Interim Training Report

For the 1st and 2nd training workshops (January and May 2007)

Prepared by

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Project Leader

July 13, 2007

The first training workshop for the project was done in January 18-21 instead of the original schedule of January 11-15 because of bad weather conditions. There was constant rain and strong winds on the week of the scheduled training, and this prompted the team to decide to postpone the schedule to ensure safe travel for the group.

The training team composed of Ms. Portia Joy Nillos-Kleiven (SUCAKREM), Ms. Analie Candido (SU Marine Lab), Mr. Renclar Jadloc (SUAKCREM), and Mr. Julius Guirjen (SUAKCREM). The team left Dumaguete on the morning of January 18 for the port of Dapitan, Zamboanga del Norte. The team met up with the group of Mr. Marlon Dulalas from the Bureau of Fisheries of Dapitan City. There were 6 participants from the Fisheries office, and two Bantay Dagat (fish wardens) members from Brgy.Guimputlan, Dapitan, who also participated in the training. The group arrived in Selinog Island at around 5pm because of unforeseen delays and rough sea conditions.

Figure 1. Facilitators and participants of the workshop

The training workshop started at 8 am on January 19, 2007. Most of the participants were young people from Selinog Island (*Figure 1;* see list of participants, Appendix A). T-shirts and IDs were distributed at the start of the activity.

The workshop started with a prayer and opening remarks given by the barangay captain of Selinog, Hon. Julieta Curaresma. This was followed by a lecture on the importance of marine reserves by Ms. Nillos-Kleiven. A lecture on the ecology of coral reefs and fisheries followed. An open forum followed the lecture, where the participants raised some of their concerns regarding the management of marine sanctuaries not only in Selinog but in the whole Dapitan as well.

Figure 2. Ms. Kleiven giving a lecture on corals

After a one-hour lunch break, the afternoon activity started with a lecture from Mr. Jadloc and Ms. Candido on the methodology for monitoring corals and

macroinvertebrates. The lecture was then followed by a "dry run" where the participants practiced on the method they will use to monitor corals and invertebrates (*Figure 3)*.

Figure 3. Participants conducting a dry run

The group was divided into four teams in order to make the activity efficient. Each group was composed of about 6 members, and in each group, there were people assigned to monitor fish, corals, and macroinvertebrates.

The following day started with a lecture by Mr. Guirjen on the methodology for monitoring fish. For the afternoon, Ms. Analie Candido led the group on a consensus activity to decide on the local names that will be used during the actual monitoring activity (*Figure 4*). This is important because there are different local names for the same fish in one area.

Figure 4. What should we call this fish?

After the concensus activity the equipment was formally turned over to Brgy. Capt. Cuaresma (*Figure 5)*. She gratefully accepted the 3 transect lines and 10 sets of masks, snorkels, and fins that will be used by the community to monitor their marine protected area. It was also agreed by the group that the Fisheries Office of Dapitan will be welcome to borrow the equipment should they need it, provided that it is used for the monitoring and of other marine reserves in Dapitan.

The trial monitoring activity followed in the afternoon. Equipment was issued to the participants for the afternoon's activity. Since there were twice as many participants as the number of equipment, the participants had to take turns in using the equipment. Before participants took to the water, Mr. Marlon Dulalas who is a divemaster demonstrated the proper techniques of using the snorkeling equipment (*Figure 6)*.

Figure 5. Equipment turn-over to Capt. Cuaresma

Figure 6. Mr. Dulalas demonstrating the proper use of mask and snorkel

Because of the rough sea condition on the side of the island where the sanctuary is located, the activity was conducted in the leeward side of the island where the waters were calmer (*Figure 7)*. However, the reefs on this side were also severely impacted, and it was expected that there would be very little data gathered on the "resources" to be monitored. The facilitators decided though that the activity push through so that the participants can experience first hand how it is to monitor their underwater resources.

It was noted during the activity that most of the participants were not at ease with using the mask and snorkel, and majority had to learn the right technique in using the fins. One member of the community in Selinog (Frederick Senit) is a certified open water diver, and it was agreed by the group that after the end of the activity, he will lead the community resource monitors in regular practice sessions, so that on the next scheduled training in May, the resource monitors will be more at ease with using the equipment.

Since there was very little information gathered during the activity, the facilitators decided to make "dummy data" for the participants to practice their analysis skills. The group was divided into several smaller groups, and each group was given a dummy data on a particular resource (corals, fish or invertebrates) to practice. The facilitators guided the participants in the process, but it was explained that they had to do most of the work. The participants performed simple data analysis, and their results were presented as graphs. Each group was then tasked to pick out a reporter who will present their results (*Figure 8)*.

Figure 7. Trial monitoring activity in the leeward side of the island

Figure 8. Participants presenting data they analyzed.

The workshop ended at 5 pm on July 20, with the participants expressing their gratitude to the facilitators and vice versa. The group also agreed that the next monitoring activity will be held after the Philippine national elections on May

15. It was expected that both the political and the general weather conditions will be calm around the end of May, as this season coincides with the shifting of monsoon winds and generally calm seas.

2nd Training Report

The follow-up training was conducted on May 23-24, 2007. The participants had a refresher course on the methodologies involved for fish, corals, and macroinvertebrates for the first day, as well as a review on how to analyze their data. They conducted the actual survey on the morning of the following day, while the afternoon was spent analyzing the data they gathered, and putting it down into graphs for presentation to the community. The data gathered also served as the monitoring information on the second quarter of the year.

The second training was easier in many ways compared to the initial workshop, primarily because the participants were already familiar with the concepts and they have a clear idea of what they will do and what is expected of them. The participants from the local fisheries bureau all showed up (see Attachment B). However, less than half of the community members who participated in the first training showed up for the second training for many reasons (*Figure 9).* The major reason however, is that most of them are not in Selinog because they were working in the major cities in Mindanao. While this is a bit discouraging, this was already foreseen before the start of the activity. It is also for this reason that plenty of resource monitors were recruited for the training, so that there would always be monitors left in the island even if others have emigrated from the island. The youth were also preferred even if there is a bigger chance that they will leave because they are easier to train and are physically more able to do the task at hand.

Figure 9. The resource monitors posing before doing the census inside the sanctuary.

The monitors were able to conduct the activity in the sanctuary this time because of favorable conditions (*Figure 10)*. The sanctuary is located at the leeward side of the island around June, and the waters were calm and permitted easy observation. Three

Figure 10. RJ Laranjo conducting a fish visual census inside the Selinog reserve

transects were first laid outside the sanctuary, with 10m intervals between transects. The fish monitors observed first, followed by the macroinvertebrate monitor, and finally the coral monitor. Only when the coral person has finished the survey were the transects retrieved and laid out inside the sanctuary. The same procedure as earlier was then conducted.

The activity proceeded very smoothly and without any untoward incident. The availability of adequate transect lines, slateboards, and snorkeling equipment made the process very fast and efficient. The whole survey (outside and inside) were finished in les than 2 hours, even though two of the transects laid out outside the sanctuary had to be retrieved because they were laid out in a deeper area and had to be laid out in the same depth contour as the first transect. It also helped that the sanctuary is right next to shore and the participants did not need to swim far to get to conduct the surveys.

On the afternoon of May 24, the data that the community monitors gathered were put together, analyzed, and graphed (*Figure 11).*. The monitors who did the survey had to present the data that evening during a community gathering. The facilitators were on hand to assist in the calculations and the graphing process, but the monitors were quite capable at doing the task themselves. The data that the monitors gathered are presented in its original context as Attachment C. The graphs included in this report, however, were made by the author with the use of Microsoft Excel.

Figure 11. Frederic and RJ graphing their fish census data

With regards to the validity of the data that the community monitors gathered, a comparison was made to the fish census and coral cover survey that the trainors conducted during the activity, and the data was 95% to 98% similar. This level of similarity means that the monitors are obtaining sound data which can be used for further scientific analysis in the future.

Figure 12-13. L-R Amado Balucan presenting the data he gathered on coral cover; the community gathering to hear the presentation and watch the underwater video of their marine sanctuary

Appendix A
List of Participants

Selinog Island Community-based MPA Monitoring Project

Attendance Sheet
January 11-14, 2006

	Name	Organization	Group
1.	Orlando Enay	Bantay-Dagat	1
2.	Luciano C. Paton		2
3.	Carl Jul B. Malabata		3
4.	James F. Balucan		4
5.	Antonio R. Gadingan Jr.	D.A	1
6.	Felix Equia	D.A.	2
7.	MARLON DULALAC	D.A	3
8.	Elmer Andos	Bantay-Dagat	4
9.	HORACIO Q. JAMOLOD	D.A	1
10.	Victor O. Malizon	D.A	2
11.	Frederic Senit	Selinog	3
12.	Amat Maghanoy	Selinog	4
13.	AJ Laranjo	Selinog	1
14.	Jubie Balucan	Selinog	2
15.	DOMINGO B. DUMANAS	Selinog	3
16.	Jun-Jun CAÑETE	Selinog	4
17.	Reymond Cañete	Selinog	1
18.	Julieta B. [illegible]	Selinog	2
19.	Maria CB Sangual	Selinog	3
20.	Angel Aldior	Selinog	4
21.	Amado A. Balucan	Selinog	1
22.	OSCAR B. Cuaresma	Selinog	3
23.	Janet Mendez	Selinog	
24.	Renelan Jadloc	SUAKCREM	
25.	Julius Guirjen	SUAK CREM	
26.	Analie Candido	" "	
27.	Portia Joy Nillos-Kleiven	SUAKCREM	
28.			
29.			
30.			

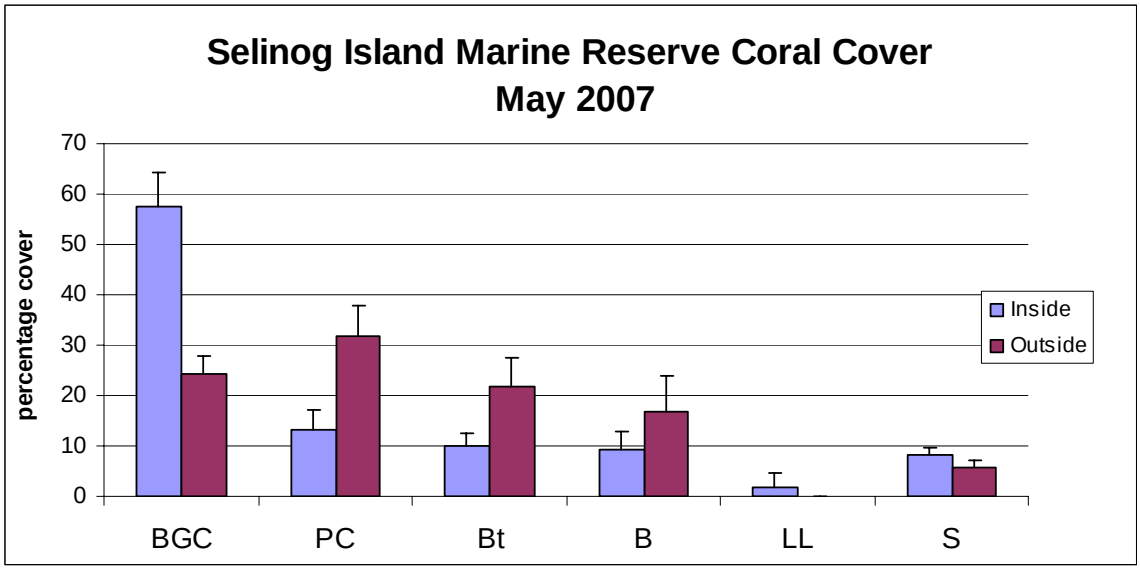
Appendix B
List of Participants
May 2007 Training

Selinog Island Community-based MPA Monitoring Project
ATTENDANCE SHEET

	Name	Organization	Signature
1)	Portia Joy Kleiven	SUAKCREM	
2)	Anne Wiley Kleiven	-"-	
3)	HORACIO Q. TALOLOD	OCA - DAP. CITY	
4)	FELIPE Equia Jr.	DAP CITY	
5)	Victor O. Valiente	DAP. CITY	
6)	CANDIDO G. LARGO Jr.	DAP. CITY	
7)	SILVERIO B. OBAÑO	DAP. CITY	
8)	DOMINGO B. DULANAS	Selinog	
9)	Amado A. Balucan	Selinog	
10)	MARLON DULALAS	DA	
11.)	Arji Laranjo	Selinog	
12)	Carl Jul B. Alabata	Selinog	
13)	Raymond A. Cañete	Selinog	
14.)	Omar C. Maghanoy	Selinog	
15	Jun-Jun Cañete	Selinog	
16.	Luciano C. Patoy	Selinog	
17.	Jubio C. Balucan	Selinog	
18.	Antonio K. Gadiuja	DA	
19.	Frederick Senit	Selinog	
20.	JAMES F. BALUCAN		

Appendix C

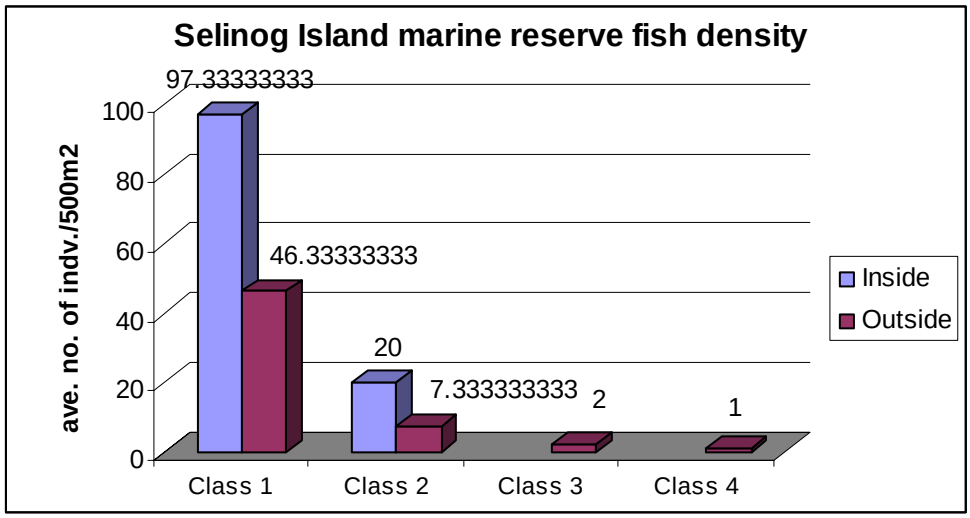
Figure 1. Relative coral cover inside and outside the Selinog Island Marine Reserve. Figures indicated are averaged from three transects, error bars are +S.E.



Legend*: BGC- live hard coral B- sand
PC - dead coral LL- soft coral
Bt – rock S- algae

*the abbreviations were originally in Bisaya. For example "BGC" is short for "buhi na gahi na coral" which is the Bisaya equivalent of "live hard coral"

Figure 2. Fish density inside and outside the marine reserve, indicated as the average number of individual fishes observed per 500 m^2. Values are averaged from three transects.



Fish sizes: Class 1 <10cm
Class 2 11cm <20cm
Class 3 21cm <30cm
Class 4 >31cm