor, Bitoon
Arme D. Arroqante Jr.	M	Brgy. Kagawad, Poblacion
Jovito G. Pino Jr.	M	Brgy. Kagawad, Tapon
Ramon Landiang	M	MAO Staff
Licino Nijapon	M	MENRO Staff
Wondrelo D. Tumalak Jr.	M	Brgy. Kagawad, Bakhawan
Dale Diano	M	MPDC
Camilo Arrojado	M	President, Agujo
Ananias Noquilo	M	MENRO Staff
Arturo Sagrado	M	MENRO

ANNEX 2

WORKPLAN

	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/AGENCY	BUDGET
1	Write shop for MPA Mgt. plan	April	MENRO	P 100,000
2	IEC activity on MPA	March 19- Bagay 23 @ 1pm- Tominjao 26- Talisay	Brgy. Capt.	P 20,000 P3,000 P4,000
3	Coastal clean-up	Bakawan-last Sun of the month Carnaza- last Sat of the month Logon - last Sat of the month Talisay - April Paypay – Quarterly Agujo - mid April	PO, Pantawid PO People and the Sea Brgy.Council/PO (3) PO, Women Brgy. Capt.	0 0 1,000 3,000 500 1,000
4	MPA establishment -baseline survey -buoy installation -MPA formation -guardhouse establishment	Bagay, Tominjao, Talisay – April May May Bagay and Tominjao – ok	MENRO/People and the Sea Brgy.Capt., CTU MENRO PO/Brgy.	P100,000+100,000) pumpboat materials/labor
5	Artificial Reef Center	Last week of March	CTU, MENRO	P 150,000
6	CLE Training	June	MENRO	
7	User fee system installation	June	MENRO	
8	MPA Mgt. Training	June	MENRO	
9	PO Strengthening	March	Brgy., Tambuyog	

ANNEX 3

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Day 1: Introduction to CRM, concept of MPA, its importance and benefits

8:00 - 12:00 -	Arrival and Registration
1:00 - 1:30 -	Opening Ceremonies <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Invocation· Pambansang Awit· Welcome Remarks· Introduction of Participants· Expectations Check
1:30 - 1:40	Course Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Rationale and Objectives of the Training
1:40 - 2:10	Overview of Coastal Resource Management
2:10 - 3:10	Lecture/discussion: Coastal Ecosystems and MPAs <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Brief review on the relationship between the three coastal ecosystems· Importance of MPAs· Spillover effect - research on MPAs and their findings
3:10 - 3:30	Fish game
3:30 - 3:45	BREAK
3:45 - 5:00	Establishing and Managing marine protected areas (MPAs) <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Basic marine ecology· What are MPAs· Considerations in establishing effective MPAs<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Importance and Benefits of MPAs▪ Basic principles of developing information, education and communication (IEC) and social marketing campaigns

Day 2: MPA Monitoring Methods, Delineation and Zoning

8:00 - 8:30	Warm-ups/recap of previous day's activities
8:30 - 9:30	Lecture/discussion: Why do we Monitor MPAs? <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Importance of monitoring MPAs· Standard Methods of Monitoring MPAs· Connectivity of MPAs - Malin Pinsky
9:30 - 10:30	Lecture/discussion: The Management Rating System <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Introduction to the MPA Management Rating System and its importance (MPA MEAT and METT)· How to use the rating system as a tool for measuring MPA effectiveness
10:00 - 10:15	WORKING BREAK
10:30 - 12:00	Habitat Assessment Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Manta Tow Method- Point Intercept Method- Fish Visual Census
12:00 - 1:00	LUNCH
1:00 - 2:30	Lecture/recitation: MPA Delineation and Zoning <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Concepts and Practices

- Delineating zones
 - Basic Orientation on maps and geographic positioning system (GPS)
 - Practical Exercises on working with GPS and plotting on the map
- 2:30 - 4:00 Simulation exercise: Plotting the boundaries
- 4:00 - 5:00 MPA Buoy Installation
- orientation on marker buoys and its importance
 - techniques on marker buoy installation
 - identifying kinds of local materials used as buoys

Day 3: Field Exercise: baseline survey and delineation of boundaries

- 8:00 - 8:30 Warm-ups/recap of previous day's activities
- 8:30 - 9:00 Review of assessment methods and groupings
- 9:00 - 10:00 Travel to site
- 10:00 - 10:30 Safety check
- 10:30 - 12:00 Actual data collection
- 12:00 - 1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 - 5:00 Actual data collection (continuation)

Day 4: Data analysis and presentation

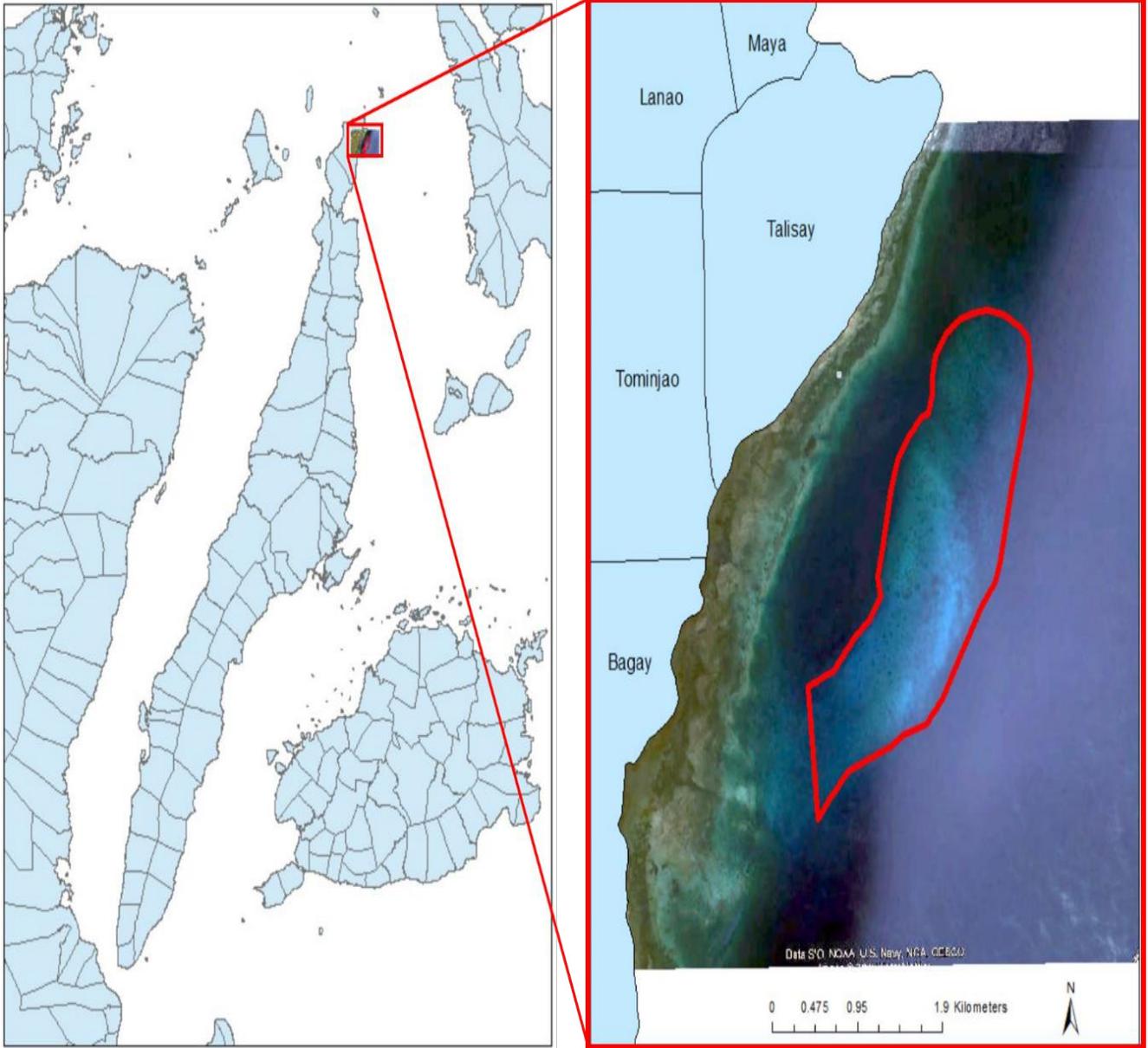
- 8:00 - 8:30 Warm-ups/recap of previous day's activities
- 8:30 - 9:30 Discussion on the methods
- 9:30 - 12:00 Workshop: data analysis
- 12:00 - 1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 - 2:00 Workshop: data analysis (continuation)
- 3:00 - 5:00 Presentation and Critiquing of Outputs

Day 5: MPA Planning, Legislation and Revenue Generation Schemes

- 8:00 - 8:30 Warm-ups/recap of previous day's activities
- 8:30 - 9:30 MPA Management Planning
- importance of MPA management planning
 - basic elements of an MPA Management Plan
- 9:30 - 12:00 Local Legislation and Enforcement Schemes
- legislative support in MPA Establishment and management
 - review of the local legislative process in formulating an ordinance declaring a community-based MPA
- 12:00 - 1:00 L U N C H
- 1:00 - 2:30 Revenue Generation and Budgeting
- initial investment costs
 - recurrent costs
 - expected revenues
 - cases for revenue generation in MPA
- 2:30 - 3:30 Next Steps
- 3:00 - 3:15 Working BREAK
- 3:30 - 5:00 Group Reporting
- 5:00 Adjournment

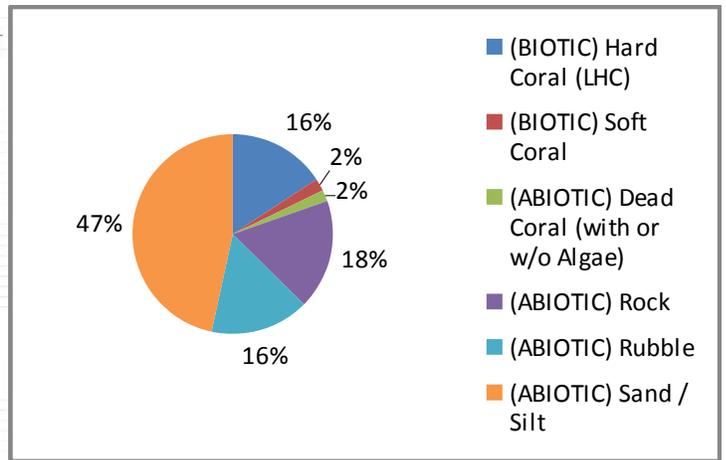
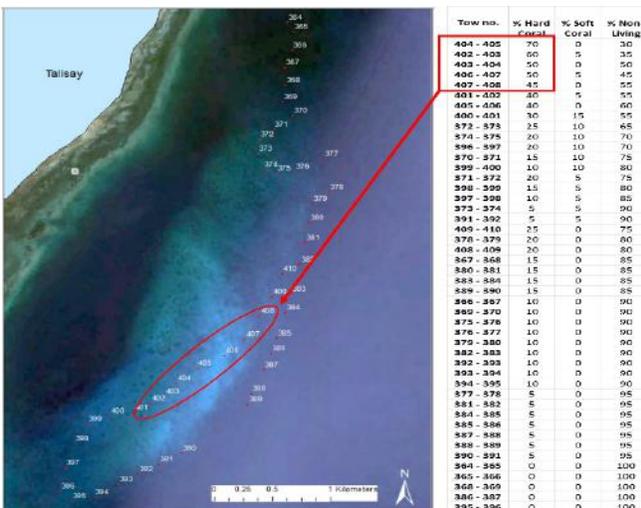
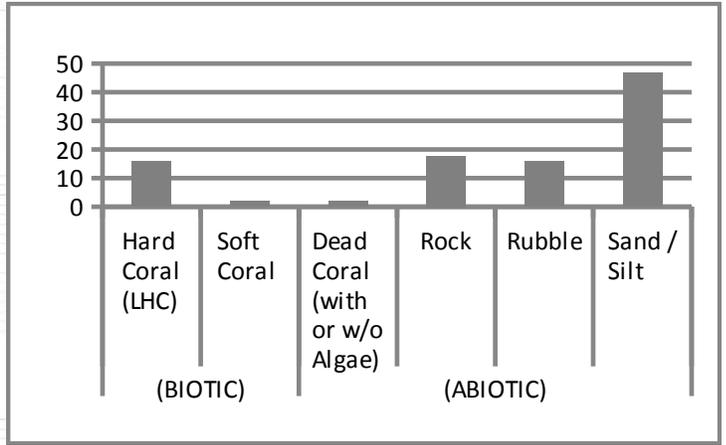
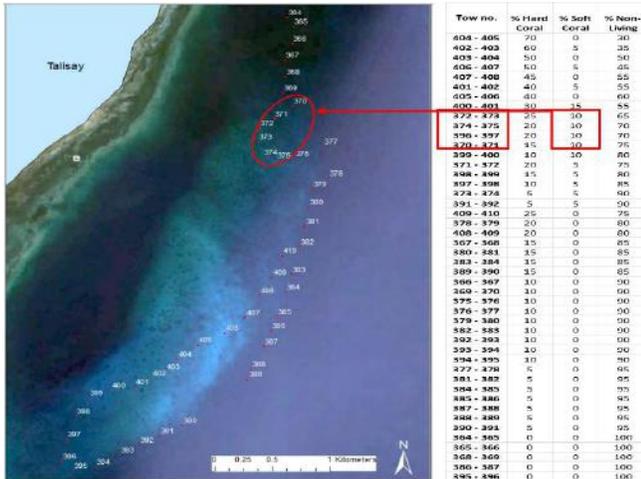
ANNEX 4

MAP OF CAMPATOC REEF



ANNEX 5

RESULTS OF MANTA TOW



Manta tow results showed that the Campatoc Reef was mostly dominated by abiotic or the non-living substrates (Dead coral with algae, Rubble, Sand and Rock). However, there were also some spots on the northern part of the reef that also showed a better coral cover and this could be a potential site for protection and conservation.

The following recommendations are:

Site Selection. A thorough planning and site selection should be done, considering that Campatoc Reef is a large area and covers three coastal barangays. A large area to protect will also require substantial amount of resources, effort and commitment in managing. The neighboring reefs and other habitat should also be considered since a large area of seagrass bed adjacent to Campatoc reef was observed.

Baseline Assessment. A detailed biophysical survey for the identified or selected sites should be conducted and that will give more comprehensive information of reef status and will serve as solid basis for MPA planning and establishment, since only broad scale method (Manta tow) was used for the latest assessment.

ANNEX 6

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION



The group heads out to the practice site to do underwater surveys of the substrate and fish in Campatoc Reef.



Practicing for the PIT (Point Intercept Transect Method)



Practicing the skills of substrate assessment using manta tow



Nipnip teaches the participants how to get coordinates with a GPS unit





Analyzing the data and presenting the results of the assessment

