



PALMDEV

Results of the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment

Municipality of Silago, Southern Leyte, Philippines

November 2015-March 2016



This PCRA report is conducted and written by Ocean-action Resource Center (ORC) through the support of The Rufford Foundation. It contains key results and insights intended for local resource managers and stakeholders in Silago, specifically for their own use and analysis in resource planning and management. For more details of the report, contact Grace Quiton-Domingo at gracequiton@gmail.com.

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A. Background of the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA)

The PCRA is one of the major activities of ORC's project "Partners in Conservation and Typhoon Resiliency: Equipping Local Resource Managers and Stakeholders in Silago, Southern Leyte," funded by The Rufford Foundation Small Grant (RSG). The overall outcome of this project is the establishment of a Pacific network of local managers, trainers, and resource users in Southern Leyte equipped as partners in conservation.

One of the ways to equip local resource managers, such as those in MPA management, is to provide them relevant information critical to their planning and decision making. The PCRA was chosen as the method for obtaining community and resource information because the participatory process helps ensure that stakeholders will be capacitated and invested in the results. Through this process, community members will be involved in the initiative right from the start-- from data gathering to the making of the resource map, making the output more relevant and sensible to them. Also, the participatory process is itself a capacity-building opportunity for local resource managers. Their participation in and contribution to gathering data are intended to improve their understanding of their own immediate environment and to organize themselves to work together.

Another key feature of the PCRA is its use of an integrated approach to resource management, including not just coastal habitats into consideration but also upland habitats as well as socio-economic and other community issues into the assessment.

B. Scope and Methodology

ORC had originally planned to conduct the PCRA only in five coastal barangays due to RSG's limited budget, but the Department of Tourism (DOT-8) through the Bottom-up Budgeting (BuB) program recognized the urgent need to gather more data about Silago's natural resources. Consequently, the DOT gave counterpart funding good enough for six additional barangays. Thus, ORC was able to conduct the PCRA in a total of 11 barangays—five coastal and six upland, namely: Balagawan, Mercedes, Sudmon, Lagoma, Hingatungan, Poblacion District 1, Poblacion District 2, Tubod, Imelda, Katipunan and Catmon.

To conduct the assessment, ORC used PCRA's three main methods: (1) focus group discussions (FGDs) and community resource mapping, (2) site verifications, and (3) household interviews, based on the guide *Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment: A Handbook for Community Workers and Coastal Resource Managers* (Walters et al., 1998, Silliman University).



1. FGD and community resource mapping



Each barangay had 10 key informants representing various sectors of the barangay to participate in the FGD and community resources mapping. In this session, the participants identified the natural and physical resources in their respective barangays and discussed coastal and habitat issues, cropping seasonality and tourism-related products and services.

2. Site verification



The FGD participants were then accompanied by ORC researchers to locate the sites and resources they have identified in the map. ORC research team took GPS coordinates of these areas. The following day, the participants returned to the barangay hall/meeting area to discuss with the ORC team the results of the site verification and to make revisions to their community map.

3. Household interview survey



Using the Open Data Kit (ODK) app, ORC's research team conducted household interview survey from a 20% sample of the total household population of each barangay. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on the following: household socio-economic profile and status, environmental practices and issues, and tourism- related information. (The household survey questionnaire is available online through the ODK app upon request).



Results from FGD and Community Resource Mapping

C. Barangay Community Resources and Issues

1. Habitat problems and issues

Table 1. Habitat problems and issues in 11 barangays

Habitat	Issues	Problems	Suggestions
Upland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poaching and logging •Pest and diseases to crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Illegal practices continue (no apprehension) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Law enforcement •Reforestation •Technical Assistance
River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poisoning •Garbage/pollution •Erosion •Quarrying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Illegal practices continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Law enforcement •Proper waste disposal & collection
Coastal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Garbage •Sand & rock extraction •Decreasing mangrove density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Illegal practices continue •Planting of mangrove in sea grass area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Law enforcement •Proper waste disposal & collection •Proper methods of rehabilitation
Marine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Illegal Fishing •Poisoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Intrusion •Illegal practices continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal Law enforcement •Patrolling

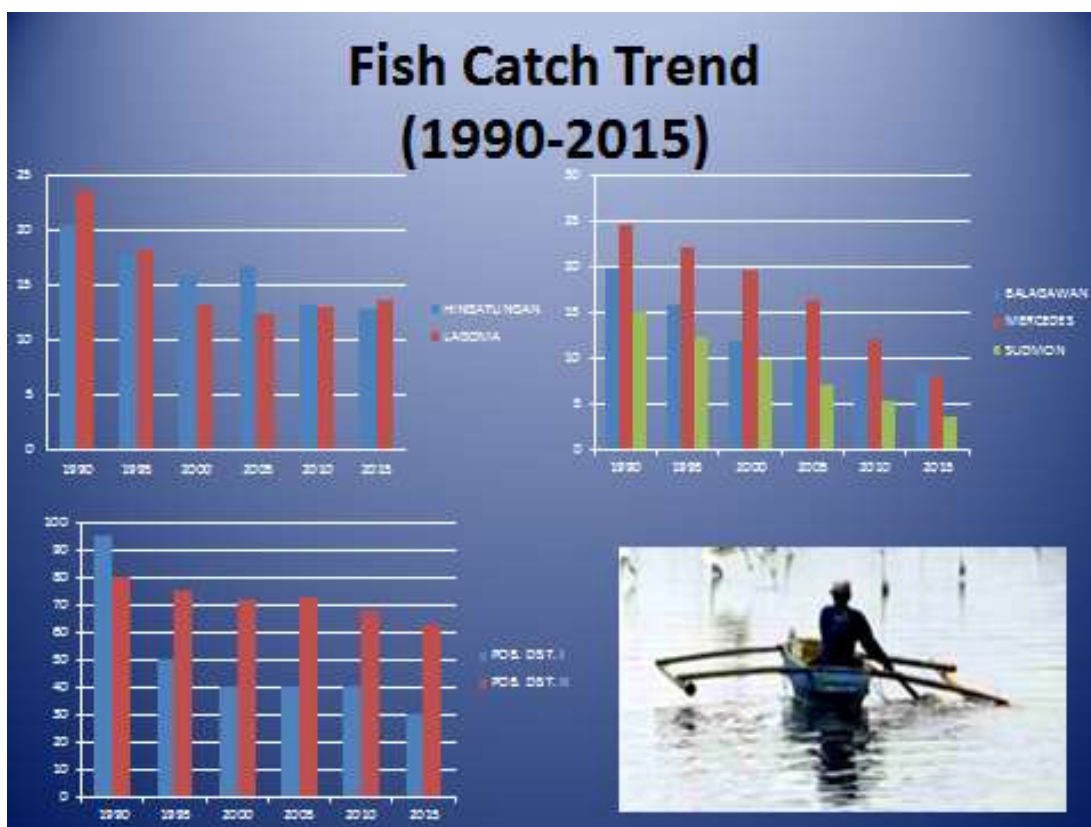
2. Cropping seasonality

Table 2. Cropping seasonality in Silago

Cropping Seasonality		
	Amihan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January – April / October – December • Rootcrops • Coconut, rice (Year round) 	
	Timog/Salatan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May - July • Vegetables, Fruits • Coconut, rice (Year round) 	
	Habagat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July – October • Vegetables, Fruits, Forest Products • Coconut, rice (Year round) 	

3. Fish catch trend in coastal barangays (based on FGD results)

Table 3. Fish catch trend in Silago



4. Community resource map of Silago (11 barangays)

(an interactive GIS map is available upon request)



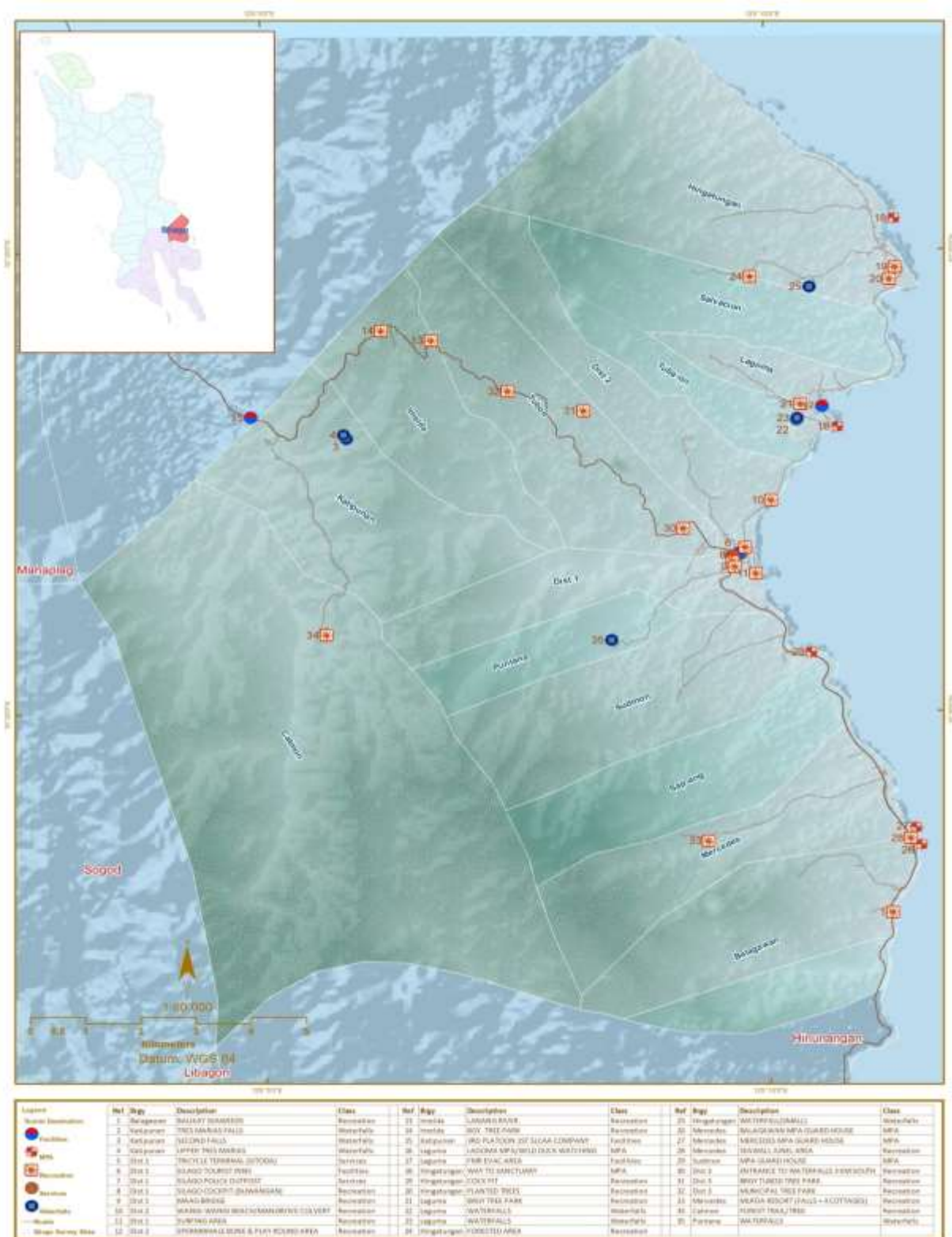


Figure 1. Silago community resource map



Results from Household Interview Survey

D. Household profile and status

1. Age distribution and fertility per barangay

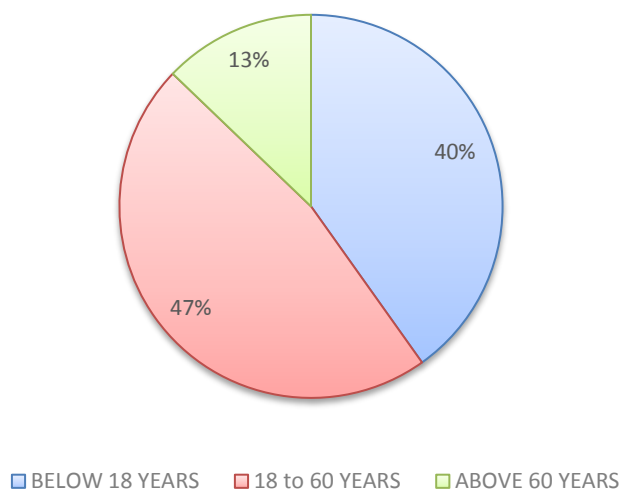


Figure 2. Overall age distribution in Silago

- Children and young adults (under 18 years old) make up a majority of Silago residents (47%), followed by adults aged 18 to 60 years old (40%).



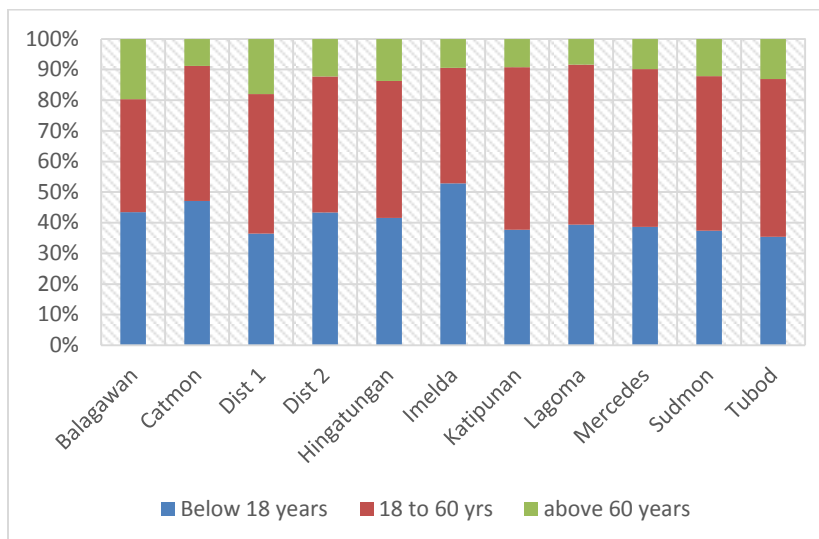


Figure 3. Age distribution per barangay

Table 4. Percentage of women who are lactating or pregnant

<i>Barangay</i>	<i>Percentage of women who are lactating or pregnant</i>
<i>Balogawan</i>	4%
<i>Catmon</i>	3%
<i>District 1</i>	2%
<i>District 2</i>	2%
<i>Hingatungan</i>	2%
<i>Imelda</i>	4%
<i>Katipunan</i>	7%
<i>Lagoma</i>	4%
<i>Mercedes</i>	2%
<i>Sudmon</i>	3%
<i>Tubod</i>	2%



- Barangay Katipunan had the highest proportion of women who were pregnant or lactating mothers at 7%.
- Districts 1 and 2, Hingatungan, Mercedes, and Tubod are the barangays with the lowest proportion of pregnant/lactating mothers among all barangays at 2%.

2. House ownership

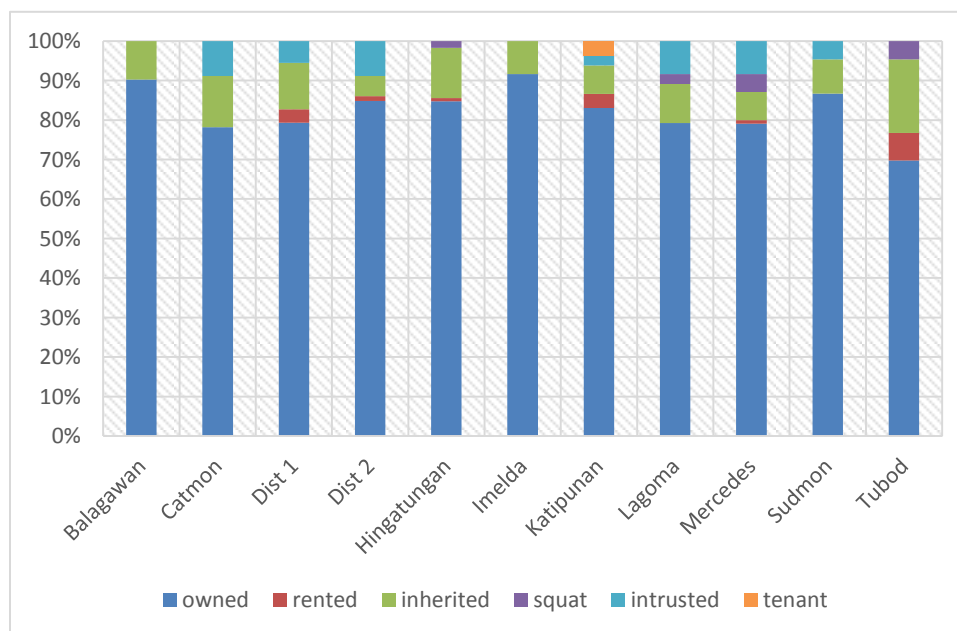


Figure 4. House ownership per barangay in Silago

- A large majority of residents in Silago own the house they live in.
- Ten percent of the respondents claim to have inherited their house from their parents and relatives.
- Barangay Imelda has the highest proportion of residents who are house owners at 91.7%, while Tubod has the lowest number at 66.7%.



3. Land tenure

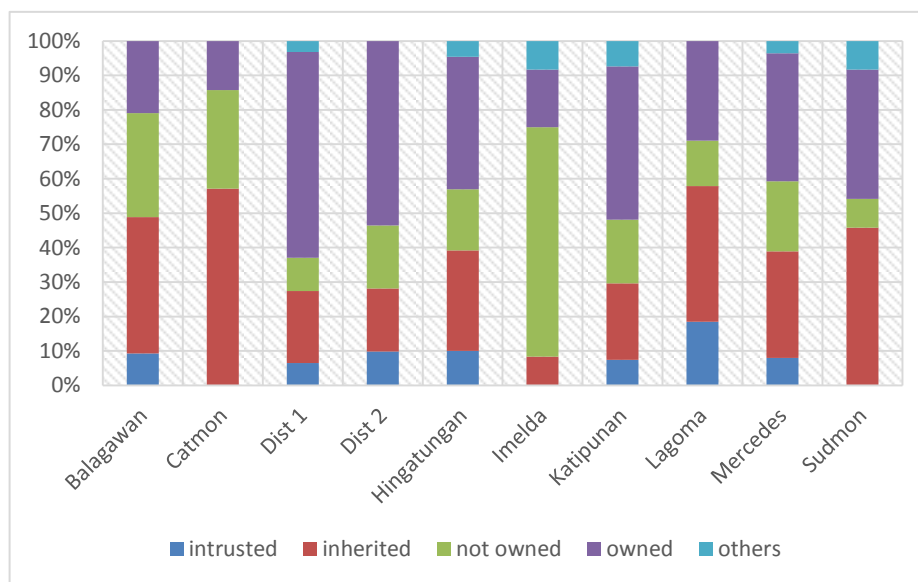


Figure 5. Land tenure in Silago

4. Type of roofing material

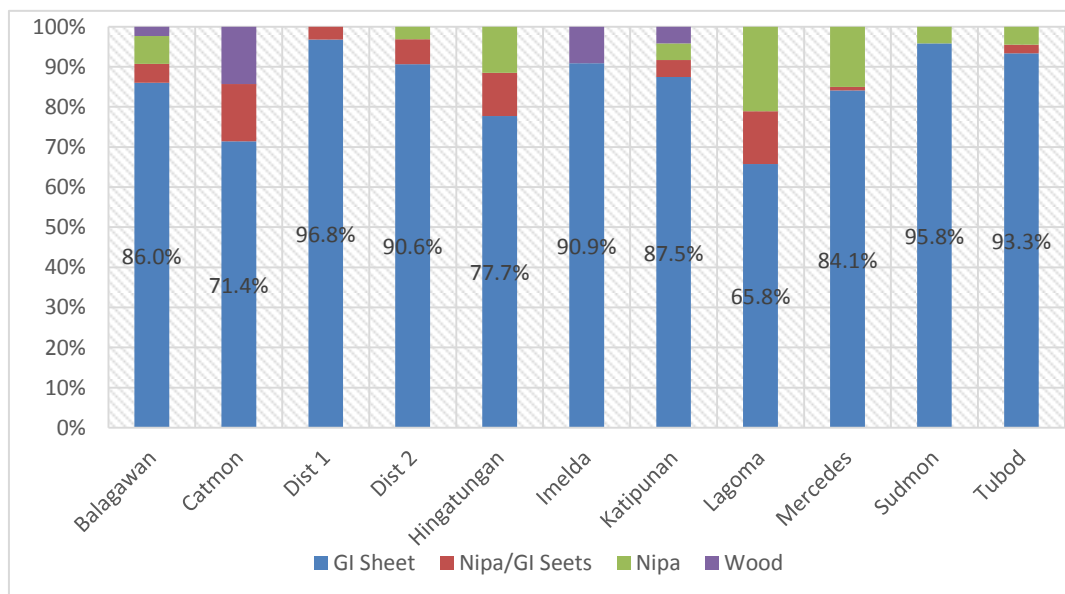


Figure 6. Type of roofing material



5. Type of flooring

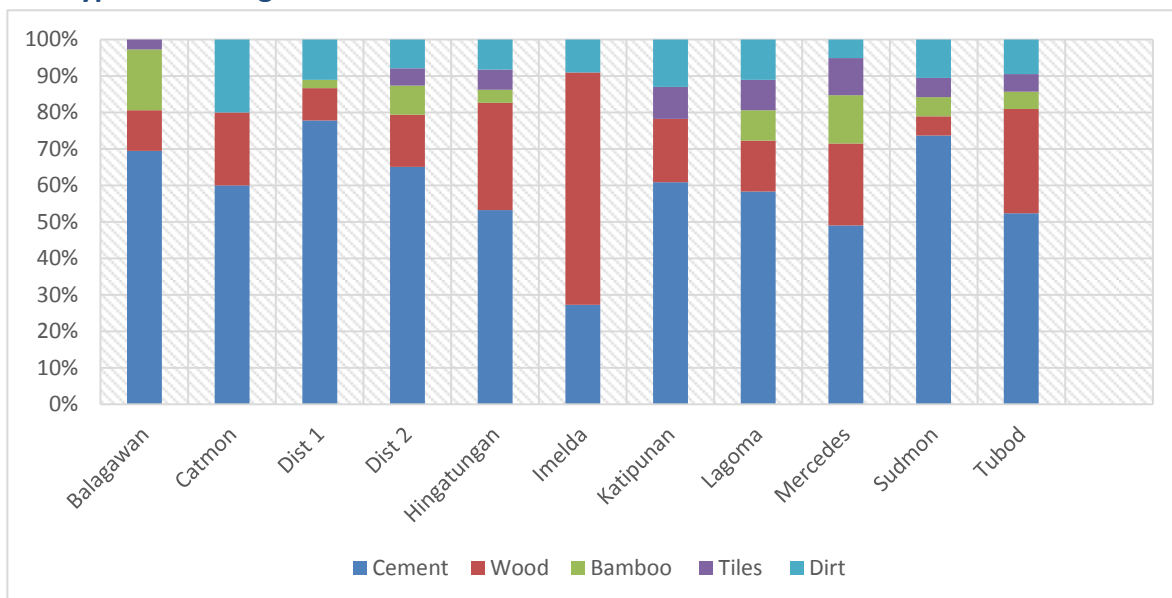


Figure 7. Type of flooring

6. Type of walling material

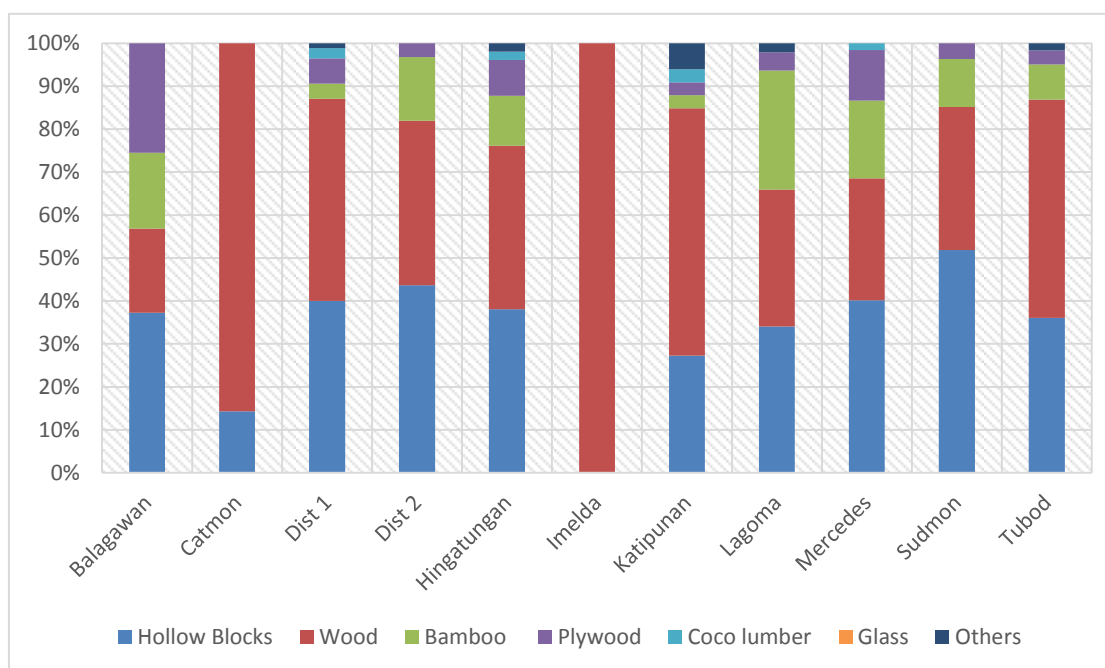


Figure 8. Type of walling material



7. House location

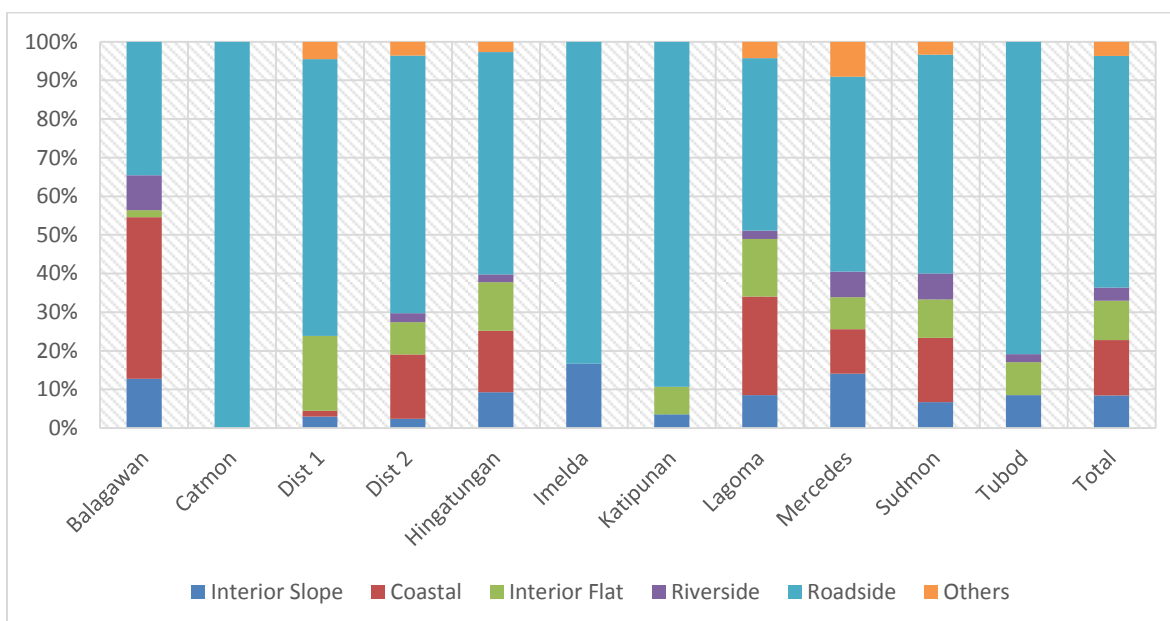


Figure 9. House location

- The most common location of houses in Silago is on the roadside, while the second most common location is along the coast. The proportion of roadside houses are highest in the upland communities of Barangay Catmon (100%), Imelda (83.3%), Katipunan (78.1%) and Tubod (69.1%).



8. Distance of house from Barangay center

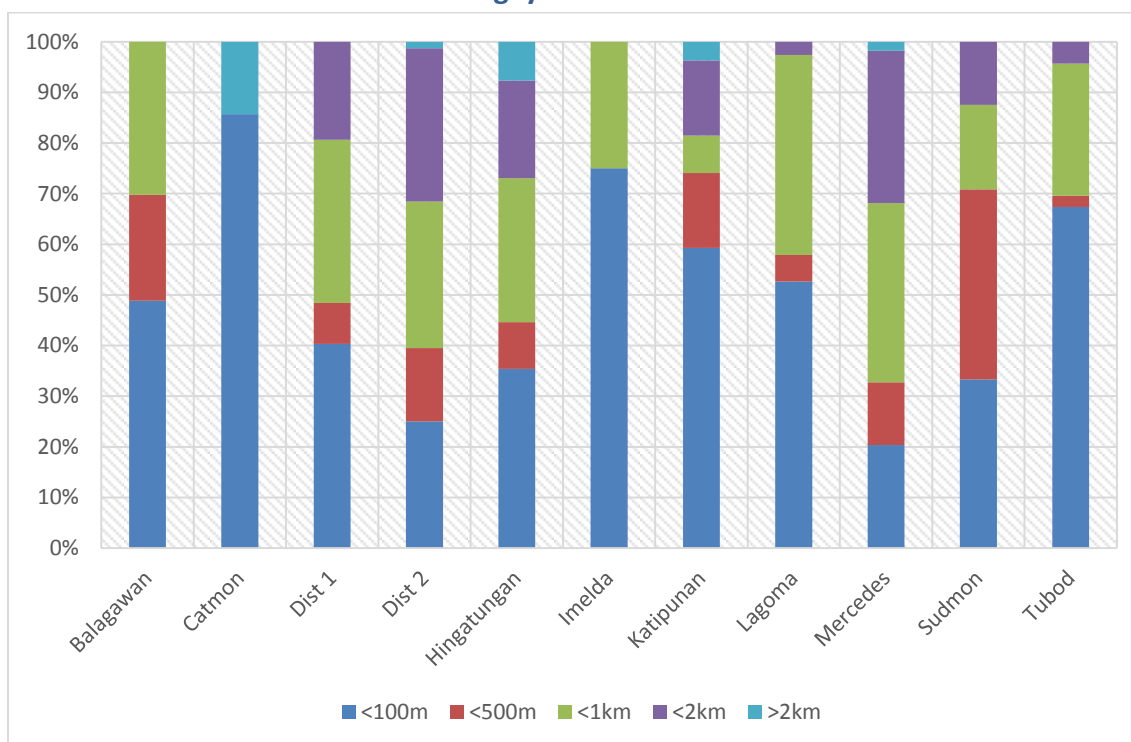


Figure 10. Distance of house from Barangay center

9. Average length of residency

Table 4. Average no. of years of residency in Silago

Barangay	Average Residency (yrs)
Balagawan	17.6
Catmon	13.6
Dist 1	22,5
Dist 2	18.0
Hingatungan	18.4
Imelda	23.2
Katipunan	10.7
Lagoma	17.1
Mercedes	19.4
Sudmon	16.3
Tubod	20.3



10. Source of drinking water

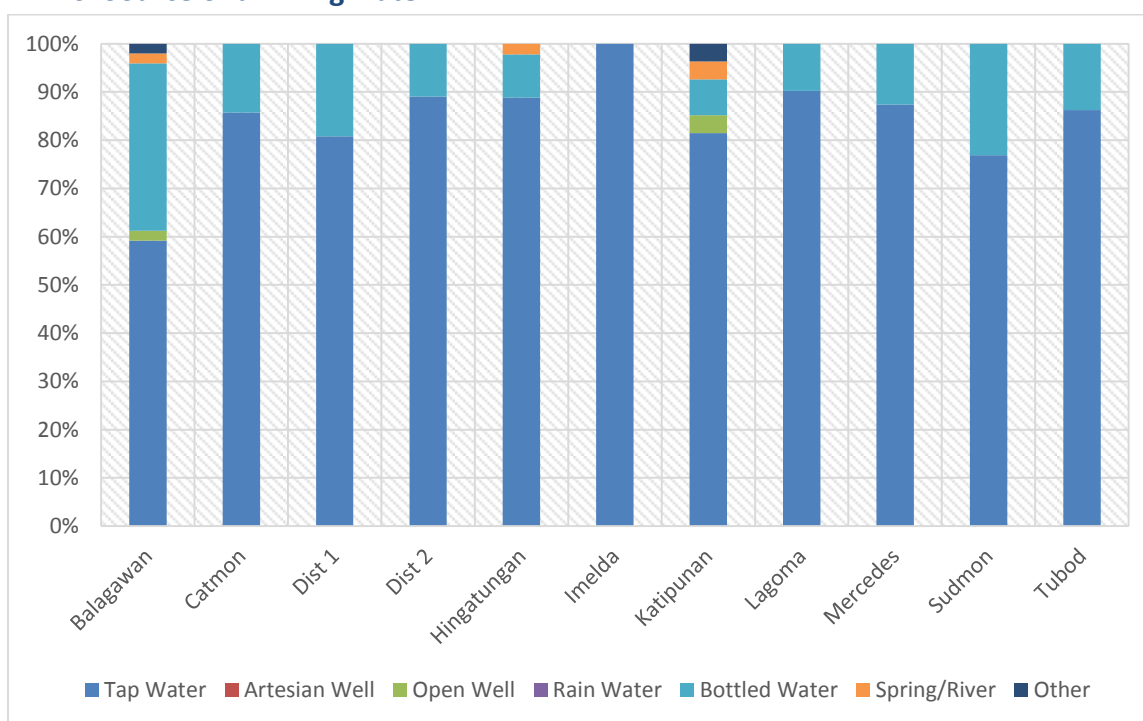


Figure 11. Source of drinking water

- Barangay Imelda has the highest proportion of access to tap water (100.0%), while Barangay Balagawan—where only about half of the residents (58.0%) have access to tap water—has the lowest proportion of access to tap water.
- Most residents with no tap drinking water access buy purified bottled water from water refilling stations and grocery stores.



11. Lighting facility

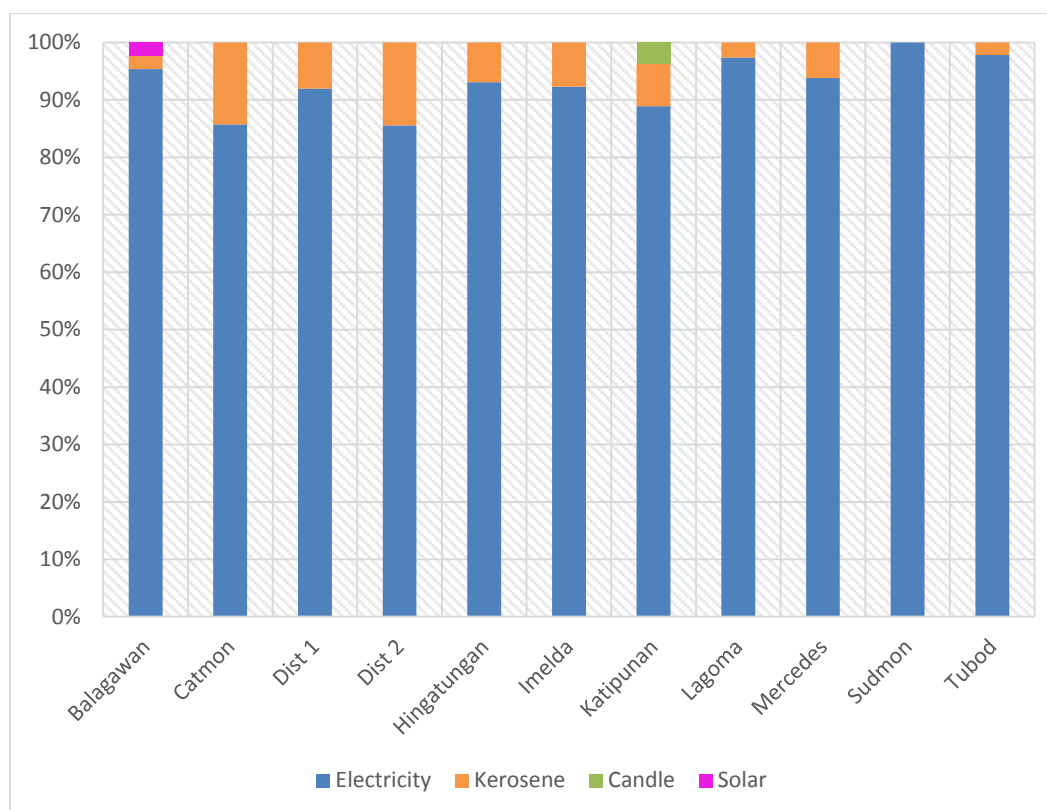


Figure 12. Lighting facility

- Over 85% of establishments in Silago have electricity.
- All respondents from Barangay Sudmon have electrical connection (100.0%), while only 85.5% of respondents from District 2 have electricity.
- Kerosene lamps serve as the next alternative light source for those without electrical connection.
- About 2.3% of the respondents in Barangay Balagawan are using solar energy to power their homes. None of the respondents from other barangays claim to use solar energy.



12. Source of cooking fuel

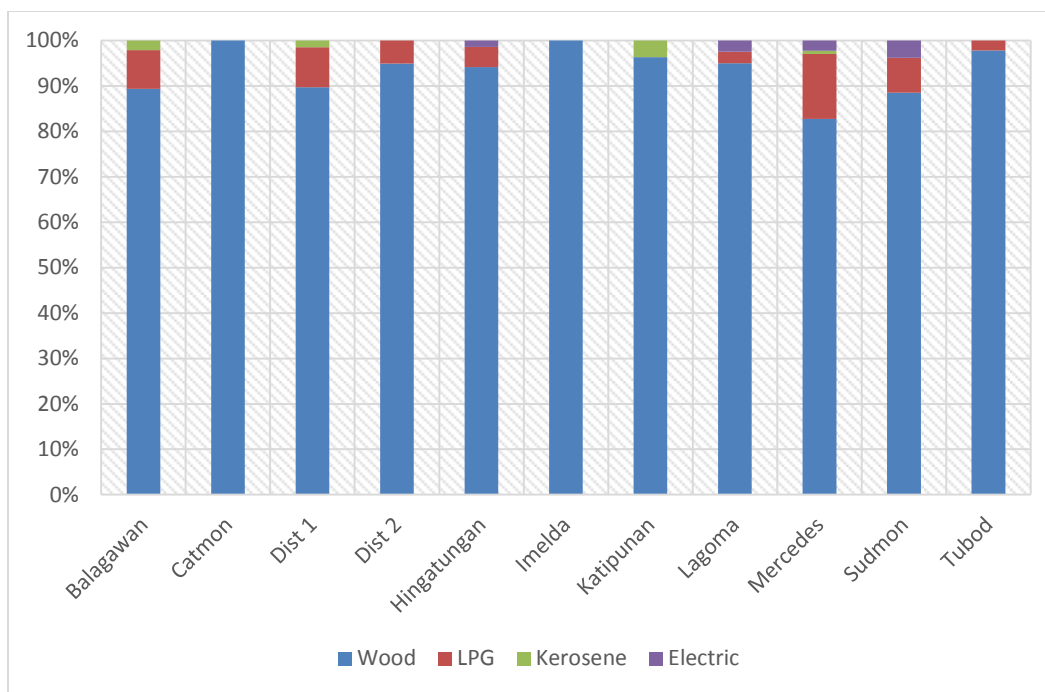


Figure 13. Source of cooking fuel

- Overall, more than 90% of all Silago residents use fire wood as their source of fuel for cooking.
- Respondents from Barangay Catmon and Imelda use fire wood as fuel for cooking 100% of the time.
- The next most commonly used cooking fuel is Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Barangay Mercedes has the highest number of users at 14.3%



13. Toilet facilities

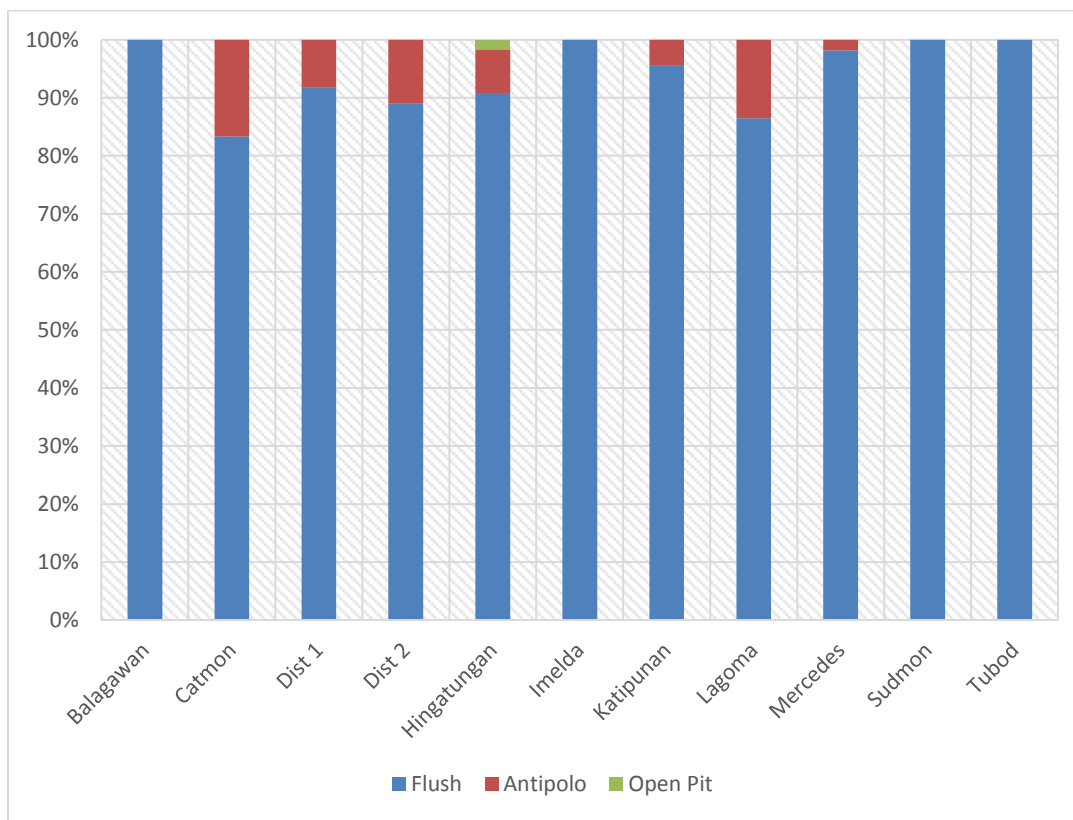


Figure 14. Toilet facilities

- More than 95% of households and businesses in Silago have a closed toilet system using flush or covered pit (Antipolo) toilets.
- All residents of Barangay Balgawan, Sudmon, and Tubod have reported to have flush toilets.
- *Antipolo* and open pit waste disposal are most common in Barangay Catmon, District 1 & 2, Hingatungan and Lagoma.



14. Garbage disposal practices

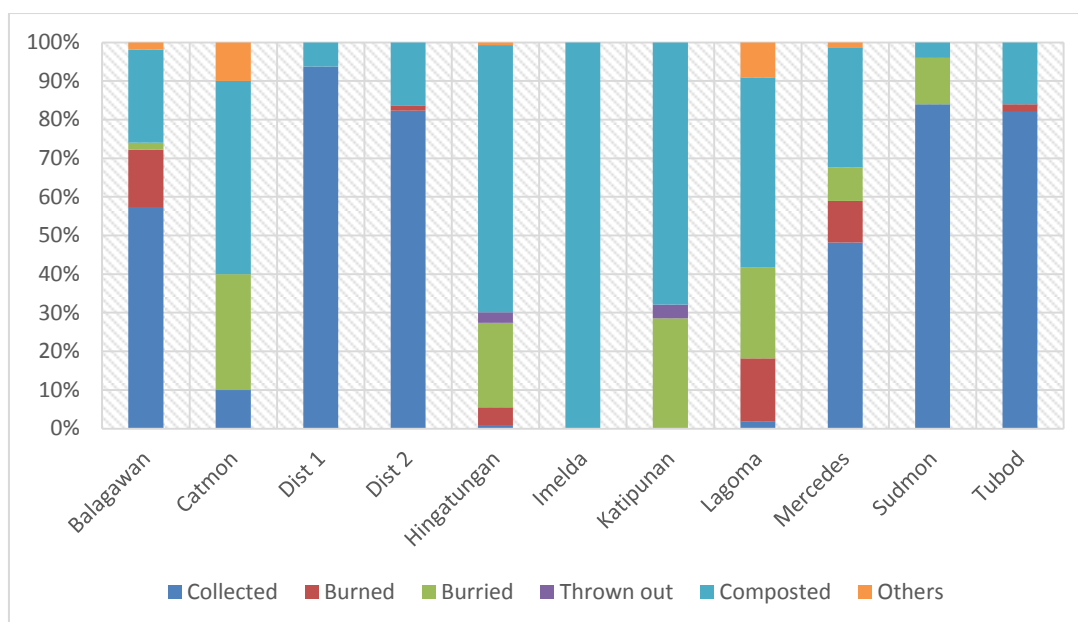


Figure 15. Garbage disposal practices

- Most of the residents from District 1 (93.8%), District 2 (82.4%), Sudmon (67.7%), Tubod (82.0%), and Balagawan (55.4%) report that their trash is being picked up by municipal garbage collectors.
- Composting is done for biodegradable wastes to be used as fertilizers for such barangays with strong agricultural activities such as Imelda with 100.0% practice, and Katipunan and Hingatungan each with close to 50.0% composting.
- Though harmful to the atmosphere, burning is practiced by some to eliminate garbage, especially the non-biodegradable kind. This is most commonly seen in Barangay Lagoma and Balagawan.



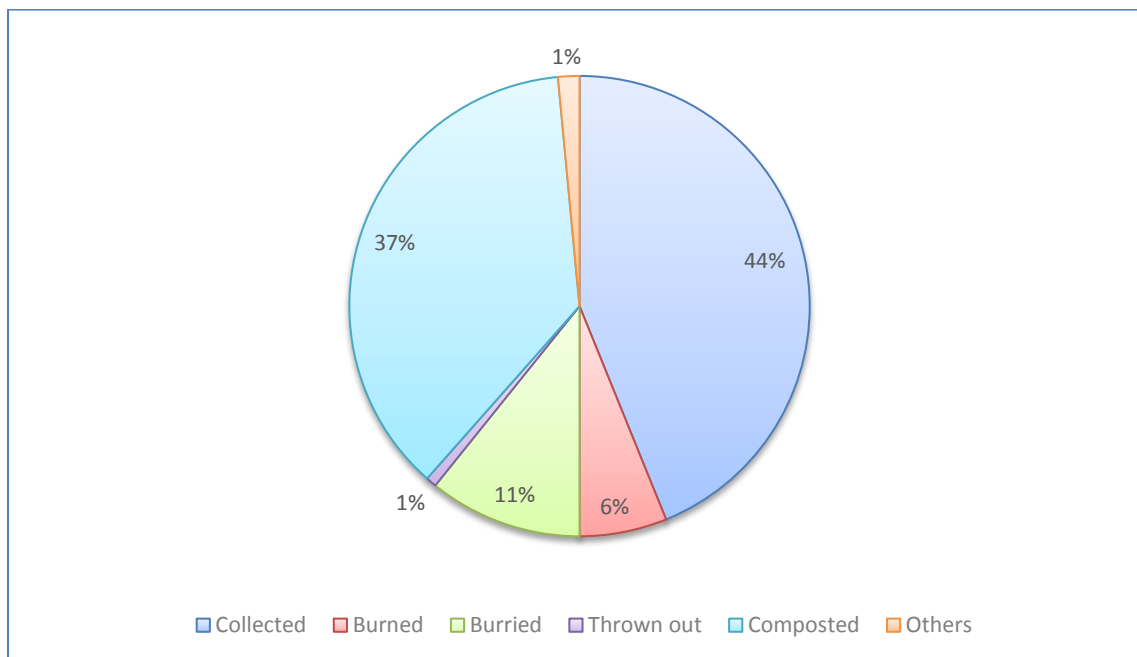


Figure 16. Municipal waste disposal

- Overall, 44.0% of Silago resident reported that their solid wastes are disposed mostly through garbage collection by the municipal government.
- Composting is done by 37.0% of the respondents for its usage in agriculture.



15. Level of concern about garbage disposal

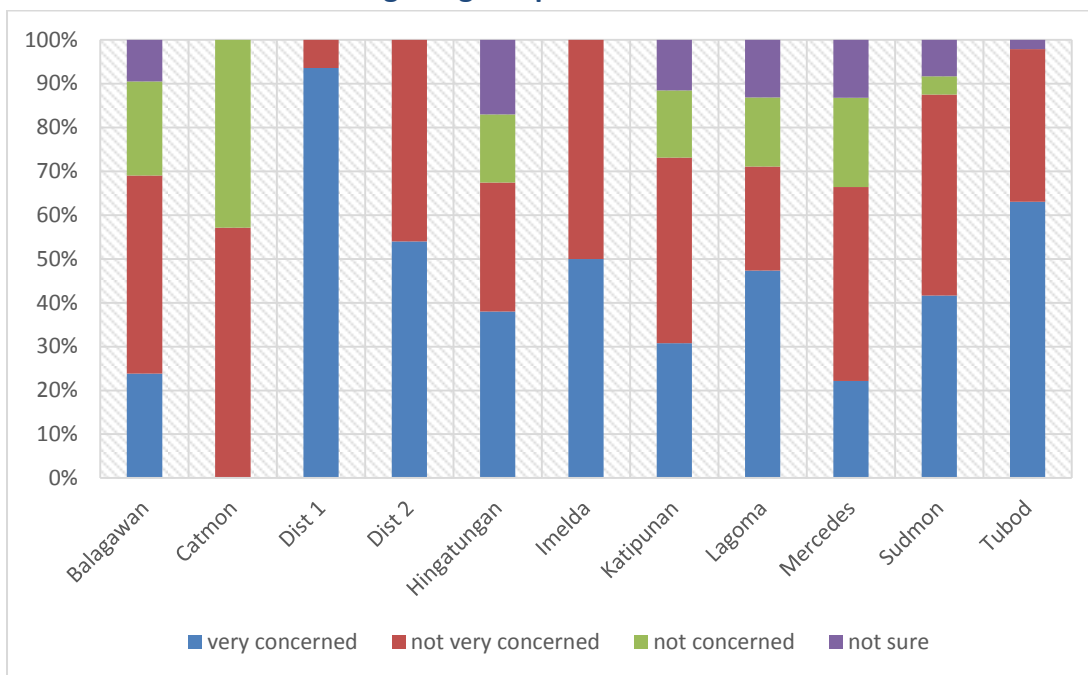


Figure 17. Level of concern regarding garbage disposal

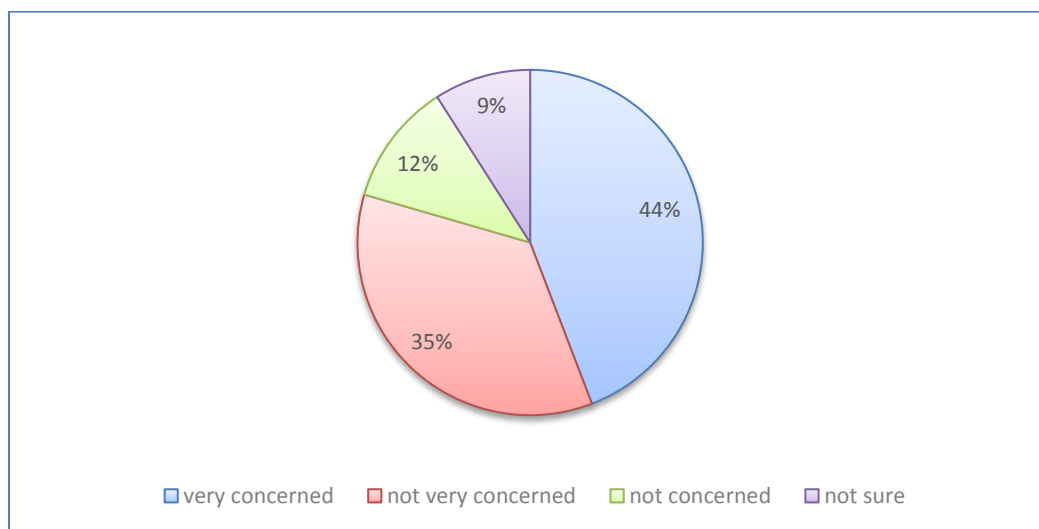


Figure 18. Concerns about garbage disposal practices



- Almost half (44%) of respondents are very concerned about the garbage disposal practices in his/her barangay.
- The highest rate of concern by barangay was found in District I (over 90 % of the respondents answered “very concerned”).
- The lowest concern was expressed in Barangay Catmon.

16. Diseases

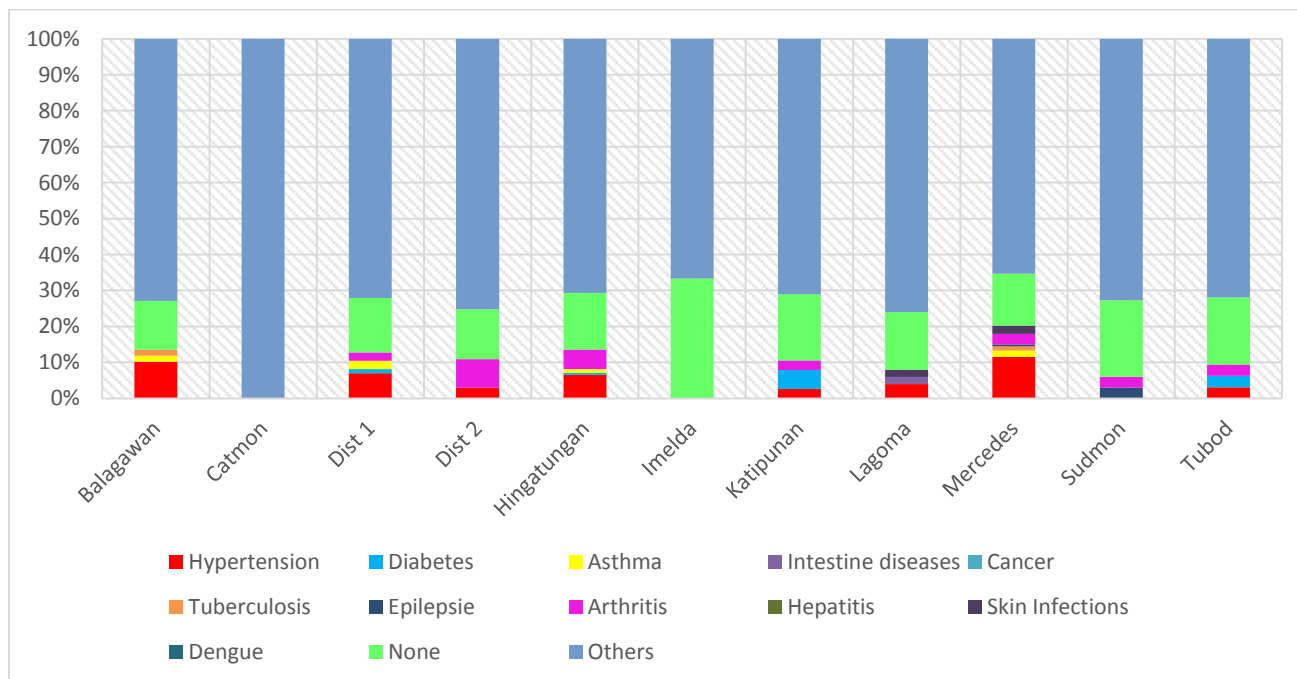


Figure 19. Diseases

- The lowest concern was expressed in Barangay Catmon.
- Hypertension and diabetes are the two most common illness in Silago, with almost 10% of all respondents claiming that they suffer from the disease.
- The barangay with the highest proportion of health people (reported no apparent illness) was Barangay Imeda at 33.3%.



17. Medication

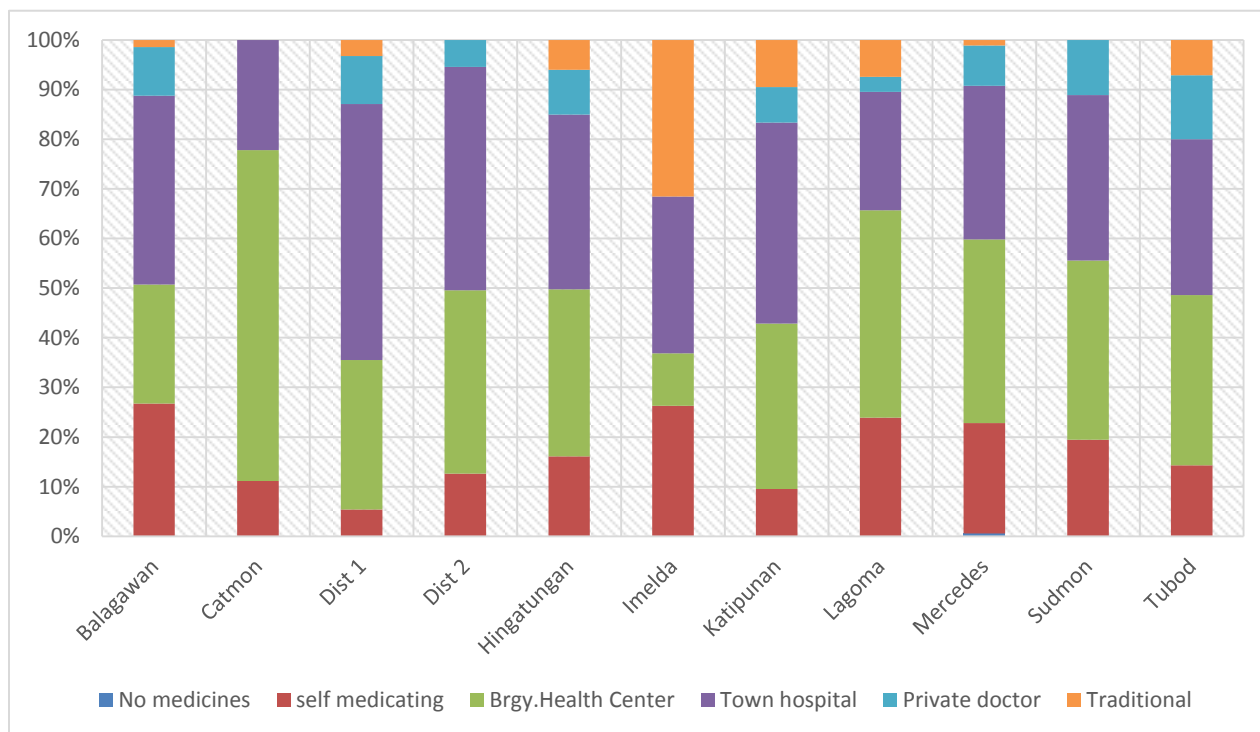


Figure 20. Medication

- The barangay with the highest proportion of residents receiving Health Center services is Barangay Catmon with 28.6%, while Imelda has the least with 8.7%.
- The barangay with the highest rate of people self-medicating for their illness is Barangay Imelda with 21.7%
- Alternative (traditional) healing methods are more commonly practiced among upland and remote communities such as at Imelda (26.1%), Katipunan (5.7%), Tubod (4.2%) and Lagoma (4.1%) with no easy access to the health centers and hospitals.



18. Birth control

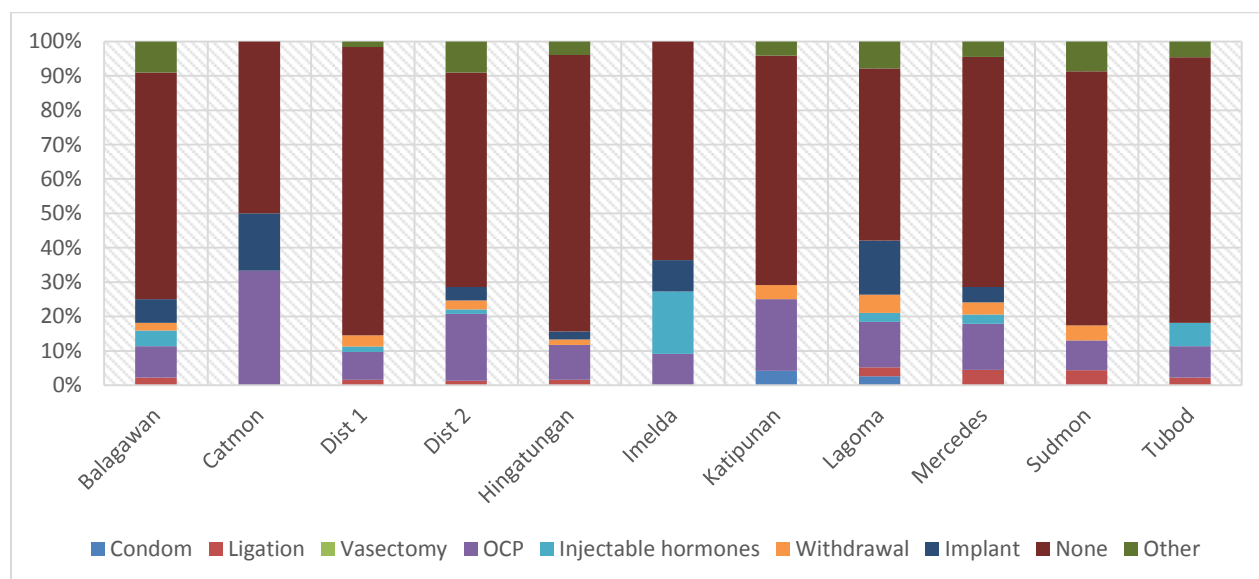


Figure 21. Birth control

- Overall, around 70% of respondents report that they practice only withdrawal or no birth control method at all.
- With the presence of barangay health centers, some have access to more effective artificial birth controls such as condoms, injectable hormones, and intrauterine implants.
- Surgical birth control methods such as ligation are used by mostly by residents in Barangay Mercedes and Sudmon. No one admits to have tried vasectomy.



19. Phil-health holder

Table 5. Phil-health holder or not

Brgy.	Phil-health	
	With	Without
<i>Balagawan</i>	67.4%	32.6%
<i>Catmon</i>	71.4%	28.6%
<i>Dist 1</i>	69.4%	30.6%
<i>Dist 2</i>	42.1%	57.9%
<i>Hingatungan</i>	53.1%	46.9%
<i>Imelda</i>	58.3%	41.7%
<i>Katipunan</i>	48.1%	51.9%
<i>Lagoma</i>	63.2%	36.8%
<i>Mercedes</i>	64.6%	35.4%
<i>Sudmon</i>	58.3%	41.7%
<i>Tubod</i>	60.9%	39.1%

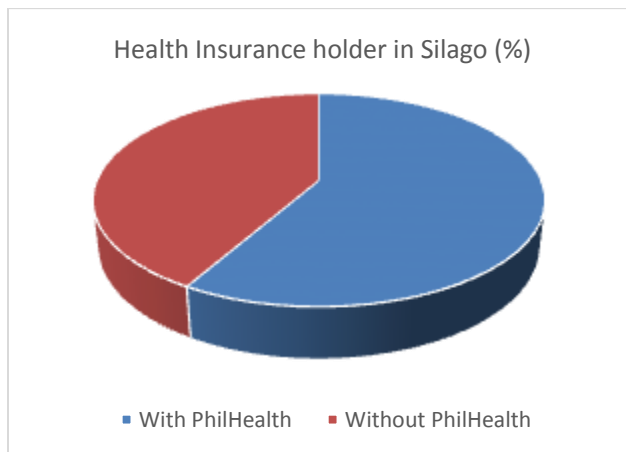


Figure 22. Phil-Health Insurance holder or not



20. Mode of Transportation

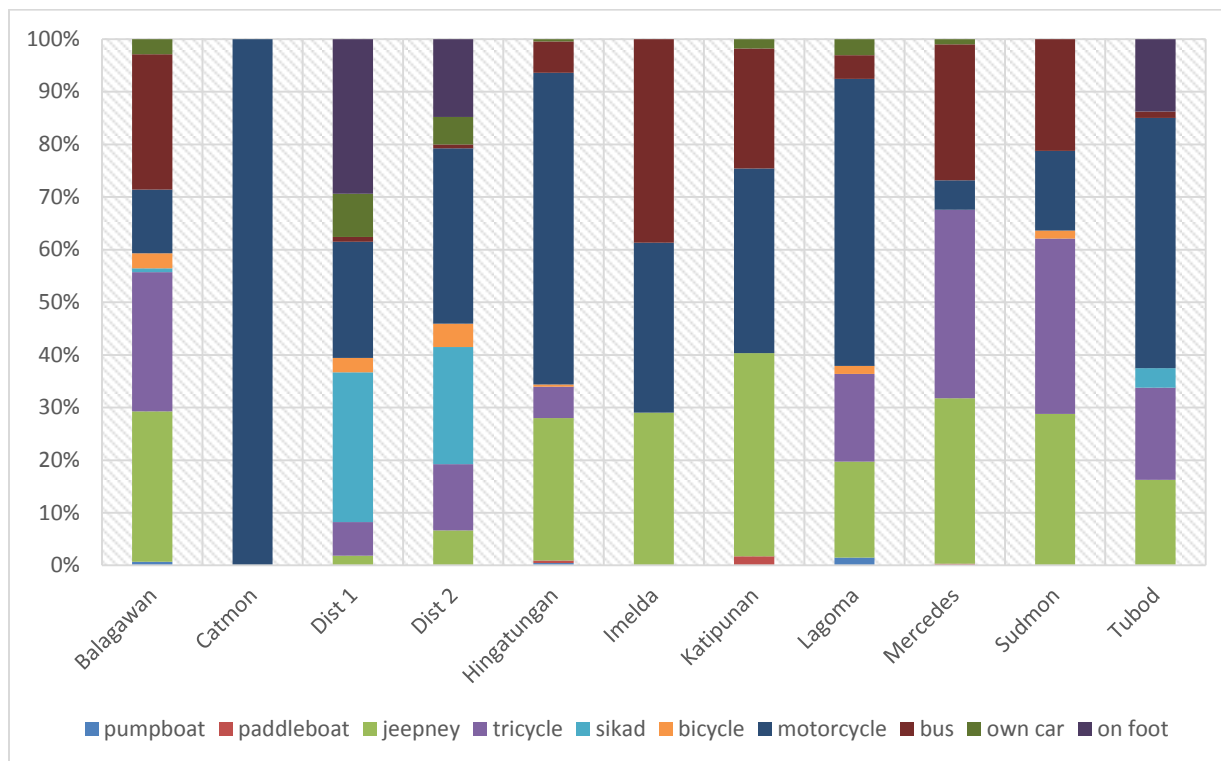


Figure 23. Mode of transportation

- Most people travel around using land transportation
- Barangay Catmon has a 100.0% preference for motorcycle as mode of transport as it can easily travel its unpaved and sloped roads. Balagawan has less preference for motorcycles (12.1%) due to the availability of public transportations such as buses, jeeps, and tricycles.
- Coastal barangays and those with big rivers rely on motorized and non-motorized bangcas (outriggers) to get around the other places.



E. Livelihood and income

1. Primary source of income

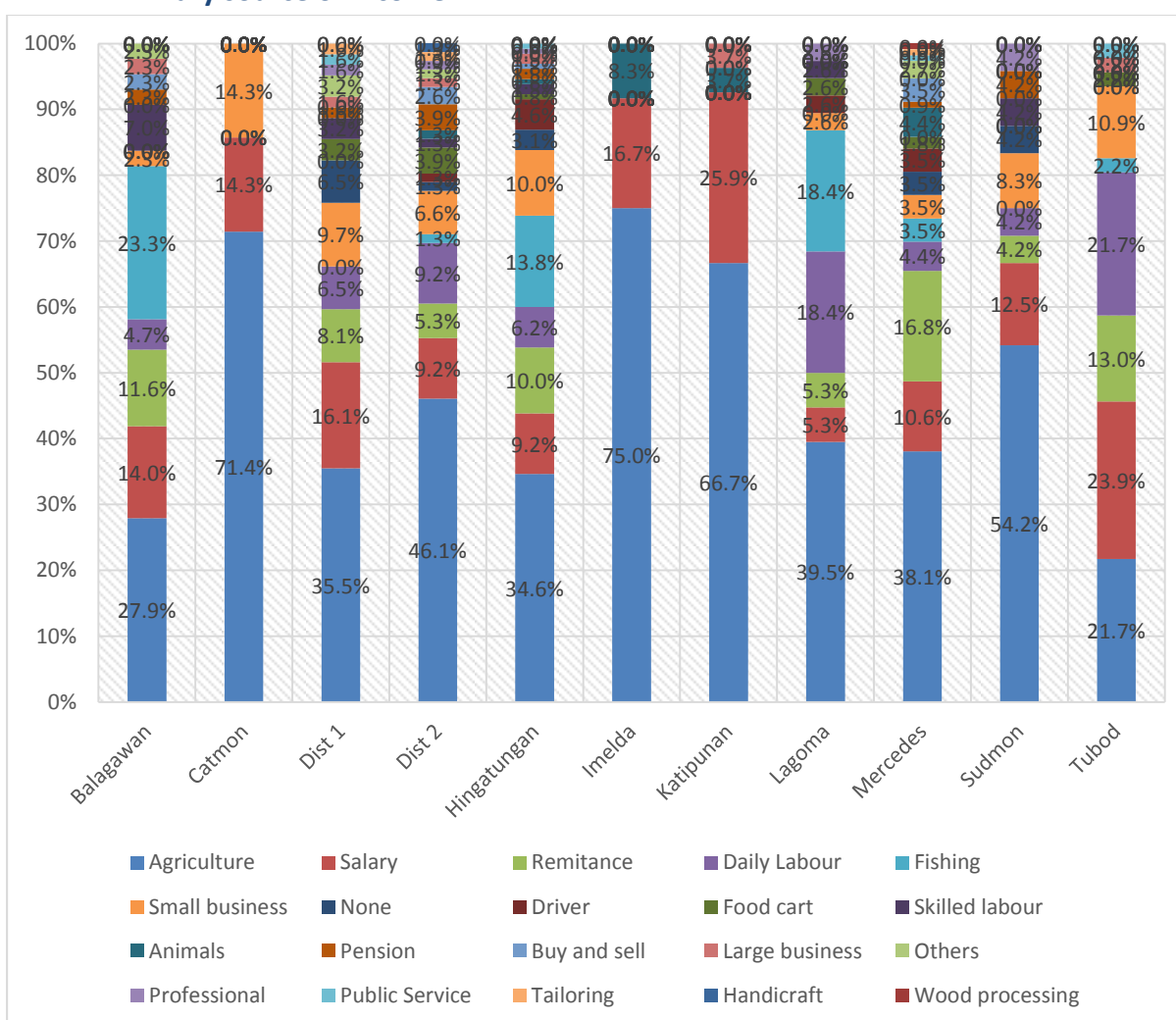


Figure 24. Primary source of income

- The top three primary sources of income of Silagonhons come from agricultural activities, salaried government jobs and remittances of relatives who work outside of Silago.
- Remittances from relatives working support many households with the highest percentage at Barangay Mercedes at 16.8 %.



2. Secondary income source

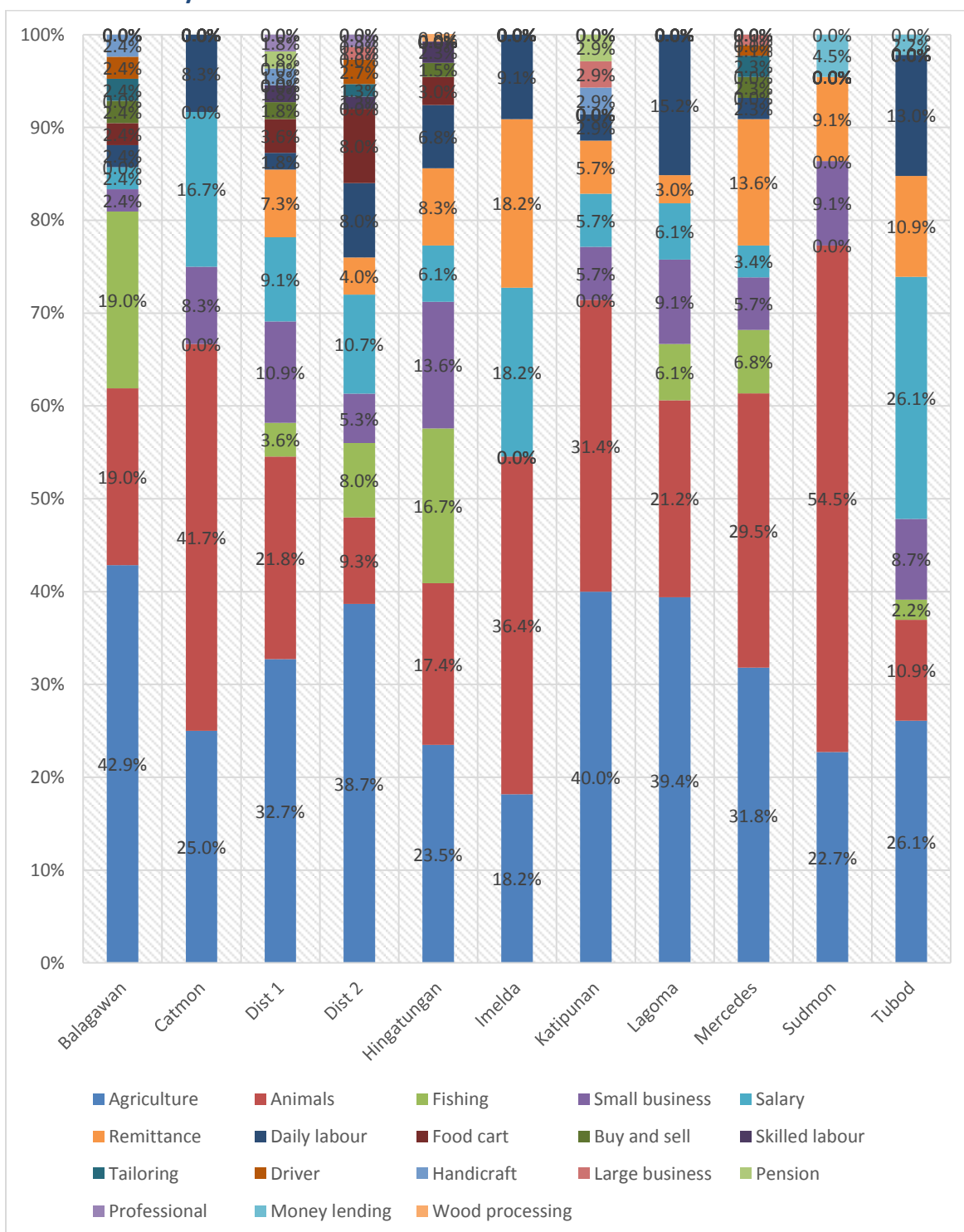


Figure 25. Secondary source of income



3. Average monthly income

Table 6. Average monthly income per barangay

<i>Barangay</i>	<i>Average Income (Php)</i>
<i>Balagawan</i>	3,362.00
<i>Catmon</i>	2,742.00
<i>Dist 1</i>	3,356.00
<i>Dist 2</i>	4,327.00
<i>Hingatungan</i>	2,977.00
<i>Imelda</i>	3,375.00
<i>Katipunan</i>	2,459.00
<i>Lagoma</i>	3,802.00
<i>Mercedes</i>	3,685.00
<i>Sudmon</i>	3,540.00
<i>Tubod</i>	3,347.00
<i>Total Average</i>	3,450.00

- On the average, respondents from each barangay earns about 2,400-4,000/month
- Many of them are beneficiaries of the conditional cash transfer (4Ps) program of the government.



F. Migration

1. Reasons for migrating to Silago

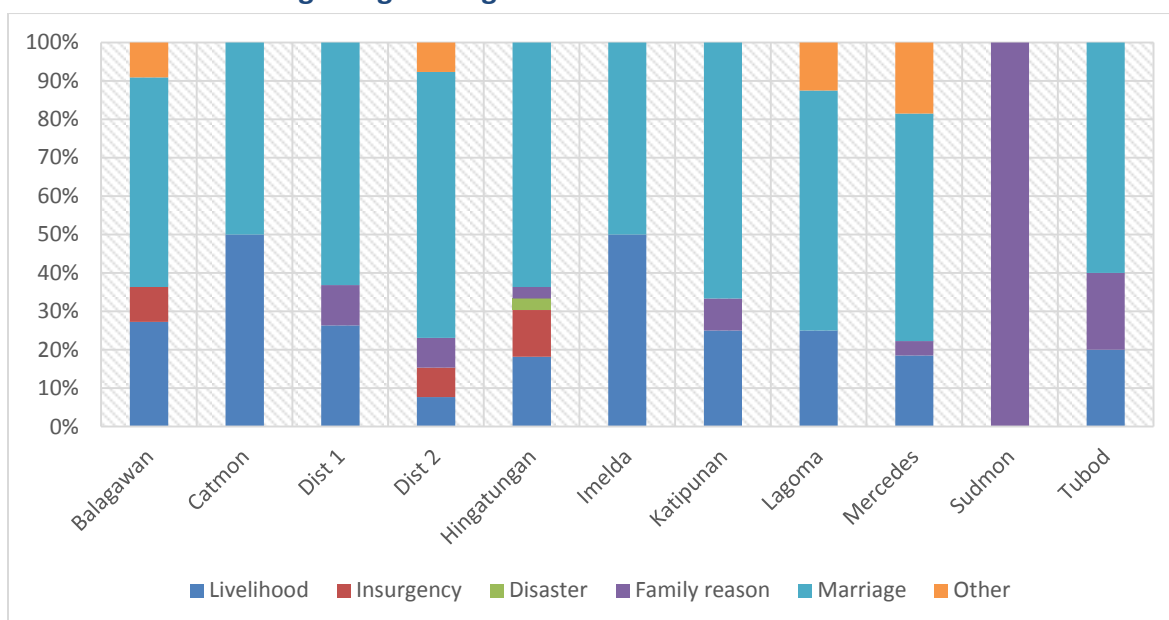


Figure 26. Reasons for migrating to Silago

- Many respondents have moved to Silago to get married or start their own family. This is the main reason especially for the residents in District 2 (69.2%).

2. Inter-barangay migration

Table 7. Inter-barangay migration

Brgy	Inter-Barangay Migration	
	Yes	No
Balagawan	94.3%	5.7%
Catmon	100%	0%
Dist 1	88.6%	11.4%
Dist 2	95.2%	4.8%
Hingatungan	99%	1%
Imelda	90%	10%
Katipunan	100%	0%
Lagoma	96.6%	3.4%
Mercedes	100%	0%
Sudmon	100%	0%



<i>Tubod</i>	97.1%	2.9%
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3. Migration planning

Table 8. Plans to leave Silago

<i>Brgy</i>	<i>Plan to move out of Silago within next 10 years?</i>		
	Yes	No	Don't know
<i>Balagawan</i>	7.0%	79.1%	14.0%
<i>Catmon</i>	0%	100%	0.0%
<i>Dist 1</i>	1.6%	90.3%	8.1%
<i>Dist 2</i>	0.0%	92.1%	7.9%
<i>Hingatungan</i>	5.4%	90.8%	3.8%
<i>Imelda</i>	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%
<i>Katipunan</i>	11%	77.8%	11.1%
<i>Lagoma</i>	13.5%	81.1%	8.1%
<i>Mercedes</i>	11%	73.5%	15.9%
<i>Sudmon</i>	17%	75.0%	8.3%
<i>Tubod</i>	2.2%	93.3%	6.7%

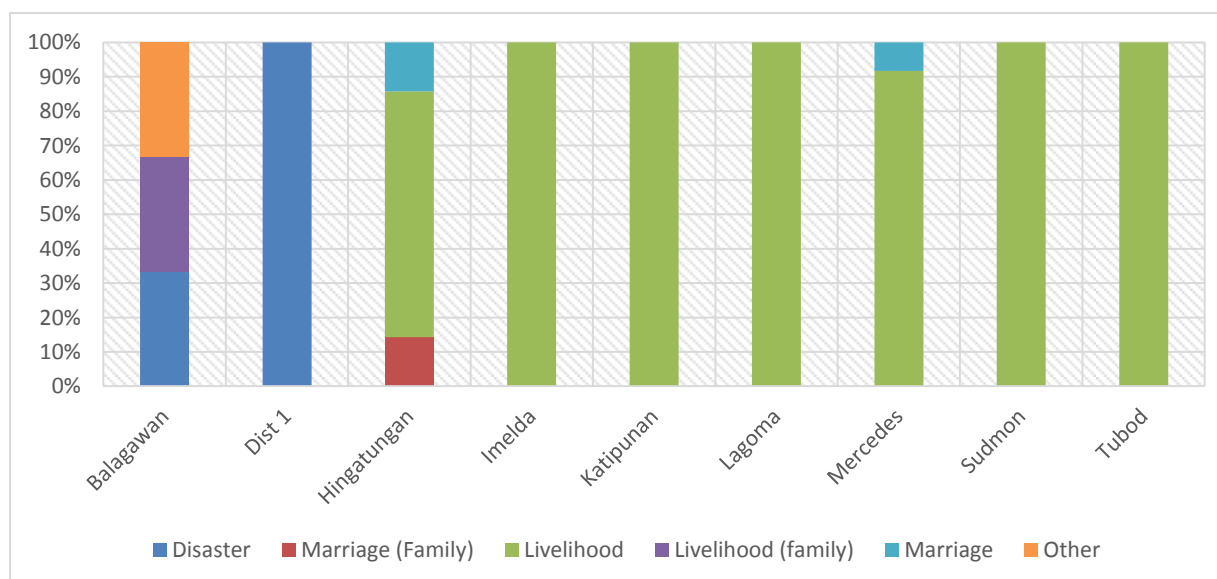


Figure 27. Reasons for moving out of Silago



- Seeking employment or livelihood is the main reason why residents move out of Silago.
- For all of the respondents of Barangays Imelda, Katipunan, Lagoma, Sudmon and Tubod, the absence of gainful employment or livelihood in their community is the reason why they would leave Silago.
- District 1 residents however have cited natural calamities as their main reason for leaving Silago. Upon further investigation by ORC researchers, we have learned that District 1 in the past years has experienced heavy flooding and the overflow of Maag river especially during amihan/typhoon season.

G. Environmental awareness

1. Organizations

Table 9. Awareness of organizations in their areas

<i>Brgy.</i>	<i>Do you know of organizations working in your area?</i>		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)
<i>Balagawan</i>	74.4	23.3	2.3
<i>Catmon</i>	28.6	71.4	0
<i>Dist 1</i>	38.7	51.6	9.7
<i>Dist 2</i>	46.1	43.4	10.5
<i>Hingatungan</i>	36.9	49.2	13.8
<i>Imelda</i>	0	83.3	16.7
<i>Katipunan</i>	18.5	66.7	14.8
<i>Lagoma</i>	26.3	55.3	18.4
<i>Mercedes</i>	43.4	38.1	18.6
<i>Sudmon</i>	54.2	37.5	8.3
<i>Tubod</i>	43.5	45.7	10.9

- Respondents from remote and upland areas like Imelda (83.33%), Katipunan (66.7 %), and Catmon (71.4%) claim to have very little awareness about any government and non-government organizations working in their areas.



2. Coastal environmental issues



Figure 28. Coastal environmental issues

- Sand extraction has been cited by respondents as the number one coastal issue by the respondents in coastal barangays.
- Barangay Balagawan's has the highest number of respondents that mentioned sand extraction as a major coastal issue.

3. Awareness of coastal law enforcement

Table 10. Awareness of coastal law enforcement

Brgy	Enforcement		
	yes	no	don't know
Balagawan	34.9%	37.2%	27.9%
Dist 1	40.3%	37.1%	22.6%
Dist 2	42.1%	30.3%	27.6%
Hingatungan	56.9%	18.5%	24.6%
Lagoma	50.0%	13.2%	36.8%
Mercedes	34.5%	12.4%	53.1%
Sudmon	66.7%	8.3%	25.0%



- Barangay Sudmon has the highest number of respondents (66.7%) that claim to be aware of coastal law enforcement being done in their barangay, while Mercedes and Balagawan have the lowest.

4. Registration--fisherfolk

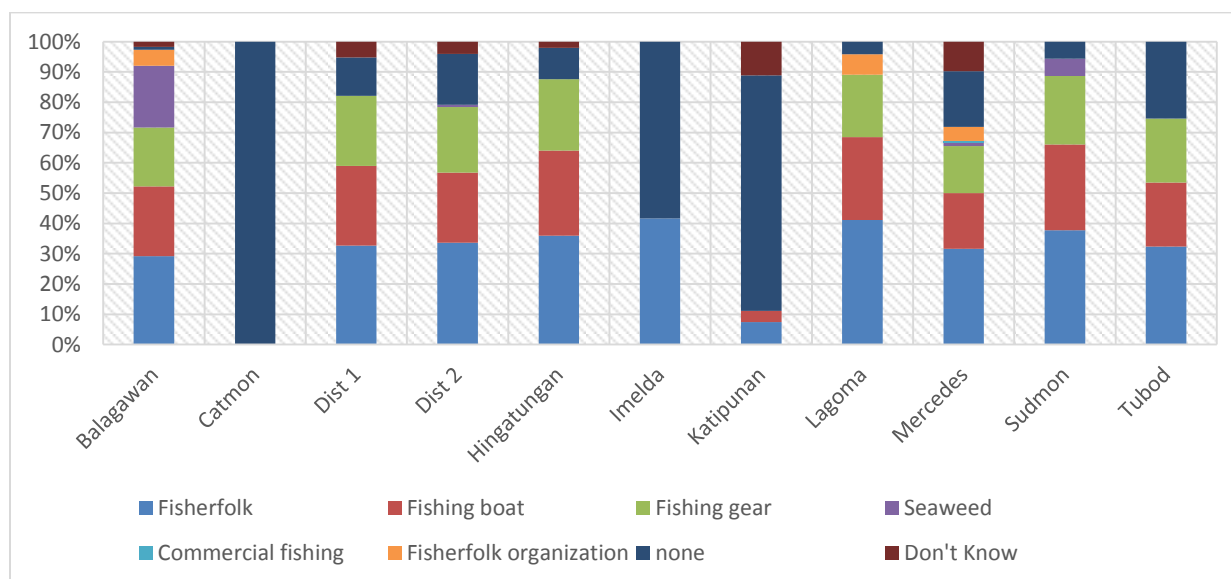


Figure 29. Registration – fisherfolk

- A majority of respondents from coastal barangays are registered fisherfolk.
- The highest reported number of registered fisherfolk is in Sudmon at 83.3%.



5. Site attractions in coastal area

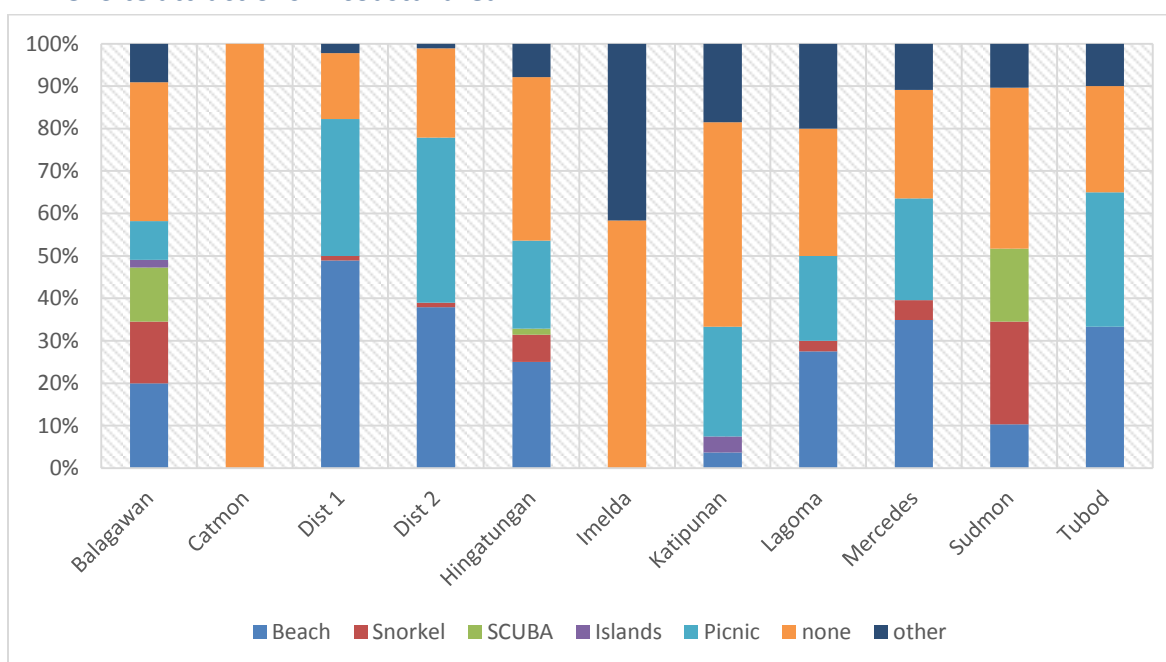


Figure 30. Attractions in coastal area

- The number one coastal attraction cited by the respondents is the beach.
- Seventy-one percent of District 1 respondents mentioned *Long Beach* as one of the potential tourist attractions of Silago.
- Most residents from upland communities have little or no awareness of Silago's coastal areas potentials for tourism, especially Barangay Catmon (100.0%).

6. Upland environmental issues



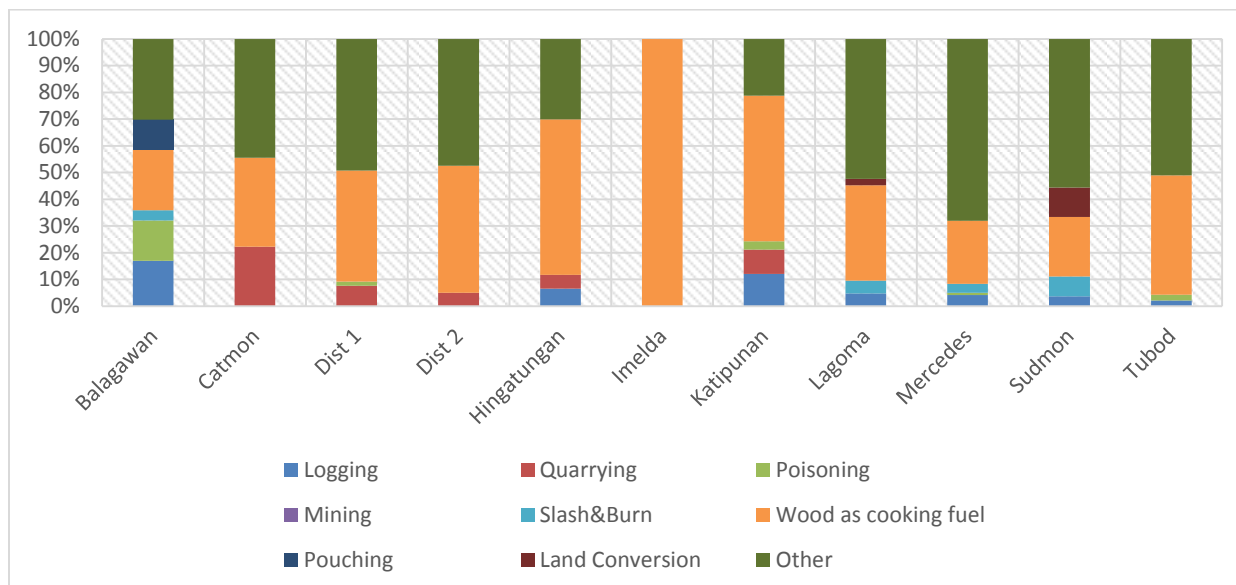


Figure 31. Upland environmental issues

- In many upland barangays like Imelda (100.0%), Katipunan (54.55%) and Tubod (44.68%), the gathering of firewood for household use is the most common upland issue.
- The second most frequently cited upland issue is the use of wood for house materials.
- Quarrying in the rivers and logging in the forests of some upland barangays were also frequently mentioned.
- Balagawan reported to have the highest number of logging activities at 16.89%, while Barangay Catmon cited quarrying (22.22%) as also another major problem.
- Poaching of wildlife (11.32%) and hunting through poison (15.09%) were reported to be highest also in Balagawan.



7. Law enforcement

Table 11. Awareness of law enforcement

<i>Brgy</i>	<i>Enforcement</i>		
	yes	no	don't know
<i>Balagawan</i>	18.6%	34.9%	46.5%
<i>Catmon</i>	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%
<i>Dist 1</i>	46.8%	33.9%	19.4%
<i>Dist 2</i>	35.5%	34.2%	30.3%
<i>Hingatungan</i>	55.4%	24.6%	20.0%
<i>Imelda</i>	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
<i>Katipunan</i>	22.2%	29.6%	48.1%
<i>Lagoma</i>	47.4%	10.5%	42.1%
<i>Mercedes</i>	38.1%	14.2%	47.8%
<i>Sudmon</i>	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%
<i>Tubod</i>	41.3%	28.3%	30.4%

8. Upland registration/permitting schemes

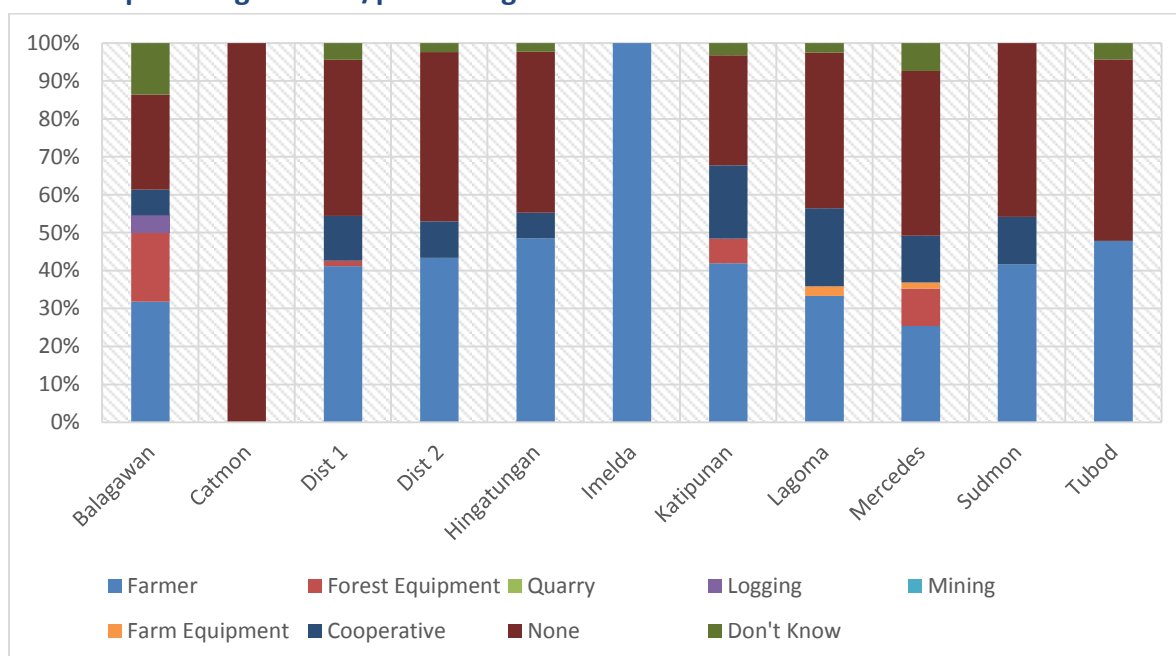


Figure 32. Upland registration/permitting schemes



9. Attractions in the upland area

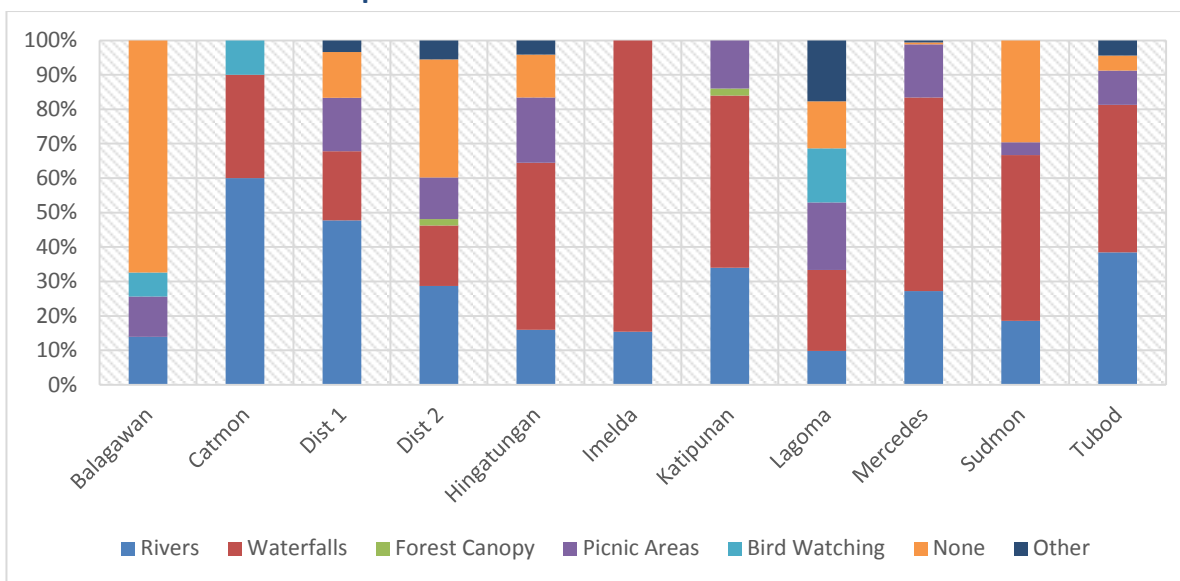


Figure 33. Attractions in the upland area

- Barangay Imelda respondents (84.62%) cited water falls as major tourism attractions in the upland area of Silago , while Catmon respondents (60%) said that rivers hold more potential for tourism.



10. Willingness or plans to sell land

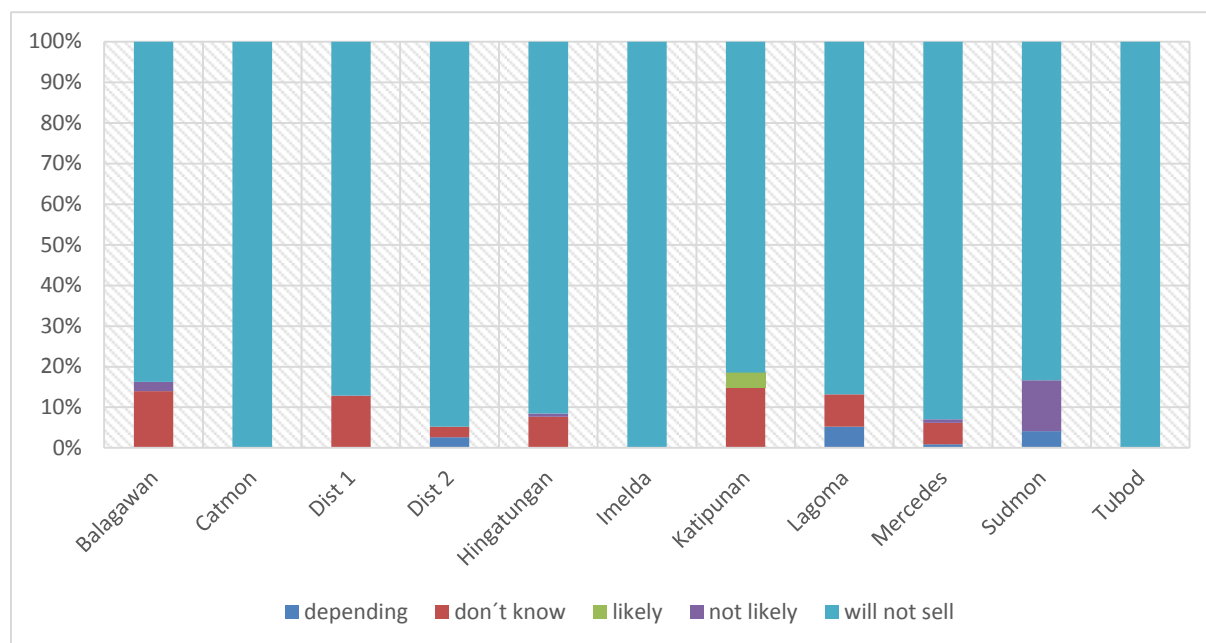


Figure 34. Willingness or plans to sell land

- Selling land will is not a priority among the respondents.
- All respondents (100.0%) from Barangays Catmon, Imelda, and Tubod will not sell lands (or cannot sell lands) since the barangays are located in timberland areas.

H. Tourism

1. Top three visitors in Silago



Figure 35. Top three visitors in Silago



- The top three visitors of Silago, according to the respondents are relatives (39%), friends (36%), and tourists (15%).

2. Reasons for visiting Silago

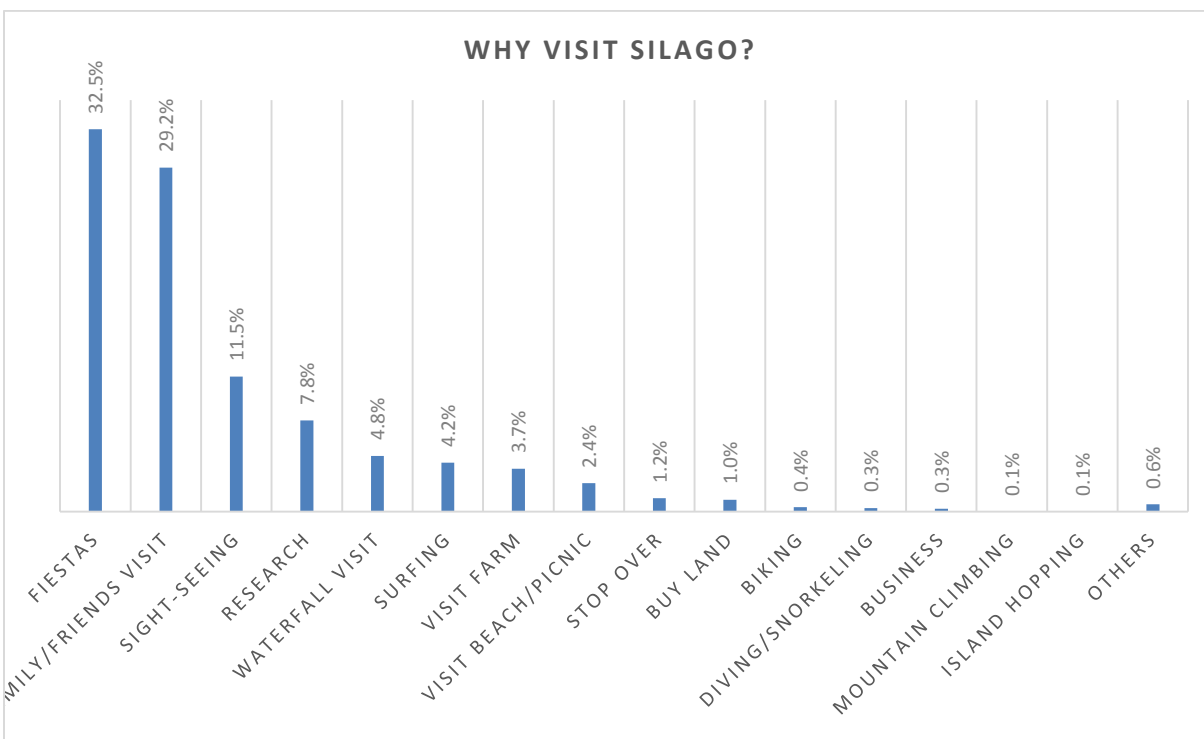


Figure 36. Reasons for visiting Silago

- People come to Silago to attend fiestas (32.5%), visit family and friends (29.2) and go sight-seeing (11.5%).
- It is also interesting to note that some respondents cited conducting research (7.8%) as one of the reasons why people come to Silago.



3. Tourist spots in Silago

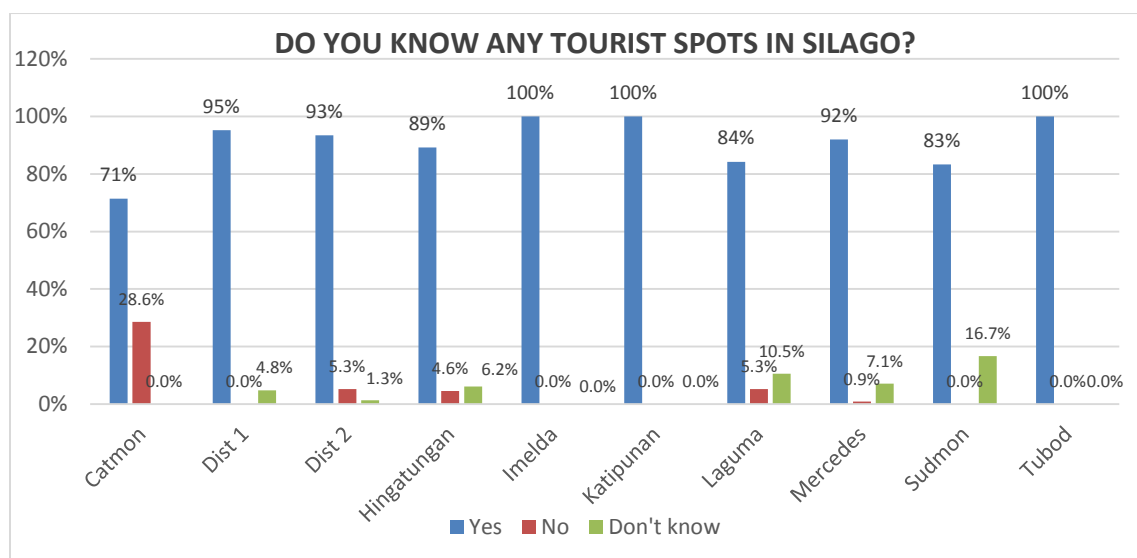


Figure 37. Awareness of tourist spots in Silago

- Awareness of Silago's tourist spots is very high among the respondents in all of the barangays of Silago.

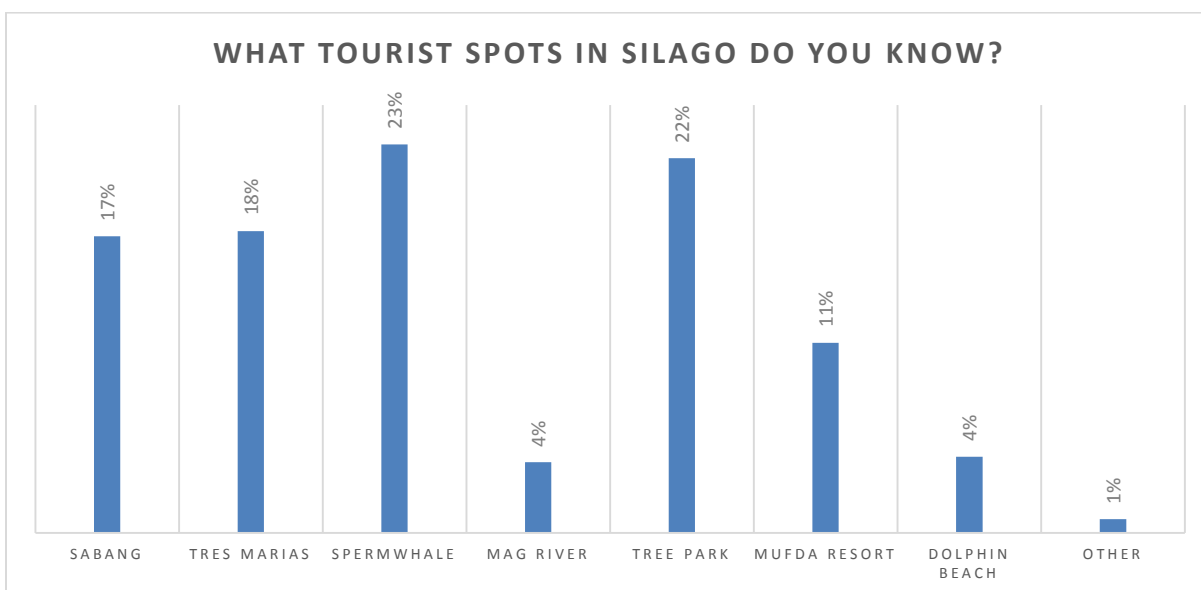


Figure 38. Silago tourist attractions locals are aware of



- Respondents have high awareness of the following tourist attractions: Sperm whale skeleton (23%), Municipal Tree Park (22%), Tres Marias Water Falls (18%) and Sabang Beach (17%).

4. How tourist find out about Silago

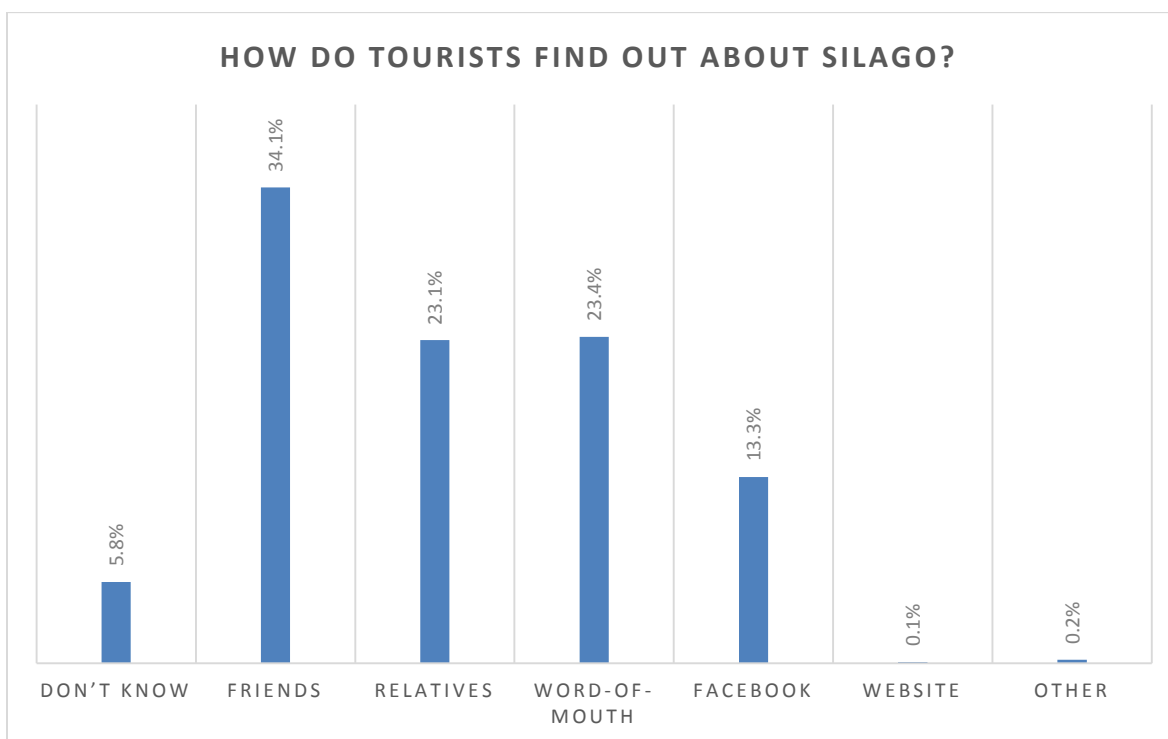


Figure 39. How tourists find out about Silago

- Most respondents say that tourists find out about Silago through friends (34.1%), family members (23.1%) and by word-of mouth (23.4%).
- Some respondents also mention Facebook (13.3%) as one of the ways through which people learn about Silago.



5. How locals find out about the presence of tourists

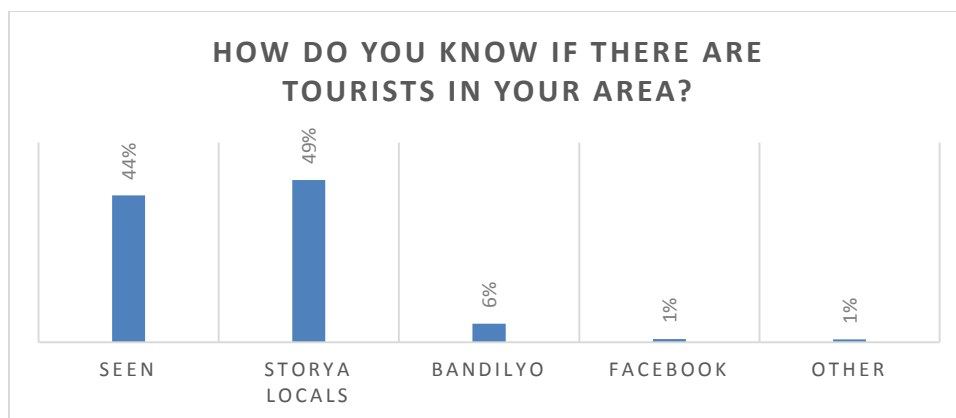


Figure 40. Presence of tourists in Silago

6. Concerns about tourism

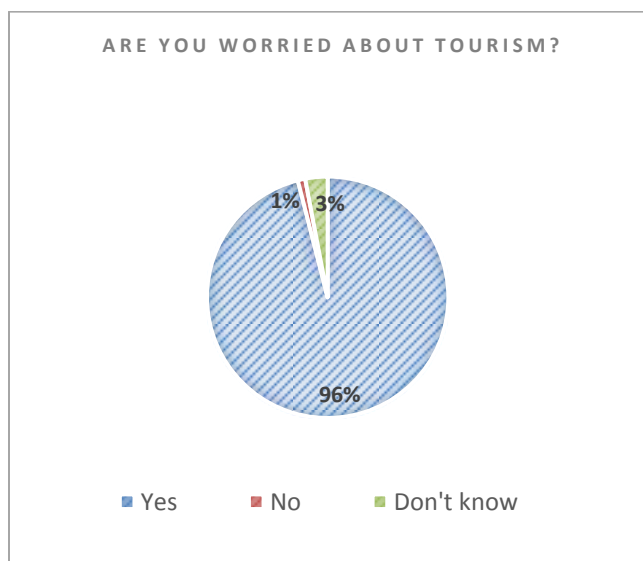


Figure 41. Worried or not about tourism

- Almost all respondents (96%) have indicated they are worried about the possible consequences that tourism can bring to Silago.



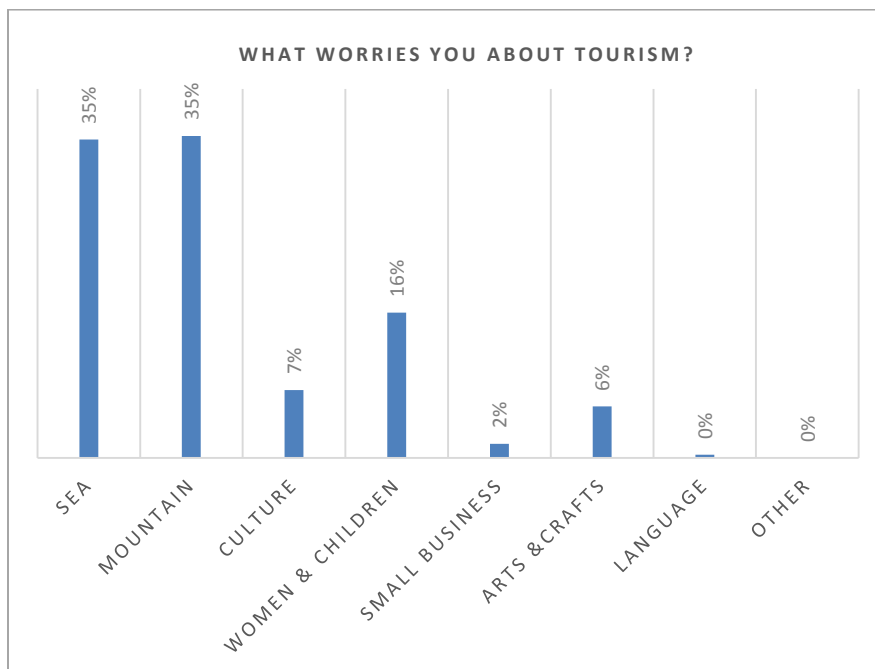


Figure 42. Concerns/worries about tourism

- The respondents' top three worries about tourism are the following: damage to the ocean (35%), damage to the mountain (35%) and the vulnerability of the women and children to violence and sexual attacks (16%).

7. Benefits of tourism

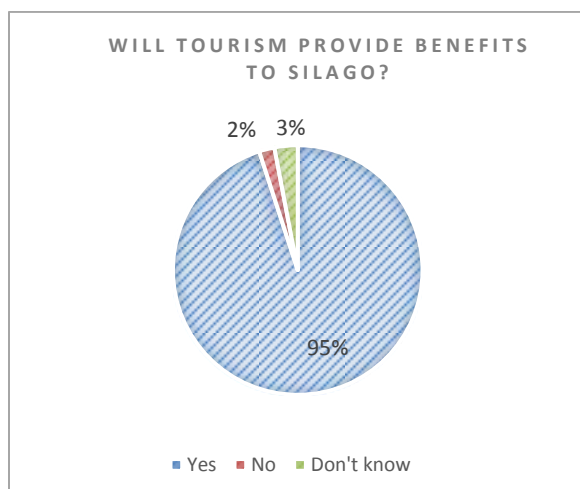


Figure 43. Whether or not tourism provides benefits



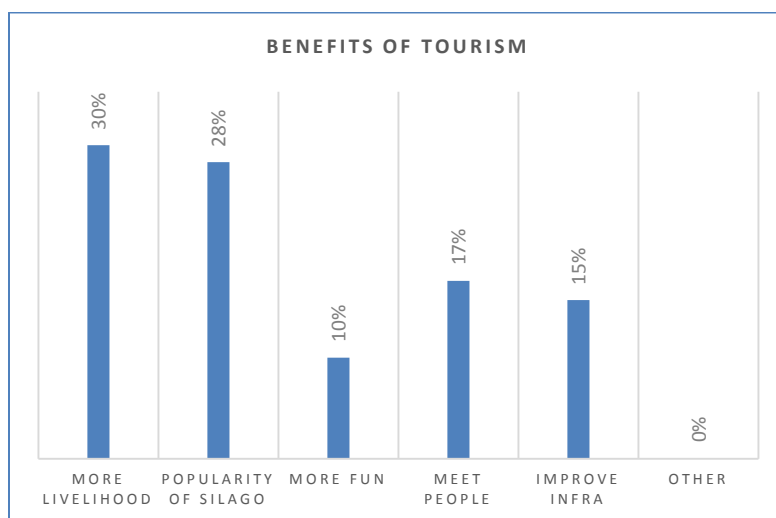


Figure 44. Benefits of tourism

- Despite their worries about tourism, respondents still believe that tourism is beneficial to Silago mainly because it will bring more livelihood (30%) to *Silagonhons* and make the municipality more well-known (28%).

7. Disadvantages of tourism

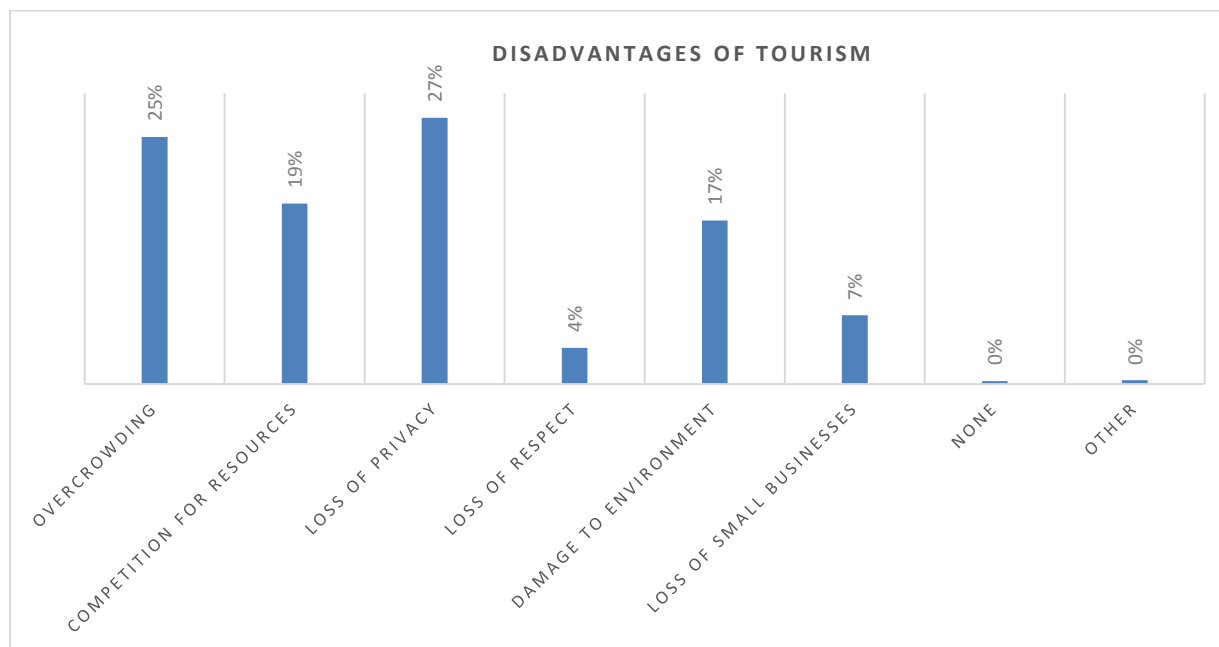


Figure 45. Disadvantages of tourism



- The top three disadvantages of tourism, according to respondents, are loss of privacy (27%), overcrowding (25%), and competition for resources (19%).

8. Tourist behavior

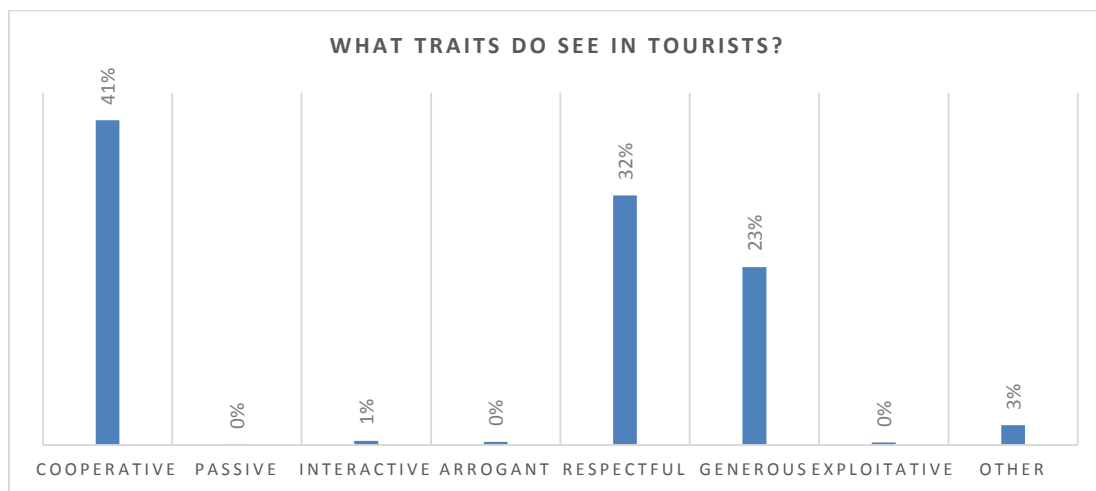


Figure 46. Tourist traits

- Tourists who come to Silago are seen by the respondents to be cooperative (41%), respectful (32%) and generous (23%).

