



Republic of the Philippines  
 City of Roxas  
 Office Of The Sangguniang Panlungsod



EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE HONORABLE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF THE CITY OF ROXAS, HELD AT THE SP SESSION HALL ON MAY 02, 2023.

PRESENT: Hon. Teresa H. Almalbis ... Vice Mayor I  
 Presiding Officer  
 Hon. Victor Federico B. Acepcion ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Jaime Cortes M. Altavas ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. John Paul J. Arcenas ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Paul Ivan R. Baticados ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Reynaldo C. Magallanes ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Albert Gregory Y. Potato ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Herbert S. Chu ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Earl C. Sicad ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Moreno A. Gonzaga ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Fernando Luis A. Viterbo ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Virgilio A. Santos, Jr. ... Sanggunian Member I  
 Hon. Kriza V. Fernando (SK Rep) ... Sanggunian Member I

ABSENT:  
 N o n e

ORDINANCE NO. 016 - 2023

**AN ORDINANCE REVISING ORDINANCE NO. 016-2007, "AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE UTILIZATION, MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION, AND REGULATION OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES IN THE CITY OF ROXAS, PROVINCE OF CAPIZ, INTEGRATING LAWS ALREADY EXISTING AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"**

**Sponsored By: Hon. Herbert S. Chu  
 Unanimously Seconded**

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the local government Code of 1991 provides an opportunity to Local government units to enjoy genuine and meaningful autonomy to enable them to attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities and make them more effective partners in the attainment of national goals through a system of decentralization whereby local government units shall be given more powers, authority, responsibility to manage, conserve and develop the valuable coastal resources under its jurisdiction;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No.8550, the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, as amended by RA 10654, mandates Local Government Units to enact a Basic Fisheries Ordinance, providing rules and regulations on licensing and permits and other fisheries related activities;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 10654, further provides that it shall be the policy of the State to ensure the rational and sustainable development, management and conservation of the fishery and aquatic resources;

WHEREAS, the coastal waters is traditionally the source of livelihood among our resident fisherfolk and is a source of recreation for other people, as well as for transportation and has served as the foundation for the City's aquaculture and mariculture activities;

WHEREAS, despite these benefits derived from the marine environment, our fishery and coastal resources suffer from neglect and is threatened by illegal and destructive fishing methods, degradation of mangrove forests and sea grass beds, and unsustainable aquaculture and mariculture practices;

WHEREAS, the deteriorating state of the City's fishery and coastal resources calls for an active involvement of the local residents in the protection, wise utilization and preservation thereof in order to improve their social and economic conditions along the concepts of an environmentally sound, ecologically-balanced marine ecosystem for sustainability;

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WHEREAS, the City Government intends to pursue inter-LGU cooperation and co-management efforts with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils, local fisherfolk, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders as strategy to promote conservation and ensure sustainable development of the City's fishery and aquatic resources;

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panlungsod, in session assembled and by authority of the same, that:

## ARTICLE I

### BASIC POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

**SECTION 1. Title.** This Ordinance shall be known and cited as the **"FISHERIES AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CODE"** of the City of Roxas.

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policies.** It is hereby declared the policy of the City:

- a. To ensure, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of Roxas City, the judicious and wise utilization, protection, conservation and management on a sustainable basis, of its coastal and fishery resources, through maintaining a sound ecological balance, and protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment, in conformity with the Philippine Fisheries Code (RA 8550, as amended by RA10654), the Local Government Code (RA 7160), the Clean Water Act (RA 9275), the Climate Change Act (RA 9729), and other relevant laws;
- b. To protect the rights of small and marginal fishers in the preferential use of communal coastal and fishery resources.
- c. To establish additional sources of funding, which shall be applied to finance conservation, protection and management of the coastal and aquatic resources and seascape;
- d. To institutionalize and mainstream coastal resource management in the governance in a manner consistent with ecosystem approach to fisheries management;
- e. To guide, control and regulate the use of the municipal waters;
- f. To promote and protect the livelihood, health, safety, peace, comfort, convenience, and welfare of the coastal resources users and inhabitants.

### SECTION 3. Operating Principles of Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management.

The City Government of Roxas City is guided by the following principles in the formulation and implementation of this Ordinance:

- a. Principle of Sustainability. The use of natural capital (resources) within the coastal areas should be achieved sustainably, and in an efficient and socially equitable manner.
- b. Principle of Adaptive Management. Decision-makers should have the ability to integrate ecological, social and economic information, and to have the flexibility to cope with changes in the environment, e.g. coastal hazards, across varied levels of government.
- c. Principle of Participation. Stakeholder participation is vital in decision-making process regarding environmental resources in the coastal zone.
- d. Principle of Integration. Decision-making regarding the coastal zone should integrate policy with input from the scientific community.
- e. Precautionary principle. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

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- f. Ecosystems approach to fisheries management (EAFM) – An approach to fisheries management that balances ecological well-being and human well-being, through a participatory governance mechanism that takes into consideration the diverse societal objectives or needs of all stakeholders.

#### SECTION 4. Definition of Terms.

As used in this ordinance, the following terms and phrases shall mean as follows:

1. Ancillary Industries – firms or companies related to the supply, construction and maintenance of fishing vessels, gear, nets, and other paraphernalia, fishery machine shops, and other facilities such as hatcheries, nurseries, feed plants, cold storage and refrigeration, processing plants and other pre-harvest and post-harvest facilities.
2. Angel Wings – English name for *Pholas orientalis* locally known as *Diwal*, is considered to be the most sought after shellfish species in the region, endemic in Roxas City, Capiz, Iloilo & Negros Occidental.
3. Appropriate Fishing Technology - adaptable technology, both in fishing and ancillary industries, that is ecologically sound, preferably locally source-based and labor-intensive.
4. Aquaculture – fishery operations involving the raising and culturing of fish and fishery species in fresh water, brackish and marine water areas.
5. Aquatic Pollution – the introduction by human or machine, directly or indirectly, of substances to the aquatic environment which results or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as to harm living and non-living aquatic resources, poses potential and/or real hazard to human health and hindrance to aquatic activities such as fishing and navigation, including dumping and disposal of waste and other marine litter, discharge of petroleum and other residual products of petroleum or carbonaceous materials/substances, and other radioactive, noxious or harmful liquid, gaseous or solid substances, from any water, land or air transport or other human-made structure.
6. Artificial Reef - any structure of natural or man-made materials placed on a body of water to serve as shelter and habitat, source of food, breeding area for fishery species, and shoreline protection.
7. Auxiliary invoice – An official document accompanying the shipment of fishery product issued by the duly authorized representative of the city government from its point of origin to its final destination in the country/ or export purposes, its quantity and estimated value if sold, the fee paid therefor and who received the payment, including the serial number of the official receipt used, to monitor the movement of fishery products in the country.
8. CITES- Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species
9. City Agriculture Office (CAO) - the City Agriculture Office of the City of Roxas.
10. CFARMC – City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council.
11. City Waters - include not only streams, lakes, inland bodies of water and tidal waters within the city, public forest, timber lands, forest or fishery reserve, but also marine waters included between two (2) lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the city touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline including offshore islands and fifteen (15) kilometers from the coastline.

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12. Closed Season - the period during which the taking of specified fishing species by a specified fishing gear is prohibited in a specified area/s in city waters such as those specified in Section 30.
13. Commercial Fishing – the taking of fishery species by passive or active gear for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing to be further classified as:
  - a. small scale commercial fishing – fishing with passive or active gear utilizing vessel of 3.1 gross tons (GT) up to twenty (20) GT;
  - b. medium scale commercial fishing – fishing utilizing active gear and vessels of 20.1 (GT) up to one hundred fifty (150) GT; and
  - c. large scale commercial fishing – fishing utilizing active gear and vessels of more than one hundred fifty (150) GT.
14. Commercial Scale – a scheme of producing a minimum harvest per hectare per year of milkfish or other species including those raised in pens, cages, and other tanks to be determined by the Department, in consultation with the concerned sector.
15. Coral Reef- a natural aggregation of coral skeleton, with or without living coral polyps, occurring in intertidal and subtidal marine water.
16. Crablets – refers to young blue, and red crabs with carapace measuring less than two (2) and a half (1/2) inches in length.
17. DA-BFAR – the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
18. Demarcated Areas – boundaries defined by markers and assigned exclusively to specific individuals or organizations for certain specified and limited uses.
19. Department – the Department of Agriculture
20. Fine Mesh Nets – net with mesh size of less than three centimeters (3cm.) measured between two (2) opposite knots of a full mesh when stretched.
21. Fish and Fishery/Aquatic Products – include not only finfish but also mollusks, crustaceans, echinoderms, marine mammals, and all other species of aquatic flora and fauna and all other products of aquatic living resources in any form.
22. Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) –any device used to attract pelagic and schooling species common in deep water, such as, but not limited to, payao, balsa or lambaklad
23. Fish Cage – an enclosure, which is either stationary or floating, made up of nets or screens sewn or fastened together and installed in water, with opening at the surface or covered and held in place by wooden/bamboo posts or various types of anchors and floats.
24. Fish Corral (Modified Lambaklad) – composed of different types of nets and ropes with shorter bamboo poles used as anchor laid down in a deep portion of the sea with necessary navigational/signal lights. The leader is made from net #3 with a length of 110 m. The outer playground is made from net #4, while the inner playground and the bag is made from net #5. The total length of the playground and the bag ranges from 70-80 m with a width of 30 m.
25. Fish Corral (Punot/Baklad/Bakong/Taba) – a stationary wire or trap devised to intercept and capture fish, consisting of rows of bamboo stakes, plastic nets, and other materials fenced with split bamboo matting or wire matting, with one or more enclosures, usually with easy entrance but difficult exit, and with or without leaders to direct the fish to the catching chamber, purse or bag

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*purse or bag*

26. Fish Fry – a stage at which a fish has just been hatched, usually with sizes from 1-2.3 cm.
27. Fish Fingerling – a stage in the life cycle of a fish during which it measures 6-13 cm., depending on the species.
28. Fisherfolk – people directly or personally and physically engaged in taking and/or culturing and processing fishery and/or aquatic resources.
29. Fisherfolk Cooperative – a duly registered association of fisherfolk with a common bond or interest, who have voluntarily joined together to achieve a lawful common social or economic end, making equitable contributions to the capital requirement and accepting a fair share of risks and benefits of undertakings in accordance with universally accepted cooperative principles.
30. Fisherfolk Organization (FO) – an organized group, association, federation, alliance or an institution of fisherfolk which has at least fifteen (15) members, a set of officers, a constitution and by-laws, an organizational structure and a program of action.
31. Fisheries – refers to all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas, including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resources therefrom.
32. Fishery Management Areas – a bay, gulf, or any other fishery area which may be delineated for fishery resource management purposes.
33. Fishery Operator/Owner – one who owns and provides the means, including land, labor, capital, fishing gear and vessel, but does not personally engage in fishery.
34. Fishing – the taking of fishery species from their wild state or habitat, with or without the use of fishing vessels.
35. Fishing Gear – any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking fish and other fishery species.
  - a. Active Fishing Gear – a fishing device characterized by gear movements and/or pursuit of the target species by towing, lifting and pushing the gear, surrounding, covering, dredging, pumping and scaring it to impoundment, such as, but not limited to trawl, purse seine, Danish seine, ring net, paaling, drift gill net, tuna long line, drive in net, round hand seine, motorized net, and bagnet.
  - b. Passive Fishing Gear – a fishing device characterized by the absence of gear movements and/or pursuit of the target species, such as, but not limited to hook and line, fishpot, trap and gill net across the path of the fish.
36. Fish worker – a person regularly or not regularly employed in commercial fishing and related industries, whose income is either in wage, profit-sharing or satisfied sharing basis, including those working in fish pens, fish cages, fish corrals/traps, fishponds, prawn farms, sea farms, salt beds, fish ports, fishing boats or trawlers, or fish processing and/or packing plants.
37. Fishing Vessel – any boat, ship or other water craft equipped to be used for taking of fishery species or aiding or assisting one (1) or more vessels in the performance of any activity relating to fishing, including but not limited to preservation, supply, storage, refrigeration, transportation, and/or processing.
38. Fishing with the Aid of Air Compressor Machine, Hose, Flippers, and Other Such Devices – a method of fishing whereby a person with the aid of an air compressor machine, hose, flippers, and other such devices that provides oxygen, dives in the water to gather fish with the use of spear or any other device, for long periods of time.
39. Fishing with the Use of Explosives – the use of dynamites or any other explosive or chemical compound that contain any combustible element or ingredient that upon ignition by friction, concussion or detonation of all parts of the compound, kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious any fish or other aquatic product

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40. Fishing with the Use of Noxious or Poisonous Substances – the use of substances, plant extracts or juices thereof, chemical (whether in raw or processed form), harmful or harmless to human beings, which kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious any fish or other aquatic product.
41. Gravid - life stage of marine species when they are ready to release eggs for fertilization
42. Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) Fishing- RA 10654 is defined as fishing activities conducted by Philippine and foreign vessels that violate the country's laws, Regional Fisheries Management Organization resolutions, and laws of other coastal states. Unreported fishing covers unrecorded or misreported fishing activities that also go against Philippine laws, while unregulated fishing involves fishing activities engaged by unaffiliated vessels doing operations outside its designated areas or where there are no conservation and management guidelines.
43. License – a privilege granted by the City of Roxas to use a specified type of fishing gear or fishing vessel
44. Mangroves – a community of intertidal plants, including all species of tree shrubs, vines and herbs found on coasts, swamps, or borders of swamps.
45. Marine Protected Area- any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora and fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. (IUCN)
46. Marginal Fisherfolk/Fisherman – an individual engaged in subsistence fishing, which shall be limited to the sale, barter or exchange of marine products produced by himself and his immediate family members, whose annual net income from fishery activity does not exceed the poverty line established by National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).
47. Non-Renewable Resources – are resources, such as sand, gravel, pebbles, rocks and boulders.
48. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) – an agency, institution, foundation or a group of persons whose purpose is to assist people's organizations/associations in various ways including research and/or resource accessing.
49. PACPI- Philippine Association of Crab Processors, Inc.
50. People's Organization (PO) a *bide fide* association of citizens with demonstrated capacity to promote the public interest and with identifiable leadership, membership and structure. Its members belong to sectors who voluntarily bond themselves together to work for and by themselves for their upliftment, development and greater good.
51. Post-Harvest Facilities – these include, but are not limited to, fish ports, fish landings, ice plants and cold storages, and fish processing plants.
52. Purse Seine – a form of encircling net having a line at the bottom passing through rings attached to the net which is set from a boat or pair of boats around a school of fish and which is drawn or pursed after fish is concentrated in the bunt or fish bag.
53. Sea Farming – the stocking of natural or hatchery-produced marine plants or animals, under controlled conditions, for purposes of rearing and harvesting, but not limited to commercially important fishes, mollusks (such as pearl and giant clam culture), including seaweeds and sea grasses.
54. Small-Scale Fishing – fishing within city waters using fishing vessels of three (3) gross tons or less or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels.
55. Superlight/Magic Light – a type of light using halogen or metal halide bulb, which may be located above the sea surface or submerged in the water, with a generator, battery or dynamo coupled with the main engine as its source of energy.
56. Trawl – an active fishing gear consisting of a bag-shaped net, with or without otter boards to open its opening, which is dragged or towed along the bottom or through the water column to take fishery species by straining them from the water.

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**ARTICLE II  
 City Waters and Water Use Zone**

**SECTION 5. Territorial Boundary.** – Pursuant to the Local Government Code of 1991 and the Fisheries Code, the municipal waters of this City shall be within the geographic coordinates in the technical description (Table I) and corresponding chart attached as Annex “A” as determined by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), for purposes of management and law enforcement, and without prejudice to the settlement of boundary disputes with contiguous LGUs.

Table I. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WATERS OF ROXAS CITY

Roxas City Water Boundaries as certified by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) in their letter dated September 13, 2005 with reference document, NAMRIA-MW-CPZ-003, Series of 2002

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<u>Point</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
<u>Beginning at 1</u>	<u>11° 32' 46"</u>	<u>122° 40' 54"</u>
<u>Thence 2</u>	<u>11° 33' 18"</u>	<u>122° 40' 21"</u>
<u>Thence 3</u>	<u>11° 33' 42"</u>	<u>122° 40' 06"</u>
<u>Thence 4</u>	<u>11° 34' 03"</u>	<u>122° 39' 54"</u>
<u>Thence 5</u>	<u>11° 34' 30"</u>	<u>122° 39' 48"</u>
<u>Thence 6</u>	<u>11° 35' 24"</u>	<u>122° 40' 35"</u>
<u>Thence 7</u>	<u>11° 36' 05"</u>	<u>122° 40' 51"</u>
<u>Thence 8</u>	<u>11° 38' 24"</u>	<u>122° 40' 06"</u>
<u>Thence 9</u>	<u>11° 40' 53"</u>	<u>122° 39' 13"</u>
<u>Thence 10</u>	<u>11° 42' 44"</u>	<u>122° 38' 39"</u>
<u>Thence 11</u>	<u>11° 43' 45"</u>	<u>122° 38' 15"</u>
<u>Thence 12</u>	<u>11° 44' 22"</u>	<u>122° 39' 23"</u>
<u>Thence 13</u>	<u>11° 44' 47"</u>	<u>122° 40' 35"</u>
<u>Thence 14</u>	<u>11° 46' 42"</u>	<u>122° 47' 54"</u>
<u>Thence 15</u>	<u>11° 46' 58"</u>	<u>122° 49' 33"</u>
<u>Thence 16</u>	<u>11° 46' 54"</u>	<u>122° 51' 26"</u>
<u>Thence 17</u>	<u>11° 42' 55"</u>	<u>122° 53' 38"</u>
<u>Thence 18</u>	<u>11° 37' 48"</u>	<u>122° 56' 12"</u>
<u>Thence 19</u>	<u>11° 37' 04"</u>	<u>122° 54' 15"</u>
<u>Thence 20</u>	<u>11° 36' 48"</u>	<u>122° 53' 08"</u>
<u>Thence 21</u>	<u>11° 37' 00"</u>	<u>122° 51' 53"</u>
<u>Thence 22</u>	<u>11° 37' 02"</u>	<u>122° 51' 13"</u>
<u>Thence 23</u>	<u>11° 37' 11"</u>	<u>122° 50' 27"</u>
<u>Thence 24</u>	<u>11° 37' 24"</u>	<u>122° 50' 00"</u>
<u>Thence 25</u>	<u>11° 37' 55"</u>	<u>122° 48' 43"</u>
<u>Thence 26</u>	<u>11° 38' 02"</u>	<u>122° 48' 27"</u>

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**SECTION 6. Jurisdiction of the City Government.** – The City Government shall have jurisdiction over the city waters. The City Government shall be responsible for the management, conservation, development, protection, utilization and disposition of all coastal and fishery resources within the city waters. The City Government, in consultation with the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC), shall enact corresponding ordinances and issue executive orders thereon; *Provided, That* all ordinances enacted and all executive orders issued by the City Government shall conform with the existing national and local laws and policies and shall not endanger the sustainability of the coastal and fishery resources, or destroy the ecological balance; *Provided, however,* that the City Government, in coordination with the FARMC and other concerned agencies and institutions, shall also enforce all fishery and environmental laws, rules and regulations, as well as coastal and fishery resource-related ordinances enacted by the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*.

**SECTION 7. Coastal Management Zones:**

For purposes of regulating uses of the city waters, the Roxas City Coastal Zoning Plan of 2002 is hereby amended. These areas may be rezoned or reclassified when monitoring data/results warrants such action. The corresponding maps and technical descriptions of Roxas City Coastal Zoning Plan 2022 are attached in Annex "B", which is made an integral part of this Code:

**A. Marine Protected Area (MPA)**

Principally as a protected habitat for the coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses and associated species, and as a spawning ground for all aquatic flora and fauna and other living resources of the aquatic environment. The following are hereby designated as MPAs which form part of the MPA Network in Roxas City.

1. Olotayan MPA located in the western waters of Olotayan Island
2. Angel Wing MPA fronting Brgy. Cogon
3. Nylon Shell MPA near Culasi Breakwater
4. Mangrove Reserves established at Barangays Cagay, Talon and Culajao.
5. Blue Swimming Crab MPA located west of Batong Bagui
6. Baybay Marine Park surrounding Mantalinga island.

The City government, in consultation with the CFARMC, can further establish other marine protected areas. A core zone shall be established within the marine protected areas and the rest will form part of buffer zone where regulated fishing/ harvesting and ecotourism may be allowed at a time to be determined and recommended by the City Agriculture Office in consultation with CFARMC.

Activities within the core zone of marine protected areas shall be non-extractive and limited to monitoring activities only. Conduct of any activity that will disturb the ecosystem is strictly prohibited. Entry permits into the marine protected area to engage in activities for educational, research and/or special management purposes may be granted by the city mayor upon prior consultation with the CFARMC.

**B. Tourism and Recreational Zones**

1. Ecotourism zones are hereby established at Palina River, Cadimahan River and Culajao Mangrove Area. Establishment of facilities for ecotourism purposes are allowed provided that it will not disturb the ecosystem and operations should in no way pollute the vicinity that will be detrimental to marine life and biodiversity in the area. Ecotourism operations should comply with business permitting procedures. Development of other Ecotourism sites may be allowed provided it is within the comprehensive land use plan of the city.
2. Bathing and recreational zones are located in Baybay, Northern and Southern parts of Olotayan, and Ayagao, Talon. This is to delineate an area exclusively for public recreation and bathing, and develop a specific hub for domestic tourism.

*J. Amador*

*10-24-23*



**C. Aquaculture / Mariculture Zone**

Refers to areas devoted to fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in brackish and marine water areas like seaweed culture, oyster and mussel culture, and fish culture in cages.

**D. Multi-purpose Fishery Use Zone-** Multi-purpose fisheries zones covers all other areas in the rivers and from the coastline to the seaward limit of the city waters not otherwise designated as a marine protected area, tourism and navigational zones. Fishing activities shall be allowed in these areas provided that these activities will not affect the established operations of oyster/mussel culture, seaweed culture, and fish cages and a permit is secured.

**E. Blue Swimming Crab Development Zone**

The area in Barangay Barra where crabbers form a community showcasing the blue swimming crab industry for production, processing and tourism. Fisherfolk organizations shall be the preferential direct beneficiaries of the development. Provided that any development effort will ensure resource sustainability and environmental integrity.

**F. Navigational lanes** – areas identified as regular lanes used by boats plying the city waters, outside of MPAs, Aquaculture and multi-purpose fishery use zones. Boats may be allowed to pass within 500 meters from the shore in any zone during bad weather, or in case of emergency.

**SECTION 8. Regulation of Activities in the Coastal Management Zones.**

	Management Zones					
	MPA	Tourism & Recreational zones	Aquaculture zones	Multi-purpose Fishery use zone	Navigational lane	Blue Swimming Crab Development Zone
<b>Primary purpose – allowed activities</b>	Principally as a protected habitat for coral reefs , mangroves, seagrasses and associated species, and as a spawning ground for all aquatic flora and fauna and other living resources of the aquatic environment. Activities related to recreation and hook and line fishing shall be allowed in buffer zones but in no case shall extraction of living or non-living components of the ecosystem be allowed in the core zone	Primarily for recreational and tourism purposes, but compatible traditional fishing is allowed provided that it does not compromise the safety and enjoyment of other users.	Refers to areas devoted to fishery operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in brackish and marine water areas like seaweeds culture, oyster and mussel culture, and fish cages.	Primarily the municipality's major fishing ground, but where activities related to recreation and tourism are allowed, as long as these do not interfere with fishing livelihood.	Principally as navigational lane or passage route for fishing boats and passenger ferries	Showcase area for Blue swimming crab production, processing and tourism

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Regulated activities:	Allowed (Y); Not allowed (N); Limited (as described)					
SCUBA diving, Underwater photography, Swimming Snorkeling	Y – subject to time limits in designated premium dive sites	Y – allowed at marine park only	N	L - subject to safety measures to clearly mark location of divers	N	N
Passage of motorized recreational vehicles (speedboat, jetski, etc)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Where applicable
Passage of non-motorized recreational vehicles (kayak, sailboard, paddle boat, sailboat, etc)	N - at Core Zone Y -at Buffer Zone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fishing, collection of invertebrates and marine plants for food	N	Y-recreational fishing allowed at marine park only	Y- traditional fishing may be allowed subject to limitations on the type of gear used	Y- In the fisheries management and multiple use zone, traditional fishing is allowed.	Y	Y
Putting up of structures on shore, on the water and underwater	L-floating bouys and markers	Y- Structures are allowed at ecotourism sites as described in this ordinance.  L –floating piers; boat ramps; safety buoys in swimming areas	Y-only floating structures are allowed	L –fishing gears allowed in this ordinance only	N	L- subject approved development plan
Collection of corals, aquarium ornamentals and other non-food vertebrate and invertebrate species	N	L-collection of shells not in CITIES are allowed	L-collection of shells not in CITIES are allowed	L-collection of shells not in CITIES are allowed	N	L-collection of shells not in CITIES are allowed
Anchoring/docking	N – except for allowed boats in designated bouys	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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ARTICLE III

Utilization of City Waters

SECTION 9. Use of City Waters.

All fishery related activities in city waters, as defined in this ordinance, shall be utilized by fisherfolks and organizations/cooperatives, associations or corporations who are listed as such in the registry of city fisherfolk.

All fisheries and coastal related activities within city waters, subject to existing laws and regulations, shall be utilized by registered fishers and their organizations and cooperatives duly accredited by the Sangguniang Panlungsod and the CFARMC: Provided, That no commercial fishing is allowed within the waters of the City of Roxas.

Use of city waters for swimming or tourism purposes unless otherwise prohibited herein, shall be allowed.

A ban on activities in the zonified areas shall be imposed when environmental conditions pose a public health risk or further degradation of the environment.

#### **SECTION 10. Users of Municipal Waters.**

Fishing and other fishery related activities can only be undertaken by any fisher, fisherfolk organization or cooperative after securing a valid license from the city government. A fishery license is non-transferable and holders of such unconditionally agree to comply with all laws, rules and regulations governing fisheries and fishery activities, including, but not limited to RA 10654 and this City ordinance and all other ordinances issued hereafter.

Municipal fishers from other municipalities and provinces are not allowed to engage in fishing or other fishery activity within the waters of the City of Roxas. Provided, in case a resource is abundant which may need to be gathered with the participation of fishers from other municipalities, the City government may allow with CFARMC recommendation provided they comply with the requirements enumerated in Section 23 of this ordinance. They shall be required to register with the City Agriculture Office and shall pay double the required license fees.

#### **SECTION 11. Duties of Licensees, permit holders.**

All licensees shall be governed by existing laws, orders, rules and regulations governing coastal and fisheries resources and shall:

- A. Take precaution as may be necessary to prevent destruction and or damage of fishery and coastal resources and city waters, and to ensure environmental protection at all times;
- B. Assume responsibility for the use of fishing boat and any or all acts of his/her agents. Employees or laborers, including those of contractors connected with his/her fishing operations, or in the establishment, management, or operation of the contract or during the fishing expedition, such as transport and or possession of dynamite, cyanide and other poisonous or noxious substances, as well as any fish caught through unlawful means;
- C. Keep and submit all records and reports of transaction in connection with the license or permit in such format as required by the terms and conditions of the license and as may be required by law;
- D. Allow or render assistance to any law enforcer for purpose of inspection, searching and examining any person, document, records and places of operations including storage areas, auxiliary boats or goods aboard the boat;
- E. Vacate the area covered by the fishery privilege, upon expiration or as directed by authorized city officials, unless renewed or cancelled;
- F. Clear, remove, destroy or demolish any debris, material, structure or gear, or the vacated area placed or constructed on the site of the fishery privilege upon expiration or cancellation of the privilege.
- G. Abide by all other related rules and regulations that will be legislated after the enactment of this ordinance.

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## ARTICLE IV

### Registration and Licensing of municipal fisherfolk, fishing vessels and gears

#### SECTION 12. Registry of Fisherfolk.

The City Agriculture Office (CAO) shall maintain a registry of fishers for the purpose of determining priorities among them, of regulating entry into the city waters, and of monitoring fishing activities and/or other related purposes: Provided, that CAO shall also maintain a registry of fishing vessels, type of gears and other boat and fishing practices within the waters of the City of Roxas including those engaged in aquaculture and post harvest activities.

All resident fisherfolk, fisherfolk organizations/cooperatives engaged in fishing or fishery activities, or who may desire to do so, within the waters of the City of Roxas are required to enter their names in the Registry of City Fisherfolk. CAO shall coordinate with BFARMCs/ Brgy. Council for the registration of fisherfolks in their respective area.

#### SECTION 13. Validity of Fisherfolk Registration.

The city fisherfolk registration shall not expire for as long as the registered fisherfolk is qualified. A registered fisherfolk may be removed from the list under the following grounds:

- a. Change of residence outside the City;
- b. No longer engaged in fishing or fishing-related activities;
- c. Death.

The Punong Barangay and BFARMC shall verify that the registered fisher is no longer qualified as such, and shall submit a request to the City Agriculture Office for the removal of the registration from the registry of city fisherfolk.

Such list or registry shall be updated annually or as often as may be necessary, and shall be posted in barangay halls or other strategic locations where it shall be viewed by the public, for the purpose of validating the correctness and completeness of the list: Provided, however, that CAO in consultation with the CFARMC, shall formulate the necessary mechanisms for inclusion or exclusion procedures that will be most beneficial to resident fishers.

The inclusion in the Registry is not equivalent to license to engage in fishing or any fishing related activities.

#### SECTION 14. Registry of Fishing Vessels Three (3) Gross Tons and Below.

All fishing vessels three (3) gross tons and below, operating within the city waters of Roxas City must registered with the CAO. The registry of fishing vessels may be used for the purpose of determining priorities between users of the city waters. Registration shall be made annually following the procedures/guidelines set pursuant to EO 305. The following are the requirements for boat registration:

1. Barangay Clearance (Owner and Boat Captain)
2. Residence Certificate (Owner and Boat Captain)
3. Certificate of Ownership
4. Fishing Vessel Clearance Certificate (FVCC)
5. Boat Picture (5"x7") side view
6. Boat Captain picture (1x1)

If registered boat is used with illegal fishing gear, penalty will be tripled as it is provided that only boats used to operate legal gears will be registered.

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**SECTION 15. Certificate of Number.** – Upon submission of the documentary requirements and payment of the corresponding fees, the City shall issue to the vessel owner/operator the Certificate of Number (CN) for the municipal fishing vessel.

**SECTION 16. Color Coding and Vessel Marking.**

The City government, in consultation with the CFARMC shall adopt and designate color codes and such other identification markers for boats used within the city waters. Identification of duly registered fishing boats shall be by barangay, with each barangay adopting a three-letter identification prefix. The prefix and the number which may be assigned to each boat shall be painted on both sides of the boat in bright yellow with a blue paint as background, not less than six (6) inches in height. Masts shall be painted orange and with flags bearing a color assigned to a barangay.

**SECTION 17. Period of Validity of Certificate of Number of City Fishing Vessel Registration.**

The Certificate of Number (CN) issued by the City shall be valid for as long as the fishing vessel is still functioning or carries with it the same particulars when it was first registered.

**SECTION 18. Deletion and Cancellation of Fishing Vessel Registration.**

The fishing vessel registration shall be deleted or cancelled under the following circumstances:

- a. Change of ownership, technical specifications, or vessel name;
- b. Loss or decay of the fishing vessel;
- c. Involvement of the vessel in a marine/maritime incident;
- d. Transfer of municipal area of operation of the fishing vessel; and
- e. Such other lawful causes.

Under the foregoing circumstances, the owner/operator of the subject fishing vessel shall immediately inform the City.

**SECTION 19. Report of Transfer of Ownership of Boats and Fishing Gears.**

The owner/operator of registered boats and fishing gears shall notify the city government, through the CAO of the transfer of ownership of the boats and fishing gears within fifteen (15) days after its transfer.

**Section 20. Licensing of City Fishing Operations.** – All individuals, cooperatives and peoples' organizations who are listed in the registry of city fisherfolk shall secure fishery license upon payment of the prescribed fees before they can engage in fishing operations within the city waters; *Provided, that* the fishing license is non-transferable; *Provided, further, that* city fisherfolk using a non-motorized boat for daily food sustenance shall not be required to secure a fishing license but should register as fisherfolk. The fishing license is issued for the purpose of information generation, granting priority rights, regulations and revenue generation.

**Section 21. Eligibility for a City Fishing License.** – No city fisher shall be eligible for a city fishing license unless he/she is duly registered in the City in accordance with Section 10 of this Ordinance.

**Section 22. Period of Validity and Renewal of Fishing License.** – The city fishing license shall be valid for the current calendar year of issue and shall be renewed annually on or before the anniversary of the effectivity date of registration.

A penalty on late renewal amounting to 10% of the annual rate shall be imposed to applicants a month after the registration anniversary, and an additional 10% per month thereafter up to 100% for non-renewal of permits or license annually.

*Section 18*

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### **SECTION 23. Requirements of licensing of city fishing operations.**

Applicants for a fishery license/permit shall submit the following documents to the City Agriculture Office (CAO):

1. Duly accomplished application form
2. BFARMC/ CFARMC Indorsement
3. Barangay Clearance
4. Community Residence Certificate for Individuals, or Certificate of Registration or Certificate of Accreditation for corporations, organizations and cooperatives
5. Official receipt for payment of applicable fishery license fees
6. Business permits (for modified lambaklad special permits only)

### **SECTION 24. City Fishing License Fees.**

The license fees for fishing, fishing vessels and gear shall be consistent with the City Revenue Code and fees for modified lambaklad special permit shall be twelve thousand pesos (P12,000) per year.

License to use, occupy, produce, culture, capture, or gather any fish and other fishery products in city waters shall be granted by the City Mayor upon payment of the corresponding fees specified in City Revenue Code.

One year after the effectivity of this ordinance, and at the beginning of every fiscal year hereafter, the CAO shall evaluate the fees, rentals, and charges and make appropriate recommendations. Such recommendations shall be submitted to the SP Committee on Finance, who shall thereafter consult with the FARMCs on the same before a request is made to the *Sangguniang Panlungsod* to pass an ordinance approving the new schedule of Fees in the Revenue Code. The new fees may be collected by the City Treasurer only at the beginning of next fiscal year subsequent to their approval.

### **SECTION 25. Report of Fish Catch/ Harvest.**

Individuals and entities, who have obtained licenses to catch and culture in city waters, shall conform with the provisions of FAO 218 and shall further submit to the City Agriculture Office an annual report of their fish catch showing the kind, quantity and value sold on a monthly basis, in triplicate copies. Failure to submit the required necessary report, shall be a ground for non renewal of licenses.

### **SECTION 26. Grounds for Cancellation/Revocation of Fishing License/Special Permits.**

– Without prejudice to the filing of administrative charges in the adjudication board as herein provided, and/or civil or criminal charges in the proper Court, the City Mayor may revoke the city fishing license granted to any person, natural or juridical, on any of the following grounds:

- a) Violation of any existing fishery laws, decrees, letters of instruction, or its implementing rules and regulations;
- b) Non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the fishing license;
- c) False or fraudulent statements in the application thereof by the applicant or his representatives;
- d) Commission of the same fisheries violation for a third time; and
- e) When public interest so requires.

**ARTICLE V**

**Regulation of Fishery Activities**

**SECTION 27. Ban on Commercial Fishing in City Waters.** – Subject to the provisions of Sections 9 and 14 hereof, commercial fishing vessels over three (3) gross tons, including *likom-likom, palupad, paanod*, are prohibited in the City waters. Officers and crew of commercial fishing vessels over three (3) gross tons caught fishing in the municipal waters shall be liable for administrative fines indicated in this ordinance.

*Provided, that* in case of a third or succeeding offense, the violators shall be charged triple the administrative fine of P5,000/ person/offense.

**SECTION 28. Regulation on Construction and Operation of Fish Cages and Oyster/Mussel Rafts in rivers.**– The City, in consultation with the FARMC, shall regulate the construction and operation of fish cages and oyster/mussel structures in the city waters; *Provided, that* no fish cages and oyster/mussel rafts shall be allowed outside of the designated areas, except for scientific and education purpose; *Provided, further, that* no fish cage shall be constructed in designated navigational routes

Area allowed per operator for floating fish cages and oyster/mussel rafts in rivers should not exceed 100 sq.m. per operator. *Provided*, the cages and rafts shall be established not less than 2 meters from each module to allow space for navigation and good water circulation. Dimension of floating caretakers huts of floating cages should not exceed 2m x 3m in size inclusive of the area occupied by the floating raft with the hut. The permit number with name of the operator and coordinates of its location shall be posted in front of the caretaker's hut in a 1.5 x 1.5 sq.ft. poster. *Provided further*, that fish consolidators may be given 300-500 sq.m. subject to availability of space and related conditions. Associations engaged by agencies for demo farms may be granted additional space of not more than 100 sqm. Caretakers huts should only serve for guarding and not for regular household activities and rearing of animals that pollute the river. In river tourism areas, caretakers' huts should be kept tidy. Structures that are considered a nuisance shall be required to comply to acceptable standards or recommended for demolition.

Water and sediment quality monitoring shall be regularly conducted by the caretakers/operators. (before start of culture and monthly monitoring thereof). A monitoring kit composed of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) meter, refractometer, and Redox meter shall be required to be made available per zone. Cage operators belonging to the same zone may group themselves and show group certification of ownership of the said equipment prior to grant of approval. Training shall also be conducted among operators and caretakers from which a certificate will be granted and be used as requirement for first time applicants. A monitoring bulletin shall be posted in their huts and shall be regularly updated based on monitoring schedule.

**SECTION 29. Registration of Fish Hatcheries and Private Fishponds.** – All operators of fish hatcheries, fish breeding facilities and private fishponds shall register with the City, which shall prescribe minimum standards for such facilities in consultation with BFAR. In case of failure to register and/or failure to meet the minimum standards, the operator shall be subject to administrative fines under this Ordinance.

**SECTION 30. Closed Season.**

The City hereby declares November 15-March 15 every year, as closed season for sardines, herrings, mackerels known locally as tabagak,tuloy,tamban, bulao, guma-a. It shall be unlawful for any person, association, or corporation to kill or catch, or cause to be killed or caught or taken from the city waters, purchase, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession or under his control any sexually mature of their larvae, fry or young of the above-mentioned species during this season. Further, a closed season for angel wings, tarab, abalone, kapis shell, baliad and nylon shell is hereby imposed. Open harvest for the mentioned shellfishes and other species of value that need to be protected shall be declared by the City Mayor upon recommendation by the City Agriculture Office and the CFARMC based on monitoring reports subject to harvesting guidelines.

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### SECTION 31. Limited Entry into Overfished Areas.

Whenever it is determined by the City Agriculture Office/Fishery Specialist from the BFAR/CFARMC that a portion of the city water is overfished based on available data or information or in danger of being overfished and that there is a need to regenerate the fishery resources therein, the Sangguniang Panlungsod shall prohibit or limit fishery activities in the said area through a Special Fishery Ordinance.

### SECTION 32. Bans and Closures.

The City Mayor may temporarily, by means of an executive Order, ban the taking of any species, impose a closed season, or declare an area closed to fishing, in exceptional cases where, based on best available information, a clear and present danger exists that continued fishing will result in serious harm and danger to public health, or damage to fish habitat and/or coastal environment. Provided, that such ban or closure shall be effective for not more than sixty (60) days; Provided further, that within fifteen (15) days of the beginning of the ban or closure, the Sangguniang Panlungsod shall convene a special session to determine the factual basis for imposition of the ban or closure shall be lifted, upheld, or extended for such time period as may be necessary to protect the public or the environment. Such action shall be expressed by means of a Sanggunian Resolution for the purpose; provided, that should the Sanggunian deem it necessary to make the ban or closure permanent, the same shall enact an appropriate ordinance. Likewise, fish fry/juvenile of sardines locally known as lupoy, manansi, siliyansi including giant clams, boa-boa, berried/gravid crabs, sea cucumber (Balat), lobsters (300 grams and below) and berried lobster, and black fan corals are banned throughout the year

### SECTION 33. Regulation for the conservation of blue swimming crabs (Joint DA-DILG Administrative order No. 01, S. 2014).

The minimum carapace width of blue swimming crabs (*Portunus pelagicus*) locally known as "kasag" allowed for catching, collecting, and trading shall be 10.2 cm. Crab fishing gear limitation shall have a minimum mesh size of 11 cm and 3 cm stretch mesh, for crab entangling nets and crab lift nets, respectively.

Crab fishers shall be required to place caught live berried crabs in prescribed holding cages which shall be established in the marine protected area for blue swimming crabs. Trainings on the handling and transport of berried live BSC shall be conducted by BFAR and PACPI.

If public interest so requires, based on sound scientific evidence and/or the precautionary approach in fisheries management, the City in consultation with the FARMC, may issue regulations on any or all of the following: 1) the number of registered crab fishers to be allowed to operate for the catching of blue swimming crabs in City waters 2) limit the length/depth and number of nets a fisher could own and operate; and 3) specific closed fishing season for the BSC in the City.

Special permits may be issued by the City to any private association, academic institution, government agency, and other individuals for the gathering or collection of berried and juvenile blue swimming crab of any size for scientific, educational, or for propagation purposes. Such permit shall remain in force for a period of one (1) year from the date of issuance and may be renewed depending on the period of study or purpose of the proponent. Such permit is non-transferable and may be further subjected to other restrictions as may be imposed. All holders of special permits under this provision must at all times carry with them for presentation.

### SECTION 34. Ban on Certain Fishing Gear and Methods.

The Sanggunian may, through an appropriate ordinance, ban the use of any specific fishing gears and/or methods within the city waters, or any specified area thereof, even though such gear methods may be legitimately used in other areas of the city waters, when such ban is necessary to protect the vital habitats of fish and other aquatic species, such as coral reefs and seagrass beds, or to prevent overfishing.

The operation of beach seine (pukot simbada-mano mano) is hereby prohibited from the period November 15 to March 15 of each year in the city waters of Roxas.

The use of rake in gathering balat and other shellfishes, drift gill net (paanod) and punot/baklad are banned in the city waters.

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**SECTION 35. Extraction of Non-Renewable Coastal Resources.**

No person, corporation, cooperatives, partnership, organizations or groups shall extract, transport or cause to extract non-renewable coastal resources defined in Chapter II, Section 4 (43) of this Ordinance without permits or licenses from authorized agencies, organizations, councils and the City of Roxas, in accordance with existing policies.

**SECTION 36. Gathering and/or Culture of Seaweeds and other Shellfishes.**

No person, partnership, association, corporation or cooperative shall gather or culture seaweeds and other shellfishes within the city waters without permits or license issued by the City Mayor in accordance with this ordinance.

**SECTION 37. Establishment of Fish Corrals (Modified Lambaklad).**

No person, partnership, association, corporation or cooperative shall establish fish corrals (modified lambaklad) in designated area within the city waters without necessary business and special permits or license issued by the City Mayor in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. Provided, that fish corrals (modified lambaklad) shall not be established less than 6.5 kilometers from the mainland's coastline and islands of Olotayan and Mantalinga, shall strictly follow the implementation of closed season, and shall submit a monthly catch monitoring result. Only 25 special permits shall be issued by the City Mayor provided that it is one (1) unit modified lambaklad per operator.

**SECTION 38. Establishment of Oyster/Mussel Beds/Farms**

No person, partnership, association, corporation or cooperative shall gather or culture oyster and mussel within the city waters without permits or license issued by the City Mayor in accordance with this ordinance.

Only hanging and floating culture method shall be allowed in the designated area consistent with the Coastal Zoning Plan. Layout of structures should prevent cross contamination and comply with proper space allocation for ease of navigation and free flow of intertidal water. Design and materials shall not cause siltation of the area and negative environmental impacts. Rubber tires (rubber sheets or strips) shall not be used as spat collectors or clutches for oysters and mussel. Other provisions in the Philippine National Standard / Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (PNS/BAFS 207:2017) Code of Good Aquaculture Practices (GAQP) for oyster and mussel is hereby adopted in this ordinance.

**SECTION 39. Catch Ceiling Limitations.**

The Sangguniang Panlungsod in consultation with CFARMC may prescribe limitations or quota on the total quantity of fish captured, and other marine products gathered, for a specified period of time and specified area on the best available evidence. Such a catch ceiling may be imposed per species of whenever necessary and practicable. The Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) of the Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) can determine the Harvest Control Measures based on their monitoring results. A limit on the number of operations shall be imposed for all gears and fishing structures, such that existing licensed operators are given priority.

**ARTICLE VI**

**Management, development, and conservation of habitats and aquatic resources**

**SECTION 40. Establishment of a network of marine protected areas.**

The city government, in consultation with the FARMC hereby establishes the network of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the waters known as the Roxas City MPA Network which shall be composed of the following:

- a. Olotayan MPA
- b. Angel Wing MPA
- c. Nylon Shell MPA
- d. Mangrove Reserves
- e. Blue Swimming Crab MPA
- e. Baybay Marine Park

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In the management of such network of MPAs, the Roxas City MPA Network Council shall hereby be established as its over-all policy-making body, which shall be composed of, as follows:

1. City Mayor as the Chairperson, who may be represented by the City Agriculturist
2. Sangguniang Panlungsod Member/Chairperson of the Committee on Environment/Fisheries;
3. Sangguniang Panlungsod Member/Chairperson of the Committee on Tourism;
4. Barangay Captains of the Barangays Olotayan, Baybay, Cogon, Culasi, Talon, Cagay, Barra;
5. Chairpersons of the BFARMCs of the barangays represented
6. At least two (2) accredited non-government organizations or people's organizations

Provided, That the Management Council for each MPA shall be now be nominated through public consultation and will be tasked to do the day-to-day operations for such respective MPA. An MPA Plan shall be crafted as guide in the implementation and management of marine protected areas.

#### **SECTION 41. Mangrove protection and conservation.**

The City government, in coordination with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, other government agencies, the FARMCs, and other concerned organizations, shall initiate proper management of mangrove areas and shall develop programs that promote and ensure community participation in the management and rehabilitation of mangrove areas.

#### **SECTION 42. Protection and Conservation of other marine habitats.**

The City government, in coordination with national government agencies, the FARMCs, and other concerned organizations, shall ensure the protection and conservation of rivers, streams, waterways and wetlands. The City government shall regulate all activities which result or will likely result to the degradation or fishery and aquatic resources within rivers, streams and wetlands following provisions of DILG Memorandum circular No. 2002-64 and in consonance with FAO 216.

It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to gather, possess, sell or export ordinary, precious and semi-precious corals whether raw or in processed form, except for scientific or research purposes

#### **SECTION 43. Aquaculture Development.**

The City government shall ensure that aquaculture development is pursued responsibly and with minimal impacts on the diversity and ecosystem integrity of City waters and local communities. The City government shall establish effective procedures to undertake appropriate environmental assessment, monitoring and mitigation with the aim of minimizing adverse ecological changes and socio-economic impacts as a result of excessive water extraction, discharge of effluents, use of chemicals and other harmful activities.

The City government, in consultation with the FARMCs, shall designate areas for the establishment and operation of aquaculture: Provided, that the navigational lane of rivers should not be less than 30 meters in width and should remain unobstructed or unimpeded. Provided, finally that no structures shall be allowed in rivers less than 30 meters in width and not over ten percent (10%) of the suitable water area of all rivers shall be allotted for aquaculture relative to its carrying capacity.

Existing fishery structures in riverine areas shall be inspected and monitored for compliance. Those located outside the designated zone shall be abated and cleared. Marginal fisherfolks are given preferential right to occupy riverine areas adjacent to fishponds provided their structures do not obstruct the water gates.

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#### **SECTION 44. Coastal and Aquatic pollution.**

All activities in the grounds or waters which, directly or indirectly, result or likely to result in such deleterious effect which harm living and non-living aquatic resources, hazards to human health, hindrance to coastal or fishery activities such as fishing and navigation, including dumping/disposal of waste, used oil, chemicals and other marine litter shall be prohibited, provided that it shall be the responsibility of the polluter to contain, remove and clean-up such pollutants at his expense. In case of failure to do so, the city government, in coordination other concerned government agencies, the FARMCs and other organizations, shall undertake containment, removal and clean-up operations, the expenses for said operations shall be charged against the persons responsible for pollution. The operators and owners of aquaculture facilities and structures shall develop a mechanism of proper waste reduction and disposal.

#### **SECTION 45. Maintenance and water quality cleanliness.**

The City shall maintain the water quality at the optimal level relative to natural productivity and the cleanliness of the areas devoted for aquaculture development. The operators and owners of aquaculture facilities shall develop a mechanism of proper waste disposal. Violation of this Section may be a ground for the cancellation of the permit or license to operate aquaculture activities.

The City Agriculture Office shall monitor compliance with water and seafood quality standards in accordance with existing standards set by regulatory agencies according to resource use and in compliance with international standards relevant to seafood trade.

#### **SECTION 46. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).**

Any agency, corporation, firm or entity, whether public or private, who intends to undertake activities or projects which will affect fishery and aquatic resources within the waters of the City of Roxas shall be required to prepare a detailed environmental impact statement (EIS) prior to such undertaking, in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1586 and in conformity with DA-DENR Joint Memorandum No. 1, series of 1992. Such EIS shall be submitted to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources for review and evaluation. No person, natural or juridical, shall undertake such project or activity without first securing an ECC from **DENR**.

### **Article VII. Management and Administration**

#### **SECTION 47. City Agriculture Office.**

To encourage compliance with fishery regulations and ensure efficient and orderly processing, evaluation, and issuance of licenses and permits, the City Agriculture Office is hereby designated as the lead unit for coastal resource and fishery management.

#### **SECTION 48. Persons Authorized to Enforce this ordinance.**

The City Mayor, City Agriculturist, CRM Officer, Fishery Regulatory Officer, City Treasurer, Philippine National Police, PNP Maritime, Philippine Coastguard, Members of the CFARMC, Bantay Dagat, Diwal Task Force, Bantay Suba Task Force, Barangay Officials and Deputized Fish Wardens shall take lead in the implementation of this ordinance.

A Fishery Law Enforcement Unit shall be formed thru an Executive Order composed of representatives from the City Prosecutors Office, City Agriculture Office, City Engineer's Office, City Health Office, Philippine National Police, Deputized Fish Wardens, and City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council, Department of Interior and Local Government, to deal with violations and complaints relative to the implementation of this ordinance.

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An Adjudication committee shall be created composed of the City Agriculturist, City Legal Officer, City Administrator, City Environment and Natural Resources Officer and representative from Department of Interior and Local Governance and Treasurer to decide on administrative cases.

**SECTION 49. Formulation of Development Plan for the Fisheries Sector.**

With the intention to implement the provisions of Republic Act 10654 amending the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, formulated Fisheries/CRM Development Plan by the CFARMC shall be integrated in the City Development Plans.

Objectives of the City Fisheries /CRM Development Plan. The Fishery/ CRM Development Plan is directed towards the attainment of the following objectives:

- a. To obtain a flexible policy towards the attainment of the targeted goals of protecting the rights of the constituents in the formulation of ordinances without jeopardizing the state of its existing fisheries and aquatic resources;
- b. To develop a rational plan to maintain the ecological balance of the fisheries/aquatic environment.
- c. To incorporate development plans to address the foreseen activities that will eventually affect and/or develop a conflict in the fisheries/ aquatic resource utilization.
- d. To establish a strategic program to absorb displacement of fishery/aquatic resources dependents that will provide economic benefits to compensate the lost opportunities, and
- e. To protect the rights and privileges of the resident subsistence fisherfolks.

**SECTION 50. Appropriation for Fisheries and Coastal Resource Management.**

The city government shall appropriate a yearly budget necessary to effectively carry out fishery and coastal resource conservation, management, and utilization based on approved multi-year Fishery/ CRM plan incorporating Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM).

All revenues derived from management and utilization of the city's coastal resources shall be allocated to CRM activities such as, but not limited, to law enforcement, livelihood program for fishers, research, monitoring, training and education

**SECTION 51. Incentives for Fishery Law Enforcers.**

The City government shall provide incentives to members of the Bantay Dagat , Bantay Suba and Diwal Task Force by sharing 30% of the proceeds from administrative fines and penalties collected to compensate for the efforts of those on duty when the apprehension was made and cover the risk involved in their line of duty.

**SECTION 52. Support of City Fisherfolk.**

The DA-BFAR, other related agencies and institutions and the city government will provide support to marginal fisherfolk through appropriate fishing technology and research, production, and marketing assistance and other services, such as, but not limited to training for additional/supplementary livelihood.

The city government shall facilitate the provision of access road in strategic areas for fisherfolks to get to their boats in foreshore areas.

**SECTION 53. Women in Fisheries.**

The city government and other related agencies will support gender equity and equality in fisheries as outlined in the SSF Guidelines by FAO. Women in fisheries shall be supported by promoting establishment of women's organization, enhancing their access to and participation in governance, and strengthening their position within fish value chains.

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*a. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.*

**SECTION 54. Rights and Privileges of Fishworkers.**

The fishworkers, where applicable, shall be entitled to the privileges accorded to other workers under the Labor Code, the Social Security System and other benefits under other laws or social legislations for workers.

**SECTION 55. Fishery Resettlement Areas.**

The City government, in coordination with appropriate national government agencies, the FARMCs, and other concerned organizations, taking into account the livelihood of the people and their access to fishing grounds, shall designate fishery resettlement areas.

**ARTICLE VIII**

**City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (CFARMCs).**

**SECTION 56. Creation of CFARMC.** To institutionalize the major role of the local fisherfolk and other resource users in the community-based planning and implementation of policies and programs for the management, conservation, development and protection of fisheries and aquatic resources of the waters of the City of Roxas, there is hereby created BFARMCs in all coastal barangays, and a CFARMC in the city.

**SECTION 57. Composition of the City FARMC.** – The regular members of the City FARMC shall be composed of the following:

- Handwritten: S. B. Buath*
- a. City Agriculturist;
  - b. City Planning and Development Officer;
  - c. Chairperson of the Sangguniang Panlungsod Committee on Agriculture and Fisheries;
  - d. Representative of the City Development Council;
  - e. City Environment and Natural Resources Management Officer;
  - f. Representative from the accredited non-governmental organizations;
  - g. Representative from the private sector;
  - h. Representative from the Department of Agriculture; and
  - i. At least eleven (11) fisher representatives [seven (7) municipal fishers, one (1) fish worker and three (3) commercial fishers] in the City which include representatives from youth and women sectors.
- The FARMC shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to govern its proceedings and election.

**SECTION 58. Powers and Functions of the City FARMC.** – The City FARMC shall have the following powers and functions:

- a. assist in the preparation of the City Fishery /CRM Development Plan;
  - b. recommend the enactment of city fishery ordinances to the Sangguniang Panlungsod through its committee on Fisheries;
  - c. advise the Sangguniang Panlungsod on fishery matters through the Committee on Fisheries
  - d. assist the city government in the implementation of programs and projects on coastal and fishery resources management;
  - e. assist the city government in the monitoring and evaluation of coastal and fishery resources management program;
  - f. advise the city government in the arbitration of disputes over fishery rights and sharing contracts;
  - g. assist the city government in the conduct of public hearings and community consultations, in aid of the formulation of plans, policies and proposed ordinances and regulations;
  - h. coordinate with law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of fishery and environmental laws, ordinances, rules and regulations;
  - i. assist the city government in the promotion of comprehensive rehabilitation and conservation of municipal fishing grounds and coastal and fishery resources;
  - j. assist the city government in the promotion of ancillary economic activities, including cooperative marketing and socio-economic services;
- Handwritten: Pa. Rep. C. Man*

- k. maintain an updated registry of city fishers; and
- l. perform such other functions and exercise such other powers as the City Mayor, the City Development Council and the Sangguniang Bayan may delegate, as provided by ordinance or resolution.

**SECTION 59. Term of Office and compensation of CFARMC members.** Members of the CFARMC who are city officials shall serve during their term of office. The other CFARMC members shall serve for a maximum term of three (3) years. They shall serve without compensation, except for modest honoraria for attending meetings, actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

**SECTION 60. Creation of CFARMC Office.** A CFARMC Office is hereby created under the Office of the City Agriculturist to co-implement the Coastal Resource Management Program of the City in the implementation of the provisions of this Ordinance. The CFARMC Chairman shall serve as the head of the CFARMC in a concurrent capacity.

**SECTION 61. Share of FARMCs on Fees and Revenues.**

The City shall appropriate ten (10) percent of all fees derived from the utilization and exploitation of city waters to FARMC's which shall be made available with approved project proposals including but not limited to FARMC capacity building and mobilization.. The City Government within sixty (60) days from the approval of this ordinance , shall formulate implementing rules and regulations for such appropriation and remittance.

**SECTION 62. Deputation of FARMC Officers and Fisherfolks.**

Officers and members of FARMCs and interested fisherfolks shall undergo training to be deputized as fish wardens and shall work and coordinate harmoniously with the city government and other government enforcement agencies. Punong barangays and barangay officers are hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance, national fishery laws and other related laws and rules and regulations

**ARTICLE IX**  
**Post -Harvest Facilities, Activities and Trade**

**SECTION 63. Establishment of Post-Harvest Facilities.**

The City Government with the active participation of cooperatives, non-governmental organizations, private sectors and other concerned agencies, and the CFARMC, shall initiate the establishment of post-harvest facilities such as, but not limited to, fish landing sites, fish ports, ice plants and cold storage facilities and other fish processing establishments to serve primarily the needs of city fisherfolk; provided, that such post-harvest facilities shall be consistent with the comprehensive post-harvest and ancillary industries plan.

**SECTION 64. Guidelines for Harvesting of Shellfishes.**

The CFARMC shall assist in drafting the harvesting guidelines based on the monitoring report of the City Agriculture Office for diwal, kapis shell and other shellfishes of high value and volume for approval by the City Mayor. Any donation from the harvest per kilogram of the commodity as contribution for the proper management and conservation of the coastal resources shall be remitted to the City Treasurer and form part of the trust fund.

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### SECTION 65. Exportation and Importation of Fish and Fishery Products.

Export of fish and fishery products shall be regulated whenever such exportation affects the food security, supply, production and public health: *Provided*, That exportation of live fish shall be prohibited except those which are hatched or propagated in accredited hatcheries and ponds: *Provided, however*, That to protect and maintain the local biodiversity or ensure the sufficiency of supply, spawners, breeders, eggs and fry of bangus, prawn and other endemic species, as may be determined by the Department, shall not be exported or caused to be exported by any person: *Provided, further*, That no person shall import fish and fish products of whatever size, stage or form, for any purpose without securing the necessary permit.

**SECTION 66. Auxiliary Invoice.** – All fish and fishery products, except those caught in violation of the provisions of this Code or are declared as health hazards by concerned institutions, must have an auxiliary invoice to be issued by the City Agriculture Office prior to their transport from the point of origin to their point of destination in the Philippines and/or export purposes upon payment of the prescribed fees in the Revenue Code to defray administrative costs thereof.

### SECTION 67. Registration and Permit of Post-harvest Facilities.

All post-harvest facilities such as fish drying area/s, fish processing plants, ice plants, cold storage, private fish ports/landing centers and other fishery business establishments must register with and secure permit from the city.

## ARTICLE X

### Prohibitions, Restrictions, Administrative fines and penalties

### SECTION 68. Prohibitions and Penalties.

All relevant national laws, orders, rules and regulations shall be implemented within city waters and violation of the same shall constitute violation of this ordinance. The following prohibitions and penalties are hereby imposed on violators:

#### A. Prohibited Acts

- a. It shall be unlawful for any person not listed in the registry of city fisherfolk to engage in any fishing activity within city waters for commercial purposes. *Provided*, that fishing for daily food sustenance or for leisure, which will not exceed three (3) kilograms catch and which is not for occupational or livelihood purposes may be allowed.
- b. It shall be unlawful to engage in fishing in city waters and bays using active fishing gear, punot/baklad, except beach seine (*pukot simbada-mano mano*), as defined in this ordinance.
- c. It shall be unlawful to engage in fishing using fine mesh nets or mesh smaller than that which may be fixed by DA-BFAR. *Provided*, that the use of fine mesh nets shall be allowed for the gathering of fry and fish species which by their nature are small but already mature.
- d. It shall be unlawful for any commercial fishing vessels to fish within city waters.
- e. It shall be unlawful for any person or entity to possess, buy, sell, process or in any manner dispose of any fish or fishery species that have been illegally caught, taken or gathered.
- f. Mere possession of explosives, dynamites, noxious or poisonous substances or chemical compounds which contain combustible elements, or electrofishing devices for illegal fishing, while on board a fishing vessel, shall constitute prima facie evidence that the fisherfolk, operator, boat official or fish worker is fishing with the use thereof.
- g. The following methods of catching fish or other aquatic resources shall be unlawful: electro-fishing; fishing with the use of explosives; fishing with the use of poisonous or noxious substances; use of super lights; trawling and raking. *Provided*, that the use of poisonous substances to eradicate predators in fishponds in accordance with accepted scientific practices and without causing adverse environmental impact in neighboring waters and grounds shall not be construed as illegal fishing. The use of compressor may be allowed with clearance from the City Agricultural Services Office for purposes such as construction of fish corral and monitoring/ gathering of shellfish species during harvest season.

J. J. J.

19. 10. 2023

- h. The introduction of aquatic pollutants, including but not limited to fertilizers, pesticides and other substances used in aquaculture operations, into the waters of the City of Roxas, shall be unlawful. Persons who cause aquatic pollution shall be made to pay for costs for the restoration and rehabilitation of the marine and coastal environment.
- i. The conduct of fishery activities outside the allowed management zones in marine waters and riverine areas shall be unlawful.
- j. Obstruction of navigational lanes of rivers and river mouths, and the use of toles/fishtraps, **Bakong, Taba, Saluran**, fishpens, or **Paduyan** shall be prohibited.
- k. The cutting, destruction and debarking of mangroves, as well as the degradation and/or conversion of mangrove areas shall be unlawful.
- l. The establishment of fishery structures in rivers and city waters without a permit or not according to guidelines shall be unlawful.
- m. It shall be unlawful to lease or "sell one's rights" to occupy a space in the city waters for aquaculture.
- n. It shall be unlawful to harvest, catch or sell contaminated fish and fishery products.

#### B. Penalties.

Violation of the above provisions is punishable by cancellation of fishing license or permit, impoundment of fishing vessel, confiscation of fishing equipment and catch and a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months per offender per offense, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court and provisions of Section 103 of RA 8550.

Any person, fisherfolk, association/cooperative found violating any other provision of this ordinance shall be punished by cancellation of fishing license or permit and a fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) per offender per offense or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, that the designated Law Enforcement Unit by virtue of an Executive Order, is hereby authorized and empowered to impound the fishing boats and paraphernalia used in illegal fishing activity until after the termination of the case. Impounded fish shall be submitted for examination by competent authorities for its edibility and be given to any charitable institutions without cost, or identified indigents in the locality, or otherwise it shall be destroyed, accompanied with proper documentation.

The Apprehending Officer shall file a blotter report with the PNP/PCG/PNP Maritime and submit to the City Agriculturist together with the apprehension report for referral to the Adjudication committee.

#### SECTION 69. Prohibited Acts in Marine Protected Areas.

Within city waters declared as marine protected areas, the following are unlawful in the core zones:

1. To conduct any kind or method of fishing activity to catch, take, or destroy any fish or marine life, or in any manner disturb, drive away or take any fish fry, fish eggs, or any type of marine organism.
2. To enter, short cut or drive through the area in motorized or paddle boats in a manner that disturbs the ecosystem.
3. To anchor or secure any craft to the ocean bottom by any means, except for scientific, research and environmental monitoring purposes only.

Hook and line fishing, guided scuba diving, conduct of research studies and navigation of resident fisherfolk may be allowed in buffer zones.

Violations of any of the above prohibitions shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Section 68 of this ordinance.

#### SECTION 70. Prohibition in the catching, selling, processing and transporting of gravid crabs.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take or catch gravid crabs in the city waters or to possess or transport the same. A person who violates this provision shall be meted penalty of P 1,000.00 per kilogram or fraction thereof and/or imprisonment of one month at the discretion of the court.

*Enrolled*

*9. 8/11/23*



**SECTION 71. Prohibition for Crablets.**

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, catch or gather, buy or sell crablets as defined in this ordinance. A person who violates this provision shall be liable for a fine of P5,000.00 and/or imprisonment of one month at the discretion of the court.

**SECTION 72. Prohibition to extract/ quarry sand and corals.**

No person can quarry or extract marine sand, silica, pebbles, corals and other substances that make up any marine habitat in the territorial jurisdiction of the City Violator of this provision shall be liable for a fine of P5,000.00 or imprisonment of six (6) months or both at the discretion of the court.

**SECTION 73. Unauthorized Fishery Activities.**

It shall be unlawful for any person, whether natural or juridical, to engage in any fishing activity or operate any fishing vessel within city waters without license issued by the City Mayor. A person who violates this provision shall be liable for a fine of P5,000.00 or imprisonment of two (2) months or both at the discretion of the court.

**SECTION 74. Violation of Temporary Ban or Closure.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any fishing activity in violation of temporary ban or closure duly declared by the City Mayor in accordance with Chapter IV Section 25. A person who violates this provision shall be liable for a fine of P5,000.00 or imprisonment of six (6) months or both upon the discretion of the court.

**SECTION 75. Transport of Fish and other Fishery Products without Auxiliary Invoice.**

All fish and fishery products, except those caught in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or are declared as health hazards by concerned institutions, must have an auxiliary invoice to be issued by the city government or CAO prior to their transport from the point of origin to their point of destination in the Philippines and/or export purposes upon payment of the prescribed fee to defray administrative costs therefor.

All Shipping companies operating aircrafts, sea vessels, and buses/PUJ shall ask the shipper to present a valid auxiliary invoice issued by CAO and shall not transport fishery products without the same. Fishery products without pertinent documents will be made to pay *double the rates of the corresponding goods* as specified in this ordinance. Shipping companies that transport fishery products without auxiliary invoices shall be held jointly liable with the shippers.

**SECTION 76. Disposal of Confiscated and Abandoned Fishing Paraphernalia.** – The disposal to other persons, through donation, or sale, or through other modes, of abandoned fishing paraphernalia used in illegal fishing activities and intentionally cut off or thrown overboard during pursuit operations and kept under the custody of the Bantay Dagat, but are not being subject to court litigation, such as, but not limited to, fishing nets, compressors, fishing gears, including fishing boats and motor engines and such other fishing paraphernalia, shall be decided by the Adjudication board

**SECTION 77. Administrative adjudication.** A person charged with the violation of this Ordinance, who may be liable to pay an administrative fine, has a right to be notified of the violation and to be heard by the Administrative Adjudication Board before the fine can be imposed.

**SECTION 78. Creation of an Administrative Adjudication Board.** The Administrative Adjudication Board is hereby created and shall be composed of the following: City Planning and Development Officer; City Environment and Natural Resources Officer; Municipal Treasurer; and two (2) fisherfolk representatives who are members of the Municipal FARMC. The CAO shall be the Secretary of the Board.

- a.) Powers and Duties – (i) The Board shall have the power to hear all administrative complaints for violation of this Ordinance, and to impose the corresponding administrative fine. (ii) In the exercise of its functions, the Board is empowered to administer oaths, summon witnesses, require the production of documents, records, books, or other things by a subpoena duces tecum and issue other processes as may be necessary. (iii) Applying the provisions of Article 152, Chapter IV, Title III, Book II of the Revised Penal Code, the Board members are considered persons in authority.

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- b.) Basic Procedure – (i) Quorum - The presence of a simple majority of all the Board members appointed shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall determine by a majority vote of its members, whether or not the respondent is liable for the violation based on substantial evidence;
- (ii) Inhibition from Proceedings– Any Board member who is related to the complainant, or the respondent by affinity or consanguinity within the fourth civil degree shall be inhibit himself/herself from the proceedings and the case shall be tried by the remaining members. Provided that there is sufficient number to constitute a quorum;
- (iii) Nature of Proceedings – The hearing shall be summary in nature and is not governed by the technical rules of procedure, but consistent with the rudiments of due process and respect for the fundamental rights of the parties;
- (iv) Hearing – the Board shall allow the respondent to confront the law enforcers and ask them questions regarding the circumstances of the violation. The Board shall allow the respondent to present his side, including witnesses and other evidence;
- (v) Decision – The Board shall refer to the record of violations or examine the fishing license of the respondent (where applicable) to determine if respondent has committed a previous violation of this Ordinance. The Board shall render its decision based on the facts presented by the parties and the record of previous violations, if any.
- c.) Formulation of its Rules and Regulations – The Adjudication Board, may issue supplementary rules and procedures to achieve and expedite administrative proceedings.
- d.) Compensation – Membership in the Board are prohibited from receiving double compensation but they can reimburse actual transportation and incidental expenses incurred in the performance of duty including the Secretariat. However, the fisherfolk representatives may be given honoraria as replacement income while they attend hearings

**ARTICLE XI**  
**Final Provisions**

**SECTION 79. Implementing Rules and Regulations.**

The City government, in consultation with appropriate government agencies, the FARMCs, and other concerned organizations, within sixty (60) days from the approval of this ordinance, shall formulate the appropriate implementing rules and regulations.

**SECTION 80. Mandatory Review.**

The CFARMC shall recommend to the Chief Executive a mandatory review of this ordinance for endorsement to the Sangguniang Panlungsod, at least once every five (5) years and as often as it may deem necessary, to ensure that fisheries policies and guidelines remain responsive to changing circumstances.

**SECTION 81. Repealing Clause.**

All existing ordinances, executive orders and implementing rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 82. Separability Clause.**

If any portion or provisions of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions or provisions hereof, which are not affected thereby, shall continue in full force and effect.

*Fisherfolk*

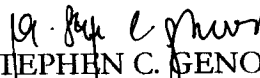
*per. Sec. 6*

**SECTION 83. Effectivity.**


Upon approval by the City Mayor, this ordinance shall take effect and be enforceable fifteen (15) days after its posting in the bulletin board at the entrance of the City Hall and in two (2) other conspicuous places within the city.

Unanimously Approved.

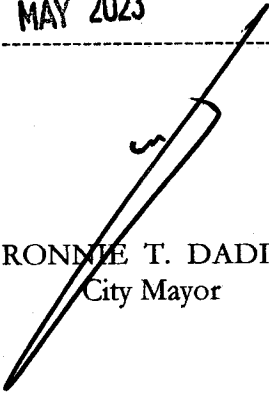
-----oo0oo-----  
I hereby certify that this Ordinance was duly passed and approved by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Roxas City on the date herein stated.

  
STEPHEN C. GENOVES  
Supervising Administrative Officer  
Acting SP Secretary

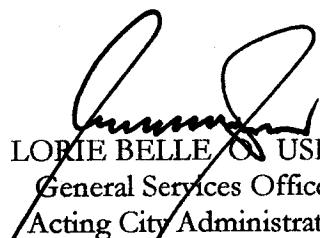
ATTESTED:

  
TERESA H. ALMALBIS  
Vice Mayor I  
Presiding Officer

APPROVED: **16 MAY 2023**

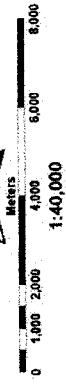
  
RONNIE T. DADIVAS  
City Mayor

ATTESTED:

  
LOLIE BELLE O. USISON  
General Services Officer  
Acting City Administrator

**ANNEX A: CITY WATERS**

**ROXAS CITY  
PROVINCE OF CAPIZ  
REGION VI**

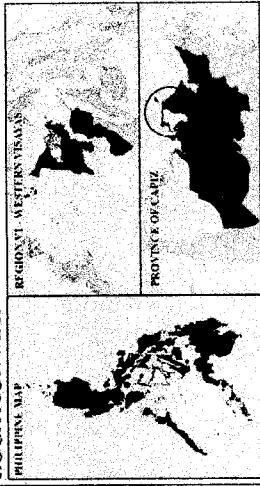


**WATER USE 2022**

**LEGEND**

- |  |                           |  |                              |
|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|
|  | Olotayan MPA              |  | Blue Swimming Crab Community |
|  | Angel Wing MPA            |  | Aquaculture                  |
|  | Blue Swimming Crabs MPA   |  | Bathing Area                 |
|  | Nylon Shell MPA           |  | Buffer                       |
|  | Mangrove Reserves         |  | Ecotourism                   |
|  | Baybay Marine Park        |  | Multi-purpose Fishery Zone   |
|  | Angel Wing Gathering Area |  | City Waters                  |

**LOCATION MAP**



PREPARED BY  
CITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE  
ROXAS CITY, CAPIZ, 2021

DATA SOURCE  
COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
CITY AGRICULTURE OFFICE

DATUM & PROJECTION  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS\_1984\_UTM\_ZONE\_51N  
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
DATUM: NAD 83 UNIT: METER

WARNING AND DISCLAIMER  
The City Planning & Development Office does not warrant the accuracy of the information displayed. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information displayed.



*Pa. Rey C. Gumar J. Sarmiento*

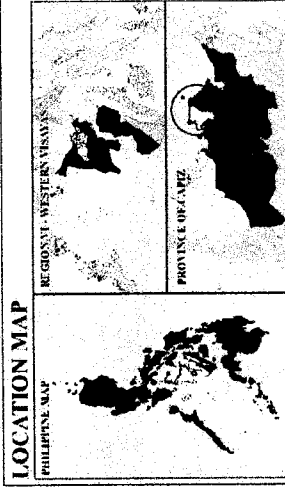
**ANNEX B: COASTAL ZONING MAP 2022**

**ROXAS CITY  
PROVINCE OF CAPIZ  
REGION VI**



**WATER USE 2022**

- LEGEND**
- Obayan MPA
  - Angel Wing MPA
  - Blue Swimming Crabs MPA
  - Nylon Shell MPA
  - Mangrove Reserves
  - Baybay Marine Park
  - Angel Wing Gathering Area
  - Blue Swimming Crab Community
  - Aquaculture
  - Bathing Area
  - Buffer
  - Ecotourism
  - Multi-purpose Fishery Zone
  - City Wetlands



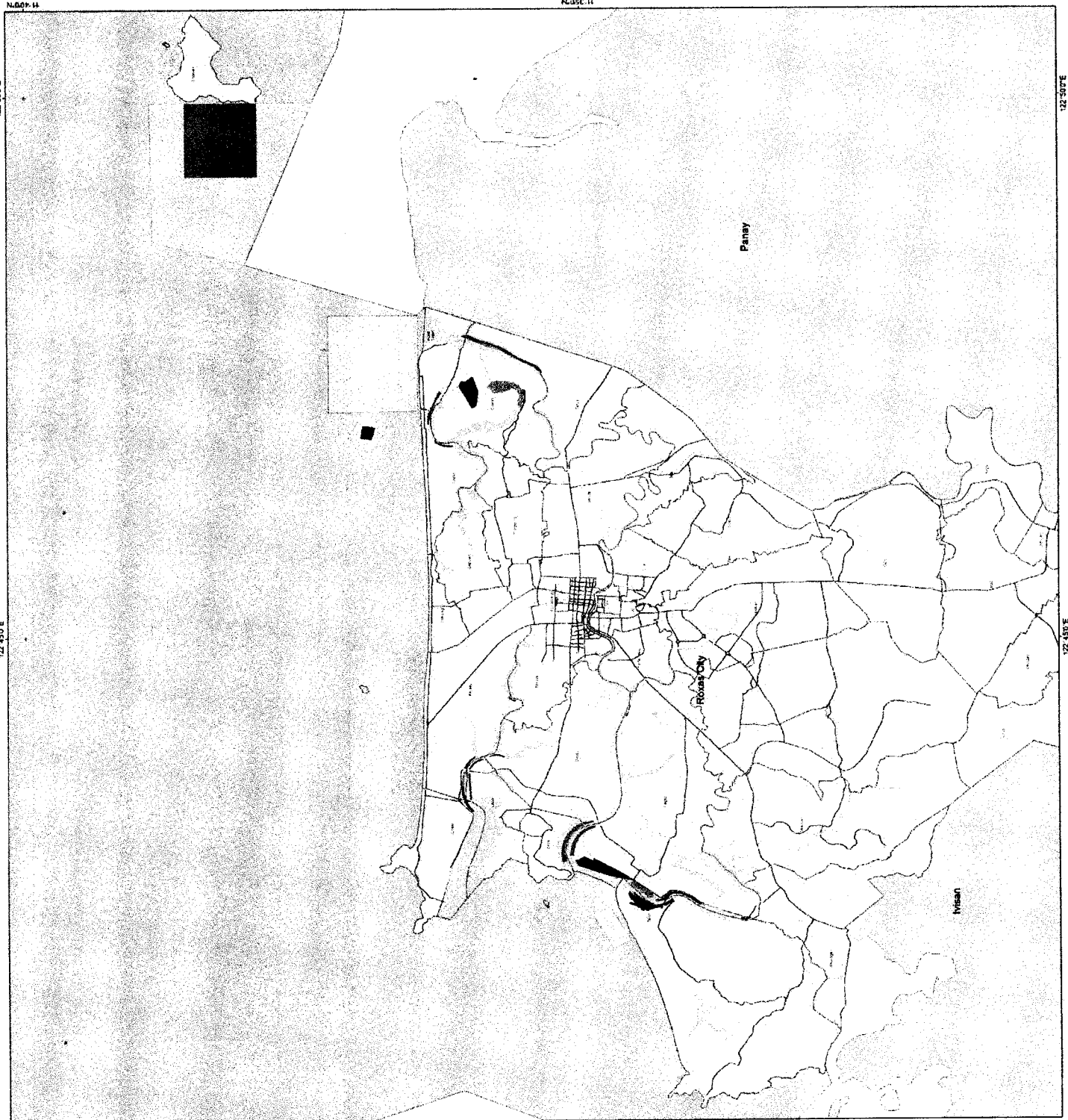
**PREPARED BY**  
CITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE  
ROXAS CITY, CAPIZ, 2021



**DATA SOURCE**  
COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
CITY AGRICULTURE OFFICE

**DATUM & PROJECTION**  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 51N  
PROJECTION: UTM  
DATUM: WGS 1984 UNIT: METER

**WARNING AND DISCLAIMER**  
This map is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used as a legal document. No warranty is made for its use. The user assumes all responsibility for any errors or omissions. No amount of liability is assumed.



*P. R. Uy*  
*J. Estrella*

**ROXAS CITY COASTAL ZONING PLAN 2022**

COORDINATES FOR RESPECTIVE ZONES

WGS\_1984\_UTM\_ZONE\_51N

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Datum: WGS 1984, Unit Meter

**I. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS**

**a. Olotayan MPA (Core Zone :150.034658 has.)**

- 1. 11° 38' 34.303" N      122° 49' 15.516" E
- 2. 11° 38' 34.362" N      122° 49' 56.523" E
- 3. 11° 37' 55.082" N      122° 49' 56.756" E
- 4. 11° 37' 54.989" N      122° 49' 15.659" E

**Olotayan MPA (Buffer Zone inclusive of core zone 542.116075 has.)**

- 5. 11° 38' 51.614" N      122° 48' 39.896" E
- 6. 11° 38' 52.945" N      122° 49' 56.533" E
- 7. 11° 37' 25.229" N      122° 49' 56.904" E
- 8. 11° 38' 1.990" N      122° 48' 27.001" E

**b. Angel Wing MPA**

**Cogon (Core Zone: 4.087581 has.)**

- 1. 11° 36' 59.551" N      122° 46' 50.232" E
- 2. 11° 36' 58.205" N      122° 46' 57.133" E
- 3. 11° 36' 51.527" N      122° 46' 56.046" E
- 4. 11° 36' 53.561" N      122° 46' 49.544" E

**Cogon (Buffer inclusive of core zone: 21.790503 has.)**

- 5. 11° 37' 6.015" N      122° 46' 50.369" E
- 6. 11° 36' 58.411" N      122° 47' 3.904" E
- 7. 11° 36' 45.073" N      122° 46' 56.077" E
- 8. 11° 36' 53.678" N      122° 46' 42.820" E

**c. Nylon Shell MPA**

**Libas (1.592596 has)**

- 1. 11° 36' 2.038" N      122° 42' 46.177" E
- 2. 11° 36' 3.596" N      122° 42' 47.552" E
- 3. 11° 35' 58.164" N      122° 42' 55.253" E
- 4. 11° 35' 57.365" N      122° 42' 53.312" E

**d. Mangrove Reserves**

**Cagay (12.189243 has.)**

- 1. 11° 35' 1.896" N      122° 42' 55.025" E
- 2. 11° 35' 3.721" N      122° 42' 57.965" E
- 3. 11° 34' 53.175" N      122° 42' 58.494" E
- 4. 11° 34' 32.849" N      122° 42' 46.846" E

**Talon (6.454375 has.)**

- 1. 11° 34' 28.255" N      122° 42' 30.021" E
- 2. 11° 34' 34.557" N      122° 42' 33.926" E
- 3. 11° 34' 34.484" N      122° 42' 40.673" E
- 4. 11° 34' 21.960" N      122° 42' 32.826" E
- 5. 11° 34' 11.212" N      122° 42' 36.436" E
- 6. 11° 34' 10.824" N      122° 42' 34.956" E

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Culajao (9.579363 has.)

1.	11° 36' 5.978" N	122° 47' 18.942" E
2.	11° 36' 4.702" N	122° 47' 21.705" E
3.	11° 36' 2.104" N	122° 47' 21.498" E
4.	11° 36' 1.940" N	122° 47' 22.042" E
5.	11° 36' 0.250" N	122° 47' 22.880" E
6.	11° 35' 59.572" N	122° 47' 24.029" E
7.	11° 35' 58.354" N	122° 47' 23.928" E
8.	11° 35' 55.751" N	122° 47' 16.020" E
9.	11° 35' 56.529" N	122° 47' 8.067" E
10.	11° 35' 57.939" N	122° 47' 7.280" E
11.	11° 35' 59.084" N	122° 47' 6.977" E
12.	11° 36' 1.990" N	122° 47' 12.021" E
13.	11° 36' 2.531" N	122° 47' 12.959" E

**e. Blue Swimming Crab MPA**

Barra (3.421365 has.)

1.	11° 35' 24.668" N	122° 42' 32.101" E
2.	11° 35' 19.091" N	122° 42' 30.601" E
3.	11° 35' 22.883" N	122° 42' 23.494" E
4.	11° 35' 26.656" N	122° 42' 25.866" E

**f. Baybay Marine Park (167.077644 has.)**

1.	11° 37' 6.158" N	122° 43' 33.884" E
2.	11° 37' 5.486" N	122° 44' 53.923" E
3.	11° 36' 42.609" N	122° 44' 53.773" E
4.	11° 36' 44.120" N	122° 43' 33.842" E

**II. AQUACULTURE ZONES**

**a. Palina River**

Talon (1.564783 has.)

1.	11° 34' 31.854" N	122° 42' 40.453" E
2.	11° 34' 21.688" N	122° 42' 34.078" E
3.	11° 34' 21.960" N	122° 42' 32.826" E
4.	11° 34' 32.433" N	122° 42' 39.158" E

Cagay (3.287075 has.)

1.	11° 34' 20.395" N	122° 42' 35.204" E
2.	11° 34' 19.432" N	122° 42' 36.508" E
3.	11° 34' 10.478" N	122° 42' 40.510" E
4.	11° 34' 1.301" N	122° 42' 37.754" E
5.	11° 34' 1.701" N	122° 42' 36.849" E
6.	11° 34' 10.411" N	122° 42' 39.042" E
7.	11° 33' 55.504" N	122° 42' 33.830" E
8.	11° 33' 55.859" N	122° 42' 32.834" E

Cagay (0.429488 has.)

1.	11° 33' 34.350" N	122° 42' 25.261" E
2.	11° 33' 31.629" N	122° 42' 24.518" E
3.	11° 33' 29.011" N	122° 42' 25.563" E
4.	11° 33' 29.424" N	122° 42' 26.332" E
5.	11° 33' 31.424" N	122° 42' 25.420" E
6.	11° 33' 34.084" N	122° 42' 26.153" E

**b. Panay River**

Barra (6.438912 has)

1.	11° 35' 8.102" N	122° 42' 57.784" E
2.	11° 35' 10.398" N	122° 42' 56.092" E
3.	11° 34' 53.996" N	122° 43' 19.348" E
4.	11° 34' 53.771" N	122° 43' 18.458" E

*Handwritten notes:*  
F. Palina  
p. by c. man

**d. Mongpong River**

Cogon (1.220966 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 19.631" N | 122° 46' 48.268" E |
| 2. | 11° 36' 19.202" N | 122° 46' 49.930" E |
| 3. | 11° 36' 9.252" N  | 122° 46' 46.499" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 9.711" N  | 122° 46' 45.229" E |

Punta Cogon (2.320381 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 23.063" N | 122° 46' 58.279" E |
| 2. | 11° 36' 23.092" N | 122° 47' 2.963" E  |
| 3. | 11° 36' 16.958" N | 122° 47' 16.231" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 15.397" N | 122° 47' 15.266" E |
| 5. | 11° 36' 22.277" N | 122° 46' 58.120" E |

**e. Banica River (7.963038 has.)**

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 4.830" N  | 122° 47' 46.943" E |
| 2. | 11° 36' 0.716" N  | 122° 47' 47.714" E |
| 3. | 11° 35' 43.808" N | 122° 47' 41.499" E |
| 4. | 11° 35' 20.964" N | 122° 47' 26.749" E |
| 5. | 11° 35' 21.926" N | 122° 47' 26.192" E |
| 6. | 11° 35' 44.237" N | 122° 47' 39.114" E |

**III. FISHERY MULTI-PURPOSE ZONES**

**a. Talon area**

Talon North (5.060059 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 33' 43.167" N | 122° 40' 44.704" E |
| 2. | 11° 33' 43.295" N | 122° 40' 47.705" E |
| 3. | 11° 33' 33.780" N | 122° 40' 49.045" E |
| 4. | 11° 33' 21.604" N | 122° 40' 51.583" E |
| 5. | 11° 33' 21.252" N | 122° 40' 50.431" E |
| 6. | 11° 33' 24.936" N | 122° 40' 48.018" E |
| 7. | 11° 33' 36.767" N | 122° 40' 43.733" E |

Talon South (5.224407 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 33' 18.705" N | 122° 40' 53.922" E |
| 2. | 11° 33' 17.686" N | 122° 40' 57.291" E |
| 3. | 11° 33' 13.410" N | 122° 40' 57.035" E |
| 4. | 11° 33' 2.436" N  | 122° 41' 1.282" E  |
| 5. | 11° 33' 0.922" N  | 122° 40' 57.157" E |
| 6. | 11° 33' 16.921" N | 122° 40' 51.932" E |

**b. Panay River**

Dayao (4.527125 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 34' 41.697" N | 122° 43' 33.791" E |
| 2. | 11° 34' 42.595" N | 122° 44' 9.766" E  |
| 3. | 11° 34' 41.739" N | 122° 44' 9.432" E  |
| 4. | 11° 34' 39.981" N | 122° 43' 33.760" E |

Dayao (1.810215 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 5. | 11° 34' 49.627" N | 122° 43' 19.330" E |
| 6. | 11° 34' 49.989" N | 122° 43' 20.027" E |
| 7. | 11° 34' 41.651" N | 122° 43' 32.216" E |
| 8. | 11° 34' 40.080" N | 122° 43' 32.218" E |

Cagay (1.342935 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 34' 48.746" N | 122° 43' 16.890" E |
| 2. | 11° 34' 49.087" N | 122° 43' 17.605" E |
| 3. | 11° 34' 38.309" N | 122° 43' 26.810" E |
| 4. | 11° 34' 37.365" N | 122° 43' 25.984" E |

*Handwritten notes:*  
19. 04/11/11  
E. Panay  
E. Talon



Cagay (3.911323 has.)

1.	11° 35' 6.600" N	122° 43' 0.349" E
2.	11° 34' 53.130" N	122° 43' 16.752" E
3.	11° 34' 52.833" N	122° 43' 15.520" E
4.	11° 35' 4.303" N	122° 43' 0.311" E

Cagay (0.134746 ha)

1.	11° 34' 34.804" N	122° 44' 20.244" E
2.	11° 34' 33.606" N	122° 44' 23.030" E
3.	11° 34' 33.206" N	122° 44' 22.970" E
4.	11° 34' 34.269" N	122° 44' 20.086" E

Cagay (0.203705 ha)

1.	11° 34' 36.495" N	122° 44' 16.935" E
2.	11° 34' 35.072" N	122° 44' 19.426" E
3.	11° 34' 34.576" N	122° 44' 19.254" E
4.	11° 34' 35.313" N	122° 44' 17.254" E
5.	11° 34' 35.825" N	122° 44' 16.470" E

**c. Cadimahan River-Libotong-Tanque Rivers**

Baybay (0.499332 ha)

1.	11° 35' 40.097" N	122° 44' 27.376" E
2.	11° 35' 38.872" N	122° 44' 28.334" E
3.	11° 35' 35.858" N	122° 44' 26.149" E
4.	11° 35' 36.048" N	122° 44' 24.832" E

Dayao (0.673556 ha)

1.	11° 35' 50.283" N	122° 43' 54.357" E
2.	11° 35' 50.474" N	122° 43' 54.689" E
3.	11° 35' 42.200" N	122° 43' 54.900" E
4.	11° 35' 42.220" N	122° 43' 53.913" E

Libas (0.773455 ha)

1.	11° 36' 0.927" N	122° 43' 47.379" E
2.	11° 36' 1.512" N	122° 43' 47.701" E
3.	11° 35' 53.743" N	122° 43' 53.540" E
4.	11° 35' 53.342" N	122° 43' 52.687" E

Baybay (0.937466 ha)

1.	11° 36' 2.632" N	122° 43' 47.986" E
2.	11° 36' 4.169" N	122° 43' 48.286" E
3.	11° 35' 58.254" N	122° 43' 54.803" E
4.	11° 35' 57.710" N	122° 43' 53.825" E

Libas (1.432136 has.)

1.	11° 36' 0.727" N	122° 43' 30.925" E
2.	11° 36' 1.890" N	122° 43' 45.203" E
3.	11° 36' 0.838" N	122° 43' 45.445" E
4.	11° 35' 59.661" N	122° 43' 30.978" E

Culasi (2.007678 has.)

1.	11° 35' 59.375" N	122° 43' 24.245" E
2.	11° 36' 5.143" N	122° 43' 38.242" E
3.	11° 36' 3.866" N	122° 43' 38.111" E
4.	11° 35' 58.229" N	122° 43' 24.776" E

*F. Amal*  
*19. Bay e pan*

**c. Cadimahan River**

Tanque (0.375953 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 35' 41.078" N | 122° 44' 16.926" E |
| 2. | 11° 35' 37.788" N | 122° 44' 19.018" E |
| 3. | 11° 35' 37.333" N | 122° 44' 18.317" E |
| 4. | 11° 35' 40.301" N | 122° 44' 16.107" E |

Baybay (0.548824 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 35' 55.000" N | 122° 43' 54.559" E |
| 2. | 11° 35' 55.296" N | 122° 43' 56.309" E |
| 3. | 11° 35' 51.247" N | 122° 43' 56.794" E |
| 4. | 11° 35' 51.086" N | 122° 43' 55.672" E |

Dayao (0.902086 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 35' 46.565" N | 122° 43' 57.875" E |
| 2. | 11° 35' 44.596" N | 122° 44' 3.775" E  |
| 3. | 11° 35' 42.757" N | 122° 44' 3.435" E  |
| 4. | 11° 35' 45.096" N | 122° 43' 57.949" E |

Baybay (1.096022 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 35' 46.606" N | 122° 44' 7.181" E  |
| 2. | 11° 35' 43.862" N | 122° 44' 16.924" E |
| 3. | 11° 35' 43.004" N | 122° 44' 16.480" E |
| 4. | 11° 35' 45.344" N | 122° 44' 6.900" E  |

**d. Mongpong River**

Punta Cogon (3.259067 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 15.401" N | 122° 47' 18.776" E |
| 2. | 11° 36' 7.811" N  | 122° 47' 36.798" E |
| 3. | 11° 36' 6.656" N  | 122° 47' 36.409" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 13.928" N | 122° 47' 17.840" E |

Culajao (7.009222 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 15.584" N | 122° 47' 8.743" E  |
| 2. | 11° 36' 4.270" N  | 122° 47' 40.628" E |
| 3. | 11° 36' 3.129" N  | 122° 47' 40.447" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 13.945" N | 122° 47' 7.504" E  |

**IV. ECOTOURISM ZONES**

a. Palina Greenbelt Ecopark (3.839182 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 34' 32.506" N | 122° 42' 45.139" E |
| 2. | 11° 34' 35.058" N | 122° 44' 20.304" E |
| 3. | 11° 34' 34.267" N | 122° 44' 20.085" E |
| 4. | 11° 34' 23.508" N | 122° 42' 36.181" E |

b. Cadimahan River Tour (1.061383 has.)

- |    |                  |                    |
|----|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 5.329" N | 122° 43' 38.362" E |
| 2. | 11° 36' 4.560" N | 122° 43' 46.698" E |
| 3. | 11° 36' 3.292" N | 122° 43' 46.595" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 3.879" N | 122° 43' 38.246" E |

c. Culajao Mangrove Ecopark (11.994632 has.)

- |     |                   |                    |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1.  | 11° 35' 35.223" N | 122° 47' 8.997" E  |
| 2.  | 11° 35' 33.413" N | 122° 47' 14.116" E |
| 3.  | 11° 35' 36.429" N | 122° 47' 17.291" E |
| 4.  | 11° 35' 47.464" N | 122° 47' 14.873" E |
| 5.  | 11° 35' 50.977" N | 122° 47' 18.409" E |
| 6.  | 11° 35' 50.763" N | 122° 47' 19.662" E |
| 7.  | 11° 35' 48.929" N | 122° 47' 21.059" E |
| 8.  | 11° 35' 48.318" N | 122° 47' 21.994" E |
| 9.  | 11° 35' 44.203" N | 122° 47' 22.261" E |
| 10. | 11° 35' 35.995" N | 122° 47' 21.116" E |
| 11. | 11° 35' 30.519" N | 122° 47' 16.510" E |
| 12. | 11° 35' 32.350" N | 122° 47' 6.484" E  |

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## V. BATHING AREAS

### a. Baybay (135.214492 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 36' 44.113" N | 122° 43' 33.842" E |
| 2. | 11° 36' 42.609" N | 122° 44' 53.773" E |
| 3. | 11° 36' 23.418" N | 122° 44' 53.560" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 27.043" N | 122° 43' 33.244" E |

### b. Olotayan

#### South (2.999694 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 37' 53.184" N | 122° 50' 0.786" E  |
| 2. | 11° 37' 51.977" N | 122° 50' 4.113" E  |
| 3. | 11° 37' 53.755" N | 122° 50' 7.381" E  |
| 4. | 11° 37' 50.009" N | 122° 50' 9.611" E  |
| 5. | 11° 37' 48.448" N | 122° 50' 4.717" E  |
| 6. | 11° 37' 49.921" N | 122° 49' 59.794" E |

#### North (15.48069 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 38' 46.374" N | 122° 50' 9.032" E  |
| 2. | 11° 38' 46.415" N | 122° 50' 27.212" E |
| 3. | 11° 38' 35.626" N | 122° 50' 27.283" E |
| 4. | 11° 38' 36.222" N | 122° 50' 14.233" E |
| 5. | 11° 38' 42.467" N | 122° 50' 10.847" E |
| 6. | 11° 38' 43.346" N | 122° 50' 9.002" E  |

### c. Talon (7.958527 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 34' 13.299" N | 122° 40' 46.397" E |
| 2. | 11° 33' 59.667" N | 122° 40' 50.895" E |
| 3. | 11° 33' 56.975" N | 122° 40' 42.015" E |

## VI. Diwal gathering areas

### Talon (20.770872 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 34' 43.332" N | 122° 42' 9.040" E  |
| 2. | 11° 34' 54.311" N | 122° 42' 27.309" E |
| 3. | 11° 34' 45.336" N | 122° 42' 32.007" E |
| 4. | 11° 34' 33.698" N | 122° 42' 13.915" E |

### Punta Cogon (241.680957 has.)

- |    |                   |                    |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 11° 37' 16.636" N | 122° 47' 4.226" E  |
| 2. | 11° 37' 16.846" N | 122° 47' 58.791" E |
| 3. | 11° 36' 28.518" N | 122° 47' 58.826" E |
| 4. | 11° 36' 28.651" N | 122° 47' 5.475" E  |

*Seahman*

*P. Bay e man*