



Institute of Social Order, Inc.
Environmental Justice Through Grassroots Empowerment

COASTAL CONSERVATION

2nd Edition



GUIDE TO SELECT PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Kayla Marie I. Castro, Samantha Mae M. Poblete,
Kristine Jane C. Montalla, and Polianne G. Tiamson

The Institute of Social Order, Inc.

Founded in 1947, the ISO is one of the oldest NGOs in the Philippines. Its mission is to promote faith that does justice through the empowerment of the poor and marginalized sectors of Philippine Society; transformation of the unjust structures of power in the country through the promotion of a participatory, equitable, gender-sensitive, and sustainable development process; and reconciliation with creation.

For decades, ISO organized the marginalized sectors and pioneered social development approaches in accordance with the call of the times. Since 1998, community-based coastal resource management has been implemented in an effort to help small-scale fishers gain access and improve their resource bases so that they may improve their living conditions and cope with the demands of the changing socio-political, economic, environmental, and cultural milieu.

The Forest Foundation Philippines

Established in 2002, under two bilateral agreements between the governments of the United States of America and the Philippines, Forest Foundation Philippines is a nonprofit organization that provides grants and technical assistance to individuals and organizations that empower the people to protect and conserve the forests.

Coastal Conservation: Guide to Select Philippine Environmental Laws

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Dedication

In this book, we present select Philippine environmental laws related to the experiences of the local community of Siruma, Camarines Sur. We hope to instill among them the value of upholding these laws in ensuring the sustainability of their ecological resource bases.

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Coastal Conservation

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Introduction

Where is Siruma?

Siruma is a fourth class municipality in the province of Camarines Sur. It is located along San Miguel Bay, a bay yielding rich fishery resources in the Bicol Region, Philippines. It is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the northeast, the Municipality of Tinambac on the south, and the San Miguel Bay on the northwest. Siruma has 22 barangays, 15 of which are coastal, 5 are inland, and 2 are island barangays.

How important are Siruma's coastal resources?

Fishing is a major source of livelihood in Siruma and fish production is supported by its marine and coastal resources such as its mangrove forests and coral reefs. These resource bases serve as habitats and breeding grounds for fishes and other marine resources.

Furthermore, these ecosystems help the coastal communities of Siruma to adapt to climate change and to mitigate the disasters that this brings. Mangrove forests not just absorb carbon from the surroundings; they also protect coastal communities from storm surges, floods, and sea level rise. Coral reefs also help break strong waves that may otherwise cause mortality or damage to property.

What are the threats to coastal resources?

Despite the numerous benefits that these resources provide for the local communities of Siruma, these continue to be exploited and destroyed. Here are the threats to the sustainability of the coastal resources of Siruma:



Widespread cutting and clearing of mangrove forests for timber and fishpond development

The mangrove's dense wood is good for house construction and charcoal production. Because of this, the cutting of mangroves is prevalent in Siruma. Unsustainable and unregulated fishpond development also continues to degrade the mangrove forests in the municipality. These result to the decline of fishery resources and loss of natural buffers against climate change.

Illegal and unsustainable fishing practices

Dynamite fishing, cyanide fishing, and bottom trawling are the most common destructive fishing practices in the Philippines. Siruma is not an exception. The use of explosives in fishing turn corals into rubbles while the use of sodium cyanide causes coral bleaching. Bottom trawling completely removes coral cover. Fish production is heavily affected by these practices.



Improper solid waste disposal and pollution from toxic chemicals

Improper waste disposal leads to the accumulation of wastes in mangrove forests and the sea. It can prevent the growth of mangrove seedlings. Toxic chemicals that flow through river systems may reach the mangrove forests and the sea. This can suffocate and kill the fishes and other organisms living in these ecosystems.

Climate change

Global warming and climate change can damage both mangrove forests and coral reefs. Sea level rise and frequent flooding drown mangrove trees as these submerge them in water for a long period of time. Stronger and more frequent storms can break or uproot mangrove trees and can also destroy coral reefs. Furthermore, rising sea temperatures lead to coral bleaching.

What Philippine policies can help protect the natural resources of Siruma?

The Philippines has environmental laws that can help protect these resources. These are as follows:

- (1) The Fisheries Code of the Philippines and Its Amendment (R.A. 8550 & R.A. 10654);
- (2) The Climate Change Act and Its Amendment (R.A. 9729 and R.A. 10174);
- (3) The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines (P.D. 705);
- (4) The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (R.A. 10121); and
- (5) The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines (R.A. 9003)

The next pages present the summaries of these laws and as well as discuss the ways by which we can help uphold these for environmental protection and conservation. A summary of local policies of Siruma is also included in this booklet. These policies ensure the implementation of Philippine laws on the ground.



The Fisheries Code of the Philippines and Its Amendment (RA 8550 & RA 10654)

How important is the sea?

The Philippines is among the countries with the richest seas in the world. Our seas are home to different animals such as colorful fishes, corals, turtles, and even whales. Because of this, our country has become a famous tourist destination for those who want to see the beautiful underwater world. But more than this, the sea is also a main source of food and income for many Filipinos. Local fishers can earn a living by catching and selling fish, drying fish, and making boats and nets. No doubt, the sea is an important source of livelihood and life for many Filipinos.



What activities can damage the sea?

Destructive and illegal fishing practices can hurt our seas and the organisms that live there. Overfishing occurs when the sea cannot provide the same number of fishes than what are taken. This usually happens when fishers take more than what they should, and do not leave enough for others. Other destructive activities include damaging coral reefs, pollution, clearing of mangroves, and climate change.

The loss of mangrove forests also affects our marine resources. The growth of some aquatic organisms such as fishes, shells, crabs, and shrimps take place in mangrove forests. If mangroves are destroyed, this can contribute to the decline in fisheries production (Dieta & Arboleda, 2004).



The Fisheries Code of the Philippines (RA 8550)

Republic Act (RA) 8550 or the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 was enacted to address issues of illegal fishing and protect the rights of Filipino fisherfolk. While it aims to address illegal and destructive fishing practices, it also seeks to ensure that the rights of fishers to pursue their livelihood from the sea will still be protected. For such reason, the law also provides preferential option for the local fishers of communities adjacent or nearest to the municipal waters (Sections 2, 7, 17, 18, 21).

Under the law, the government also provides means to help the fishers sell their catch (Sections 2, 24, 59). They may also be given trainings for extra or alternative livelihood other than fishing. This will help them during typhoon seasons, when it is more difficult to fish. This will also give them another source of income so they may be able to reduce fishing pressure, when needed.

To protect the seas, the government is mandated to teach the fishers to use new technologies that are safer for the environment. In return, fishers are asked to secure licenses and register their boats and fishing gears to authorities (Sections 7, 19). This is done to make sure that all fishers abide by the laws and only use environmental-friendly and legal fishing gears. Aside from these, fishers are also asked to participate in protecting threatened and endangered marine life.

Changes to RA 8550 (RA 10654)

For years, civil society organizations and networks lobbied for the strengthening of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. In 2015, the law was amended, to what is now known as called RA 10654. This law added regulatory provisions for carrying out fishing activities, especially for commercial fishers. They are fishers with big boats and sophisticated fishing gears that can catch hundreds of tons of fishes at a time. The law focused on them because most of them are known for fishing illegally in municipal waters, which is the fishing area exclusive for local fishers. They compete with fisherfolks for catch, thereby depriving them with their source of income. Section 17 repealed and replaced Chapter 6 of RA 8550 to impose stricter prohibitions and higher penalties to stop illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

One strategy that the law provides is using a tracking system in Philippine vessels or big boats (Sections 7, 12). This checks their fishing activities and help the authorities to keep an eye on commercial fishers. Much larger fines are imposed on the violators. Before, commercial fishers were only paying few thousands for illegal fishing. With RA 10654, they will be paying up to millions of pesos for destroying our seas and harming marine life (Section 17). Individuals who destroy mangrove areas and convert them illegally into fishponds face a fine of up to 10 million pesos or more. They may also be imprisoned from six months and one day to 12 years (Section 17).

Both RA 8550 and RA 10654 try to stop destructive fishing activities that harm our seas and the organisms living in it. By following the rules set by these laws, we are protecting not only our seas but also the people depending on them.

The Fisheries Code of the Philippines and Its Amendment (RA 8550 & RA 10654)

Do's and Don'ts

As students, we also have responsibilities to protect and conserve our seas, as follows:



Do not litter

Always put your trash in your pockets or in your bags. Garbage from land may end in bodies of water if not properly disposed. This contributes to water pollution and can harm marine creatures. Some marine creatures also mistake our trash for food.

Refrain from using single-use plastic; reduce, reuse, recycle plastics

Plastics are among the main reasons for the death of marine animals. Plastic wastes kill animals who ingest these, such as in the case of turtles and sea birds. Some animals get stuck in plastic wrappings, while some get entangled in fishing lines. These can be avoided if we dispose trash properly. We also need to recycle and reduce plastic consumption.



Participate in clean-up drives

Coastal clean-up is one of the activities we can do to protect marine life and our seas. Participating in coastal clean-ups not only involves removing trash and debris. It encourages change in people's behavior towards good practices that will save our seas from pollution.

Leave corals and shells in their place. Do not harm marine life.

Corals are fragile living organisms. These corals and shells are home to many marine living organisms. By touching or standing on them, humans pose a major threat to corals and shells so leave them in their places.



Learn more by joining activities that promote the protection of our marine and coastal ecosystems

Everything on Earth is interconnected. Learning about our environment, along with the laws which protect it enables us to appreciate and value its importance. By simply sharing and educating others, we can create a ripple effect that can inspire others to take actions that can save our only home.

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The Climate Change Act and Its Amendment (RA 9729 and RA 10174)

What is climate change?

Climate change is the change in the state of the climate that persists for decades or longer as a result of natural factors or human activity (UN 1992; IPCC 2018). Human activities have been the main driver of climate change, mainly due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil, and gas) which produce heat-trapping or greenhouse gases. This leads to increase in global surface temperature or what we call global warming.

What are the effects of climate change?

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC, global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades (IPCC 2021). This will result to increase in the frequency and intensity of hot extremes, droughts, and marine heatwaves; rising sea levels; changing rain patterns; ocean acidification; and proportion of intense tropical cyclones, among others.

The Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729)

Republic Act (RA) No. 9729, otherwise known as the Climate Change Act of 2009, was enacted on July 27, 2009 as the Philippines' response to the climate emergency and in cooperation with the global community in resolving climate change issues, including disaster risk reduction. It allowed the mainstreaming of climate change into government policy formulations, creation of the Climate Change Commission, and establishment of the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change.

RA 9729 calls for the State to mainstream and systematically integrate the concept of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, and poverty reduction strategies. Recognizing that effective disaster risk reduction (DRR) will improve adaptive capacity against climate change, DRR shall be integrated into these initiatives. Further, gender-sensitive, pro-children, and pro-poor perspectives shall be taken into consideration. (Sec. 2)

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) was created to be the lead policy-making body on climate change concerns (Sec. 4). Among the tasks of the CCC are the following: creation of a National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) which will serve as a basis for climate change planning, research and development, extension, and monitoring; coordination and synchronization of climate change programs and policies in consultation with national government agencies and other stakeholders; recommendation of legislation, strategies, and development investments for climate change adaptation and mitigation; coordination with LGUs and private entities to address the vulnerability of local communities; and provision of capacity-building, technical, and financial support for local adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring (Sec. 9).

The NFSCC shall be formulated based on climate change vulnerabilities, specific adaptation needs, and mitigation potential, in accordance with international agreements (Sec. 11). The CCC shall create a National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) in accordance with the framework (Sec. 13). The LGUs shall then spearhead the formulation of a Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) in their respective areas, as well as in mobilizing and allocating necessary resources for effective implementation (Sec. 14). The barangays shall be directly involved in prioritizing climate change issues and in identifying and implementing actions.

Changes to RA 9729 (RA 10174)

RA 9729 was amended on July 25, 2011 to establish the People's Survival Fund (PSF). This aims to provide long-term finance streams for climate change programs and initiatives. It also added a function for the CCC to establish a coordination mechanism with the concerned government agencies and other stakeholders to ensure transparency and coherence in the administration of climate funds (Sec. 9).

The fund shall be used to support adaptation activities of local governments and communities, such as, but not limited to, forecasting and early warning systems; improvement of vector-borne disease monitoring, control, and prevention; institutional development for LGUs in partnership with local communities and civil society for planning, preparedness, and management of climate change impacts; and community adaptation support programs by local organizations accredited by CCC (Sec. 20). The fund shall be managed by the PSF Board. On the other hand, CCC shall evaluate and review project proposals for funding, and recommend approval of proposals to the PSF Board. Community representatives and/or NGO counterparts may participate as observers in project identification, monitoring, and evaluation process of CCC (Sec. 25).

The Climate Change Act and Its Amendment (RA 9729 and RA 10174)

Do's and Don'ts

The youth can contribute to climate action through the following:

Participate in forest rehabilitation and protection programs

Join tree planting activities. Promote the use of native trees in forest restoration. Tell your friends and families about the importance of trees, especially mangroves, in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Help report illegal activities to authorities.

Reduce, reuse, and recycle

Limit the use of plastics and other wastes that you are producing. Segregate garbage at home and refrain from burning solid wastes. Join clean-up drives in your school or community. Reuse or find new use for old items. Recycle or turn discarded materials into something useful.



Walk, bike, or share a ride

Vehicle pollutants such as carbon dioxide are emitted when fuels are burned in automobiles. Walk or bike when travelling short distances instead of riding fueled vehicles. Promote ride-sharing when using fueled vehicles. Take public transit when possible.

Make good use of social media

Social media is a powerful tool for raising public awareness. Use it to spread knowledge about climate change, connect with people to talk about environmental issues, and promote sustainable practices for climate action.

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The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines (PD 705)

What are mangrove forests?

Mangrove forests are terrestrial trees that are found in coasts or in riverbanks. With their roots rising above the soil, mangrove trees can live in mud and salty water unlike other plants.

How do mangroves help us?

Mangrove forests protect and support humans and animals living nearby. It protects us from typhoons and flooding by slowing down strong winds and waves. It combats climate change by absorbing large amounts of carbon emissions from the atmosphere. **Their big roots serve as home for fingerlings and young marine animals.**



What are the challenges facing mangrove forests?

Despite their importance, there are people who continue to abuse mangrove forests. In the Philippines, mangrove forests continue to decrease in size (Primavera, 2005). This was caused by conversion of mangrove forests to fishponds, shrimp farms, and salt beds. Cutting trees for use in home construction and charcoal-making also contribute to the decrease of mangrove forests in the country. To fight these challenges, our country has a law that serves to protect forests, including mangroves.



The Revised Forestry Code of The Philippines (PD 705)

The Forestry Reform Code of the Philippines or Presidential Decree (PD) 705 was legislated on 19 May 1975. This law protects the life of the forest. It requires us to use forest resources properly and work together in rebuilding destroyed forests. With this law, the Bureau of Forest Development was created (Section 4). It was responsible for the conservation, preservation, and management of Philippine forests. Its enforcement is now under the Forest Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Mangrove forests are protected by PD 705. Based on the location and use of mangrove forests, the law suggests different ways of protecting them. If mangroves are along shorelines and coastlines, or it protects the community from typhoons, these should be maintained. It is also illegal to cut them (Section 43). Mangrove areas that were released by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to be used as fishponds should be reverted to mangrove forests if these have not been used for five years (Section 43). Because mangrove forests benefit everyone, the law prevents people from owning any area of the mangrove forests.

The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines (PD 705)

Do's and Don'ts

As students, these are some things that we can do to help protect the mangrove forests:



Get to know the mangroves in your community

Do you live near the beach or river? If yes, there might be mangrove trees growing nearby. Ask your parents or teachers to join you in going near mangrove areas and look at the trees. Try to observe the different animals living in mangroves, See how these trees are planted, and reflect how these trees provide us with food and protection.

Participate in mangrove rehabilitation and reforestation programs

Start or join activities that protect mangrove forests. This can be through information campaigns or even tree planting activities. Know which mangrove species to plant and where to plant them. Help in restoring destroyed mangrove forests.



Say NO to mangrove cutting

Tell your friends and families about the importance of mangroves and why we should not cut them. Do not buy charcoal and wood products made from wood of mangrove trees.



Share what you know with others

When playing with friends near beaches or rivers and you see mangroves nearby, tell your friends about them! Tell friends and family about the importance of mangroves on the lives of people and animals. Share what you know about protecting mangroves.

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Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121)

What is disaster preparedness?

According to RA 10121, “disaster preparedness” is the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Important words to remember!

Here are some words that you might regularly encounter on topics related to disaster risk reduction and management. A longer list of terms is included in the full text of RA 10121.

Hazard - a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Rehabilitation - measures that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.

Resilience - the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Response - any concerted effort by two (2) or more agencies, public or private, to provide assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected and in the restoration of essential public activities and facilities.

Risk - the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121)

As the country headed towards a science-based approach in addressing the effects of climate change, another landmark policy was passed into law in addition to the Climate Change Act of 2009. This is the Philippine Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010. With this law, the country takes a more active stance towards addressing disaster risks and transforms the Philippines' disaster management system from disaster relief and response towards disaster risk reduction (DRR).

This law replaces Presidential Decree No. 1566, which focused more on disaster response. The RA 10121 puts more emphasis on implementing a community-based approach on disaster management, strengthening the capacities from the individual to the national level against disasters, and the “mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in physical and land-use planning, budget, infrastructure, education, health, environment, housing, and other sectors” (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, n.d.). It promotes disaster management that recognizes the roles and strengths of local communities and not only the local government, invites and ensures the participation of civil society organizations, and addresses root causes of disaster risks through science-based approaches and improvement of local plans.

Another important feature of this law is the mandating of the establishment of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO) in every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay.

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121)

Do's

As part of the community, here are some activities to practice to be well-prepared against disasters:

Have a ready disaster preparedness kit at home

Stock up on supplies that your family would need in case of disasters. This can include food that can last up to three days, clean water for drinking, flashlight and batteries, candles, extra clothes, and toiletries.

Participate in local orientations on disaster preparedness and other related activities

Start or join activities in your barangay that involves disaster preparedness trainings or seminars. You may also take part in promoting disaster preparedness in your community, and share the knowledge and importance of being ready in case of emergencies.

Have a ready disaster preparedness plan for your family

In relation to the first point above, it is not enough to have a disaster preparedness kit. Sit down with your family members and discuss each member's role in case of disasters. Discuss where your family can evacuate, what to do when members get separated, and who to approach in the community to ask for help.



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The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines (RA 9003)

What is pollution?

Pollution happens when the environment becomes poisoned and cannot function properly anymore. This involves having too much of naturally occurring substances and the wrong use of resources which constrain nature's capacity to recover.

Pollution can occur in land, water and air. Land and water pollution can both result from poisoning from industrial and domestic wastes. When household materials and products get into the water and soil due to poison coming from improper waste disposal, it can cause harm in the environment. Air pollution is caused by harmful chemicals from car smoke, factory emissions, and household activities such as burning of trash (Muralikrishna and Manickam, 2017).

How does pollution harm the coastal and marine environment?

Mangroves may survive polluted environments, depending on the amount and type of poisonous chemicals present. For example, household wastes do not kill mangroves, but oil spills do. Trash causes a ripple effect that can affect other organisms living in mangrove forests. Harmful chemicals can also affect ecosystems and communities near the mangroves areas, along with the people living in them. These may get into connected ecosystems including rivers and seas, poisoning fishes and other aquatic organisms. Wastes can also prevent mangrove growth and many compete with the space that aquatic animals need to live. Aquatic animals may also feed on poisoned mangrove sediments that can kill them or whoever eats these animals (Numbere, 2019).

What is solid waste management?

Solid waste management is more than just proper disposal of wastes. This also includes controlling how much waste we make, how we collect and bring these wastes in proper places like landfills, and how we should properly throw trash. Solid waste management helps to make sure that people are healthy, the surroundings are clean, and resources are used properly.

The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines (RA 9003)

This law is also known as Republic Act 9003. It was enacted on December 2000 and approved on January 2001. The law includes rules and regulations for an effective solid waste management in the country.

The Solid Waste Management Act helps in coastal resource management as well. In coastal communities with poor solid waste management, trash can accumulate in mangrove forests. This can also flow to the rivers and the seas. We have learned how pollution can affect mangrove forests, rivers, seas, and the fishes and other organisms living in these.

Through the Solid Waste Management Act, trash are controlled, and people learn how to dispose trash properly. The local government units are primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Act (Section 10). Let's cooperate with them in ensuring the cleanliness of our environment!

The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines (RA 9003)

Do's and Don'ts

As students, here is a list of what we should and should not do to help manage solid wastes in the community.



Throw garbage properly.

Let us not throw garbage on the streets, beaches, seas, or rivers. Throw them in trash cans. If there are no trash cans, put your trash in your pockets or in your bags. Throw them properly at home or when there is a trash can nearby.

Segregate wastes.

By segregating wastes, we get to see what garbage can be recycled, what can be decomposed, and what trash should go to landfills. We can do this by segregating non-biodegradable from biodegradable wastes. We can also segregate recyclables, biodegradables, dry wastes, and wet wastes.



Do not burn solid wastes

This is called "pagsisiga". If any family member does this, let us tell them that this is against the law and harms the environment as well.



Tell friends and family members to follow proper waste disposal as well.

Let us share with them our knowledge about waste disposal. Ask them to practice good waste disposal with us. When they throw garbage in improper places, let us tell them where to throw it instead.



Practice the 3Rs: Reduce wastes, Reuse what can be reused, and recycle.

We should focus first on reducing the wastes that we produce. One example of this is to avoid using plastics if we can. The second strategy after reduction is reusing materials. An example of this is using ice cream containers as food containers. Lastly, recycle. One example of this is using soft drink bottles as plant pots or turning them into home décor.

References

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Appendix: Local Environmental Policies of Siruma

Ordinance No.	Date	Title
Fisheries		
4	March 9, 1994	An Ordinance Establishing a Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve in Siruma Municipal Waters to be Known as Sapenitan Bay Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve
18	April 28, 1997	An Ordinance Regulating Fishing and or Fisheries in the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur, and for Other Purposes
37	November 29, 2001	An Ordinance Regulating Seaweeds Farming in the Coastal Waters Within the Territorial Jurisdiction of the Municipality of Siruma, Province of Camarines Sur Providing Penalties Thereof
61	August 3, 2011	An Ordinance Amending Sections 2,3,4,5 and Additional Sections of Municipal Ordinance No. 04, Series 1994, Otherwise Known as Sapenitan Bay Fish Sanctuary and Marine Reserve, and Declaring Butawan Island as Additional Fish Sanctuary
62	May 26, 2014	A Comprehensive Municipal Ordinance Providing for the Sustainable Management, Development, Protection and Conservation of the Municipal Waters, Fisheries and Coastal Resources of the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur Harmonizing and Integrating All Ordinances Pertinent Thereto, and for Other Purposes
84	October 22, 2018	An Ordinance Amending Certain Sections of Municipal Ordinance No. 62, Series of 2014 of Siruma, Camarines Sur Otherwise Known as "A Comprehensive Municipal Ordinance Providing for the Sustainable Management, Development, Protection and Conservation of the Municipal Waters, Fisheries and Coastal Resources of the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur Harmonizing and Integrating All Ordinances Pertinent Thereto, and for Other Purposes
Forestry		
122	June 2, 1993	An Ordinance Declaring Illegal and Contrary to Law the Cutting of Trees Near the Source of Water Supply in the Entire Municipality and Providing Penalties for Violation Thereof
10	July 13, 1994	An Ordinance Requiring All Landowners and Tenants in this Municipality to Plant at Least Ten (10) Trees a Year
Solid Waste Management		
49	January 2, 2006	The Sanitation Ordinance of the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur
50	January 2, 2006	An Ordinance Regulating the Disposal of Garbage, Filth, and Other Waste Materials
99	December 6, 2021	An Ordinance Providing for a Comprehensive Ecological Solid Waste Management in the Municipality of Siruma, Prescribing Fees for Solid Waste Management Services, Declaring Certain Acts Prohibited and Providing Penalties, Appropriating Funds Thereof, and for Other Purposes
Disaster Risk Reduction		
63	January 26, 2015	An Ordinance Creating the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Division Under the Office of the Municipal Mayor and the Positions Under Said Office, Determining Their Powers, Duties, and Functions
66	January 4, 2016	An Ordinance Implementing Force Evacuation as Last Resort When a Disaster or Emergency Has Been Declared in the Municipality and Danger Loss of Lives Become Imminent, Providing Penalties Thereof and for Other Purposes
General		
43	April 29, 2002	An Ordinance Enacting the Environment Code of the Municipality of Siruma
85	October 22, 2018	An Ordinance Creating the People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB) in the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur and Appropriating Funds Thereof for its Maintenance and Operation
103	December 12, 2022	An Ordinance Establishing the Tourism Code of the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur, Providing Funds Thereof, Prescribing Penalties for Violations Thereof and for Other Purposes
105	December 12, 2022	An Ordinance Establishing and Prescribing Tourism Ecological Fee System in the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur and Providing Penalties for Violation Thereof

Since 2008, the Institute of Social Order and the Municipality of Siruma, Camarines Sur have been working hand in hand in community-based coastal resource management. As part of this advocacy, the ISO and the local community conducts rehabilitation and reforestation programs. We also conduct Information and Education Campaigns (IECs) to raise awareness on mangrove conservation.

The ISO believes that empowering the local community to manage their own resources is key to sustainable development.

To become part of this advocacy, you may contact ISO through the following:

Institute of Social Order, Inc.

Direct line: 8426-5993

Trunk line: 8426-6001 loc 4888

Email: instisocialorder@gmail.com

Social: [facebook.com/ISO.CBCRM](https://www.facebook.com/ISO.CBCRM)

