

## A PREVIEW ON THE TOP "MUST READ" COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT MATERIALS

The CBCRM Resource Center is in constant search of materials relating to integrated coastal management and community participation for its library collection. A recent review of literature conducted under the **State of the Field: CBNRM Projects in the Philippines**, a research conducted by CBCRM RC and Ford, yielded a rich anthology of writings on this topic. We chose to share with you, portions of the abstracts of some of "must read" materials on these topics:

[Pomeroy, R.S., R. Pollnac, G. Predo, and B. Katon. 1996. Impact evaluation of community-based coastal resource management projects in the Philippines, fisheries co-management project research report no. 3. Manila, Philippines: International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management.](#)

This volume makes up the results of a review and evaluation study about the execution, effects and performance of various Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) programs that were initiated in the Philippines. Study sites included those of the Central Visayas Regional Project-1 (CVRP1), the Coastal Environmental Project (CEP) and the Honda Bay Resource Management Project.

[Hilderbrand L.P., Ocean & coastal management, special issue: community-based coastal management, 36 \(1997\).](#)

A compilation of articles on community-based coastal management with emphasis on the articles abstracted entitled "Power from the people: a documentation of non-government organizations' experience in community-based coastal resources management in the Philippines" and "Evaluating factors contributing to the success of community-based coastal resources management: the Central Visayas Regional project -1, Philippines".

[Aliño, P.M. and M.A. Juinio-Meñez. 1995. What is common about the management of the Philippine coastal marine resources? In: M.A. Juinio-Meñez and G. Newkirk \(Eds.\) \*Philippine coastal resources under stress\*. Canada: Coastal Resources Research Network and Diliman, Quezon City: UP Marine Science Institute.](#)

An article in the book "Philippine Coastal Resources Under Stress", it is about how workable systems are needed for cooperative management of coastal marine resources in the Philippine context if sustainable management is to be achieved in the future which requires inputs from bureaucrats, technical experts and local communities.

[Ferrer, E.M., L.P. Dela Cruz and M. A. Domingo \(Eds.\). 1996. \*Seeds of Hope: a collection of case studies on community-based coastal resources management in the Philippines\*. Diliman, Quezon City: UP College of Social Work and Community Development](#)

This volume is a compilation of case studies, testimonials and reactions to various case presentations concerning applications of community-based coastal resources management (CBCRM) in the Philippine setting. The book is divided into three main sections for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao respectively.

### The CBCRM library 1996 and others

Coral Reef Animal of Indo-Pacific (1996)  
*Terrence M. Gosliner, David W. Behrens, Gary C. Williams*

Field Guide to Common Mangroves (1996)  
*Hilconida P Calumpang, Ernani G. Menez*

Baseline Assessments: The State of the Philippine Environment (1996)  
*UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies*

Field Guide to Whales and Dolphins (1995)  
*Jose Ma. Lorenzo Tan*

Faunal Diversity (1995)  
*Reynaldo M. De La Paz, Edgardo D. Gomez*

Indigenous Coastal Resource Management  
*Maria Mangahas*

Diversity of Flora in the Philippine Mangrove Ecosystems (1995)  
*Prescillano M. Zamora*

Diversities of the Philippines (1995)  
*Jack Jackson*

Fast Facts About Philippine Provinces (1995)  
*Conrado M. Lacion, Jr. / Rey de Guzman*

Philippine Wildlife (1992)  
*Jose Ma. Lorenzo P. Tan*

Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources Management, Ideas for Action: an Information Kit (1992)  
*International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)*

### CBCRM (not so) TRIVIA(I)

Did you know that:

 Blast fishing became popular in the 1950s because of availability of unexploded bombs and grenades from World War II. Historical accounts even indicate that Japanese soldiers introduced this fishing method in some provinces during those years. When the artillery surplus ran out, homemade and industrially produced dynamite became the alternative explosive.

(source: Trends in Phil. Fisheries, draft report CBCRM-RC-Ford study)

# CRM across the years

(CRM across the years is a timeline presentation of the Trends in Philippine Fisheries. It forms part of the results of the CBCRM RC and FORD research on the State of the Field: CBNRM in the Philippines.)

- ⌘ **Pre-spanish** – relative abundance of coastal/ fisheries resources and presence of some forms of local level management
- ⌘ **Spanish** – emergence of central administration of natural resources with the introduction of Regalian Doctrine on the ownership of natural resources
- ⌘ **American** – institutionalization of state ownership and management of natural resources. Decline of local level management of natural resources
- ⌘ **1940s to 1970s** – increasing role of national government in the management of coastal fisheries, often neglecting the appreciation of the capacities and the valuing of local knowledge of communities to manage their own ecosystems. Diminished local level control
- ⌘ **1970s to 1980s** – Fisheries development programs were top-down models designed to increase fish production and to spark a “blue revolution” through modernization of the fishing industry. Under these programs fishers were organized into cooperatives (i.e., Biyayang Dagat) and provided with loans and credit to purchase motorized boats and more effective gear (Smith et al 1980, Carlos and Pomeroy 1995).
- ⌘ **Modernization** initially led to higher domestic fish production, but by the mid-1980s fish catches in all of the Philippines’ major bays were stagnant or decreasing (Carlos and Pomeroy 1995). This decline was attributed to the impacts of habitat destruction, destructive fishing methods, pollution, overfishing and severe siltation from upland agriculture and logging (Munoz 1994).
- ⌘ **Late 1980s and early 1990s** – Increased interest in reversing control of natural resources management from central government to local communities. Efforts by national and international NGOs, POs, universities and research institutions to address coastal resource depletion and environmental degradation began. Many of the programs and projects were bottom-up and participatory in their approach emphasizing organizing fishers to manage their coastal resources. (Participation and empowerment) These programs/projects soon became known as “community-based coastal resources management”. (An early effort in late 1970s were mainly oriented towards resource conservation and not community development).
- ⌘ **Beginning in the mid 1980s to the 1990s** - national government agencies with funding assistance from bilateral and multilateral aid and financial institutions began implementing integrated coastal resources management programs. These programs addressed coastal resources management from an integrated and multidisciplinary perspective for food security. Many of these programs have strong local government participation.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

### ELAC

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Puerto Princesa City, Palawan 5300  
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The Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), Inc. is an NGO based in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Since the beginning, ELAC has focused its legal services, training, education, and policy advocacy on assisting indigenous and fishing communities gain tenurial security over their natural resources.

The word **elac** for the Cuyunos (local people in Palawan) means at least two things. First, it means **wild**, as in a *wild or untamed animal*. Second, it is **a name of a reef-dwelling black & white-colored fish found abundantly (before) in Palawan**. Now **elac**, the fish, is one of the fast-becoming-rare fish species.



### PIPULI

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Ozamiz City  
PO Box 1088  
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Website: <http://www.ozamiz.com/earthcalls>

The Pipuli Foundation Inc. is an NGO based in Ozamiz City in Misamis Occidental and is concerned with the protection and rehabilitation of the natural environment in and around Mount Malindang. It started implementing programs on CBRM in 1995 to make their initial gains in the uplands and coastal areas really sustainable.

**PIPULI** is a Subanen term which means “**to put it back**”. The Subanens are the indigenous people inhabiting Mt. Malindang. This is especially chosen by the pioneers of PIPULI to reflect on the vision, mission and goals of the organization which can be summed up into the restoration of the ecosystem, protection and sustainable development especially those of the local communities.

*ELAC & PIPULI are NGO members of the CRM Net*

(source: Hope Takes Root: CBCRM Stories from Southeast Asia)