

For Consultation

**PROPOSED
NATIONAL COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
POLICY FOR THE PHILIPPINES**



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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POLICY FOR THE PHILIPPINES**

**Developed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Through policy analysis, field studies, and multisectoral forums
With assistance from the Coastal Resource Management Project
Supported by the United States Agency for International Development**



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFMA	Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Act
ARCOAST	Archipelagic and Coastal Studies
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CABCOM-MOA	Cabinet Committee on Maritime and Oceanic Affairs
CEP	Coastal Environment Program
CRM	coastal resource management
CRMP	Coastal Resource Management Project
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communication
ECC	environmental clearance certificate
EIA	environmental impact assessment
JMO	Joint Memorandum Order
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	local government unit
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
M/CFARMC	Municipal/City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NCRMP	National Coastal Resource Management Policy
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	nongovernment organizations
NICMMS	National Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Strategy
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
PA	Philippine Agenda
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PCAMRD	Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PEA	Public Estates Authority
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNP-MARIG	Philippine National Police Maritime Group
PO	people's organization
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPMSI	University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

The decade of the 1990's can be distinguished by major policy and legal initiatives of the Government of the Philippines related to management of the coastal and marine environment. With active participation and commitment to the Rio Convention on Sustainable Development in 1991, the Philippines, like many countries of the world, began to recognize that overexploitation of natural resources was real and endangering ecosystem function and integrity and that environmental health could not be sacrificed for economic development. The need for taking active steps to achieve this balance in the coastal and marine environment was forwarded through a number of national policy and legal initiatives.

The 1991 Local Government Code mandated local government to maintain ecological balance and devolved the management of coastal resources and municipal waters to coastal municipalities and cities. The National Integrated Protected Areas System Act, enacted by Congress in 1992, established the Philippine's national park system for terrestrial and marine environments. In 1993, Department Administrative Order 93-13 established the Coastal Environment Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources with the specific mandate to conserve and manage the coastal environment.

In 1994, the Government of the Philippines adopted the National Marine Policy as an official response to the growing awareness of the importance of the marine sector and the ocean environment for national and international security. The Cabinet Committee on Maritime and Oceanic Affairs (CABCOM-MOA), chaired by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was established under Executive Order 186 to oversee the administration of the National Marine Policy and to consult with all concerned and affected sectors. The National Marine Policy states that:

“...the Philippines adopts the following as national policy:

1. Emphasize the archipelagic nature of the Philippines in development planning;
2. View coastal marine areas as a locus of community, ecology, and resources;
3. Implement the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) within the framework of the National Marine Policy
4. Coordinate and consult concerned and affected sectors through the Cabinet Committee on Maritime and Ocean Affairs; and
5. Address the following priority concerns:
 - Extent of the national territory;

- Protection of the marine ecology;
- Management of the marine economy and technology; and
- Maritime security.”

In 1996, the Government of the Philippines adopted Philippine Agenda 21 (PA 21) in response to an international call to action for countries to adopt sustainable development principles and policies. Marine-related policies objectives articulated in PA 21 include harmonization of national laws and policies through the enactment of a Fisheries Code and adoption of a revised National Marine Policy. In addition, PA 21 calls for the preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans at the national, regional and local levels to respond to problems pertaining to overlapping jurisdiction and conflicting resource use and the.

These policy initiatives resulted in several lines of action. National coastal zone management planning was initiated through the formulation of a *Philippine Master Plan for the Marine and Coastal Environment* drafted by Department of Environment and Natural Resources’ Coastal Environment Program (DENR-CEP) with assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1997. This draft master plan articulated a set of guiding principles and policies for the marine and coastal environmental management. Recognizing the need to further define specific strategies down to local level implementation and investment, the DENR with assistance from UNDP, University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (UP-MSI), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) developed a detailed Terms of Reference for the preparation of a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Coastal and Marine Environment. The resulting report completed in 1998 defined a typology of coastal planning units (based on ecological integrity, economic efficiency and equity, as well as effective governance) and the development of master plans for each typology. It was anticipated that the Terms of Reference would be implemented through foreign assistance.

National and local level coastal zone planning efforts have also been facilitated through DENR’s Coastal Resource Management Project (DENR-CRMP) funded by USAID since 1996. Medium Term Development Plan goals and objectives have been defined as *250 local government units along 6,000 km of shoreline adopting integrated coastal management for the improved management of municipal waters by the year 2004*. In addition, DENR-CRMP has assisted over 100 coastal local government units develop coastal resource management plans, programs and investment portfolios.

In 1998, the Philippines Fisheries Code was enacted heralding the recognition of the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) of the need for a major shift in policy from fisheries exploitation and development to a precautionary approach through integrated coastal area management and coastal resource conservation. Among many things, the Fisheries Code reinforced

the mandate of local government to manage municipal waters and the preferential use rights of marginal fishers to municipal waters as stipulated in the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

In 1999, The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), together with national government agencies, DENR-CRMP, and other partners convened the 1st Conference of Coastal Municipalities to articulate a national agenda for empowering local government for integrated coastal management. The resulting 15-point agenda adopted through LMP resolution articulates specific actions needed by local and national government to achieve sustainable management of coastal resources.

In 2000, the CABCOM-MOA requested the assistance of the University of the Philippines Archipelagic and Coastal Studies (ARCOAST) in facilitating and preparing a revised National Marine Policy. Several planning meetings were spearheaded by ARCOAST involving national government agencies, foreign-assisted projects, NGOs, and academe as planned under PA 21. The working outline for the revised National Marine Policy identifies six main components: Coastal and Marine Management, Marine Industry Development, Marine Science and Technology Development, Continental Shelf Exploration, Maritime Security Enhancement, Ocean Diplomacy.

DENR-CRMP was tasked to develop a National Coastal Resource Management Policy (NCRMP) drawing and expanding on previous initiatives and in coordination with ARCOAST efforts to revise the National Marine Policy. This NCRMP represents a convergence of policy initiatives that respond to objectives of PA 21 and subsequent actions taken. Furthermore, the NCRMP comprises an important component of the National Marine Policy and provides a workable policy agenda for catalyzing CRM plans and programs of local government and for establishing national support systems for CRM by DENR and other key national government agencies, NGOs, and academe.

DENR-CRMP compiled and reviewed previous policy studies, draft policies, and issue statements pertaining to the development of a national policy on coastal management. In addition, analyses of fisherfolk concerns and recent policy trends in municipal, provincial, and national government were summarized based on quantitative and qualitative surveys and various studies conducted by DENR-CRMP since 1996 (see Appendices). In September 2000, DENR-CRMP facilitated the conduct of two Round Table Discussions as an initial consultation in the drafting the NCRMP.

Furthermore, the NCRMP covers recent national developments in coastal management. In July 2000, the DENR and the Department of Agriculture (DA) signed the Joint DA-DENR Memorandum Order No. 01 *Series of 2000*, defining areas of cooperation and collaboration between the two agencies in the implementation of the 1998 Philippines Fisheries Code. The Joint DA-DENR Memorandum Order states that:

“...the DENR shall have the primary responsibility for convening an interagency committee for the development and approval of the National Integrated Coastal and Marine Management

Strategy (NICMMS) that shall lay the foundations for local integrated coastal area management, applicable from the watersheds bordering the coast and out to the marine areas of the Philippines.”

The NCRMP combines integrated coastal area management and improved governance as a national strategy to reinforce local management initiatives, realign national government agency policies and resources, and improve multisectoral support systems for the management of the coastal and marine environment. Specific strategies focus on the rehabilitation of coastal resources and sustainable use of the coastal zone and municipal waters. Other marine policy issues such as marine industry development, continental shelf exploration, and maritime security, will be covered as components of the revised National Marine Policy. Specific actions in the NCRMP are identified over a medium-term period where implementation will be reviewed annually with a major evaluation and realignment of the NCRMP by 2006.

The policy priorities and actions proposed in this NCRMP have been formulated based on an extensive body of experience and information including:

- Review and analysis of the 20-year history of coastal management initiatives in the Philippines
- Review and compilation of policy reviews and studies conducted by academic institutions, nongovernment organizations, and donor-assisted projects
- Review and analysis of field-level experiences with local government, national government, non-government, and academe throughout the country since the passage of the 1991 Local Government Code and 1998 Philippines Fisheries Code
- Formal and informal consultations, roundtable discussions, conferences workshops, and forums with local government, national government, non-government, and academe
- Quantitative and qualitative research surveys of fisherfolk and Local Chief Executives conducted in 2000

With the profusion of national laws and policies on coastal and marine management in the 1990’s, why do we need this NCRMP? Simply put, to get our acts together. This NCRMP builds on the gains made in the last 10 years in coastal resource management and defines a common vision and guiding principles needed to preserve our coastal heritage and in our fight against poverty in coastal areas throughout the country. Furthermore, the NCRMP defines a priority action agenda to be carried out by local and national institutions to achieve this common vision.

OUR PHILIPPINE COASTAL HERITAGE

We are an archipelagic nation blessed with coastal resources that is the world's envy. We have 18,000 kilometers of shoreline characterized by appealing beaches, coral reefs of unparalleled beauty, and rich biological diversity that surrounds us with marine plants and animals not found in any other country. Our 287,000 km² of municipal waters, almost equal to our land area, provide much of what we eat, employment for millions, and hundreds of billions of pesos each year to our economy. Our democratic political processes and empowerment of local governments and coastal communities to manage coastal resources offer valuable lessons to our Asian neighbors. Each year coastal resources attract millions of local and foreign visitors who depart with a deep appreciation of the resources and fond memories of our friendliness and world-famous hospitality. In short, our coastal heritage is a source of considerable national pride. Is this pride well justified? Can we continue to express this pride if we do not protect and sustain the resources that have treated us so well for so long?

Standing at the waters edge, human beings from all sectors of our society are making daily decisions about the use of coastal resources as if sustainable development was never conceived. As a result, coastal resources throughout the Philippines are now in a serious state of decline. Despite international conventions, national programs, and local initiatives, degradation of our coral reefs, mangrove areas, fisheries, and other coastal resources continues. Why haven't we been able to change our course of action toward sustainable use of coastal resources? While undoubtedly many reasons can be articulated, one fundamental reason is that we have not yet transformed the principles of sustainable development into a new set of policy norms that effectively govern our behavior. Instead, we have continued the status quo with policies and practices that promote fisheries overexploitation, unsustainable foreshore and shoreline development, and coastal habitat degradation.

We have a long history of promoting fisheries development. Early in our history, when the supply of fish well exceeded the demand, we did not need to bother with management interventions to restrict access and overexploitation. As the demand for fishery products grew, government programs targeted increasing gear efficiency and the size of commercial fishing fleet to increase fisheries production. Now, with the supply and demand curve reversed, we are losing enormous benefits derived from coastal resources by not making appropriate investments in coastal resource management. In addition, through the lack of implementation of national laws, inequitable distribution of the coastal resource base, such as to commercial fishing and fishpond operators, small fishers and coastal communities have been driven deeper into poverty.

We have historically undervalued coastal resources and continue to do so today. We charge fees or fines of only a few pesos for the use (or abuse) of foreshore areas and coastal habitats that are worth millions of pesos. Coastal resources are typically appreciated only in the context of fish we buy in the marketplace. Indirect benefits (or losses) derived from a healthy coastal environment such as ecosystem integrity, biodiversity, shoreline protection, water quality, and resource-related economies, such as tourism, worth billions of pesos are rarely factored into the national or local economic decisions. As an archipelagic nation, we have depended on the constant supply of fish and other coastal resources for the well being of a growing population, for national security, and for national and regional economic growth. Now, our coastal resources are in crisis. We must act soon or face an ecological and economic disaster from which we cannot recover.

Fortunately, we already have the knowledge, the relevant laws, technologies, and the best practices to improve the management of coastal resources in the Philippines. The Government of the Philippines, its national agencies, and *especially its local governments* can offer leadership, support for individuals and institutions who act responsibly on behalf of coastal resources, and a binding commitment to do everything within their authority to ensure that our coastal resources remain a national treasure. This leadership combined with a national effort from all sectors of society is required to change our self-destructive course to one that gives hope, relief, and pride to coastal communities and the country as a whole.

This NCRMP charts a common course and priority actions required to rehabilitate and restore the enormous potential benefits derived from the country's coastal resources. While the NCRMP applies to every Filipino, leadership roles and responsibilities for specific policy actions target local government units (LGU) and national government agencies. The scope of the NCRMP focuses on the rehabilitation of coastal resources and sustainable use of the coastal zone and municipal waters. Other maritime policy issues, such as, Marine Industry Development, Marine Science and Technology Development, Continental Shelf Exploration, Maritime Security Enhancement, and Ocean Diplomacy will be covered as component policies revisions to the National Marine Policy. The NCRMP offers a statement of long-term goals and a medium-term policy agenda for action for coastal management. Although all levels of government can advance this agenda, local government units (LGU), which have the primary institutional responsibility for coastal resources in the Philippines, must be the most aggressive in pursuing solutions. Specific actions in the NCRMP are identified over a medium-term period. The CABCOM-MOA will annually review implementation with a major evaluation and realignment of the NCRMP within 6 years.

We ask that the NCRMP be read as a promise of expected accomplishments. The NCRMP raises expectations, but these expectations reflect the growing demands we place on our coastal resources. The

NCRMP will govern (but not limit) what our public institutions will do to protect and sustain these resources. Although ambitious, we ask that the goals and actions be the basis of decisions about the allocation of budgets as well as a guide for determining objectives in Medium Term Program Development Plans. We ask further that we be held accountable for these promises; we expect to be evaluated on the basis of our accomplishments, not just on the basis of our good intentions or our efforts, as has been true in the past.

The NCRMP calls upon local and national government leaders to change the status quo that has driven our coastal resources into a state of crisis. We need local and national institutions to uphold the provisions our Constitution and national laws that are designed to protect and preserve our coastal resources for the benefit of all the people of the Philippines. This priority policy agenda is focused on restoring natural productivity to our coastal ecosystems to alleviate poverty and to improve the quality of life of our coastal communities and our society at large. Our coastal communities have worked long and hard to both feed their families and to lead and participate in community-based resource management initiatives. Now, local government, with support from national government, must fulfill their mandate to preserve ecological integrity and a quality environment for today and for the future.

What are the consequences of failing to act? What will the Philippines look like, be like, if we lose our coastal heritage? Very simply, it will become a poorer nation with per capita well being declining. The natural resource base of the Philippines has always been the main source of income for the majority of the people. As this resource base erodes, so will the fundamental economic base and individual and collective well being.

VISION FOR A SECURE FUTURE

Our coastal resources have the capacity to provide sustainable wealth for this generation and all that will follow. When equitably distributed, moreover, this wealth can provide economic security for millions of Filipino men, women, and children—especially among those whose economic well being is now questionable or even nonexistent.

To achieve this vision, our promise to the people of the Philippines is to:

- Implement, without compromise, national laws designed to rehabilitate the productivity of coastal ecosystems, to protect the rights of subsistence fishers in providing food for their families, and to ensure the needs of local communities for sustainable development
- Ensure that our coastal waters are suitably and sustainably managed so that they contribute to the reasonable expectations of all Filipinos for food and economic security, health and cultural preservation.
- Ensure the equitable distribution of our nation’s coastal wealth through the timely and effective implementation and enforcement of all pertinent laws and regulations and capacity building, community mobilization, education and other programs to ensure equal access to resources
- Advocate for sustainable development to ensure that short-term considerations of economic gain by a few do not compromise the long-term needs of coastal communities and the nation’s poor.
- Ensure and sustain the ecological integrity of sensitive coastal habitats, such as coral reefs, mangrove forests, estuaries, and beaches.
- Support and strengthen the institutionalization of the coastal resource management by local government for which they have responsibility.
- Maintain the biodiversity coastal resources that now characterize the Philippines and fulfill our obligations to the international community to protect these species.



LEADERSHIP CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Due to years of mismanagement, poorly conceived exploitation, faulty implementation, and flawed enforcement, our vision for the future is now only a dream. Consider, for example, that in a recent survey of fisherfolk throughout the Philippines, nearly three-quarters of the respondents said that their most urgent personal concern is being able to have enough to eat everyday. Our vision will remain a dream unless and until local and national leaders emerge who will act effectively and consistently to demonstrate that our coastal resources, including our fisheries, coral reefs, and rich biological diversity, deserve the care and management that will ensure their sustainability.

This will be a challenge. Our coastal areas face special challenges in the 21st century as population growth, increased development in coastal areas, and increased frequency of impacts from global climate change will test our ability to stay on course to achieve our vision. Nonetheless, the results of effective leadership can easily exceed the most optimistic expectations. In contrast, failure to act (or merely to continue along the present path) is likely to lead to a future in which the poverty of today will be remembered as a time of relative wealth. That future will find millions more impoverished, further millions who are underfed, and, perhaps, insurmountable barriers to the recovery of coastal resources that once offered prosperity.

Such leadership must emerge soon if we are to achieve our vision of ecologically sustainable social and economic development. Although the Philippines is blessed with accomplished leaders in many realms, few have devoted their talents or directed their persuasive powers to coastal resource management. The consequences of this absence are readily evident throughout the Philippines and especially in its thousands of coastal communities. Carefully harvested and wisely managed, coastal resources can alleviate poverty and provide economic benefits that reach billions of pesos each year.

Institutional change and progress toward sustainability depend on political leadership. Few leaders openly deny the merits of integrated coastal management and the benefits it assures, but their actions often belie their intentions. For too many years (and for too many officeholders) there has been a widespread belief in many countries that environmental management has not been a priority among voters. Surveys of public opinion throughout the world have consistently demonstrated the mythical nature of this belief. In the United States, for example, opinion polls demonstrate consistently high levels of support for measures designed to protect the environment regardless of their cost or the state of the national economy. Such findings are not limited to wealthy countries. Surveys in India have also found a willingness, even among the poorest segments of society, to change behaviors and to make financial sacrifices in order to reap the benefits of a healthy and well-functioning environment.

Recent evidence from the Philippines is consistent with these findings—even the poor favor increased attention to environmental quality at the expense of what they recognize to be shortsighted attention to immediate and unsustainable financial gain. In early 2000, as an illustration, a survey of 700 randomly selected fisherfolk in 16 provinces found overwhelming support for measures consistent with integrated coastal management. Over 70% of respondents would support CRM programs of local government. Two-thirds expressed support for regulations that would establish a closed season during spawning periods. Six of every ten respondents also favored the establishment of use zones in municipal waters as well as restrictions on the conversion of mangroves into fishponds. These findings suggest the existence of a large constituency ready to accept restrictions on its activities and readily amenable to local government leadership that advocates increased attention to the integrity of our coastal resources. In short, if public opinion serves as a useful guide for policymaking, then leaders' increased attention to coastal resource management in the Philippines is long overdue.



Selected findings of a nationwide survey of 700 fisherfolk conducted in 2000

- 89% of fisherfolk respondents feed their families daily from their catch
- Having enough to eat each day was identified as the number one most urgent person concern of 74% of fisherfolk respondents
- Decreasing fish catch was identified by 67% of fisherfolk respondents as the most pressing problem in their community with the impacts of overfishing accurately articulated as increased effort required to catch fish, smaller fish caught, and poorer quality of catch
- Over 70% of fisherfolk respondents would fully support local government initiatives in coastal resource management including a total ban compressor fishing, elimination of commercial fishing operators in municipal waters, establishment of marine sanctuaries, and the imposition of heavier fines on violators of fisheries laws
- Local government, in particular, municipalities and cities are the most important level of government with which to address the concerns of coastal communities with over 63% of fisherfolk respondents considering the mayor as the most influential person in their community followed by the Barangay Captain.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Philippines is endowed with many worthwhile laws designed to protect and manage coastal resources and uphold the rights of subsistence fishers and local communities to the preferential use of these resources. The policy objectives and strategies articulated in this NCRMP are designed to harmonize but more importantly to expedite implementation of this existing legal and policy framework for improving coastal resource management and alleviating poverty.

Selected Provisions of the National Laws for Coastal Resource Management

1987 Philippine Constitution

- “The State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people; the State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.” (Article II)
- “The State shall protect the nation’s marine wealth...and exclusive economic zone, and reserve its use and enjoyment exclusively to Filipino citizens.” (Article XII)
- “The State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities, to the preferential use of the communal marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore” (XIII)
- “The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged.” (Article XIII)

1991 Local Government Code

- Mandates local government to share with national government the responsibility in the management and maintenance of ecological balance within their territorial jurisdiction (Section 26)

1992 National Integrated Protected Areas System Act

- Establishes the national park system for terrestrial and marine environments under the jurisdiction of multisectoral Protected Area Management Boards

National Marine Policy

- Adopts as national policy the archipelagic nature of the Philippines in development planning, implementation of UNCLOS, and all maritime and coastal concerns
- Establishes the Cabinet Committee on Marine and Ocean Affairs through Executive Order 186 to oversee administration of the National Marine Policy

1998 Philippine Fisheries Code

- Establishes integrated coastal area management as a national strategy (Section 2)
- Establishes the jurisdiction of municipal/city government for the management, conservation, development, protection, utilization and disposition of all fish and fishery/aquatic resources within their municipal waters (Section 16)
- Authorizes local government to enforce fishery laws, rules and regulations (Section 23)
- Authorizes local government to prohibit and regulate fisheries within their jurisdiction (Section 23)
- Authorizes local government to establish fishery refuge and sanctuaries (Section 81)

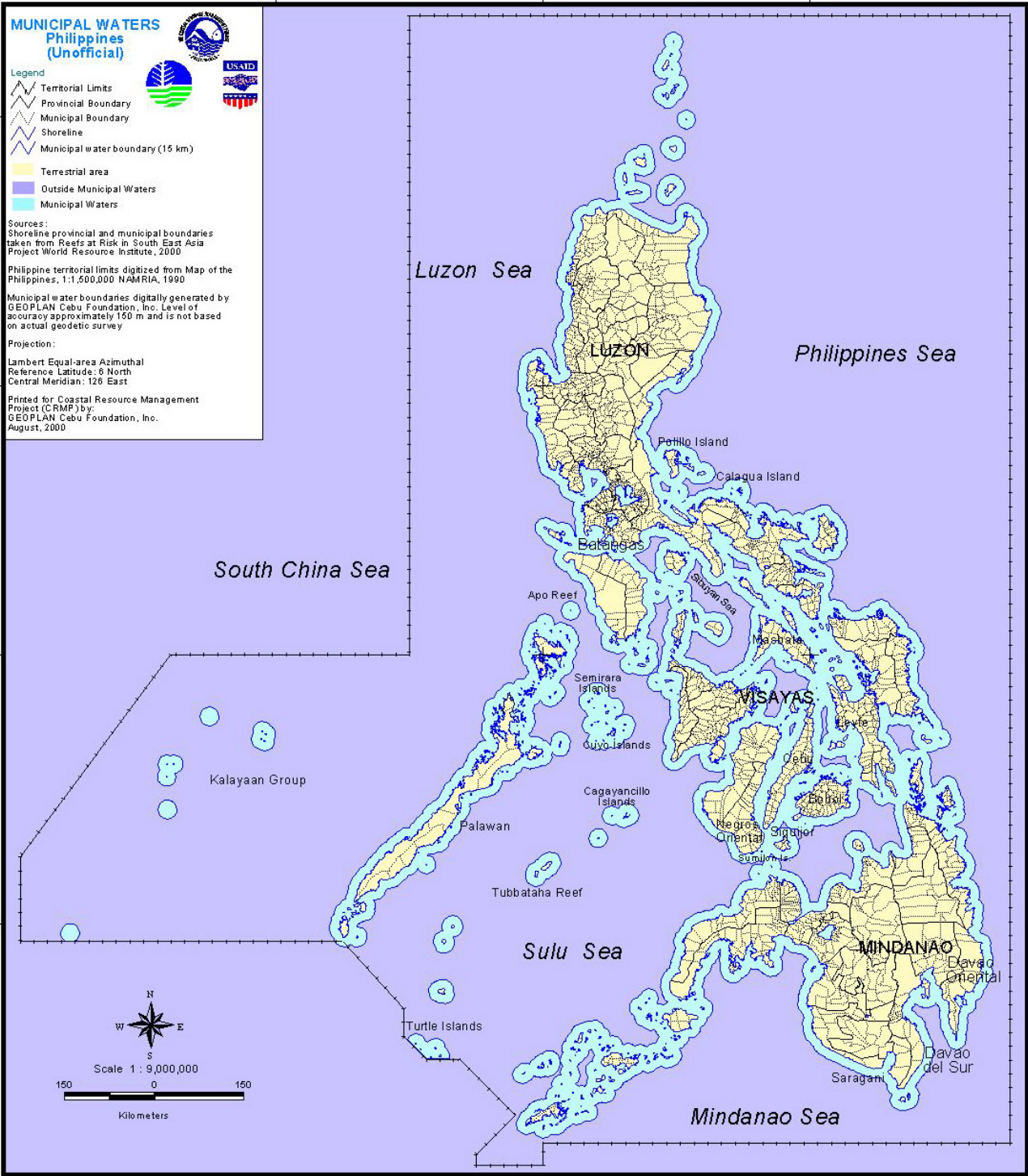
National and local institutional roles and responsibilities for coastal resource management have changed largely due to key legislation enacted over the last decade. The Local Government Code and Fisheries Code devolved and reinforced the primary mandate for coastal resource management to local government, in particular coastal municipalities and cities. Coastal local government units are responsible for planning, legislating, regulating, enforcing, and monitoring and evaluating sustainable coastal resource use in municipal waters and the coastal zone. Policies and programs of national government agencies, such as the DENR and DA-BFAR are to assist in building the capacity of local government to implement coastal resource management, provide policy direction, standard setting, and maintain an information and data needed for national level planning.

Despite the presence of a comprehensive legal and policy framework for coastal resource management, implementation has remained fragmented and weak. Local government units generally lack the technical and financial resources to implement coastal resource management. Coastal law enforcement is dismal. Furthermore, the absence of mechanisms to promote multisectoral collaboration between national government agencies, local government and other sectors continue to hinder effective planning and efficient implementation.

The Philippine government also supports global efforts to protect the environment by being a State Party to several international treaties, as well as global programs of action on various aspects of the environment. Some of these treaties have significant implementation to coastal management at national and local levels; however, few have been translated into national and local strategies and actions for implementation. For instance, integrated coastal management is one of the major strategic interventions in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 the international blueprint for sustainable development. This priority is reflected in Philippine Agenda 21, the local blueprint for implementation of the provisions of Agenda 21; however, the national and local strategies have not been translated into concrete actions and programs at the field level.

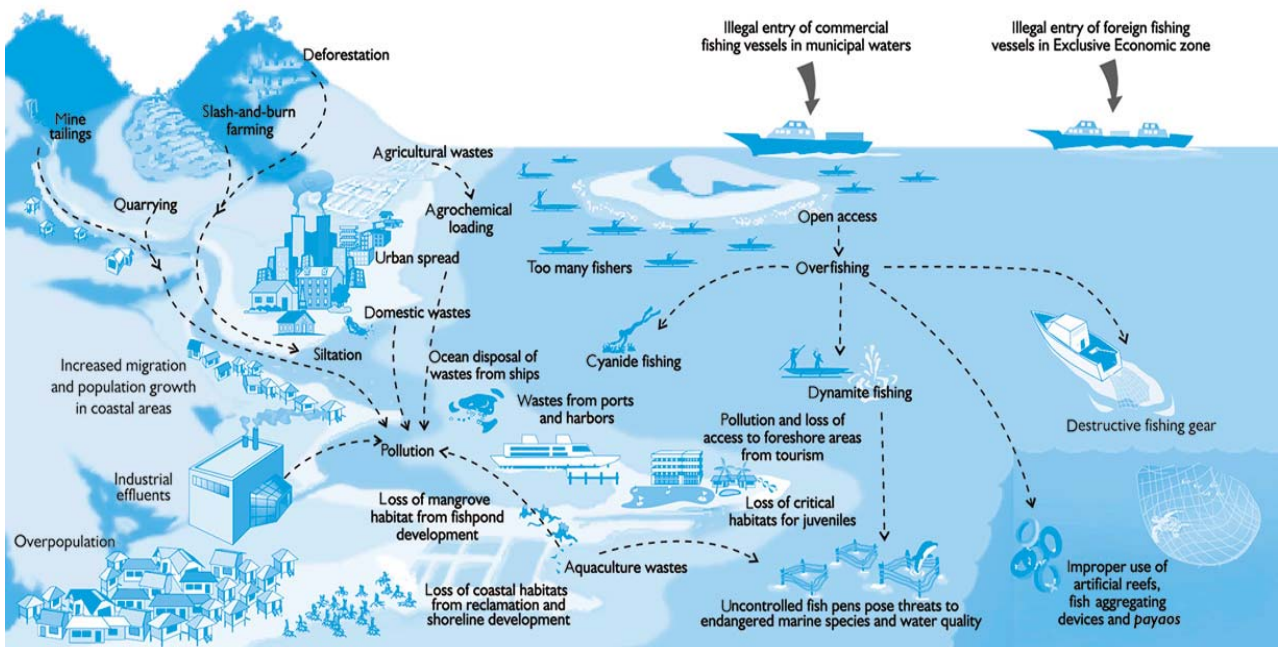
Some international environmental treaties ratified by the Philippines and global programs of action

- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling
- International Plant Protection Convention
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil
- Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, Concerning Tank Arrangements and Limitation of Tank Size
- Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, Concerning the Protection of the Great Barrier Reef
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of 1982 UNCLOS
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Fund Protocol Relating to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund
- Agenda 21 UNCED, 1992
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, UNEP, 1995
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Food and Agriculture Organization, 1995



COASTAL RESOURCE USE TRENDS

The productivity and health of coastal resources, including fisheries, coral reefs, mangrove areas, and seagrass beds, are determined by the many people and sectors that depend on these resources and the manner and extent in which people are allowed to utilize them. Coastal resources are used directly and indirectly for a wide range of human needs and economic development activities. Many of these uses are either illegal or in violation of national and local laws and regulations. Some uses may not be expressly prohibited by law yet may cause unnecessary damage and degradation to coastal resources and the coastal zone. The ultimate sustainability and health of these valuable resources depends largely on management systems employed by national and local government to regulate resource use and encourage stewardship and conservation.



Population Pressure in the Coastal Zone

Coastal areas all over the Philippines are being developed rapidly because people are migrating to live and do business near the sea. Over 54 percent of the nation's population lives within coastal municipalities and cities.¹ This high density brings with it considerable stress on fragile coastal habitats. With a national growth rate slightly above 2.0 percent per year (which means a *doubling* of the country's total population every 36 years), more people are dependent on what we have allowed to become a

¹ Our population is more densely concentrated than that of our Asian neighbors. We have about 255 people per km² compared with 123 in Indonesia, 120 in Thailand, and only 66 in Malaysia (based on 2000 population estimates).

diminishing resource. The result, of course, is that per capita consumption of coastal resources has declined and will continue to do so unless we balance what we have with what we need.

With increased population nationwide and increased density of human settlements along the coasts, water and coastal habitat quality, prerequisites for healthy fisheries resources, are being seriously jeopardized. Our recent care and management of our coastal resources has not allowed us to provide the minimal needs of those already born. How can we reasonably expect coastal resources subject to continuing degradation to serve millions more in the next generation when they assert their just claim for an equitable standard of living? We need to remember that the first members of the next generation will be born tomorrow. Indeed, by 2020, our population, now at about 75 million, may reach 112 million people.

Exploitation of fisheries resources

Millions of Filipinos depend on fish for their livelihoods and as their primary source of protein. In a recent national survey of fisherfolk, 89 percent of respondents cite their own catch from the sea as the source of their largest portion of food, while 82 percent of respondents feed their families daily from their fish catch. Despite this dependence, total fish production in the Philippines has been decreasing by about 2.5 percent per year since 1987. The decline is noteworthy, and in fact near crisis-level considering the simultaneous increases in fishing effort.

The human use factors contributing to the degradation of fisheries and other coastal resources are open access, overcapacity, and overexploitation. In most municipal waters in the Philippines, resources use is unregulated allowing anyone to take anything, anywhere, anytime. The promotion of practices and technologies that enable overly efficient exploitation such as the use of fish aggregation devices and gill nets, results in overcapacity of people to exploit the resource. Few places in the Philippines place limits on levels of exploitation such as limiting the catch quantity, size of fish caught, the fishing season, or any other standard methods of managing fisheries. Basic information and data about the condition of a fishery or the size at which a fish species becomes mature are unavailable for use in making informed management decisions. The systematic implementation of critical and effective fisheries management measures has yet to be achieved in most areas of the Philippines.

The number of commercial fishing boats has increased substantially over the last 10 to 15 years. Commercial-scale fishing operators are now routinely intruding near shore, using municipal waters illegally to fish because of the decline of fisheries in offshore waters. In particular, small and medium-scale commercial fishing operators, unable to fish beyond the municipal waters, are the most frequent violators of national laws.

Overexploitation of fish stocks is exacerbated by the current widespread use of explosives, noxious substances, fine mesh nets, fish aggregating devices, and other destructive and overly efficient devices and practices used by both municipal and commercial fishers. Resource use conflicts between small-scale and commercial fishers are evident throughout the country as fishers fight over the few remaining fish.



The Constitution of the Philippines guarantees that small-scale fishers shall have preferential use of communal marine and fishing resources and that the State “shall also protect, develop, and conserve such resources.”² However noble the commitment, the reality is that small-scale fishers often find themselves in competition with commercial trawlers that illegally intrude into municipal, nearshore waters. With enforcement and sanctions rare, the outcome of this competition is never in doubt. The commercial fishers always win. They deprive coastal communities of food and income, thus transferring potential communal wealth into the hands of a few well-to-do businessmen (who often export what they catch) and perpetuating the poverty of villagers who would otherwise benefit. With municipal fisheries declining from the intrusion of commercial fishers, resource use conflicts between *barangays* are proliferating as fisherfolk compete for dwindling resources.

Use of municipal waters for livelihood and economic development

The use of municipal waters for livelihood and economic development covers a wide range of human activities including fishing, mariculture, mining marine sands, and other activities that generate economic development opportunities. Local government units, particular municipalities and cities, of the Philippines have the exclusive jurisdiction over the management and protection of municipal waters defined in the 1998 Fisheries Code as an area extending seaweed 15 km from the shoreline or outermost

² The Fisheries Code of 1998 specifies that an area up to 15 km from the coastline can be reserved for the exclusive use of municipal fishers.

island or islet of a municipality or city. In the absence of coastal resource management plans and programs of local government, open access regimes are prevalent in most municipal waters enabling anyone to use municipal waters without limits or controls. Some of the current uses of municipal waters and their impacts include:

- Proliferation of fish cages and fish pens in bays and estuaries without consideration of water and habitat quality impacts
- Mining beach and submerged sand without consideration of water and habitat quality impacts
- Construction of jetties, restaurants, houses, and other structures in municipal waters that result in the degradation of coastal water and habitat quality
- Fishing by municipal fishers fishing illegally without a license and using destructive practices
- Fishing by commercial fishers illegally intruding in municipal waters

Exploitation of rare and endangered marine species for medicinal and other uses

Rare or endangered coastal resources, including manta rays, whale sharks, dugong, turtles, dolphins, whales, corals, tropical fish, seahorses, seashells are being caught or collected alive for food, for aquariums, and for use in making medicine, aphrodisiacs, and ornamental items. Despite international treaties ratified by the Philippines and national laws that protect most of these marine species, illegal collection and export provides substantial incomes to a select few.



Use of coastal waters for waste disposal

Coastal water quality is a resource that is vital to the health and well being of humans, fisheries, and other coastal resources. Illegal and inappropriate uses of municipal waters have resulted in significant degradation of coastal water quality. Coastal waters are used in the absence of appropriate facilities for the disposal of untreated domestic and industrial waste. Some of the current uses of coastal waters for waste disposal include:

- Municipalities, cities, ships, and tourism facilities dispose of untreated domestic waste into rivers and bays
- Municipalities and cities allow solid waste to be dumped into rivers and esteros and carried to the sea during heavy rains.
- Ships dump solid and oily waste dumped in municipal waters
- Port and harbor facilities constructed and allowed to operate without the basic environmental management infrastructure to handle waste from the maritime industry.
- Industrial and agricultural discharge of toxic and hazardous wastes and pesticide residues are common, but unchecked occurrences.
- Irresponsible mining of the country's mineral resources has left a wake of disasters that cause immediate and long term impacts to the productivity of coastal waters and human health impacts from seafood consumption.

Regardless of the source, the resulting pollution spoils marine and coastal environments and diminishes their productive capacity, often at a cost far higher than the cost of prevention or proper treatment of the pollutants.

Use of coastal areas for fishponds, reclamation areas, and other infrastructure

Beaches, foreshore areas, mangrove forests, and seagrass beds are under continuing and new threats from illegal and inappropriate uses as fishponds, reclamation areas, and for infrastructure that degrade or permanently destroy these valuable habitats. Beaches and foreshore area are under siege from a wide range of destructive practices including construction of seawalls, jetties, tourism facilities and other infrastructure that promote increased coastal erosion, degradation of coastal water quality, and destruction of productive coastal habitats.

In the 1970's and 1980's, aquaculture flourished in many coastal areas at the expense of converted mangrove forests and increased water pollution from fertilizers and pesticides. In the 1990's, new threats to mangroves and seagrass beds emerged as the illegal conversion of mangroves to

reclamation areas resulting in the permanent loss of these highly productive ecosystems. Similar to the trends in fishpond development and their subsequent underutilization and abandonment, most reclamation areas are underutilized and cannot compete economically with the productivity of the natural coastal habitat before it was destroyed.

Recent estimates suggest that a single hectare of mangroves can produce up to P30,000 per year (and every year) in marketable goods in addition to indirect ecological benefits (such as protecting shorelines from erosion). The economic benefits from seagrass beds and coral reefs are considered equally as valuable. However, decisions made at both national and local levels contribute to unsustainable development practices. Simply stated, the quest for economic development has proceeded despite enormous costs to coastal environments.

STATUS OF COASTAL RESOURCES

The problematic and fragile status of coastal resources in the Philippines is well documented. A recent report by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) cited the “massive degradation of nearshore resources” as one explanation for the declining productivity of the country’s fisheries. Population stress, poor planning, and unsustainable uses of coastal resources and the coastal zone have resulted in significant degradation of coastal resources in the Philippines. As a result, coastal resources in the Philippines are being degraded at such a rate that irreversible damages may be realized in some provinces within the next 5 years. This section provides a summary of the condition coastal resources in the Philippines.

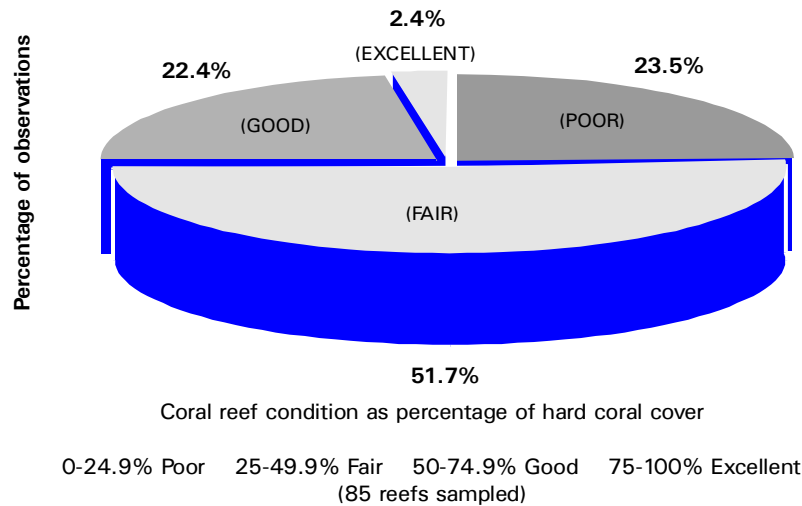
Coastal Habitats

The Philippines has about 27,000 km² of coral reefs. Each square kilometer of healthy coral reef can supply up to 30 tons of economically valuable fish and invertebrates each year.³ Despite this promise, nearly three-quarters of the country’s reefs are in poor to fair condition due to mismanagement, illegal activities, and pollution. They thus produce far less than their potential because of past abuse and destruction. This abuse has long-term consequences; scientists estimate that coral reefs require as many as 50 years to recover once damaged or destroyed. In the recent assessment by the World Resources Institute, the cumulative impacts of shoreline development, destructive and overfishing, and siltation, placed the majority of Philippine coral reefs in the highest threats levels.



³ Recent estimates indicate that coral reefs contribute almost US\$1 billion to the Philippine economy each year. See White and Cruz-Trinidad (1998).

Condition of Coral Reefs in the Philippines (Gomez *et al.* 1994)

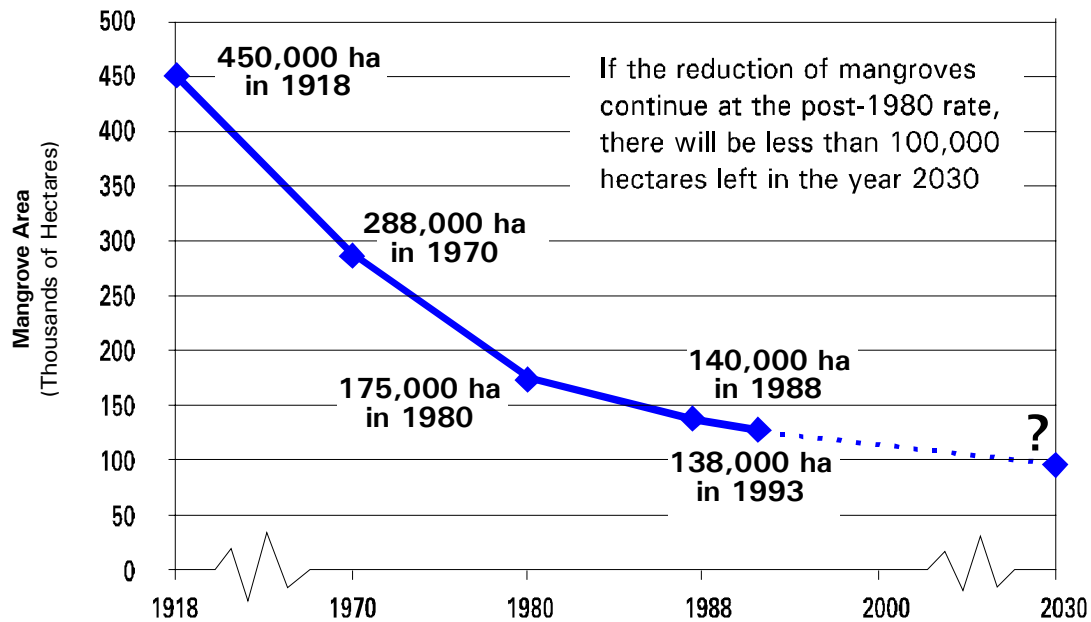


The establishment of well-managed marine protected areas through participatory and community-based approaches is a proven strategy to improve nearshore fisheries production, protect coral reef and other coastal habitats, and conserve marine biodiversity. Despite the presence of an estimated 400 marine protected areas in the country, only a fraction of these are effectively managed and functioning to improve coastal resource conditions.

In the early 1900s, the Philippines had over 450,000 hectares of mangrove forests. By the end of the century, more than two-thirds of these forests had been decimated in the search for firewood or converted to other uses in the belief that mangroves are both economically and ecologically useless. In fact, mangrove forests are among the richest of all habitats, offering food and shelter to fishes, crustaceans, birds, amphibians, and reptiles.



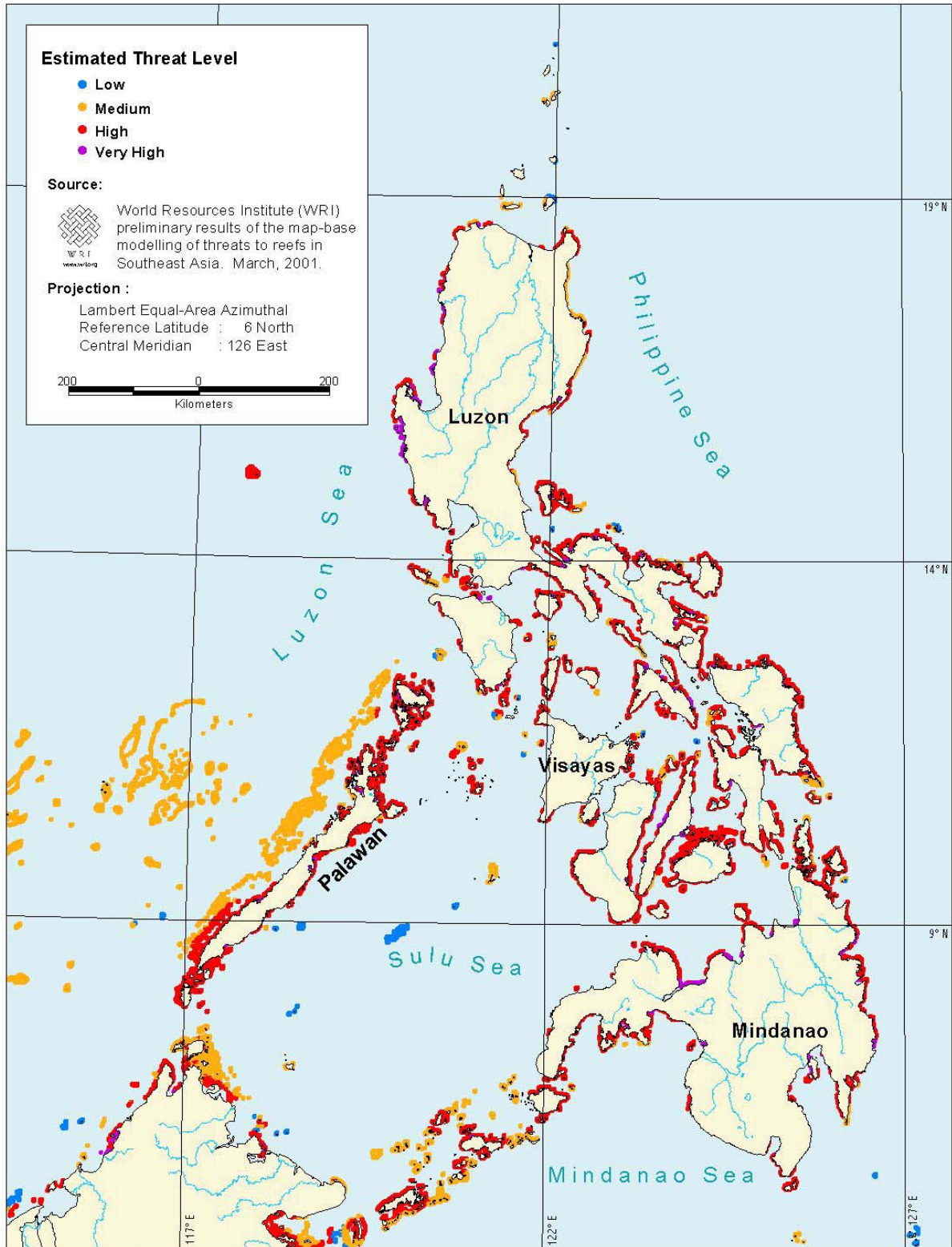
Mangrove Resource Decline in the Philippines (DENR 1988; World Bank 1989; ADB 1993)



The development of community-based mangrove management agreements awarded to People's Organizations offers a promising strategy for mangrove management. A community-based forest management agreement provides 25-year tenurial instrument allowing the community preferential use rights as well as management and rehabilitation responsibilities for mangrove areas.

Overall, coastal habitats are in sub-optimal condition and declining nationwide. Urgent management and conservation measures are necessary to preserve remaining habitats and rehabilitate damaged habitats.

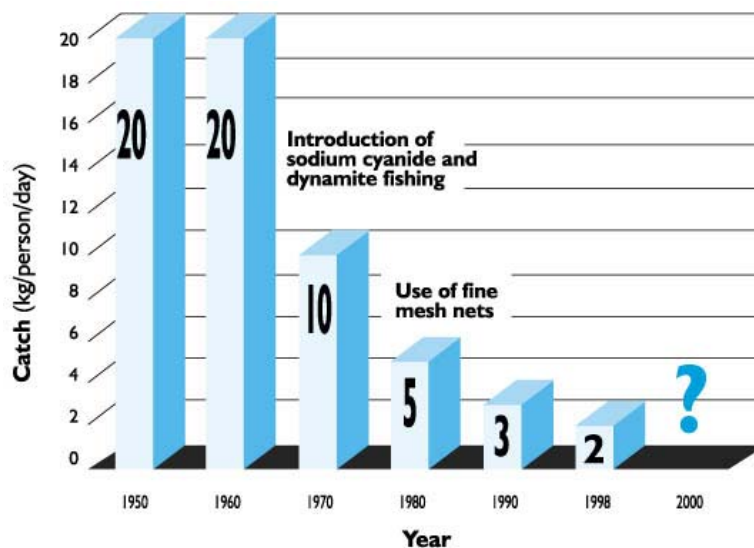
Cummulative Threat to Coral Reefs from Human Activities



Municipal Fisheries

Serious signs of overfishing are obvious in every fish market in the country as the price of fish has escalated, the size of fish caught declined and below reproductive size, and quality of the fish decreased as less valuable fish are sold in the market. Since the time when the maximum sustainable yield was reached, fishing effort and efficiency has only increased resulting in the decline and degradation of municipal and commercial fish stocks.

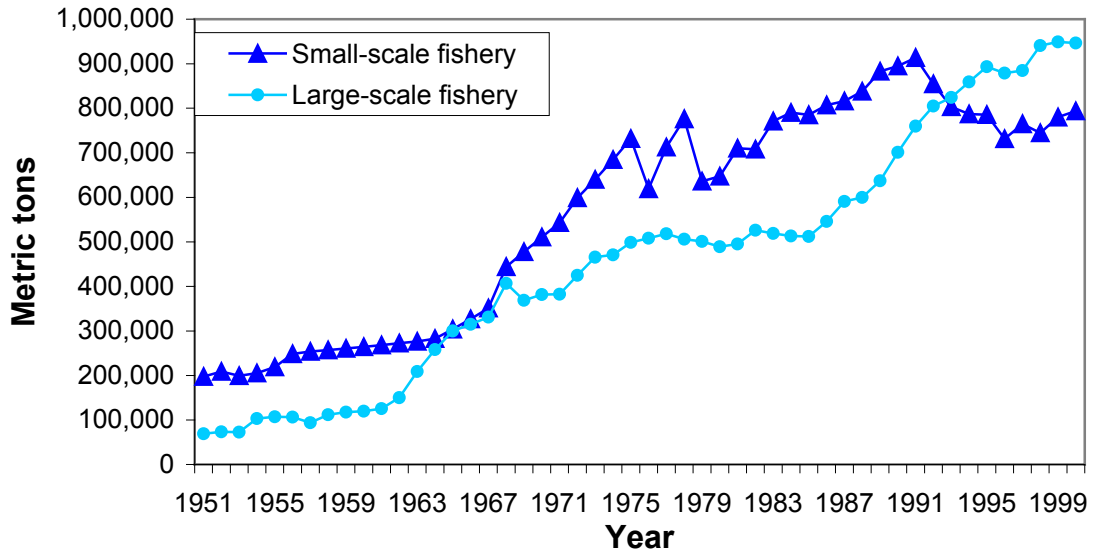
**Trends in Fish Catch Based on Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
Olango Island, Lapulapu City, Cebu (CRMP, 1998)**



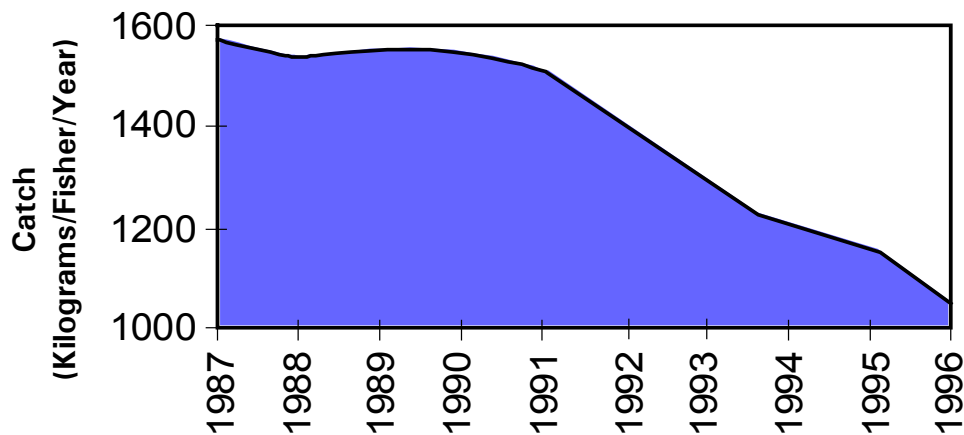
The decline of fisheries in the Philippines reflects global trends in overexploitation of fisheries resources. The largest world catch of marine fish was recorded in 1989. Global fisheries production has declined steadily since that time. Numerous scientific studies have shown that Philippine fisheries had reached maximum sustainable yield in the 1970's and early 1980's. Similarly, the peak in municipal fisheries reached a maximum in 1991 and has declined ever since. Commercial fisheries production has continued to increase at the expense of municipal fisheries as the prevalence of illegal commercial fishing in municipal waters has proliferated nationwide

Data from the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) indicate that both small and large-scale fisheries production has stagnated. Worse, fishers are devoting about 10 times as many resources today as they did 50 years ago to catch the same amount of fish, although our technology has never been better. Moreover, the effort is less productive than at any time in the past: when small-scale fishers retrieve their nets today, they usually find fewer and smaller fish and many will be less desirable to eat or sell.

Trends in Fisheries Production (BFAR, 1999)



Estimated Average Annual Catch Per Municipal Fisherman for 1987-1996 [Based on data from BFAR (1993, 1997) and Bernascek (1994)]



Overall, Philippine municipal fisheries can no longer be developed. Urgent rehabilitation and management measures are necessary to restore productivity in the form of registration and licensing systems, closed seasons and areas, coastal law enforcement, and other fisheries and habitat management measures.

Shoreline and Foreshore Areas

The Philippines has an estimated 18,000 km of shoreline. The current status of shoreline and foreshore areas has not been quantitatively documented, however, degradation of shoreline and foreshore areas by current human uses is visibly obvious. Degradation of these areas from human use means increased coastal erosion, decreased water quality, loss of aesthetic and cultural values, and decreased public access. Almost every coastal municipality in the country has illegal structures built in foreshore areas that are causing degradation of the shoreline environment and restriction of public access.

Municipal Water Quality

Municipal water quality varies with the proximity to population centers, development areas, and location of streams and rivers. In all cases, the relative level of pollution is proportional to the proximity to these features. Nearshore water quality is declining throughout the country. Unfortunately, a national status of municipal water quality remains largely undocumented because of the limited number of comprehensive water quality studies.



Marine Biodiversity

The Philippines is recognized internationally as being the epicenter of marine biodiversity in the world. This distinction is being threatened as the abundance and diversity of many marine species decline and become locally extinct with the potential for total extinction in the future. Philippine marine biodiversity is recorded as having over 13 seagrass species, 50 mangrove and mangrove associates

species, 200 benthic marine macroalgal species and subspecies, 430 species of corals, over 2,000 species of fish, and countless species of marine invertebrates. Large marine animals such as whales, dolphins, dugong, sea turtles, whale sharks, and manta rays are all endangered and listed as protected species. Local extinction of marine mollusks are widespread as the Philippines has allowed a long history of relatively unregulated collection for export in shell trade. Furthermore, due to a lack of scientific studies, the real extent of the marine biodiversity loss in the Philippines is poorly documented.

PRIORITY INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED FOR IMPROVED COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Issues to be addressed for improved CRM focus on the lack of institutional capacity, inconsistency, and conflicts within and between national government agencies and local government units in the implementation of national CRM-related laws. National laws are assumed to be adequate over the medium term to address CRM in the Philippines, although amendments to some existing laws may be required to address institutional conflicts and implementation problems. Addressing national and local government institutional issues with improved governance systems for CRM means that coastal resource use will be transparently and sustainably allocated, that the trends in degrading coastal resource conditions will be stabilized and eventually reversed, that poverty in coastal areas will be alleviated, and that national and local laws will be implemented for the benefit of all Filipinos.

Lack of Local Government Capacity for Coastal Resource Management

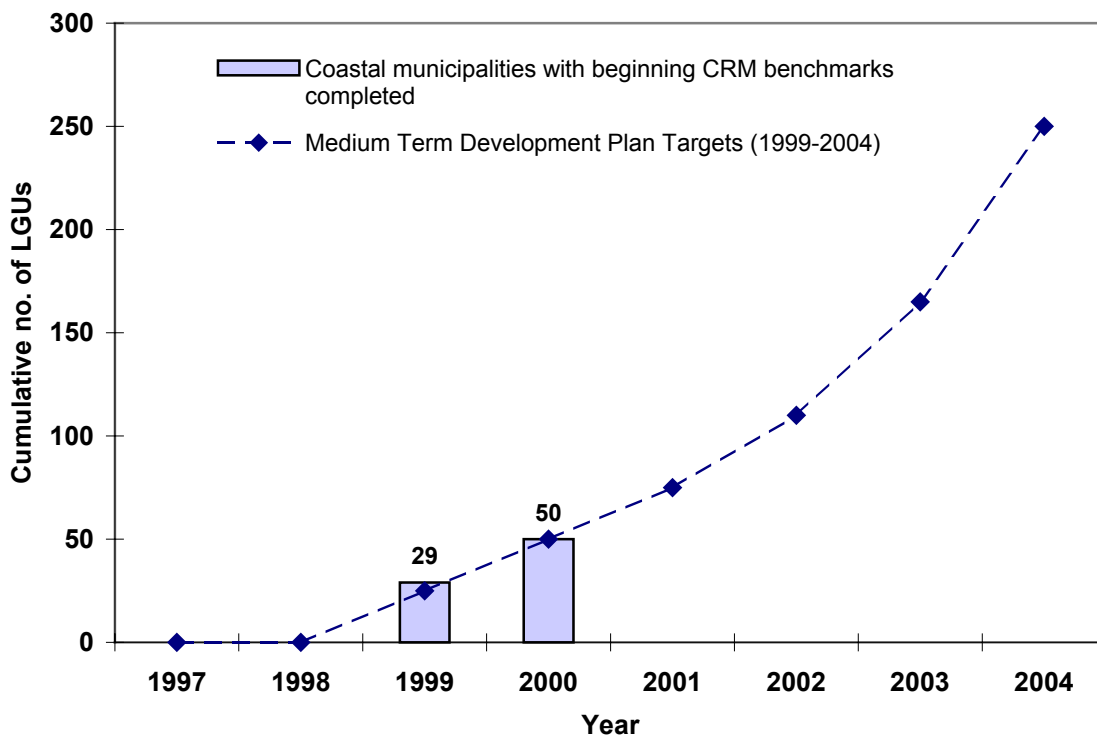
As part of a landmark effort to devolve political power from the central government, the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC) transferred to local government, specifically, 832 coastal municipalities, 57 coastal cities, and 64 coastal provinces, primary responsibilities for managing coastal resources and municipal waters. The LGC provides LGUs with the authority for planning, protection, legislation, regulation, enforcement, and technical assistance as well as mechanisms to foster community participation and to work collaboratively with each other and with people's organizations and other institutions toward the delivery of CRM as a basic service. The 1998 Fisheries Code reinforced LGUs management over municipal waters; however, fell short of providing clear technical direction and capacity building mechanisms to support local CRM. Despite the presence of national and local laws protecting coastal resources, implementation and enforcement of these laws remains weak.

In surveys conducted in 1996, few LGUs articulated CRM as a priority concern and most were unclear about what this mandate really meant and how to go about fulfilling it. In a 1997 survey of 243 coastal mayors, lack of technical expertise and trained staffed (about 80% of responses), and inadequate funding (about 75% of responses) were ranked as the two key obstacles to fulfilling their mandate to manage coastal resources. Overall, the transfer of responsibility from the national to local government did not bring with it the transfer of the technical and financial resources many believed necessary.

Despite these limitations, coastal LGUs must prioritize CRM on the local government agenda and invest in and build their capacity to plan and implement sustainable CRM plans and programs as a basic

service to their constituents. While the national average annual LGU budget for CRM has increased substantially from 31,000 pesos in 1995 to 125,00 pesos in 2000, this amount is still way below the investment needed for sustainable CRM at the municipal and city level. Some coastal LGUs have created CRM units or offices to address this mandate. Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils need to be established, strengthened, and financially supported as required under the Fisheries Code, to promote active participation by fishfolk and coastal stakeholders in coastal resource management. Local CRM plans with management and regulatory measures in the form of municipal water use zones, establishment of marine sanctuaries (no-take zones), registration and licensing municipal water uses, and coastal law enforcement are necessary to establish and maintain a system of fair and sustainable allocation of resource uses in municipal waters. Currently, only about 50 coastal municipalities, less than 6 percent of all coastal municipalities nationwide, are estimated to have achieved beginning level benchmarks necessary to establish a municipal coastal resource management system.

Coastal Municipalities Achieving Medium Term Development Plan Targets for Improved Management of Coastal Resources



The role of provincial government in CRM is poorly defined. Coastal provinces are uniquely suited to foster harmonized local policies and programs through a provincial policy framework and to provide technical and information management support services to coastal municipalities and cities. Some coastal provinces are beginning to develop provincial CRM framework plans to address the delivery of CRM as a basic service to coastal municipalities and cities. Currently, about 10 coastal provinces, about 15 percent of all coastal provinces nationwide, have established provincial CRM units with budget allocations.

Local government institutional issues that must be addressed for improved CRM include:

- Lack of political will to initiate and sustain CRM as a basic service of local government
- Lack of continuity between political term limits in the implementation of CRM and other environment programs that required sustained effort
- Lack of technical, human, and financial resources to develop and sustain local CRM plans and programs
- Absence of and inconsistency between multi-year CRM plans, comprehensive land use plans, and municipal development plans
- Shortage of trained local coastal law enforcement units and required equipment
- Inconsistency and conflicts between plans, programs, and legislation within and between local and national government

Without conscious and sustained efforts in CRM on the part of local government, short-term and often unsustainable economic uses of coastal areas that can be realized within political term limits will continue to be perpetuated until significant loss of economic benefits from and irreversible damages to coastal resources are incurred. Shortcuts to environmental impact assessment and mitigation measures are allowed to entice private sector investments. Cost benefit analyses accounting for direct and indirect benefits from coastal resources are rarely factored into the analysis of local economic options. Coastal resources attract investment and subsequent population increases. In turn, necessary long term investments in the delivery of basic services, construction and maintenance of required environmental infrastructure, and sound land use planning have been sacrificed in growing urban areas resulting in destruction of the coastal environment. As a result, economic development options end up benefiting only a few for a short time. While progress has been made in building local government capacity for CRM, continued improvements and attention to systems of local governance and CRM are needed to sustain and build on these gains.

Inconsistency, Overlap, and Conflict between National Government Policies and Programs on Coastal Resource Management

National government agencies with the bulk of the CRM-related responsibilities include the DENR, DA-BFAR, DILG (including the PNP), and the DOTC (in particular, the PCG). Since the devolution of major CRM responsibilities to local government in 1991, policies and programs national government agencies should have been realigned and prioritized toward the common goal of improving local government capacity to adopt CRM. In addition, national government should be providing consistent and clear policy guidance, training, and technical and financial assistance to local government, as well as monitoring and evaluating the condition of coastal resources and progress of local management programs. Instead, considerable inconsistency, overlap, inaction, and conflict continue to exist within and between national government agency policies and programs related to CRM.

The DENR is the national government agency responsible for the exploration, development, management, and conservation of the Philippines' forest, mineral, land, water, fisheries, wildlife, and other natural resources. With this broad mandate, balancing exploration and development of natural resources with conservation and management is difficult and numerous opportunities arise for conflicting policies and programs that affect coastal resources at the local level. Some environment-related responsibilities were devolved to LGUs under the LGC; however, DENR still retains important tasks, such as pollution control, the environmental impact system, management of nationally protected marine areas, and jurisdiction over mangrove forests and foreshore areas. Realignment of DENR functions towards assisting local government implement environmental management systems has not been realized nationwide, instead training and technical assistance is provided in selected barangays through the DENR's underfunded and understaffed Coastal Environment Program.

Institutional issues that need to be addressed within the DENR for improved CRM include:

- Conflicting internal mandates and mission that endanger coastal resources and the environment
- Lack of continuity between political administrations in the implementation of CRM and other environment programs that required sustained effort
- Issuance of foreshore lease agreements without consultation with LGUs, consideration of environmental impacts, or monitoring foreshore use
- Lack of monitoring compliance of large coastal development projects with Environmental Impact System

- Protection goals of NIPAS not achieved in many national marine protected areas due to lack of consultation with local government and coastal residents, dysfunctional PAMBs and inappropriate site selection
- Lack of local government capacity building programs for CRM

The DA-BFAR is responsible for protecting and increasing the production of the country's fishing industry. The ability to balance the mandate for increased production with sustainable use of the nation's fisheries resources is hampered under the current state of fisheries in the country where municipal fishers, commercial fishing operations, and fishpond operators are essentially competing for the same degraded resources. DA-BFAR is principally responsible for the development and implementation of the National Fisheries Development Plan, issuance of commercial fishing licenses and fishpond lease agreements, and monitoring fish stocks and catch limits. Although primary management responsibility for municipal fisheries was devolved to local government under the LGC and Fisheries Code, DA-BFAR provides no direct support to LGUs but rather circumvents local government by providing technical assistance and training to marginal and municipal fishers in establishing Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils and deputizing fish wardens, as well as providing fishing gear and livelihood options. Finally, conflicting legal mandates between the DA in the implementation of 1997 Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) and the mandates of DA-BFAR in the implementation of the Fisheries Code need serious review to ensure that consistent policies and programs are promoted at the local level in line with sustainable fisheries management. Institutional issues that need to be addressed within the DA-BFAR for improved CRM include:

- Conflicting internal mandates and mission that endanger the health and sustainability of fisheries
- Lack of acceptance of the degraded condition of fisheries resources in the country and lack of understanding of the management measures needed for its recovery
- Conflicting policies and programs that perpetuate unsustainable fishing practices and gear by marginal and commercial fishers
- Lack of continuity between political administrations in the implementation of CRM and other environment programs that required sustained effort
- Issuance of fishpond lease agreements without consultation with LGUs, consideration of environmental impacts, or monitoring fishpond use
- Lack of local government capacity building programs in CRM

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) provides assistance to and monitors the performance of LGUs. Under the DILG, the Philippine National Police (PNP) performs all police

functions over territorial waters and rivers and coastal areas. DILG's role in assisting LGU needs to be broadened to include technical expertise in environmental and natural resource management and policy review to ably assist LGUs provide the range of basic services mandated by law. In addition, collaborative relationships between the DILG, DENR, and DA-BFAR should be promoted to increase local government capacity in environmental governance. The ability of the PNP to enforce coastal laws at sea is severely hampered by the lack of trained coastal law enforcement officers and equipment, including patrol boats, required to do the job.

The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), under the DOTC is similarly undermanned and under equipped to perform their mandate to safeguard marine resources and enforces laws governing marine pollution. The role of other national councils, committees, and task forces, such as the Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD) in monitoring aquatic and marine research projects, the Cabinet Committee on Marine and Ocean Affairs in formulating national policies on marine- and coastal-related matters, and the Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force, should like wise be reviewed and realigned together with the national government agencies.

Personnel from key national government agencies are located throughout all administrative and governance levels including national, regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay. The degree to which these agencies and their personnel interface and collaborate in CRM-related functions; however, is minimal with most of their functions carried out independently of each other. As one example, the absence of regular coordinative and information sharing mechanisms between the DA-BFAR, PCG, and PNP results in the issuance of commercial fishing licenses by the DA-BFAR to repeat violators of national laws. Overall, national government institutional issues that must be addressed for improved CRM include:

- Absence of a single national coastal management policy
- Absence of regular coordinative mechanisms between national government agencies to harmonize national policy implementation guidance on sustainable CRM in the form of implementing rules and regulations and executive and administrative issuances regulating coastal resource use
- Absence of required and genuine consultative and review processes between national government agencies and local government for national programs that involve coastal resource use
- Absence of clear, consistent, and integrated capacity building programs on CRM for local government
- Lack of coordinated delivery mechanisms within and between national government agencies providing CRM technical assistance and training to coastal LGUs and communities

- Lack of a national monitoring and evaluation framework for local CRM plans and programs as well as coastal resource uses and conditions
- Lack of an integrated information management and reporting system for CRM at municipal, provincial, and national levels
- Lack of coordinated information sharing within and between national government agencies with regulatory and enforcement mandates which perpetuate coastal resource use by repeat violators of national laws.

There is much that can be done to coordinate the activities of these national government agencies and to eliminate or reduce their overlapping jurisdictions. Three important steps in this direction have occurred in the past few years. First, the Fisheries Code of 1998 consolidated parts of many pertinent national laws into a single law that addresses fishing and the protection of the aquatic ecology. The law establishes a legal basis for the development, management, and conservation of the nation’s fisheries and aquatic resources. In addition, the Fisheries Code reconfirms that municipal and city governments “shall be responsible for the management, conservation, development, protection, utilization, and disposition of all fish and fishery/aquatic resources within their respective municipal waters.” However, amendments to the LGC should be considered to reconcile and clarify local governments mandate for CRM in light of certain provisions of the Fisheries Code.

Second, the DENR and the DA signed a Joint Memorandum Order in mid-2000 that clarifies their respective authorities and jurisdictions over the management of fisheries and aquatic resources and requires the two departments to coordinate in the implementation of the Fisheries Code. This JMO paves the way for harmonizing policies and policy implementation relative to CRM between the two departments. Mechanisms to involve other national government agencies with CRM-related functions need to be established at national and regional levels for effective implementation of CRM related laws.

Lastly, the Medium Term Development Plan, under the jurisdiction of the National Economic Development Authority, provides a national results framework for improving CRM. The MTDP goals and objectives for coastal and marine resources targets *250 LGUs along 6,000 km of shoreline adopting integrated coastal management for the improved management of municipal waters by the year 2004.* National government agencies together with LGUs can use the MTDP as an integrated framework to harmonize and prioritize national and local policies and programs and align funding assistance to address priority local needs.

⁴ Aquatic resources include “fish, all other aquatic flora and fauna and other living resources of the aquatic environment, including, but not limited to, salt and corals.”

⁵ Joint DA-DENR Memorandum Order No. 01, Series 2000, May 17, 2000.

Weak and Fragmented Multisectoral Support Systems for Coastal Resource Management

The efforts of LGUs and national government agencies cannot alone achieve the objectives of improved CRM. Multisectoral support systems for CRM must be established or enhanced to promote active participation by coastal communities, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and private sector in co-management regimes at local and national levels.

At the local level there exist a number of mechanisms to promote community participation through the establishment of MFARMCs and coastal watch groups such as Bantay Dagat as well as participatory processes for assessment, planning, and monitoring and evaluation. Implementation of these mechanisms is weak and often fragmented. While MFARMCs are required under the Fisheries Code, most lack technical and financial capacity to function properly as the advisory body on all aspects of CRM to the LGU. Bantay Dagat are largely fragmented efforts that lack leadership from LGUs in order to serve as effective multisectoral support systems assisting PNP for coastal law enforcement. Participatory approaches in coastal resource management assessments, planning, and monitoring and evaluation that promote multisectoral collaboration are underutilized by local government jeopardizing the sustainability of local CRM.

Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) lack training and skills in catalyzing and facilitating local CRM. NGOs often bypass LGUs working directly with fishers thereby losing important opportunities to mainstream CRM in the local government agenda. Academic institutions play a vital role in research of the socio-environmental aspects of CRM; however, are underutilized at local and national levels in providing sound scientific studies and assessments needed for management decisions. In general, information flow from assisting organizations is unidirectional with feedback mechanisms to local and national government decision makers lacking.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Previous management regimes for our coastal resources have left them unable to meet the demands we place on them. With the legal and institutional changes introduced since 1991 and 1998, however, we have an opportunity to mend our ways. Communities whose livelihoods depend on coastal resources are now directly responsible for managing them sustainably.

The challenge is to ensure that responsibility is matched with awareness of what should be done and a willingness to do it. As an illustration, the activities that damage our coastal resources are rarely the product of well-conceived plans that consider the positive benefits of healthy ecosystems or that reflect appreciation of what we lose with each destructive act. We thus have two choices: either we improve the effectiveness of our institutions or we reduce our expectations about what these (degraded) resources can provide. Both options merit attention, but we are likely to have far more success if we address the many opportunities to improve how we manage our coastal resources.

Research and experience in the Philippines and elsewhere suggests a series of core principles for sustainable management of all environmental resources, including coastal resources. These principles are well articulated in *Australia's Oceans Policy*, a landmark document published in 1998 as a strategic planning and management framework. As this document notes, the principles “should be applied to all decisions and actions affecting access to and use of...marine jurisdictions and adjacent waters.” In the Philippine context, the key requirements for sustainability, as they apply to fisheries and other coastal-based industries, tourism, coastal development, and sensitive and marine-protected areas, include these:

Guiding Principle 1: A precautionary approach should be used in making fundamental decisions about the use of coastal resources.

The current degraded condition of coastal resources in the Philippines requires that a precautionary approach be used in making fundamental decisions about the use of coastal resources. Decisions about the use of coastal resources for economic development purposes should be planned using the best available information and sound environmental impact assessment. In the event that information and data are insufficient to fully characterize potential risks or impacts to coastal resources and the environment, precautionary measures should be intended to prevent serious or irreversible harm to coastal resources. The higher the risk and uncertainty of unacceptable levels of change or of serious

environmental damage, the more conservative should be the measures required to reduce or eliminate the risk.

Guiding Principle 2: Coastal stakeholders must be given opportunities to actively participate in all aspects of coastal management.

Direct participation of local coastal communities, including indigenous peoples and women, must be mainstreamed by in the identification, formulation, planning and implementation of the respective coastal management plans in their respective coastal and marine areas. The benefits from the use of coastal resources as well as the responsibilities for their continued health and productivity should be shared among all Filipinos, but especially among those whose livelihoods are the most dependent on these resources.

Guiding Principle 3: Responsibility and resources for coastal management must be fully devolved to local level decision-makers who are closest to the resources to be managed with policy and technical guidance from national government.

Local government units and coastal communities are closest to the issues, problems, and solutions required for coastal management. Devolution of responsibilities for the coastal zone and municipal waters to the lowest tiers of local government is essential to coastal resource rehabilitation efforts. Adequate technical and financial resources must be provided and invested in coastal management at the barangay, municipal and city, and provincial levels to rehabilitate and sustain benefits derived from coastal resources.

Guiding Principle 4: Multisectoral and multi-institutional collaboration and cooperation is essential to achieve the goal of sustainable coastal resource management

The complex nature of institutional arrangements for coastal resource management requires the collaboration and cooperation of many sectors and institutions at national and local levels. Collaborative mechanisms must promote policy harmonization and consistency, information sharing and collective action to achieve the goal of sustainable coastal resource management.

Guiding Principle 5: The maintenance of healthy and productive coastal ecosystems is fundamental to the management of coastal areas and of the land.

Management of activities that affect coastal resources requires improvements in our understanding of living and nonliving resources and processes. Integration between sectors, institutions (horizontal and vertical), geography, and disciplines: social, economic, cultural, and environmental

aspirations should be assessed and accommodated through integrated planning and management of multiple uses of coastal resources.

***Guiding Principle 6:* Coastal resources should be allocated to uses that provide the greatest long-term community benefits and that are compatible with the maintenance of an ecosystem's health.**

If the potential impact of an action is of concern, the first priority should be the maintenance of a healthy coastal ecosystem. Short-term economic gain for a few should never be the basis of a decision that has adverse environmental impacts in the long term.

These guiding principles have several important corollaries. First, the principles provide a framework for the national goals articulated above. Second, application of these principles provides a means to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits from coastal resources *and* continued long-term development, something that all governments seek to achieve and that should be the birthright of all Filipinos.

Third, and equally important, integrated coastal management and the healthy functioning of our coastal environments do not require major changes in technology or massive infusions of financial resources. Although both may be desirable and beneficial, our recurring problems with coastal resources in the Philippines are due neither to a shortage of technology nor to a lack of knowledge about how to address the problems. The benefits we derive from our coastal resources continue to decline because of the institutions we rely on to solve these problems. If we can make our institutions more effective, then we can make substantial progress toward sustainable development, the alleviation of poverty, and the equitable distribution of the country's wealth.

A POLICY AGENDA

FOR IMPROVED COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

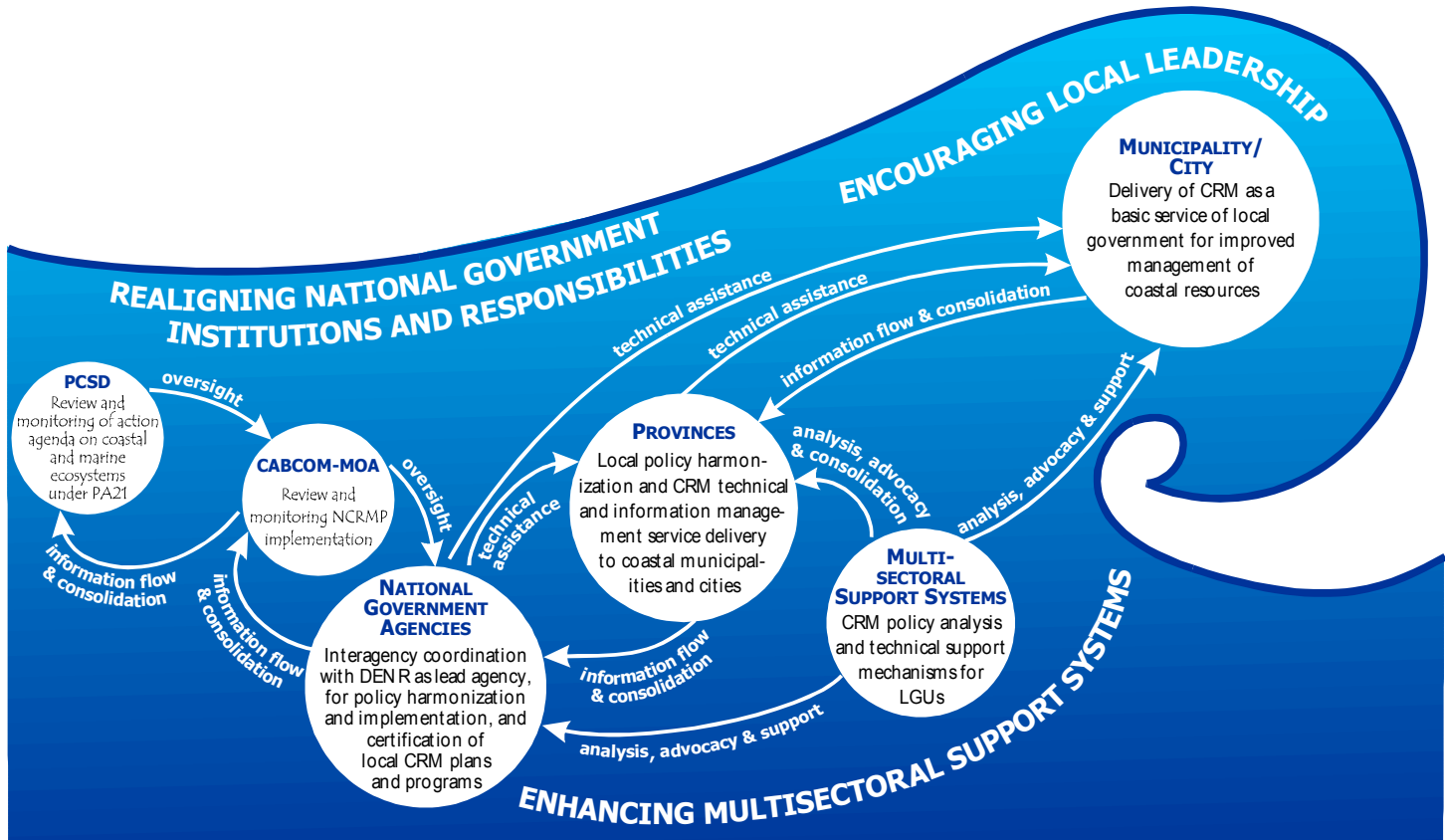
Some advocates of sustainable development and improved management of coastal resources declare that nothing less than a systematic and comprehensive reform of our laws, policies, and institutions will achieve desired results. In the opinion of these advocates, only a massive restructuring will suffice, so bad, in their eyes, are these laws and institutions. These clarion calls for change are well intentioned, but they are also politically infeasible and probably unnecessary. In the Philippines, as most knowledgeable observers agree, the existing legal regime is already sufficient. Some changes in laws and policies may be desirable, but the laws governing the management of coastal and other environmental resources are fairly characterized as excellent. Similarly, although our institutions with responsibility for the country's natural and environmental resources might not be as well structured, as we might like, the creation of new agencies, as some believe necessary, is unlikely to be a suitable solution. Creating a new agency or department is always difficult, especially when its success depends on the weakening or demise of existing agencies.

Fortunately, considerable advances toward integrated coastal management can be made in the Philippines without the need for the major reforms of laws or institutions. The NCRMP agenda focuses on local government as the core implementor of CRM in the Philippines and national agencies as supportive of this function. As such, national agencies must re-define their mandates and operational structure and foster a genuine collaborative atmosphere amongst themselves. This framework is reflected in the three major policy agenda, namely: *Encouraging local leadership*, *Realigning national institutions and responsibilities*, and *Enhancing the effectiveness of multisectoral support systems*.

Encouraging local leadership focuses on CRM as a basic service of LGU and emphasizes the importance of CRM planning as within the realm of LGU functions. *Realigning national institutions and responsibilities* refers to redefining mandates of national government agencies, in particular, DENR, BFAR, and DILG in support of CRM plans and programs of LGUs. The last policy agenda, *Enhancing the effectiveness of multisectoral support systems* widens the operating vista for national support for CRM with specific strategies and responsibilities from government and nongovernmental institutions.

The DENR is viewed to serve as the lead national government agency for coastal and marine management and liaison agency for multisectoral and multi-institutional collaboration in the implementation of the NCRMP. DENR will coordinate interagency policy review, analysis, and development as well as the provision of technical assistance, training and information support services to

local level CRM implementation. The CABCOM-MOA shall serve as the oversight body to review NCRMP implementation at the national level. The CABCOM-MOA is also featured as an integrative and monitoring body among the various agencies with CRM mandates as stated in the NCRMP.



There is an endless list of activities that can be initiated (or whose implementation can be improved) to promote integrated management of our coastal resources. Unfortunately, as is true in all countries, our national departments and local governments will never have all the resources they need to do as much as they might want. The policy agenda that follows responds to this reality. Among the policy initiatives included are those that meet several criteria intended to assess their utility and near-term impact on coastal resources. To be included in the list of recommended policy initiatives discussed below, each action must be:

- *Consistent with existing policies and principles of ecosystem-based management.* With the devolution of political authority to LGUs, it is important that policy recommendations support these units' primary responsibility for the management of their coastal resources. Furthermore, several of the recommended policy actions support or contribute to accomplishment of the targets

for coastal and marine resources included in the Government of the Philippines' Medium Term Program Development Plan (1999-2004) and Joint DA-DENR Memorandum Order No. 01 (Series of 2000).

- *Specific.* Too often, recommendations intended to improve environmental management represent little more than universal truths (e.g., the development of coastal communities should be enhanced.) In contrast, specific recommendations promote accountability and leave little doubt about what should be done.
- *Feasible.* The recommendation should be politically and institutionally feasible and within the current resources and capabilities of the departments responsible for implementing the recommendations.
- *Responsibility can be assigned.* Recommendations are of little value when there is uncertainty about which department or bureau will be responsible for implementation.
- *Realistic deadlines can be established.* Deadlines promote action and underscore the need to begin and to complete tasks in a timely manner.

The agenda offers concrete actions that can improve what we do, how we do it, and what we accomplish in our efforts to ensure the long-term productivity of our coastal resources. The agenda covers medium-term priorities, with most actions to be completed by 2006. Our priorities will change as we learn more about our coastal resources and as a result of our progress. Actions beyond 2006 should be the subject of further discussion and revision, beginning no later than mid-2005.

Strategic Indicators for Improved Local Management of Coastal Resources	Baseline	Cumulative Targets		
	Year	2000	2002	2004
Number of municipalities and cities with CRM-certified plans and programs	50	150	250	500
Hectares of coral reefs rehabilitated under effective management of LGUs	2,000	15,000	25,000	50,000
Hectares of mangrove areas rehabilitated under effective management of LGUs	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000
Number of municipalities and cities with coastal law enforcement units trained and operational	50	150	250	500
Number of provinces with CRM framework plans adopted and providing training and technical assistance to coastal municipalities	10	25	50	64
Number of regions with CRM Certification System established and functioning	0	5	10	13

Encouraging Local Leadership

No longer constrained by centralized management removed from and unfamiliar with local concerns, our LGUs can be laboratories for innovation in coastal resource management. Local successes can be replicated quickly and serve as models for communities in other provinces or elsewhere in Asia. The actions discussed below represent the least expected from our local governments in establishing coastal resource management as a basic service. How much more they do will depend on their successes and the condition of their coastal resources.

- Policy Agenda 1: To institutionalize coastal resource management as a basic service of local government through the following:**
- a. Adopt and implement municipal and city coastal resource management plans;**
 - b. Establish effectively managed sanctuaries in all coastal municipalities and cities;**
 - c. Improve enforcement of national and local laws in municipal waters**
 - d. Adopt and implement provincial coastal resource management framework plans**

1.a. Adopt and implement municipal and city coastal resource management plans

Effective planning is a prerequisite for successful management of all environmental resources, including coastal resources. Municipal and city coastal resource management (CRM) plans should be adopted and implemented based on the guiding principles articulated in this NCRMP to ensure food security and the equitable allocation of coastal resource assets to local communities. The planning process should begin with participatory coastal resource assessment and issue identification at the barangay level. Plans must be based on sound information and data and address priority issues in the community. Plans identify problems, define goals, and specify the means whereby the problems can be eliminated or mitigated so goals can be achieved. Management plans support the implementation of best practices that are effective in managing coastal resources and are sustainable. The essential elements of a good plan include:

- Description of the area covered by the plan;
- Maps of the area showing the location and use of resources;

- Discussion of management issues that identifies causes and contributing factors;
- Goals and objectives, especially ones that can be measured and that specify desired outcomes;
- Strategies that identify how to solve problems and actions that indicate what will be done to implement the strategies;
- Legal and institutional framework that identifies who is responsible for implementation and how the law supports intended actions;
- Timeline for implementation; and
- Process for monitoring and evaluating implementation and revision of the plan.

Municipal and city CRM plans must be developed, adopted, and implemented with full participation from coastal stakeholders and supported by local legislation. The plan must be implemented through a variety of strategies including delineation of municipal waters, establishment of municipal water use zones and marine sanctuaries, fisheries regulations, local legislation, and coastal law enforcement. An annual CRM budget should be allocated by the LGU for a CRM unit or office with dedicated and trained staff. Budget allocations should cover personnel, equipment, maintenance and operations of the CRM office. CRM best practices must be implemented including establishment of Municipal and City Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (M/CFARMC) and Bantay Dagat, marine protected areas, registration and licensing of municipal water use, operational coastal law enforcement units, and delineation of municipal waters. Coastal municipalities may adopt a phased approach to CRM plan adoption and implementation guided by performance benchmarks for beginning, intermediate, and advanced CRM. The Municipal Coastal Database should be used and updated annually in conjunction with annual monitoring and evaluation of the CRM plan implementation. Annual monitoring and evaluation should serve to benchmark LGU performance in CRM and identify refinements, if needed, to the CRM plan.

Target: Adoption and implementation of medium-term (5-year) CRM plans and budgets by all coastal municipalities and cities (and their associated coastlines) in the Philippines by 2006. Effective implementation should lead to the suitable protection of nearly all our entire coastline with annual monitoring and evaluation of CRM plans and programs conducted every year thereafter.

Responsible agencies: Coastal municipalities and cities in consultation with coastal stakeholders, M/CFARMCs, and with technical and financial assistance from provinces, DILG, DENR, DA-BFAR, academic institutions and nongovernmental organizations

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BENCHMARKS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
Beginning CRM Acceptance of CRM as a basic service of municipal or city government with planning and field interventions initiated <i>1 to 3 years</i>	Intermediate CRM Implementation of CRM plans underway with effective integration to local governance <i>2 to 5 years</i>	Advanced CRM Sustained long term implementation of CRM with monitoring, measured results and positive returns <i>5 years or more</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-year CRM plan drafted • Baseline assessment undertaken through Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) and scientific surveys • Coastal environmental profile complete with maps and baseline data • CRM organizations (MFARMC, Bantay Dagat, etc.) formed and active • Appropriate CRM best practices planned and initiated • Budget allocated for CRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-year CRM plan finalized and adopted • CRM organizations (MFARMC, Bantay Dagat, etc.) active and effective • At least two appropriate CRM best practices implemented with measured success • Financial and human resources assigned permanently to CRM activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRM plan implementation fully supported by LGU and collaborators for more than 5 years • CRM organizations (MFARMC, Bantay Dagat, etc.) active and effective • Annual programming and budget based on results of monitoring and evaluation • Illegal acts stopped • Biophysical improvement measured • Socio-economic benefits accrue to coastal residents • Positive perception of CRM interventions among stakeholders

1.b. Establish effectively managed marine sanctuaries in applicable coastal municipalities and cities

The Fisheries Code of 1998 requires that 15 percent of the total suitable coastal area of each coastal municipality be designated as marine sanctuaries. Municipal and city CRM plans must include the establishment of marine sanctuaries as one of its coastal resource rehabilitation strategies. The establishment of marine sanctuaries is one of the most effective and equitable strategies in which to rehabilitate nearshore fisheries and coastal habitats. Human access in a marine sanctuary is restricted to

provide a secure habitat where fish and invertebrates can reproduce and grow, thus providing the opportunity for spillover and increased catches outside the sanctuaries. Marine sanctuaries reduce local stresses to coral reef ecosystems enabling them to better withstand global stresses such as recurrent sea surface temperature highs that result in coral bleaching and death caused by global climate change.

Marine sanctuaries must be established through a participatory process that builds local community support. Marine sanctuaries must have clearly delineated boundaries established with community participation, a management plan, a municipal ordinance, and regular biophysical monitoring. Community participation in management and monitoring of the marine sanctuary sustain community interest and increase benefits.

Target: Marine sanctuaries with appropriate protection, designated through community participation and local ordinance, in 60 percent of applicable coastal municipalities and cities covering 30,000 hectares of coral reefs by 2006.

Responsible agency: Coastal municipalities and cities in consultation with coastal stakeholders and with technical and financial assistance from provinces, DENR, DA-BFAR, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations

1.c. Improve enforcement of national and local laws in municipal waters

Municipal and city CRM plans and programs will not succeed without effective enforcement of coastal laws. Illegal activities in municipal waters are not confined to fisheries violations but include child labor, drug and firearms smuggling, labor and other violations. Local police must be trained in every municipality and city to improve the enforcement of national and local laws in municipal waters. The PCG and PNP-Maritime must provide training and assistance to coastal LGUs in developing coastal police units within the local PNP. Deputized fish wardens, Bantay Dagat, and other volunteer organizations will serve as vital support mechanisms to trained coastal police units.

Target: Trained coastal police units equipped with vehicles, patrol boats, fuel, GPS units, radios and other necessary equipment in 500 coastal municipalities and cities by 2006.

Responsible agency: Coastal municipalities and cities and local PNP with support from PCG, PNP-Maritime, deputized fish wardens, bantay dagat, and other volunteer organizations

1.d. Adopt and implement provincial coastal resource management framework plans

Although municipal waters are under the primary jurisdiction of municipalities and cities, provincial governments play a critical role in coastal management. The role of the province in supporting and sustaining CRM plans and programs of municipalities and communities has not been fully explored nor developed. Provincial governments can provide basic services to coastal municipalities in CRM through policy harmonization and guidance, coastal law enforcement support, information management, and technical and financial assistance. The province can play a vital role in overseeing different LGUs activities, modeling best practices and replicating lessons and experiences within and between municipal LGUs within the province.

Provincial CRM framework plans should be formulated and adopted through a consultative and participatory process to articulate the policies and programs of the province. A CRM unit or office should be established in line with the environment and natural resource management responsibilities of the province. A provincial information management system for CRM should be established to consolidate all data and information relevant to CRM in the province. The information management system should be maintained with regular input from the Municipal Coastal Database and reports should be made available to coastal municipalities and other stakeholders. Provincial CRM framework plans should be adopted through provincial ordinance. The province should conduct annual monitoring and evaluation of the status of implementation of the provincial CRM framework plan and prepare an annual report on the state of the provinces coastal resources.

Target: Provincial CRM framework plans formulated and adopted by all coastal provinces by 2006.

Responsible agency: Coastal provinces in consultation with municipalities, component cities, and other coastal stakeholders and with technical and financial assistance from DILG, DENR, DA-BFAR, NEDA, PIA, academic institutions and nongovernment organizations

Realigning National Institutions and Responsibilities

Although LGUs now have primary responsibility for coastal resource management, there is much that national departments can do to support local initiatives. Passage of the Local Government Code of 1991 did not mean that all or even most LGUs were prepared to accept and successfully implement their new responsibilities. They need support from national government agencies and, in turn, these agencies need to adapt and to realign their perspectives on managing the nation's coastal resources. National government agencies must review and realign their policies and support systems in line with the guiding principles of this NCRMP. The DENR's shall serve as the overall lead agency for coastal and marine

management and liaison agency for multisectoral and multi-institutional collaboration in the implementation of the NCRMP. The CABCOM-MOA shall serve as the oversight body to review NCRMP implementation at the national level.

- Policy Agenda 2: To support local government initiatives in coastal management through realigning national institutions and responsibilities through the following:**
- a. Prepare/revise department mission statements to reflect the goals and objectives of the National Coastal Resource Management Policy and conduct institutional audits of department performance and results review in cooperation with other departments;**
 - b. Establish a national certification and incentive system for local coastal resource management plans and programs;**
 - c. Translate the principles, objectives, and obligations of international conventions and agreements, relevant to management of the coastal and marine environment into an implementation strategy and action program that delineate the respective roles of national agencies, local governments, communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders**
 - d. Publish a national report on the state of the Philippines' Coastal Resources; and**
 - e. Serve and satisfy the information and technical assistance needs of local government.**

2.a Prepare department mission statements reflecting the goals and objectives of the National Coastal Resource Management Policy and conduct institutional audits of department performance and results review in cooperation with other departments

Without agreement about goals and intended objectives, it is impossible to achieve success or to assess progress relative to need. For this reason many institutions develop mission statements that clearly and concisely state why they exist and what they want to accomplish. The statements, often no more than two to three sentences in length, declare the most fundamental purposes of the institution's existence and guide all that the organization does. All organizational activity is intended to be consistent with the mission statement; if an activity is inconsistent with or does not contribute to the goals reflected in the statement, the activity is without justification. Each agency's mission statement should incorporate the guiding principles of the NCRMP and recognize the need to support local governments' efforts to manage coastal resources and their municipal waters.

Once a mission statement is completed and approved, it will then be possible for each agency to assess its current activities with respect to its statement for integrated coastal management and its contribution to the needs of LGUs. Such an institutional audit identifies the agency's activities, policies, and procedures (including all departmental administrative orders, implementing rules and regulations, joint memoranda, and executive orders) that are consistent (or inconsistent) with this mission statement and with ecosystem-based and integrated coastal management. Any activities or policies that are deemed to be inconsistent with the mission statement would then be altered or eliminated. Likewise, the audit would identify desired or required activities not yet initiated as well as activities or responsibilities that are not implemented sufficiently well to achieve the goals included in the mission statement. As an illustration, the BFAR might conclude that better enforcement of the restriction on commercial trawlers' access to nearshore municipal waters is desirable if its goals (and ecological integrity) are to be achieved.

Institutional audits should *not* be viewed primarily as an opportunity for self-congratulation. Although these audits should identify much that is done well, an honest and thorough audit will also typically identify several areas in which improvement or a change in procedures is desirable. A thorough audit can be used to justify additional resources, more focused attention on problem areas, and to re-order priorities, should that be necessary.

Well-conducted audits usually seek input and review from an agency's clients, stakeholders, and intended beneficiaries. External involvement promotes objectivity and transparency during the auditing process. An institutional audit is not intended to be an exhaustive and time-consuming process. With diligence, a suitable audit can be completed with two to three months. A well-conceived mission statement will facilitate the audit's completion.

Regional offices of national departments should also be encouraged to conduct institutional audits by using the mission statements developed by their national offices. Due to the importance of the institutional audits and the need for interagency coordination between DENR, BFAR, and other agencies, each agency should review the other's institutional audit. All audits shall be submitted to the CABCOM-MOA for review and approval. Approved audits shall then be submitted to the Department of Budget and Management, which shall not recommend or approve funding for any policy or activity deemed to be inconsistent with an agency's mission statement.

Target: A concise mission statement, related to integrated coastal management, which is consistent with goals and principles of the NCRMP; An institutional audit of all activities related to integrated coastal management every 3 years. Upon completion, these audits should be submitted to the CABCOM-MOA and made available to interested parties, such as nongovernment organizations.

Responsible agencies: All agencies (and associated bureaus, divisions, or units or commissions) at the national level with responsibility for or involved with the use of coastal resources (e.g., DENR, DILG, DA, DA-BFAR, NEDA, DOH, PNP, PNP-MARIG, PCG, DOT, PCAMRD, PEA, PPA, NAPC, and Population Commission). Completed statements and audits shall be submitted to the CABCOM-MOA for review and approval.

2.b. Achieve national certification and incentive system for local coastal resource management plans and programs

There is, at present, no systematic way to systematically evaluate the efforts of local governments to begin or to improve management of their coastal resources. CRM certification has been piloted in several regions of the country as a voluntary process that can be used to verify the achievement of benchmarks of CRM performance and to provide recognition of progress and accomplishments as local government units move through beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels of CRM certification. CRM certification should be designed to support local leadership by:

- Encouraging self-assessment by municipalities and cities through annual monitoring and evaluation of their CRM plans and programs
- Encouraging provinces to provide planning and information management assistance to coastal municipalities and cities and to serve as an information consolidation node for CRM
- Encouraging multi-institutional collaboration between local government and national government agencies at provincial and regional levels to achieve improved management of coastal resources
- Validating results and benchmark local government performance in CRM by a multisectoral review committee
- Providing a standardized system to evaluate progress toward achieving MTDP targets of *250 LGUs along 6,000 km of shoreline adopting integrated coastal management for the improved management of municipal waters by the year 2004*
- Providing recognition and priority funding status to certified LGUs

The results of annual monitoring and evaluation of CRM plans and programs by LGUs would be validated at regional levels by a CRM Certification Committee that reviews progress and performance against a standard set of benchmarks. Benchmarks for beginning level certification of municipal CRM plans and programs may include:

- Budget allocated for coastal resource management
- Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council formed and active

- Coastal resource management plan adopted
- Ordinances enacted to protect fisheries and other coastal resources implemented
- Coastal law enforcement units operational

- Marine sanctuaries designated and functional
- Mangroves and coral reefs protected

Benchmarks for higher levels of certification would evaluate the sustainability and level of improved socio-environmental conditions that resulted from CRM plan implementation. Municipal and provincial coastal databases should be analyzed as part of the certification process.

Target: Participation of 500 coastal municipalities and cities in a national certification program for coastal resource management, with at least 30 percent achieving beginning level certification, 20 percent achieving intermediate and 10 percent achieving advanced levels of CRM certification by December 2006. Creation of Regional CRM Certification Committees in all regions to review and approve applications for certification by 2006.

Responsible agencies: Regional Offices of DENR (lead), DA-BFAR and DILG with participation of relevant academic and nongovernmental organizations to share responsibility for designing and administering all aspects of the certification program, including distribution, review, and approval of applications for (re)certification for up to two years.

2.c. Translate the principles, objectives, and obligations of international conventions and agreements, relevant to management of the coastal and marine environment into an implementation strategy and action program that delineate the respective roles of national agencies, local governments, communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders

Effective empowerment of local government to plan, develop and manage the coastal and marine resources within their jurisdiction should include a definition of their role in carrying out actions designated under international conventions and agreements relating to the coastal and marine environment. To enable local stakeholders to contribute to the effective implementation of these international instruments, national government, as an entity that assumes formal responsibility for the implementation of the commitments under these instruments, must assume an active role in defining the roles to be played by various stakeholders.

Proper delineation of these responsibilities assumes that a well-defined policy is part of the national CRM policy is in place for the effective implementation of these international commitments. Such a policy would include, under its umbrella, environmental legislation that translates obligations found in these international instruments into country-specific actions. To develop such a policy, national government should start with an evaluation of the means and degree to which international instruments serve as a foundation and framework for or are complementary to, national policies and programs. It should then prioritize its accession to relevant international conventions and agreements that it is not yet part to and identify the gaps and constraints that exist regarding a country's ability to achieve full compliance with international obligations under current national programs. The administrative, operational, and reporting requirements of international conventions and agreements should then be consolidated with the planning and management processes of relevant agencies.

Capacity building of local government must go hand-in-hand with the development of policy. Local capacities in environmental management, including integrated coastal management, community-based management of coastal resources, integrated solid waste management and sustainable tourism should be strengthened. Access by local stakeholders to seed funding and sustainable financing should also be provided and an incentive program to help local stakeholders with the development and start-up of appropriate facilities, services, and programs.

Strategies and policy leading to improved coordination of operations at the local and national level should be adopted to prevent overlaps and ensure efficiency. To assist the governmental stakeholders in implementation of international commitments in the management of coastal and marine resources, partnerships should be forged with stakeholders who are directly affected by or benefit from international rules, standards, and certifications to ensure their full participation and contribution.

Target: Adoption and implementation of a strategy and action program that clearly spells out the responsibilities of national agencies, local governments, and communities, the private sectors and other stakeholders with regard to international conventions and agreements relevant to management of the coastal and marine environment by 2003. Establishment of pilot programs for local government implementation of obligations contained in selected international instruments by 2004.

Responsible agencies: DENR, in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs and in coordination with the DILG, BFAR, PCG, PPA, LMP, and LPP

2.d. Publish a national report on the State of the Philippines' Coastal Resources

There is at present no single source of data about the status and relative health (or illness) of the country's coastal resources. Although considerable data are available, they are scattered widely and provide inconsistent substantive and geographic coverage. A single, periodic report that collects and summarizes these data can usefully highlight the status and condition of a resource widely acknowledged to be vital to the country's economy. This report should rely heavily on annual status reports prepared by each province using their provincial information management systems.

Such a report, which would be widely publicized and distributed, would address this key question: what do we know about the present and likely future condition and well-being of our coastal resources?⁶ To answer this question, the report would discuss fisheries and other coastal-based industries; coastal-based tourism; coastal development; and sensitive and marine-protected areas. Relevant information might include the role and importance of coastal resources to the Philippines; resources committed to integrated coastal management; the status of coral reefs, mangroves, and other vital habitats and efforts to rehabilitate them; number, size, and status of marine protected areas; status of coastal-based biological diversity; efforts to develop and status of a national coastal and marine resources information system (based, in part, on the outcome-based indicators noted above); the economic valuation of the country's coastal resources; progress toward the achievement of the national goals for coastal management and objectives in the current Medium Term Program Development Plan; and continuing problems as well as summaries of successful performance. These summaries would highlight both national and local successes; the latter could be selected from the recipients of the DENR and League of Municipalities' *Search for the Best Coastal Resource Management Programs* among local governments. Other data on local governments' performance can be obtained from the Municipal Coastal Database.⁷

Target: Preparation and publication of *The State of the Philippines' Coastal Resources* report beginning in 2002 and every two years thereafter.

Responsible Agencies: DENR (lead) with assistance from BFAR and other agencies and departments with responsibility for management of coastal resources, and coastal provinces. Members of the academic community should also be encouraged to contribute or to participate in the report's completion. The initial report should be of such importance that the president's announcement of the report's completion would be appropriate.

2.e. Serve and satisfy the information and technical assistance needs of local government

Local government units have much to learn about ecosystem-based management. At a minimum, they need to know: what are the laws, policies, and administrative issuances related to coastal resource

⁶ The report could also address the condition of the country's marine resources.

⁷ In May 2001, this database contained varying levels of information on coastal resource management in all of the Philippines' coastal municipalities.

management; the nature of their legal responsibilities and authority; what represents best practices; possible sources of short-term expertise and funding; how other communities are successfully addressing similar issues or problems (such as blast fishing or use of cyanide); how to educate resource users so that they adopt sustainable practices; methods for rehabilitating degraded coastal environments; and strategies for managing sensitive habitats as well as those under stress.

There are economies of scale in having such information available from a central source that has both the expertise to provide it and the ability to serve as a clearinghouse for the information that is available. Documents, studies, and data should be cataloged and made available to requesting LGUs.

Target: An effectively functioning information clearinghouse on coastal resource management utilizing traditional and modern communication networks established by 2002.

Responsible agencies: DENR, BFAR, and DILG should create and operate an information clearinghouse on coastal resource management that can respond to requests for policy guidance, information and technical assistance from municipal, city, and provincial governments. This will not necessarily require the agencies to coordinate their responses to requests for assistance. To facilitate the quest for information, however, local government units should be able to submit their requests to a single address (or telephone/facsimile number). Once a request for information is received, staff from the DENR, BFAR, or DILG can determine which agency is best suited to respond or whether it is necessary to seek assistance from other agencies, university staff, or one of several donor-funded projects related to coastal resource management. Consideration should be given to providing some information via the Internet.

Enhancing the Effectiveness of Multisectoral Support Systems

LGUs do not bear all responsibility for ensuring the well-being of the Philippines' coastal resources. Some sensitive coastal habitats may overlap the jurisdictional boundaries of several municipalities or be so important nationally (or internationally) that national management or initiative is appropriate. In other instances, minimal national standards may be required to ensure consistency among all LGUs.

Policy Agenda 3: To enhance the effectiveness of multisectoral support systems in coastal resources management through:

- a. Establish a regular multisectoral review system to identify and resolve overlapping, conflicting, and inconsistent policies, laws, and programs related to coastal resource management and the goals and objectives of the NCRMP**
- b. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of all national marine protected areas;**
- c. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of all shoreline and foreshore development policies, laws, and implementation mechanisms;**
- d. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of the Environmental Impact Assessment System**
- e. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of the small and medium scale commercial fishing industry**
- f. Provide relevant and reliable data on the status of municipal fish stocks, marine water quality, and coastal habitats to local government and assisting organizations for use in managing coastal resources**
- g. Develop CRM training and technical assistance core groups at national, regional, and provincial levels;**
- h. Develop and implement a targeted policy-relevant research agenda for enhanced management and stewardship of coastal resources; and**
- i. Increase public awareness of environmental related responsibilities for coastal resources.**

3.a. Establish regular multisectoral review system to identify and resolve overlapping, conflicting, and inconsistent policies, laws, and programs related to coastal resource management and the goals and objectives of the NCRMP

The National and Regional Quick Response Teams created under the DA-DENR Joint Memorandum Order No. 1 series 2000 shall be institutionalized as a regular and systematic review mechanism to identify and resolve overlapping and conflicting policies and laws related to CRM and the implementation of this NCRMP. The Quick Response Teams shall develop an annual policy and legal review agenda related to CRM and meet regularly to resolve policy implementation issues. The Quick Response Teams shall involve other national government agencies and nongovernment organizations in

order to identify priority issues to be addressed and to provide input on new national legislation, including amendments to existing national laws, proposed or pending in Congress.

Target: Implementation of annual policy and legal review agenda at national and regional levels.

Responsible agencies: DENR and DA-BFAR (joint responsibility) with DILG and other relevant agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private sector and academe

3.b. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of all national marine protected areas

A regular multisectoral review and assessment of all national marine protected areas designated under NIPAS shall be established. The review and assessment shall provide: (a) an evaluation of the implementation status of existing national marine protected areas in achieving the goals of the NIPAS; (b) a categorization of existing sites, as functional, partially functional, or nonfunctional; (c) action plans for continuing support to functional sites; (d) a list of partially functional or nonfunctional sites for delisting from NIPAS; (e) action plans for increasing support to partially functional or nonfunctional sites that will be retained within NIPAS; and (f) a review and proposed amendments to the NIPAS Act for Congressional action. An annual status of national marine protected areas shall be prepared and disseminated to PAMBs and other stakeholders. The declaration of new national marine protected areas under NIPAS will be delayed until such time as a multisectoral review and assessment have been completed.

Target: Completion of review and assessment report of all national marine protected areas in the Philippines prior to declaration of any new national marine protected areas under NIPAS by 2002 and bi-annual reviews conducted thereafter.

Responsible agencies: DENR (lead), PAMB, and other stakeholders

3.c. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of all shoreline and foreshore development policies, laws, and implementation mechanisms

A regular multisectoral review and assessment of all shoreline and foreshore development policies, laws, and implementation mechanisms shall be conducted to identify revisions needed to protect shoreline and foreshore areas of the Philippines. The review and assessment shall provide: (a) an evaluation of existing legal and policy instruments related to shoreline and foreshore development including reclamation, fishpond lease agreements, foreshore lease agreements, and mangrove management; (b)

impact assessment of current implementation practices on shoreline, foreshore areas, and coastal habitats; (c) proposed best practices in shoreline and foreshore protection; (d) revised legal and policy instruments for shoreline and foreshore protection; (e) policy implementation guidance on proper shoreline and foreshore uses; (e) restoration plans for reversion of fishponds to mangrove areas and mitigation of shoreline and foreshore impacts. A moratorium on the issuance of Foreshore Lease Agreements, Fishpond Lease Agreements, Environmental Clearance Certificates and local permits for coastal development activities including reclamation, coastal tourism, and port and harbor development shall be in effect until such time that existing foreshore and shoreline use policies are reviewed and revised in accordance with the goals and objectives of this NCRMP.

Target: Completion of review and assessment report for shoreline and foreshore development prior to the approval of new projects affecting shoreline or foreshore areas.

Responsible agencies: DENR (lead), DA-BFAR, PEA, DOT, PPA, LGUs, lessees

3.d. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of Environmental Impact Assessment System

A regular review and assessment of EIA policies and guidelines shall be conducted to identify revisions needed to protect the Philippine coastal environment. EIA review procedures and granting ECC's will incorporate specific measures to protect and mitigate impacts to the coastal environment from projects in upland as well as coastal areas including mining, reclamation, industrial development, and port and harbor facilities. Penalties for noncompliance shall be reviewed and revised to discourage violators. The adoption of environmental management systems shall be incorporated in ECC terms and conditions. Public and local government consultation requirements shall be highlighted in the revised guidelines.

Target: Completion of review and assessment report for the EIA system with recommendations incorporated into revised guidelines for the EIA System. Distribution and orientation sessions on revised EIA guidelines conducted on the EIA System in all provinces nationwide.

Responsible agencies: DENR (lead) in consultation with ECC holders, NGOs, and academic institutions

3.e. Establish regular multisectoral review and assessment of small and medium-scale commercial fishing industry

A regular review and assessment of small and medium-scale commercial fisheries shall be conducted to assess the status of commercial fisheries production from small and medium-scale commercial fishing, review compliance of small and medium-scale fishing operators with existing licenses with national laws, and develop a 4-year phased reduction program for the issuance of small and medium-scale commercial fishing licenses in regions where maximum sustainable yield has been exceeded.

Target: Completion of regular review and assessment of the small and medium-scale commercial fishing industry with accompanying 4-year phased licensing reduction plan by 2002, with bi-annual review conducted thereafter.

Responsible agencies: DA-BFAR (lead) in consultation with commercial fishing operators, NGOs, and academic institutions

3.f. Provide regular, relevant and reliable data on the status of municipal fish stocks, marine water quality, and coastal habitats to local government for use in managing coastal resources

Fish stock assessments, underwater assessments, marine water quality assessments and a variety of other studies conducted in municipal waters shall be analysed with specific recommendations provided to relevant local government units for the management of municipal fisheries and other coastal resources.

Target: Existing recent data and studies analyzed and recommendations provided to relevant municipalities, cities, and provinces. Establishment of mechanisms for providing relevant data to local government units on an annual basis by 2002.

Responsible agencies: DENR, BFAR, PCAMRD, NGOs, and academic institutions

3. g. Review existing policy and implementation arrangement for mangrove conservation and management

A strict conservation policy on mangroves has existed for a quarter of a decade now, albeit random cutting and clearing is still being practiced. National agencies, specifically the DENR, should faithfully implement programs that involve LGUs and POs in mangrove management (e.g. EO 263). A mechanism should also be worked out to “localize” enforcement of mangrove policies and revert unused, abandoned and underproductive fishponds to mangroves. Meanwhile, the current ban on all forms of mangrove cutting inclusive of mangrove plantations established for livelihood purposes should be reviewed and appropriate amendments determined.

Target: Completion of policy review on mangroves involving DENR, DA-BFAR and LGUs by 2002

Responsible agencies: DENR, DA-BFAR, LGUs

3.h. Develop CRM training and technical assistance core groups at national, regional, and provincial levels

Core groups at provincial, regional, and national levels with state of the art knowledge and experience in CRM must be formed, functioning, and equipped to provide training and technical assistance at municipal and community levels in all aspects of CRM. Training modules for all aspects of coastal resource management have been developed and available for widespread use. Core groups should provide regular training and technical assistance in key coastal management practices including participatory coastal resource assessment, CRM planning, sustainable and environment-friendly enterprise development, marine sanctuary and mangrove management, coastal law enforcement, information management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Target: CRM core groups formed and functional at provincial, regional, and national levels delivering CRM training and technical assistance to coastal communities and LGUs by 2004

Responsible agencies: DENR, DA-BFAR, DILG, PCAMRD, PNP, PCG, DOJ, coastal provinces, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations

3.i. Develop and implement a targeted policy-relevant research agenda

Research is essential if we are to improve the nation's management of our coastal resources. Without research and the additional information it provides, we will find ourselves making poorly informed choices (without knowing that we have done so) and, perhaps, unable to justify actions that would benefit coastal resources or to defend against activities that would damage them.

The challenge is to focus limited resources on the topics of highest priority, namely those that contribute directly to the national policy goals identified above or that promote informed decision-making. All the research, whether in the social or natural sciences, should be policy relevant and demand driven. Priorities might include studies on fish stock assessments, economic and environmental valuation of coastal resources in the Philippines; the risks, costs, and benefits of land reclamation in coastal areas; the environmental consequences of sand mining; the effectiveness of alternative management or regulatory regimes (including assessment of ones that require those who damage coastal resources to pay

for the cost of mitigation); methods to assess and determine maximum sustainable yields for municipal fisheries; and the national capacity to monitor, detect, and assess changes in the health of coastal resources.

Once completed and approved, the agenda would serve as a national statement of research priorities for coastal resource management.⁸ The statement would govern the allocation of *all* government funds available for research on coastal resources and could be used to justify additional funds for research from within the relevant departments or to strengthen researchers' or departments' requests for external funding from sources outside the government.

Target: A five-to-seven year research agenda developed and implemented for coastal resource management in the Philippines by 2002. The agenda will identify key topics, indicate their relative priority, and provide a rationale for their inclusion on the agenda (by specifying how the research will improve management or understanding of coastal resources).

Responsible agency: The CABCOM-MOA should initiate the development of the research agenda, with PCAMRD, a university, or a suitably qualified nongovernmental organization. The group that prepares the agenda should include representatives from the government, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and the social and natural sciences. Upon the group's completion of a draft agenda, it would be submitted to the CABCOM-MOA for review and approval. Once approved, the agenda would be binding on all decisions about the allocation of research and development funds for coastal (and marine) resources in the Philippines. In addition, the research and development programs of relevant agencies, especially DENR and BFAR, should be supportive of the national agenda.⁹

3.j. Develop and sustain a national education and outreach program to instill responsibility for coastal resource management and protection from all sectors of society

Education and outreach programs must strive to increase the awareness and knowledge of all sectors of society of the vital role coastal resources play in our daily lives. The importance of family planning in improving our quality life and the fundamental relationship between an increasing population

⁸ The agenda could easily be expanded to include issues related to marine resources.

⁹ The Fisheries Code of 1998 requires the BFAR to formulate and implement a Comprehensive Fishery Research and Development Program that ensures the "long-term sustainability of the country's fishery and aquatic resources."

and family size and a decreasing coastal resource base and quality of life is not only not articulated but not understood by the majority of the population.

Target: Marine science, ecology, and population and coastal resource management concepts and approaches infused in formal and nonformal educational programs at all levels of education by 2004. Educational and outreach programs should emphasize the nation's dependence on coastal and marine resources and the societal and individual responsibilities associated with this dependence.

Responsible agency: Department of Education, Culture, and Sports, Department of Health, DENR, Population Commission, Philippine Information Agency, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations

STATUS OF PHILIPPINES' COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 2020

We entered the new millennium with hope. Hope that our national economy would improve and that we would once and for all eradicate poverty in the country. However, twenty years ago, we still did not accept the immense power of the human touch on the environment nor that every decision that we made about the use of our environment would eventually have an impact on the health of our coastal resources and seas and in turn on our lives and well being. We were on a path of destruction seeking short-term solutions that ultimately benefited only a few and ignoring all the warning signals.

At the beginning of the millennium, we began to realize a basic truth that our lives and our environment were inextricably linked to a global life system. Many of us felt helpless in our efforts to stop the widespread degradation of our coastal areas where global and local economic forces bent on their destruction seemed insurmountable. We were alarmed in 1998, when tropical sea surface temperatures rose higher than at any time in the geologic record as a result of global climate change. Coral bleaching and die off was unprecedented in geographic extent, depth, and severity. Scientists warned us that these events would increase in frequency and they were right.

Today, we live in a house without walls. Our house by the sea is fed by one global ocean, stirred by one global breeze, and fueled by a global economy. Everyone can look into our house with a virtual visit and see and comment on what we have accomplished. And we have accomplished a lot. First, we recognized that the condition of our coastal resources was in serious jeopardy from decades of abuse. We realized that without these resources, economic development and the well being of all Filipinos could not be realized. We set new standards of performance for our local and national institutions that emphasized environmental governance. As such, we have slowed the negative rate of change in our coastal environment.

We now know that by honoring known environmental limits through limiting fishing effort, enforcing use and protection zones and by strictly controlling development activities in the nearshore and foreshore areas, we can augment natural productivity and significantly increase the benefits from coastal resources to coastal communities and to society at large. We also know that if we had not taken aggressive steps to slow our population growth, that these accomplishments could not have been realized. With these realizations, we focused our efforts on changing and improving institutional

capacity and efficiency to support the essential initiatives and programs of our coastal communities and local government units.

As a result of all our efforts, what has been the return on our investment? Our coastal municipalities have adopted and implemented transparent and sustainable systems for the equitable allocation of coastal resource use. Truly functional marine protected areas have flourished serving as “sea banks” and “marine insurance policies” of the future. With improved coastal law enforcement, municipal fisheries production has increased providing food security to marginal fishers and coastal communities throughout the nation. The Philippines has been placed back on the map of outstanding destinations for international tourism adding substantial benefits to coastal communities and the national economy. We have continued to slow the rate of population growth to enable benefits derived from coastal resources to accrue as increases in the standard of living for coastal communities and the nation as a whole.

With these accomplishments we have also realized that the process of managing our coastal resources is dynamic and never ending. This process must be driven by principles of integration not fragmentation, reviewed and adjusted against current realities and not allowed to stagnate, and must be constantly marketed to stimulate action and monitored for signs of progress. It is a life long commitment of the living to sustain a future for those yet unborn.

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APPENDIX A

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND FISHERFOLK

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND FISHERFOLK

Introduction

The concerns of all stakeholders should be voiced and considered in the formulation of national policies and laws. Coastal resource use involves the broadest spectrum of different sectors, from coastal tourism, municipal and marginal fishers, commercial fishing, the maritime industry, and many other economic activities that depend in whole or in part on the sea. Despite this broad spectrum of coastal stakeholder, the Philippine Constitution specifically articulates that the State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local communities to the preferential use of communal marine and fishing resources. The 1998 Fisheries Code reinforces the constitutional provision for the preferential use of municipal waters by municipal and marginal fishers. With this in mind, special consideration must be given to the concerns of fisherfolk whose daily existence depends on healthy fishery resources and a coastal environment.

In 2000, the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) contracted MBL-Trends, Inc. to conduct a quantitative Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) Survey to benchmark the current level of knowledge and concerns of fisherfolk on coastal issues, attitudes and practices. A total of 700 fisherfolks were interviewed for the study from 16 provinces in the country. This appendix provides a summary of the results of this survey to guide national policy formulation on coastal management.

Profile of Respondents

The respondents are comprised of a sampling of 700 male fisherfolk, heads of households, whose primary livelihood is small-scale fishing. The survey was conducted in 16 provinces including Bohol, Cebu (Olango Island), Negros Oriental, Palawan, Davao del Sur, Sarangani, Quezon, Albay, Aklan, Negros Oriental, Leyte, Misamis Oriental, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Lanao del Norte, and Zambonga del Sur. Practically all respondents are married (89%) and have been residents for their locality for over ten years although almost half (46%) were not born there but had transferred residency. The age range of fisherfolk respondents is 20 and above; however, slightly more than half (58%) belong to the 20 to 44 age bracket. Most of the fisherfolk respondents, 89%, had not completed high school and 47% had either no schooling or some elementary education. The average household size of the 700 respondents is 5.5 persons. Most of the respondents, (67%) neither own nor rent a residential lot although 95% own their home which generally consists of a one room, poorly constructed, temporary structure made of light and cheap materials. Out of 700 respondents, 442, or 63% used non-motorized bancas. The top three family expenditures identified by the respondents are food (93%), fishing-related (60%), and housing (42%).

Summary of Survey Results

Out of the three most urgent personal concerns, 74% of the respondents identified having enough to eat everyday as their top concern (Table 1). The second and third priority concerns of the respondents were the health of family members and providing schooling for their children.

Table 1. Three most urgent personal concerns identified by fisherfolk

Three Most Urgent Personal Concerns	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)
At least to be able to have enough to eat everyday	74%
Health of family members	64%
To provide schooling for my children	62%
To have a secure and well-paying job or source of income	42%

To have my own house and lot	25%
To be able to pay our debts	15%
To have enough and safe water/electrical power at home	14%

The respondents identified the three most pressing problems in their communities. Economic and environmental problems were identified as the most pressing issues (Table 2) by 76% and 75% of the respondents, respectively. The decrease in fish catch was identified by 67% of the respondents as the most pressing environmental problem.

Table 2. Three most pressing problems in the community identified by fisherfolk

Three Most Pressing Problems in the Community	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)
Economic	76%
Poverty	55
Unemployment	43
Overpopulation	6
Environment	75%
Decrease in fish catch	67
Municipal water pollution	14
Destroyed mangroves	9
Illegal fishing	1
Services	54%
Bad roads	24
Lack of water	21
No electricity	13
Waste disposal	8
Sewerage system	3
Public Safety	18
Drug addiction	10
Peace and order	9
Graft and Corruption	8%

The respondents knowledge of the coastal ecosystem was fairly high, however, some misconceptions about fisheries and coral biology were identified. While 89% of the respondents correctly stated that lapu-lapu live inside crevices of coral reefs, few, 10% new that these fish mature slowly and must grow to well over 1 kilogram before breeding (Table 3). While 83% of the respondents recognized the importance of mangrove detritus in the food web of invertebrates and fish, only 42% believed that mangroves protect the land from erosion. Finally, few respondents, 6%, knew that coral were animals. Most respondents, 77%, identified corals as rocks (Table 4).

Table 3. Knowledge of the ecosystem based on responses of fisherfolk to true/false statements

Knowledge of the Coastal Ecosystem	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)		
	True	False	Don't Know
Lapu-lapu live inside crevices of coral reefs	89% <i>(correct answer)</i>	6%	5%
Lapu-lapu matures and breeds very early, when they are about 1 kilogram	68%	10% <i>(correct answer)</i>	22%
Mangroves do not protect the land from erosion	42%	51% <i>(correct answer)</i>	7%

Decaying leaves from mangroves feed shrimp, crabs, and fish fry	83% (correct answer)	10%	7%
Seagrasses are not important nurseries for many fish	23%	72% (correct answer)	5%

Table 4. Fisherfolks knowledge of the classification of a coral

Corals are:	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)
Animals	6% (correct answer)
Plants	13
Rocks	77
Don't know	4

Over 90% of the respondents identified throwing waste in rivers and the sea, cutting trees in the forests, and industrial pollution as the major activities that pose very great or great danger to coastal resources (Table 5). In contrast, just over 50% of the respondents considered overfishing as a very great or great danger to coastal resources.

Table 5. Degree of danger to coastal resources brought about by specific activities identified by fisherfolk

Specific Activity	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)				
	Very great danger	Great danger	Undecided	Little danger	No danger
Throwing waste in the rivers, sea	67%	27%	2%	3%	1%
Cutting trees in the forests	60	33	2	4	1
Industrial pollution	58	33	4	4	1
Sand extraction	49	32	5	10	4
Building structures in foreshore areas	44	36	9	8	3
Intrusion of commercial fishing in municipal waters	43	39	5	9	4
Conversion of mangrove areas to fishponds	33	31	11	17	8
Rapid increase in population of mankind	30	31	14	15	10
Overfishing/too many fishers	27	31	12	20	10
Hook and line fishing method	4	4	4	24	64

The majority of respondents identify declining trends in the coastal environment and fisheries (Table 6) over the last three years. The major indicators for overfishing include increased length of time to catch fish, smaller catch, smaller fish, and poorer quality catch. The respondents reported all major indicators of overfishing. The majority of respondents indicated declining trends in fisheries over the last three years with 70% spending longer lengths of time fishing to catch fewer fish. In addition, 68% of the respondents caught smaller fish and 74% caught fish that were less valuable than three years ago.

Table 6. Assessment of trends in coastal environment and fisheries in the past last three years identified by fisherfolk

Trends in coastal environment and fisheries in the past three years	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)
General condition of coastal environment	
Improved	19%
Remained the same	25
Worsened	56
Length of time to catch a kilo of fish	
Shorter	16
No difference	14
Longer	70
Change in the number of fish caught	
Increased	8
Remained the same	18
Decreased	74
Change in size of fish	
Larger	8
Remained the same	24
Smaller	68
Change in the quality of fish	
Increased	8
Remained the same	18
Decreased	74

The respondents demonstrated fairly high awareness of coastal resource management issues and solutions (Table 7). The majority of respondents, from 64% to 97%, strongly agrees or agrees with the knowledge statements asked about different aspects of coastal resource management.

Table 7. Fisherfolk agreement/disagreement with knowledge statements

Knowledge Statement	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)				
	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
It is important that captured turtles and dolphins be thrown back into the sea	67%	30%	2%	1%	0%
Juvenile fishes caught need to be thrown back into the sea	49	40	4	6	1
Marine/fish sanctuaries will contributed to the rejuvenation of fish stocks and recovery of coral reefs	43	44	5	4	4
Responsibility for managing municipal waters now rests on municipal government under the Local Government Code	34	51	9	6	0
Establishing a closed season for fishing during a specific period of time will allow fish stocks to recover	33	44	9	11	3
Soil erosion contributes to degradation of coral reefs	34	36	8	18	4

Limiting fishing effort is one way of reverting declining fish catch	28	41	8	18	5
Natural calamities such as typhoons are the primary reasons our coral reefs and mangroves are in poor condition	32	35	8	19	6
If people will not do anything about it, there will come a time we will no longer be able to depend on the sea for our food	34	31	11	19	5
The deterioration of our forest means deterioration of our coasts and seas as well	31	33	7	21	8

The respondents show strong support for local government initiatives in coastal resource management (Table 8). More than 70% of the respondents would support or strongly support totally banning the use of compressors for fishing, banning commercial fishing in municipal waters, imposing heavier penalties for illegal fishers, and establishing marine sanctuaries to rehabilitate fisheries and coral reefs. Only 50% of the respondents would support limits to the amount of fish they could catch.

Table 8. Fisherfolk support for local government CRM policies

Fisherfolk who would support or strongly support local government CRM programs that would:	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)
Totally ban use of compressors for fishing	76
Totally ban commercial fishing in municipal waters	72
Impose heavier penalties for illegal fishers	71
Establish marine sanctuaries	71
Delineate municipal water use zones	60
Establish catch ceilings	50

The respondents identified a wide range of individuals and organizations that provide assistance for specific coastal resource management concerns. However, the respondents frequently identified the Barangay Captain, then the Mayor as the individuals they would most likely ask for assistance (Table 9) in most areas of concern related to coastal resource management.

Table 9. Individuals and organizations identified by fisherfolk as providing assistance for specific coastal resource management concerns

Coastal Resource Management Concern	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)	
Organize a fishers' organization	Barangay Captain	45%
	Mayor	12
	BFAR	10
Report an illegal fishing activity	Barangay Captain	40
	Mayor	12
	Police/PNP	11
	Bantay Dagat	11
	BFAR	10
Report incidence of gathering coral	Barangay Captain	40
	Bantay Dagat	12
	Mayor	11

	BFAR	11
Get mangrove assistance	Barangay Captain	40
	Mayor	12
	BFAR	10
Be deputized as a fish warden	Barangay Captain	40
	Mayor	15
	BFAR	14
Report intrusion of commercial fishers in municipal waters	Barangay Captain	39
	Mayor	16
	Bantay Dagat	12
Get information about fishing rules and regulations	Barangay Captain	39
	BFAR	14
	Mayor	14
Alternative livelihood assistance	Barangay Captain	36
	Mayor	22
To attend a CRM training	Barangay Captain	33
	Mayor	13
	BFAR	13

The respondents identified the Mayor as the most influential person in their community (Table 10). The next most influential person identified by the respondents is the Barangay Captain followed by the Parish Priest.

Table 10. Most influential person identified by fisherfolk in their community

Person	Percentage of fisherfolk respondents (n = 700)
Mayor	63%
Barangay Captain	24
Parish Priest	11
Vice-Mayor	1

The disposition of fisherfolk about shifting to other sources of livelihood indicates that about 28% of the respondents are interested in or would accept alternative livelihoods other than fishing (Table 11). The majority of respondents, 60%, preferred or insisted on fishing as their livelihood.

Table 11. Disposition of fisherfolk about shifting to other sources of livelihood

Disposition toward livelihood	Percentage of Fisherfolk Respondents (n = 700)
Unaware of other livelihood	12%
Acceptors of other livelihood	10
Interested in other livelihood	18
Preferrers of fishing	24
Insisters in fishing	36

National Policy Considerations to Address Fisherfolk Concerns

- Food security, as the number one most urgent person concern identified by fisherfolk, can only be addressed by strict implementation of national and local laws, adopting sustainable methods of fishing, restricting access to fishery resources, restricting use of fishing gear and practices, such as payaos, bottom setting gillnets, and other methods that promote overexploitation of fisheries

resources, protecting coastal habitats, and adopting strategies to rehabilitate coastal habitats and fisheries

- Overfishing is widespread and the impacts clearly articulated by fisherfolk as increased effort required to catch fish, smaller fish caught, and poorer quality of fish and must be viewed by national government as a crisis with no-nonsense policies to alleviate overexploitation of fishery resources while protecting the rights of sustenance and marginal fisherman
- Most fisherfolk prefer or insist on fishing as their primary livelihood, therefore, national government programs should carefully identify the smaller percentage of individuals interested in or accepting of alternative livelihood programs
- Fisherfolk support local government initiatives in coastal resource management in contrast to commonly held perceptions of Local Chief Executives that coastal resource management is politically unpopular
- Local government, in particular, municipalities, is the most important level of government with which to address fisherfolk concerns and must continue to be the focus of national policies and plans that are designed to assist coastal municipalities deliver coastal resource management as a basic service
- Mayors and Barangay Captains in particular, and other local government staff must be targeted for continued capacity-building programs as they serve as the community's primary support system for all coastal resource management concerns
- Awareness of coastal resource management issues among fisherfolk is fairly high, however, formal education in elementary and high schools and local colleges and nonformal education in the coastal and marine environment are needed to expand community understanding of basic concepts of fisheries biology, marine ecology, the relationship between environmental quality and fish catch, and root causes of coastal resource decline in particular the role of population growth, habitat destruction, and overfishing

APPENDIX B

I. COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY DIRECTIONS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

- B1. Background: Municipal Coastal Resource Management and the League of Municipalities of the Philippine: 1995-2000
- B2. League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) Resolution No. 1 Series 1999
- B3. LMP-DENR Search for Best CRM Programs: Guidelines and Nomination Form
- B4. LMP Island-Wide Conferences, 2000, Resolutions for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao

II. B1. BACKGROUND: MUNICIPAL COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THE LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES (1995-2000)

Under the 1991 Local Government Code, the primary mandate for managing coastal resources in municipal waters, which extend seaward to a distance of 15 km from the shoreline, was devolved to 832 coastal municipalities (55 % of municipalities nationwide) and 57 coastal cities (68% of cities nationwide). The capacity of local government to assume this mandate; however, has evolved over time as LGUs began experimenting with devolution (Table 1). Many basic steps innovations and close to ten years were needed to achieve the level of local governance experienced today in the Philippines (Rood, 1998). It was not until 1995; however, that LGUs began to become more aware of and concerned with their responsibilities in environmental management.

Table 1. Trends in local governance and environmental management in the Philippines after passage of the 1991 Local Government Code (modified from GOLD, 1999)

Year	Trends
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Wait and see" attitude of newly elected local government officials towards implementation of the new Code
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Code begins; national government agencies respond to administrative demands of transferring personnel and assets • Administrative problems in personnel devolution being solved, Internal Revenue Allotment system began to function
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased momentum for implementation of Code as local government units gain success through experimentation
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased local resource mobilization and improved service delivery • Increasing concern of local government on environmental management
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of experimentation as decentralization diffused across all classes and types of local government units; maturation of service delivery • Environmental management greatest new challenge to LGUs with recognition that environmental problems cannot be adequately addressed by national government • Low priority and limited awareness of local government units mandate for managing coastal resources and municipal waters (GreenCom Philippines, 1996)
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall success in decentralization under the 1991 Local Government Code; new participatory style in local leadership emerging under successes of decentralization • Increasing programs in and budgeting revenues for the environment • Condition of coastal resources assessed and issues and obstacles to CRM implementation identified and prioritized by coastal mayors (1997 LMP-CRMP Survey)
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued success in local governance and local ownership of appropriate national programs • National government agencies begin to redesign how they relate to local government • 1998 elections resulted in an 80 percent turnover of mayors in the Philippines • Increasing interest in CRM by coastal municipalities and demand for technical assistance and training to develop CRM programs and plans
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization here to stay, national government technical assistance to local governments is increasingly more consistent with the decentralization process • Local governments and communities are introducing innovative mechanisms for effective resource management; local governments are using inter-government agreements and public-private partnerships to co-manage resources across jurisdictions • CRM being articulated by local government as a basic service • CRM implementation by local government increasing as assessed by coastal mayors (1999LMP-CRMP Survey) • 15-point national CRM agenda developed and adopted by over 700 coastal mayors as League of Municipalities of the Philippines Resolution No. 1 Series 1999 (LMP, 1999)

The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) began to include coastal resource management (CRM) in their national agenda in 1997 with the launching of the *Legal and Jurisdictional Guidebook for Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines* in partnership with the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP), a project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources funded by the United States Agency for International Development. The Guidebook was prepared by CRMP with the primary purpose of clarifying national legislation and policy on CRM to catalyze local government implementation. The Guidebook was developed through an intensive series of consultations with LGUs, national government agencies, and NGOs throughout the country. At the 1997 LMP National Convention, President Ramos was presented a special copy of the guidebook and over 1,500 copies of the guidebook were distributed to mayors attending the conference.

In a 1997 survey conducted by CRMP in partnership with the LMP, the condition of coastal resources was estimated based on the perceptions of over 300 coastal mayors (approximately 36 percent of all coastal mayors) throughout the country (Table 2). Despite lack of prioritization of CRM, local chief executives were aware that the condition of coastal resources was degrading. Few coastal mayors considered their coastal habitats and fisheries to be in excellent condition. Over 40 percent of coastal mayors rated their coral reef, sea grass, and mangrove habitats in poor condition. These estimates are fairly consistent with scientific studies of 85 coral reefs conducted in by Gomez et al in 1994, where less than 5 percent of coral reefs surveyed were considered in excellent condition.

Table 2. Status of coastal resources as perceived by coastal mayors in 1997 LMP-CRMP survey¹.

Resource	No. of municipal respondents	Condition		
		Poor (%)	Good (%)	Excellent (%)
Coral Reef	293	40	52	8
Sea Grass	267	41	54	5
Mangrove	276	47	48	5
Estuary	308	28	71	1
Beach	299	23	61	16
Municipal Fisheries	297	28	63	9

¹Survey respondents were coastal mayors assessing the status of coastal resources in their municipality. Survey was conducted during 1997 National Convention of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

Coastal mayors identified lack of technical expertise, trained staffed, and funding as the key obstacles to fulfilling their mandate (Table 3). The “how to’s” of CRM were considered the key obstacle identified by over 80% of the coastal municipalities. Inadequate funding was the second major obstacle identified by LGUs.

Table 3. Obstacles to coastal resource management implementation identified by coastal mayors in 1997 LMP-CRMP survey¹.

Obstacles	Percent of municipal respondents (n = 343)
Lack of staff trained in coastal management/lack of technical expertise in CRM	81
Inadequate funding for CRM	74
Lack of integrated environmental management, planning, and implementation	67
Low participation level by community in CRM	52
Unclear legal jurisdiction over resources	43

¹Survey accomplished by mayors representing 343 coastal municipalities during 1997 National Convention of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines. Respondents identified multiple issues.

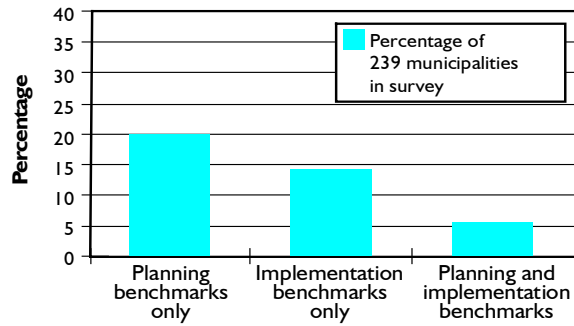
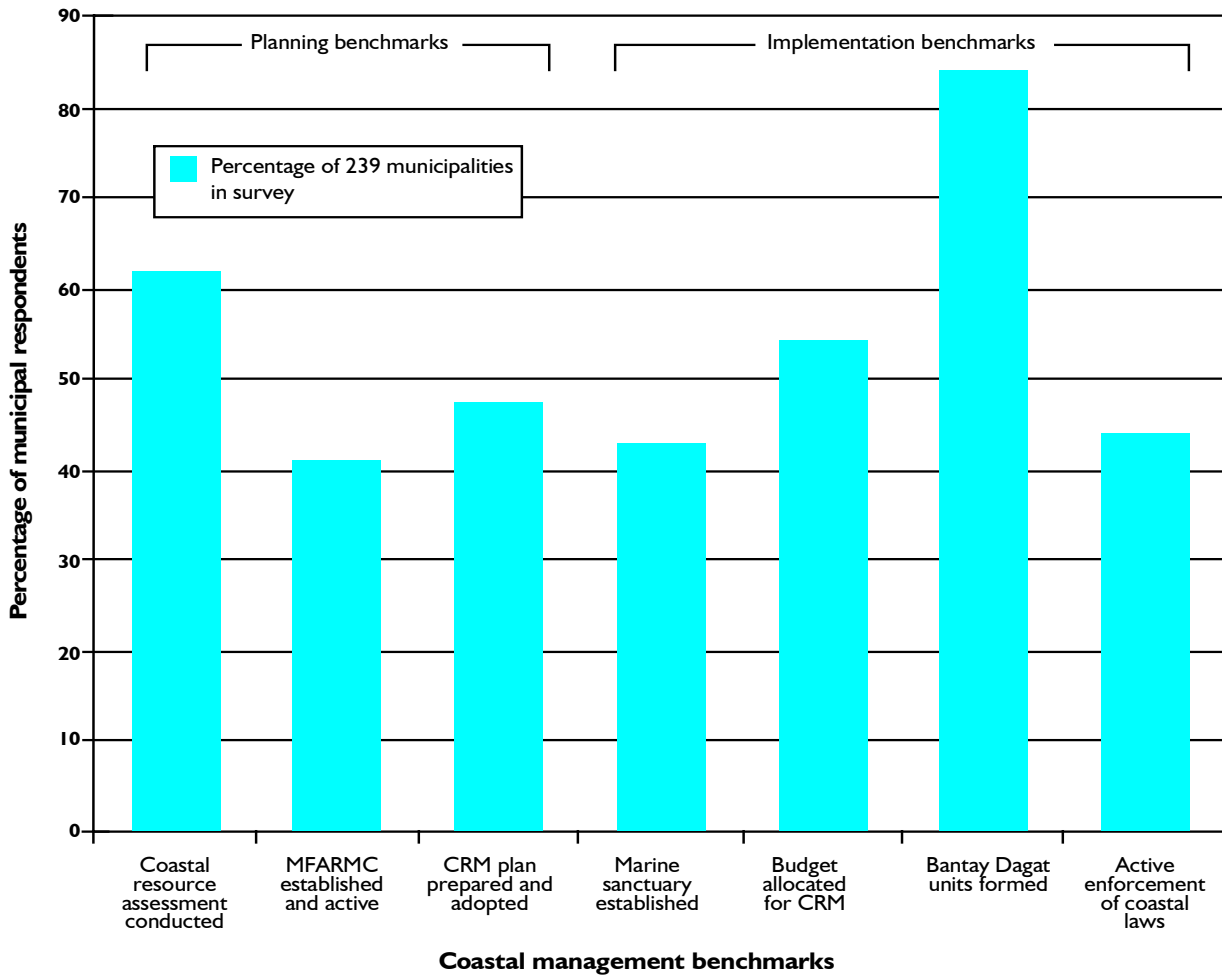
In 1998, LMP and CRMP along with corporate partners such as Petron Foundation, Coca Cola Bottlers Philippines, ABS CBN Foundation, and the Government of Japan concluded the first *Search for Best CRM Programs in Philippine Municipalities*. The Search not only recognized “model municipalities”, it also made for friendly competition among coastal mayors over who would get the next awards. The Search establishes a rigorous set of indicators and benchmarks to measure LGU performance in CRM. The multisectoral National Search Committee reviews each application and conducts site validation before the awardees are confirmed.

By 1998, the interest in and demand for technical assistance from coastal municipalities began to CRM grow. At the 1998 LMP National Convention, President Estrada announced he would declare May as Month of the Ocean in the Philippines. The declaration came in January 1999, providing impetus for holding the historic Conference of Coastal Municipalities in May, and firmly putting CRM on the national agenda of the LMP.

More than 700 mayors representing 90 percent of coastal municipalities in the Philippines converged in Manila for the three-day (May 26-28, 1999) Conference, which was organized by the LMP in partnership with CRMP. The forum, the first of its kind in Asia and only the second in the world after Canada, was unprecedented in terms of mayors’ attendance, cabinet-level interest and participation, mass media coverage and intensity of discussions. Four cabinet secretaries, a presidential adviser, and a presidential assistant spelled out their respective departments’ agenda in empowering LGUs for CRM. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court challenged the mayors to exercise political will in protecting and conserving the country’s marine and coastal resources. And President Estrada delivered a historic “State of the Ocean” address, challenging LGUs to maintain CRM as one of their basic services and “lead in the sustained management of municipal waters.” The mayors drew up a 15-point CRM agenda requiring executive and legislative actions that would enable LGUs to effectively manage their municipal waters. They also committed to undertake “doable” CRM best practices in their respective municipalities.

In 1999, CRMP in partnership with the LMP, conducted a survey to benchmark the status of delivery of CRM as a basic service (Figure 5). The total number of municipal respondents (coastal mayors) in the survey represented 239 coastal municipalities (over 30% of all coastal municipalities) nationwide. The survey indicates that less than 20 percent of coastal municipalities reported accomplishing key basic service benchmarks in CRM planning or implementation. Only a small percentage, 6%, could report achieving both planning and implementation benchmarks for CRM.

Figure 1. Percentage of coastal municipalities with CRM benchmarks based on 1999 LMP-CRMP survey of coastal municipalities



The collection, analysis, and management of information and data are vital to planning coastal resource use. The Municipal Coastal Database (MCD) was designed by CRMP based on the experiences of LGUs as a planning, monitoring, and evaluation tool for coastal municipalities. The MCD represents the first attempt to establish a national database for local government initiatives in CRM and establishes benchmarks for basic service delivery. Over 500 coastal municipalities (60% of the 832 coastal municipalities nationwide) have contributed to the development of the database.

Analysis of the MCD provides another measure of the status of CRM delivery as a basic service. The information and data contained in the MCD is prepared by the Municipal Planning and Development Officer and signed by the Mayor. While CRMP uses quality control measures to review typological errors and investigates erroneous numbers, many of these data are not currently validated in the field by an outside organization. Despite these limitations, the dataset is the first attempt to track CRM-related indicators at the municipal level nationwide. Both the number of LGUs and the average CRM budget allocated have increased dramatically since 1995 (Figure 2). In 1999, 203 municipalities, or over 24 percent of all coastal municipalities, reported a budget allocated for CRM. The number of LGUs with MFARMCs had increased to 286, or 34 percent of all coastal municipalities, in 1999 (Figure 3). In 1999, the number of municipalities with marine protected areas had increased to 90, approximately 11% of all coastal municipalities (Figure 4).

Figure 2. Average annual budget allocated for CRM by coastal municipalities based on Municipal Coastal Database entries by 500 coastal municipalities

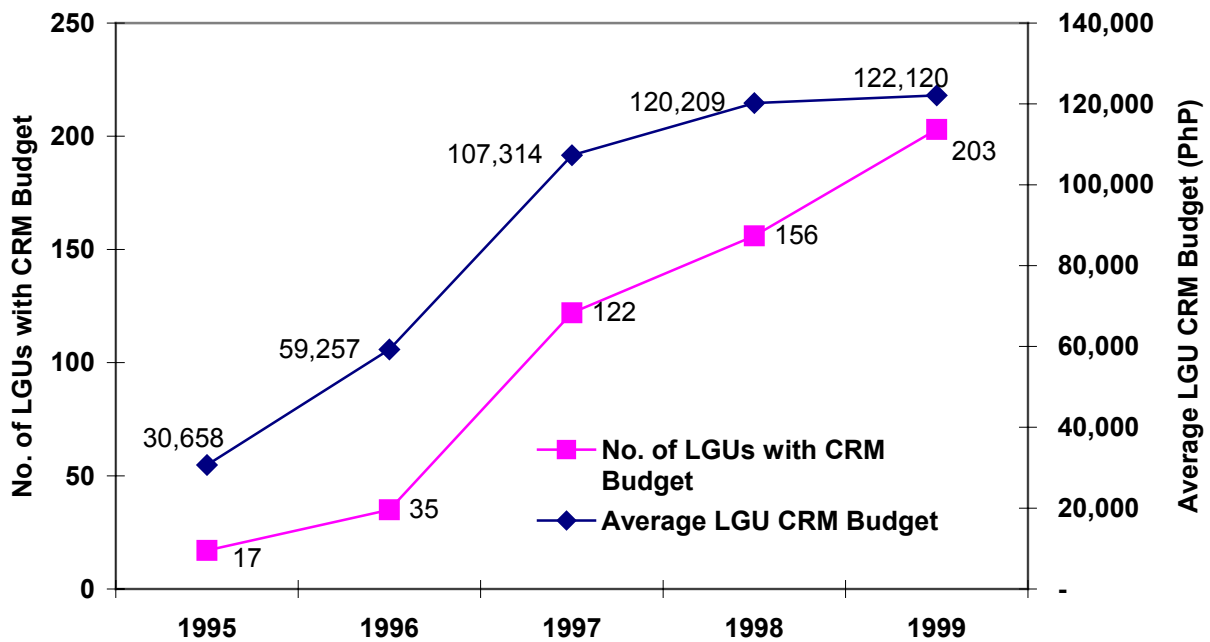


Figure 3. *No. of local government units with Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils established based on the Municipal Coastal Database entries by 500 coastal municipalities*

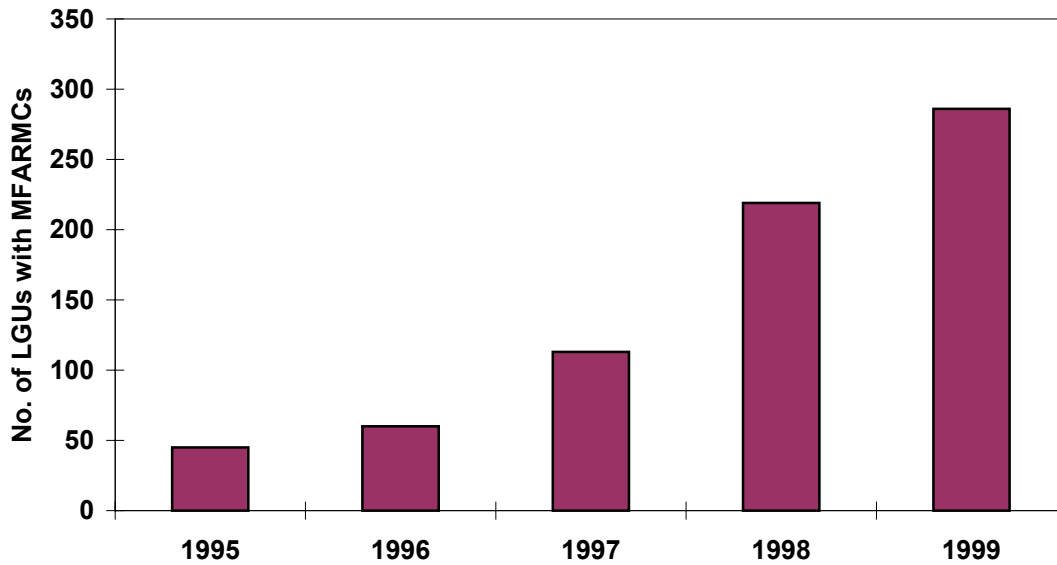
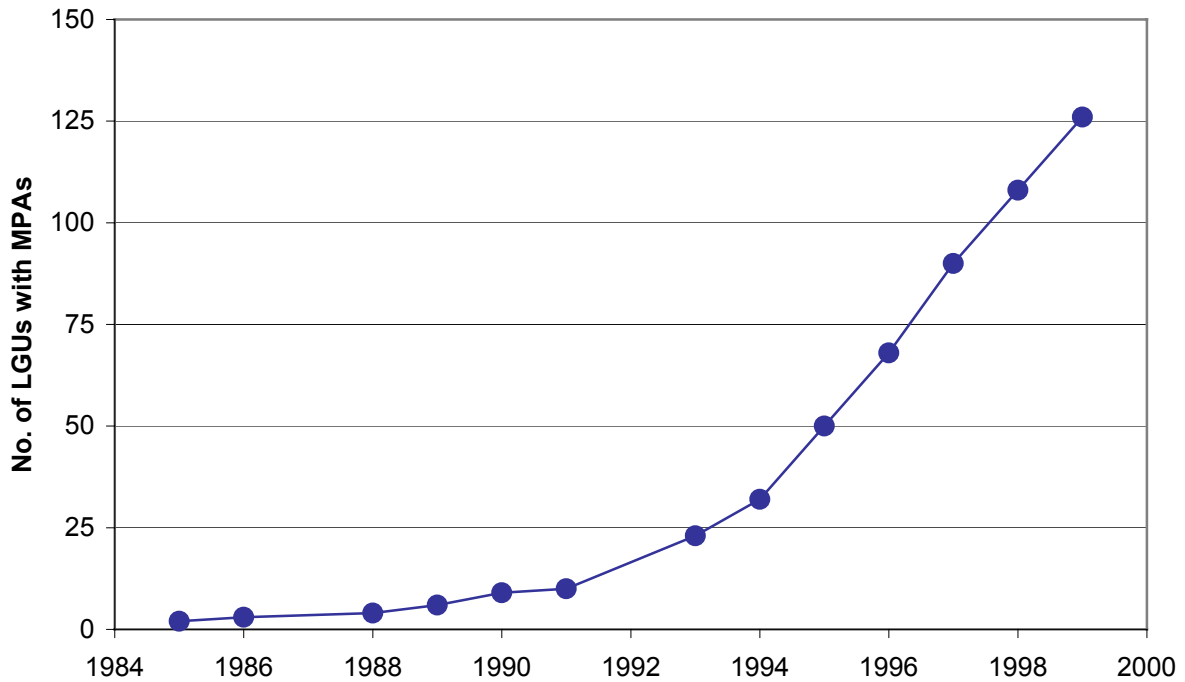


Figure 4. *Number of local government units with marine protected areas based on Municipal Coastal Database entries by 500 coastal municipalities*



In 2000, the LMP and DENR forged an agreement to co-host the second Search for Best CRM Programs. Six coastal municipalities were selected as awardees for the second Search. Between July and September 2000, the LMP conducted three island-wide conferences in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. CRM was taken up at each conference in separate workshops as mayors set forth resolutions for action. The LMP formed a CRM Technical Working Group to develop project concepts for translating resolutions into actions.

While much progress has been made in building LGU capacity for CRM, continued improvements in systems of local governance and CRM are needed to sustain and build on these gains. Policy directions for improved local governance and CRM in the Philippines need to be continued to support decentralization and accountability. The tendency for national government is to maintain or regain command and control functions and financial resources. At the same time, local government must continue to improve its delivery of basic services and provide real measures of accountability to their constituents. A national coastal management policy can provide a common vision and direction for sustainable management of coastal resources in the Philippines.

B2. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES RESOLUTION NO. 01, SERIES 1999

Resolution No. 01, Series of 1999.

A resolution calling for the enactment/implementation of measures empowering the local government units for integrated coastal management

WHEREAS, the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP), a league of local government units (LGUs) created under the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC), has served as a venue for member municipalities to articulate, ventilate and crystallize issues affecting municipal government administration and secure through proper and legal means solutions to these issues;

WHEREAS, 832 (54%) of the 1,527 member municipalities of the LMP are classified as coastal municipalities;

WHEREAS, recent studies indicate that such coastal municipalities are among the poorest of the poor municipalities of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, there is a need to develop a general program for coastal municipalities that will address, among others, the following issues: coastal resource management for food security; poverty eradication in coastal municipalities; jurisdictional issues in municipal waters; coastal law enforcement; and financing mechanisms for managing coastal resources;

WHEREAS, the government is now confronted with the serious problem of depletion of marine resources;

WHEREAS, infrastructure and facilities for an efficient and effective implementation of coastal management are seriously lacking;

WHEREAS, coastal LGU's generally do not have sufficient funds to implement their municipal coastal management and development plan;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT:

1. The League of Municipalities of the Philippines through its President Mayor Jinggoy Estrada be urged to request His Excellency President Joseph Ejercito Estrada to direct the proper agency to finally establish water boundaries of coastal municipalities within the soonest possible time;
 2. The Congress be urged to amend the LGC to include "municipal waters" for purposes of IRA computation so as to increase the LGUs' resources to fund programs/projects for the development/preservation of marine resources;
 3. His Excellency President Joseph Ejercito Estrada be urged to certify a bill as urgent to Congress calling for the amendment of the LGC to enhance enforcement of existing fisheries laws and to create a special Task Force to be headed by the local chief executive to monitor the implementation of the same;
 4. The Congress be urged to review existing laws, policies and programs on coastal resource management with the end in view of according more powers to local governments and ensuring integration for national development; henceforth,
 - a. Coastal LGUs be urged to establish monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms to come up with strategies for the effective enforcement of the country's fisheries law;
 - b. Coastal LGUs be urged to formulate a comprehensive and sustainable municipal coastal resource management development plan;
 - c. Coastal LGUs be urged to organize their municipal/barangay coastal resource management councils;
 - d. Coastal LGUs be urged to source funds from local/national funding agencies in relation to the municipal coastal resource management development action plan that may be formulated;
 - e. Coastal LGUs be urged to strictly implement ordinances imposing taxes/fees involving marine products;
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- f. Coastal LGUs legislative bodies be encouraged to pass more ordinances that will aim to increase coastal resource management finances.
 5. Congress be urged to ensure the passage of the bill localizing the Philippine National Police so as to ensure effective implementation of the country's fisheries laws;
 6. His Excellency, President Joseph Ejercito Estrada be requested to direct the concerned national agency to issue the corresponding Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) of RA 8550;
 7. His Excellency President Joseph Estrada be urged to facilitate the delineation of functions of various national government agencies (DENR, DILG, DA, among others), public corporations (Laguna Lake Development Authority, Philippine Ports Authority, among others), and the local government with respect to coastal resource management; to direct the Department of Justice to adopt measures that would strengthen enforcement and prosecution mechanisms; to fill up vacant courts for speedy disposition of cases.
 8. His Excellency President Joseph Estrada be urged to provide augmentation funds for coastal resource management programs and projects and release the same directly to local governments;
 9. His Excellency President Joseph Estrada be urged to certify as urgent a bill giving to local governments a portion of the revenues raised and collected by the Philippine Ports Authority;
 10. His Excellency President Joseph Estrada appropriate the necessary funds for the purchase and maintenance of at least two patrol boats for every municipality;
 11. The LMP be urged to identify the different private and government agencies that may provide grants/funding sources for coastal resource management;
 12. The proper government agency be urged to promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to ensure that local government units (LGUs) are oriented with their powers and responsibilities under the LGC with respect to the collection of fees/taxes and other regulatory revenues over coastal resources;
 13. Coastal LGUs be urged to source funds from local/national funding agencies in relation to the municipal coastal resource management development action plan that may be formulated;
 14. The proper government agency be urged to implement an information and/or education campaign where seminars/conferences shall be conducted to: equip the LGUs with skills to resort to alternative livelihood programs; orient the LGUs with the different coastal resource management financing schemes; enlighten participants with the need to preserve the country's coastal resources.
 15. Congress be urged to enact a law creating a Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

Adopted.

May 28, 1999, City of Manila, Philippines.

B3. SEARCH FOR BEST COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS



**LEAGUE OF
MUNICIPALITIES
OF THE PHILIPPINES**

Search for Best Coastal Management Programs

Nomination Guidelines

III. Background

Economic development efforts in many of our fishery-dependent regions are moving away from sheer utilization or exploitation to management of coastal resources involving the stakeholders themselves. Two major developments in the Philippines socio-economic and political landscape triggered the current emphasis on management.

The first development is the growing awareness at the community level of the finiteness of our coastal resources and of the crisis facing our coastal communities, a crisis caused by or associated with a complex web of diverse and inter-related issues. These issues range from access to coastal resources, to the use, governance, and management of these resources, to economic and human resource development, to the issues of environmental protection itself. Closely linked to these issues are the symptoms of environmental stress – overfishing and overexploitation, low productivity, poverty among fishers, siltation, habitat destruction, pollution, loss of marine biodiversity. These symptoms are clearly seen and often painfully (or at least annoyingly) felt by the coastal communities themselves, moving people to seek the cause, to recognize their own hand in the crisis and, by sheer necessity, to be an integral part of the solution.

The second development is the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC), which has transferred to the local government units, the municipalities in particular, much of the authority and many of the functions related to the management of coastal resources and development in the coastal zone. In the years that the concept of coastal resource management (CRM) was taking hold among development-minded institutions and fishery experts, the coastal municipalities were themselves starting to become involved in conservation concerns, or simply in resolving conflicts among their various stakeholders. Their experiences may very well reveal a treasure trove of best practice examples with which we can build new and better models of CRM.

Against this backdrop, the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) in cooperation with the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP), a technical assistance project supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), decided to launch a **Search for Best Coastal Management Programs** among the 832 coastal municipalities in the country (together these municipalities make up more than 50% of all municipalities in the Philippines) in 1997 with the winners proclaimed in November 1998. Under a Memorandum of Agreement signed in August 1997, LMP and CRMP, sharing a common interest in promoting good coastal management practices, agreed to “jointly develop a work program, screening process and guidelines for the implementation” of the Search.

A. Nature and Objectives

The Search has five major objectives:

1. Recognize the LGU's achievements in CRM;
2. Document CRM practices so that these may be replicated in other areas as appropriate;
3. Define CRM standards to be used by LGUs;
4. Encourage LGUs to undertake or find ways to improve their own CRM programs;
5. Promote the development of inter-municipal linkages in support of integrated management initiatives.

For the purpose of this Search, CRM is defined as "those activities that achieve sustainable use and management of economically and ecologically valuable resources in the coastal areas which consider interactions among and within resource systems as well as those of humans and their environment (White and Lopez, 1991). The term 'Best CRM Program', on the other hand, is taken to mean the total package of management tools, projects, approaches, techniques and values employed by each municipality in the performance of its role as custodian of the coastal resources under its jurisdiction. More than the performance of the local officials managing, overseeing or supporting CRM programs, the Search recognizes institutional performance and thus emphasizes the sustainability and totality of CRM programs over the specific merits of their components or of any project a municipality may now be pursuing related to coastal resource use or conservation.

1. Rules and Mechanics

1. All municipal local government units with ongoing projects and at least three years of continuing experience in the management of coastal resources may be nominated to this Search. Winners of this Search and other national awards such as Clean and Green Award, Likas-Yaman Award, Best Reef Award, etc. in the last three years, and lakeside municipalities may not be nominated.
2. By its definition of the term 'Best CRM Program' (see Nature and Objectives above), the Search necessarily limits each municipality to only one entry. Nomination must be done through or by the Office of the Chief Executive of the municipal government.
3. **Nomination forms** shall be distributed during the Conference of Coastal Municipalities of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) on **May 27 and 28, 1999**. The forms are designed to elicit basic program information, such as name of the local government, projects and activities implemented, administrative systems and procedures being adopted, investment support, system of community participation, etc. **Accomplished forms must be received at the offices of the Coastal Resource Management Project, 5/F CIFIC Towers, J. Luna cor. Humabon Street, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City (Tel nos. (032) 232-1821 to 22, 412-0645, 412-0487 to 89; Fax (032) 232-1825; e-mail: prcebu@usc.edu.ph) not later than 5:00pm of March 31, 2000.**
4. Nominations shall be classified according to two categories: Programs Receiving External assistance and Programs Not Receiving External Assistance.
5. A National Search Committee (NSC) shall be convened and shall undertake a two-stage evaluation of nominations.
6. The NSC shall have eight (8) members from the following agencies and organizations:
 - a. League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)
 - b. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
 - c. Department of Agriculture (DA)
 - d. Department of Interior and Local government (DILG)
 - e. Department of Science and Technology-Philippines Council for Aquatic and Marine research and Development (DOST-PCAMRD)
 - f. Center of Excellence in Coastal Resources Management, Silliman University
 - g. Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP)
7. During the first stage of evaluation, the NSC shall shortlist nominations based on the information provided in the nomination forms submitted by the participating municipal governments. **This stage will run from April 1 to May 31, 2000.**

8. In the second stage, the NSC will screen and evaluate shortlist nominations more extensively using additional documentation. **Eligible nominees will be notified of their selection not later than June 15, 2000**; if necessary, site visits will be conducted. **Any additional information or documents supporting nominations must be received at the offices of the Coastal Resource Management Project, 5/F, CIFC Towers, J. Luna cor. Humabon Street, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City (Tel nos. (032) 232-1821 to 22, 412-0645, 412-0487 to 89; Fax (032) 232-1825; e-mail: prccebu@usc.edu.ph) not later than 5:00pm July 15, 2000.**
9. The same set of criteria (see Selection Criteria below) will apply for all stages of the Search.
10. The NSC will select at most six (6) nominees (maximum of three (3) per category) to exemplify the Best CRM Programs, which will be announced at the LMP convention in October 2000.
11. The winning Best CRM Programs will each receive a plaque of recognition and a cash award of one hundred thousand pesos (P100, 000.00).
12. The NSC's decision is final and irrevocable.

B. Selection Criteria

Integrated coastal management planning and implementation process refers to an active, planned, and deliberate effort by the local government to link watersheds and coastal areas, and to consider all land- and water-based activities that may, directly or indirectly (or both), impact the coastal environment. It indicates a recognition of the 'wholeness' of the multitude of factors in nature and implies the existence of an organizational structure designed to address concerns related to the interconnectedness of the different ecosystems.(25%)

Community participation suggests active partnership between the LGU and the private sector, non-governmental organizations, people's organizations and the academe in the management of coastal resources. It implies that the local government is able to respond directly, effectively and in a timely manner to the stakeholders' concerns and complaints, thus engendering an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. It suggests the use of team-based and participatory processes in the planning and implementation of CRM activities.(25%)

LGU capacity and inter-government linkages refers to the mechanisms that are in place to promote open communication between the LGU-nominee, other LGUs and the different national agencies involved in coastal resource management. It suggests effective relationships between the LGU and other government units leading to more collaborative resource management and more timely and more appropriate resolution of resource use conflicts and other legal and jurisdictional issues affecting CRM. It implies that the LGU, up to the barangay level, has a clear understanding and thorough knowledge of its authority and responsibilities over coastal resources and that local government personnel are competent, sufficiently trained and continuously retrained in CRM and related disciplines. It suggests that politicians and the local administration staff agree on the importance of CRM and share a common vision, goals and priorities with respect to coastal resource development.(20%)

Quality of life and impact on environment refers to the benefits derived or arising from the CRM program, including benefits to the economy, human health and welfare, and the environment. It implies social equity, that is, the extent to which the program's economic and other benefits are enjoyed by members of the community according to their needs, It suggests efficiency, which means that the program's benefits far exceed the cost of implementing it, and timeliness, which means that projects and activities are undertaken at the time they are most needed. It also refers to adequacy, that is the extent to which the program is able to solve coastal resource problems and resolve CRM issues, and effectiveness, meaning, the extent to which its stated objectives are attained.(15%)

Sustainability refers to both the program and its benefits and impact. It means that the program is able (or potentially able) to live beyond the terms of office of local officials or, in the case of programs receiving external assistance, continue to function effectively even after assistance has ended or is

terminated, and that its benefits can be sustained over the long term. It implies a strong commitment to building institutional capacity and to the development of CRM leaders. It also suggests expandability as well as sustained investment support (in the form of annual budget allocations made by LGU) for CRM.(15%)



**LEAGUE OF
MUNICIPALITIES
OF THE PHILIPPINES**

Search for Best Coastal Management Programs

Nomination Form

IV. Profile of Municipality

a. Municipality	b. Province	c. Region	
d. Total No. of Barangays		e. Total Population	
f. Major economic activities (top 5)			
g. Total land area (km ²)	h. Total coastline* (km)	i. No. of coastal barangays	j. Coastal population

* distance along the municipality's general coastline, but not including offshore islands

k. Major economic activities in coastal areas (top 5)

A. Description of Coastal Management Program

a. *External Assistance:* If the program or any of its component projects is receiving/has received external assistance (national and/or foreign-sourced), fill up this box; otherwise go straight to b.

Type of Assistance (e.g. technical expertise, financial, infrastructure / equipment)	Details (# of personnel, amount of assistance, etc.)	Name of Project/Assisting Organization	Coastline Covered (km)	From (year)	To (year)

b. *Total coastline (km) covered by coastal management projects implemented in municipality (coastline covered by two projects or more must be counted once only):*

c. *Total population covered (communities covered by two or more projects must be counted once only):*

f. Briefly explain why and how coastal management in your municipality started. (What triggered its implementation?)

g. Nominations will be evaluated against five criteria, each of which is articulated using checklists and tabular questionnaires. Please accomplish the relevant sections fully. Where applicable, cite and describe specific projects/activities that best exemplify conformance to each criterion in an essay form.

1. *Integrated coastal management planning and implementation* process refers to an active, planned, and deliberate effort by the local government to link watersheds and coastal areas, and to consider all land-and water-based activities that may, directly or indirectly (or both), impact the coastal environment. It indicates a recognition of the 'wholeness' of the multitude of factors in nature and implies the existence of an organizational structure designed to address concerns related to the interconnectedness of the different ecosystems.

Please check the appropriate box/es if the answer is in the affirmative. Supporting documents must be attached to the submitted nomination form.

- a. The municipality has a land use plan.
- b. The municipality has an organization structure.
- c. The municipality has a CRM/ICM plan.
- d. The municipality has conservation programs, namely:

Table 1.a. Marine Sanctuaries

Sanctuary Name	Area (ha)	Barangay	Barangay Resolution	Municipal Ordinance	a) Enforcement Status Rating	b) Bio-physical Condition

Note: a) Marine sanctuary enforcement status rating determined from responses of key informants as follows: Provisions of the marine sanctuary are: (1) not enforced; (2) enforced but not actively; (3) actively enforced

b) Bio-physical condition of the marine sanctuary (such as the condition of the coral reef and/or fish population) based on key informant interviews as: (1) poor condition; (2) good condition; (3) fair condition; (4) excellent condition

Table 1.b. Mangrove Management / Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) Issuances

Name of People's Organization (PO)	No. of PO Members	Area Classification (NIPAS, N or non-NIPAS area, NP)	Type of Mangrove Area (natural forest, F, or plantation, NF)	Tenurial Instrument (CBFMA, CS, FLMA, MSA, Other)	Year Approved	Plans Prepared (Y/N)	Year Affirmed (Year)	Enabling Resolution/ Ordinance

2. *Community participation* suggests active partnership between the LGU and the private sector, non-governmental organizations, people's organizations and the academe in the management of coastal resources. It implies that the local government is able to respond directly, effectively and in a timely manner to the stakeholders' concerns and complaints, thus engendering an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. It suggests the use of team-based and participatory processes in the planning and implementation of CRM activities.

Please check the appropriate box/es if the answer is in the affirmative. Supporting documents must be attached to the submitted nomination form.

- a. hearings/assemblies are regularly held in the municipality. Public
- b. related activities sponsored by LGU, private sector, NGOs, POs, requiring / eliciting widespread community participation Existence of CRM-
- c. involved in CRM activities. The youth sector is
- d. involved in CRM activities. The women sector is

Table 2.a. Coastal Resource Management Organizations Established and Level of Activity

Year Formed	Name of CRM Organization	Barangay Name	Enabling Resolutions/ Ordinance	No. of Meetings per Year	Activity Rating at most Recent Report Year

Note: An organization's level of activity for each report year can be rated as follows: (1) Inactive, no meeting/activity; (2) Fairly active, 5 or less meetings/activities per year; (3) Active, 6 or more meetings/activities per year. Bantay Dagat organizations and FARMCs should be included.

Table 2.b. CRM-Related Training and Participatory Activities

Year	Title	Type	Date	Location (Barangay)	No. of Participants	Assisting NGO/NGA/PO

3. *LGU capacity and inter-government linkages* refers to the mechanisms that are in place to promote open communication between the LGU-nominee, other LGUs and the different national agencies involved in coastal resource management. It suggests effective relationships between the LGU and other government units leading to more collaborative resource management and more timely and more appropriate resolution of resource use conflicts and other legal and jurisdictional issues affecting CRM. It implies that the LGU up to the barangay level has clear understanding and thorough knowledge of its authority and responsibilities over coastal resources and that local government personnel are competent, sufficiently trained and continuously retrained in CRM and related discipline. It suggest that politicians and the local administration staff agree on the importance of CRM and share a common vision, goals and priorities with respect to coastal resource development.

Please check the appropriate box/es if the answer is in the affirmative. Supporting documents must be attached to the submitted nomination form.

- a. The municipality has MOAs with other municipalities/sectors.
- b. The municipality has MOUs with other municipalities/sectors.
- c. The municipality has joint activities with other municipalities/sectors.
- d. The municipality has joint venture arrangements with private sector.
- e. The municipality has a continuing CRM training program for LGU staff
- f. The municipality has a CRM desk / telephone hotline.

4. *Quality of life and impact on environment* refers to the benefits derived or arising from the CRM program, including benefits to the economy, human health and welfare, and is the extent to which the program’s economic and other benefits are enjoined by members of the community according to their needs. It suggests efficiency, which means that the program’s benefits far exceed the cost of implementing it, and timeliness, which means that projects and activities are undertaken at the time they are most needed. It also refers to adequacy, that is, the extent to which the program is able to solve coastal resource problems and resolve CRM issues, and effectiveness, meaning, the extent to which its stated objectives are attained.

Table 4.a. Coastal Resources Status

Coral Reef

Period (Year)	Coral Reef Area (has)	Condition	Source of Information
Present			
5 years ago			
More than 5 years ago			

Note: Coral condition shall be described based on living coral cover as follows: Poor (0-24.9%); Fair (25-49.9%); Good (50-74.9%); Excellent (75-100%)

Mangrove Area

Period (Year)	Mangrove Area (has)	Condition	Source of Information
Present			
5 years ago			
More than 5 years ago			

Note: Mangrove area condition shall be described as follows: Poor (denuded); Fair (under stocked); Good (partially stocked); Excellent (fully stocked)

Municipal Fisheries

Year	Average Catch (kg/person/month)	No. of Registered Fisherfolk	Mun. Reg. Fishing Boats		No. of Commercial Fishing Vessels Granted Permits within Municipal Waters
			Motorized	Non-motorized	

Table 4.b. Economic Status within Municipality

Period (Year)	Average annual income of households (in PhP)	Average annual income of fisherfolk households (in PhP)
Present		
5 years ago		
Past		

Please check the appropriate box/es if the answer is in the affirmative. Supporting documents must be attached to the submitted nomination form.

- a. There is a PNP – maritime / PCG detachment in the municipality. []
- b. The local police have been trained in fishery law enforcement by duly accredited agencies. []

Table 4.c. Coastal Law Enforcement / Control of Illegal Fishing

Year	No. of deputized Bantay Dagat staff	No. of deputized Fish Wardens	No. of Operational patrol boats	No. of apprehensions	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Convictions	No. of administrative fines imposed / How much?

Year	Illegal Mangrove Conversion	Illegal and Destructive Fishing	Illegal Intrusion	Illegal Shoreline Development

Notes: Illegal mangrove conversion will be rated as: NP (mangroves not present; (1) not enforced; (2) enforced but not actively; (3) actively enforced). Illegal and destructive fishing, illegal intrusion (of commercial fishing vessels into municipal waters), and illegal shoreline development will each be rated as follows: 1 (not enforced); 2 (enforced but not actively); 3 (actively enforced).

5. *Sustainability* refers to both the program and its benefits and impact. It means that the program is able (or potentially able) to live beyond the terms of office of local officials or, in the case of programs receiving external assistance, continue to function effectively even after assistance has ended or is terminated, and that its benefits can be sustained over the long term. It implies a strong commitment to building institutional capacity and to the development of CRM leaders. It also suggests expandability as well as sustained investment support (in the form of annual budget allocations made by LGU) for CRM.

Please check the appropriate box/es if the answer is in the affirmative. Supporting documents must be attached to the submitted nomination form.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| a. | Investment support for CRM in the municipality | Investment
[] |
| b. | training/workshop/seminars for LGU leadership and personnel | CRM
[] |

Table 5.a. Environmentally-Friendly Enterprises for Coastal Communities

Year	Type of enterprise/activity	Location	Community Members Benefited	Economic Benefit (PhP/person/month)

Table 5.b. LGU Budget Allocations

Year	Total LGU Budget Allocations	Environment Budget	CRM Budget	Coastal Law Enforcement Budget	No. of CRM staff
Present					
Previous Year					
Two or more years ago					

- Notes: 1) Total LGU Budget Allocation – annual LGU budget including general municipal fund, internal revenue allocation (IRA), 20% development fund, and outside funding sources.
- 2) Environment Budget – Total annual LGU budget allocated for environmental projects and activities including watershed management, solid waste management, reforestation programs, erosion control, industrial and domestic pollution management.
- 3) CRM Budget – Total annual LGU budget allocated for coastal resource management projects and activities including coastal resource assessment, CRM planning, FARMC formation, marine sanctuary establishment, mangrove management, and others. Include budgets for CRM staff and their expenses.
- 4) Total annual LGU budget allocated for coastal law enforcement including equipment outlay for patrol boats, global positioning system (GPS) units, maintenance costs, fuel and oil, and support services such as paid Bantay Dagat or other security services.

Table 5.c. CRM/Fishery Ordinances

Year	Title and Summary Description

f. Please describe briefly any problems or constraints the program encountered and how they were overcome.

I certify that the above information is the best of my knowledge accurate:

Printed name and signature of Chief Executive of municipal government

Address:

Tel. No.	Fax No.	E-mail address
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B4. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES CRM RESOLUTIONS FROM ISLAND CONFERENCES 2000

V. Resolution in Support of Coastal Resource Management Programs in Luzon 2000

WHEREAS, the coastal resources are important assets that should be managed by the local government units ("LGU") and their communities;

WHEREAS, the municipalities are mandated by Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, to implement coastal resource management programs in their respective jurisdictions;

WHEREAS, the successful implementation of coastal resource management, as shown by previous experiences, rely on the systematic planning, strong political will of the LGUs, empowered communities, local policy support;

WHEREAS, the member-municipalities of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines ("LMP") in Luzon recognize the need to replicate successful initiatives in other coastal municipalities;

WHEREAS, the municipalities in the coastal areas are constrained by inadequate funds in implementing coastal resource management programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that:

1. The LMP member-municipalities in Luzon shall:
 - a. Recognize the effectiveness of a strong political will, empowerment of the people, local support of policies and adequate funding in the promotion of coastal resource management programs;
 - b. Formulate and adopt a coastal resource management plan in their each municipality;
 - c. Set and implement policies for the efficient use and preservation of municipal coastal resources;
 - d. Educate and mobilize people through the conduct of massive information and education campaigns; and
 - e. Access local funds and resources to support coastal resource management programs.
2. The LMP National Leadership shall be urged to:
 - a. Provide technical and technology assistance to enable municipalities to effectively manage their coastal resources;
 - b. Seek financial assistance to sustain coastal resource management programs;
 - c. Coordinate with national and local agencies in order to enforce laws on coastal resource management;
 - d. Institute an incentive system that shall recognize and reward municipalities who have successfully implemented coastal resource management programs;
 - e. Advocate for the establishment of mechanisms that will provide compensation and insurance benefits for the members of Bantay Dagat;
 - f. Work for the establishment of more laboratories which shall determine the existence of poison and other toxic chemicals in our marine resources and provide crucial scientific evidence towards the successful prosecution of violators of fishery laws;
 - g. Lobby for the creation of a special court which shall have exclusive jurisdiction to handle the conviction of violators of fishery laws;
 - h. Seek the full the support of the Philippine National Police in the implementation and enforcement of fishery laws; and
 - i. Advocate for the passage of laws and ordinance or policies which shall permanently cancel the licenses of convicted violators of Republic Act 8550, and mandate the non-issuance of license or permits to boats used as buli-buli superlights, taksai, etc.

ADOPTED on this 18th of August in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand at the Holiday Inn Mimosa, Clarkfield, Pampanga.

B4. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES CRM RESOLUTIONS FROM ISLAND CONFERENCES 2000 (CONT'D)

Resolution in Support of Coastal Resource Management Programs in the Visayas Region 2000

WHEREAS, the coastal resources are important assets that should be managed by the local government units (LGUs) and their communities;

WHEREAS, Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 mandated local government units to implement coastal resource management programs in their respective jurisdictions;

WHEREAS, the successful implementation of coastal resource management, as shown by the experience rely on the systematic planning, strong political will of the LGUs, close collaboration and in partnership with the national government agencies, non-government organizations, private sector and the communities in the coastal areas;

WHEREAS, the members of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) in the Visayas recognize the need to replicate successful initiatives in other coastal municipalities;

WHEREAS, the municipalities in the coastal areas are constrained by inadequate funds in implementing coastal resource management programs.

NOW THEREFORE, premises considered and upon motion en masse

RESOLVE AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the member-municipalities in the Visayas Region shall:

1. Allocated funds to coastal resource management project
2. Have a uniform fishery ordinance with the nearby/adjacent municipality
3. Activate fish warden and special bodies of LGU to monitor activities
4. Support community organizing activities

RESOLVE FURTHER, that the LMP shall be urged to:

1. Access funding support from other donors
2. Lobby for the increase of Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) to LGUs with coastal areas
3. Access funds for the purchase of patrol boats
4. Lobby for the inclusion of coastal areas in the computation of IRA allotment
5. Lobby for the establishment of coastal boundaries between LGUs

RESOLVED FINALLY that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the LMP National Office for the information of all concerned.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

Done this 22nd day of June 2000 in Iloilo City.

B4. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES CRM RESOLUTIONS FROM ISLAND CONFERENCES 2000 (CONT'D)

Resolution in Support of Coastal Resource Management Programs in Mindanao 2000

WHEREAS, the coastal resources are important assets that should be managed by the local government units ("LGU") and their communities;

WHEREAS, the municipalities are mandated by Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, to implement coastal resource management programs in their respective jurisdictions;

WHEREAS, the successful implementation of coastal resource management, as shown by the experiences, rely on the systematic planning, strong political will of the LGUs, close collaboration and in partnership with the national government agencies, non-government organizations, private sector and the communities in the coastal areas;

WHEREAS, the member-municipalities of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines ("LMP") in Mindanao recognize the need to replicate successful initiatives in other coastal municipalities;

WHEREAS, the municipalities in the coastal areas are constrained by inadequate funds in implementing coastal resource management programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that:

1. The LMP member-municipalities in Mindanao shall:
 - a. Set policies and plans early on;
 - b. Strictly enforce the laws;
 - c. Mobilize people through the conduct of information and education campaigns; and
 - d. Source funds for the coastal resource management programs.

2. The LMP National Leadership shall be urged to:
 - a. Reiterate the resolution passed during the Coastal Municipalities Conference held last May 26-28, 1998 to include the municipal waters in the computation of the Internal Revenue Allotment of local governments;
 - b. Advocate for the allocation of a certain percentage of the Internal Revenue Allotment to fund coastal resource management programs;
 - c. Solidify the LGU alliance at the provincial/regional levels where unified stand and/or coordination are needed (e.g. national government agencies, Armed Forces of the Philippines, etc.)

ADOPTED on this 14th day of July in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand at the Royal Mandaya Hotel, City of Davao.

**VI. B4. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES CRM RESOLUTIONS FROM ISLAND CONFERENCES 2000
(CONT'D)**

Consolidated Outputs of the Three Island Conferences-2000 Coastal Resource Management

Key elements and indicators of good governance	Role of LGU to hasten the implementation, adoption, replication of the program or project in their municipality	Role of the LMP in hastening the implementation, adoption, replication of the project, initiative among the municipalities	Mechanics, policies needed to be in place, adopted, enacted, or amended that LMP need to pursue to ensure the sustainability or continued operation of the program, project
1. Political will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the effectiveness of a strong political will, empowerment of the people, local support of policies and adequate funding in the promotion of coastal resource management programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and technological assistance to enable municipalities to effectively manage their coastal resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for the establishment of mechanisms that will provide compensation and insurance benefits for the members of Bantay Dagat
2. Empowered community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate and adopt a coastal resource management plan in each coastal municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek financial assistance to sustain coastal resource management programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works for the establishment of more laboratories which shall determine the existence of poison and other toxic chemicals in our marine resources and provide crucial scientific evidence towards the successful prosecution of violators of fishery laws
3. Local policy support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set and implement policies for the efficient use and preservation of municipal coastal resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with national and local agencies in order to enforce laws on coastal resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the creation of special court which shall have exclusive jurisdiction to handle the conviction of violators of fishery laws
4. Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and mobilize people through the conduct of massive information and education campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute an incentives system that shall recognize and reward municipalities who have successfully implemented coastal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for the passage of laws and ordinance or policies which shall permanently cancel the license of convicted violators of

Key elements and indicators of good governance	Role of LGU to hasten the implementation, adoption, replication of the program or project in their municipality	Role of the LMP in hastening the implementation, adoption, replication of the project, initiative among the municipalities	Mechanics, policies needed to be in place, adopted, enacted, or amended that LMP need to pursue to ensure the sustainability or continued operation of the program, project
		resource management programs	fishery laws, confiscate paraphernalia and boats used by violators of RA 8590 and mandate the non-issuance of license or permits to boats used as buli-buli superlights, taksal, etc.
5. Active support and participation of various stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access local funds and resources to support coastal resource management programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access funds for the purchase of patrol boats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the increase of Internal Revenue Allotment to LGUs with coastal areas
6. Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated funds to coastal resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solidify the LGU alliance at the provincial/regional levels where unified stand/ or coordination are needed (e.g. national governance agencies, Armed Forces of the Philippines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the inclusion of coastal areas in the computation of IRA
7. Participatory governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a uniform fishery ordinance with the nearby adjacent municipality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the establishment of coastal boundaries between LGUs
8. Coordination between the LGUs and NGAs NGOs and Pos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate fish warden and special bodies of LGU to monitor activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterate the resolution passed during the coastal municipalities conference held last May 26-28, 1999 to include the municipal water in the computation of the internal revenue allotment of local government

Key elements and indicators of good governance	Role of LGU to hasten the implementation, adoption, replication of the program or project in their municipality	Role of the LMP in hastening the implementation, adoption, replication of the project, initiative among the municipalities	Mechanics, policies needed to be in place, adopted, enacted, or amended that LMP need to pursue to ensure the sustainability or continued operation of the program, project
9. Systematic Planning from setting clear objectives to monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community organizing activities 		

B4. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES CRM RESOLUTIONS FROM ISLAND CONFERENCES 2000 (CONT'D)

Translating LMP Resolutions into programs, services, and advocacy agenda
Technical Working Group Output, September 2000

A.

B. PROJECT TITLE

Setting up of CRM Assistance Center at LMP-National down to local

DESCRIPTION

PURPOSE

Clearing house of CRM information, dissemination of updates on CRM, conduct of capability and capacity building especially on alternative livelihood. The center will also include setting up of marine laboratory.

C. BENEFICIARIES

Fisherfolks, local investors, processors, LGUs/LMP

D. BENEFITS

1. Fast tract flow of information, constant information update
2. Facilitate investment and sources of funds and other linkages
3. Orchestrate and synchronize CRM programs
4. Generate income and employment

E. INITIAL PROJECT MECHANICS

1. MOA with concerned agencies to set-up CRM assistance center
2. Cost-sharing, fund sourcing and networking with CRM implementing partners

F. PROJECT KEY PLAYERS

DA-BFAR, TLRC, DRI, DENR, International Organization (SEAFDEC), SUCS, LMP, LGUs

ROLE OF LMP (NATIONAL)

Solicit support from concerned agencies and sectors in the setting up of CAC through MOA

B4. LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES CRM RESOLUTIONS FROM ISLAND CONFERENCES 2000 (CONT'D)

Translating LMP Resolutions into programs, services, and advocacy agenda
Technical Working Group Output, September 2000

G. PROJECT TITLE

Advocacy in the Integrated Implementation of the guidelines on the delineation of coastal areas

H. PURPOSE

1. Identifying boundary/jurisdiction of each coastal municipality to avoid conflict
2. Uniformity of interpretation and implementation

I. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Fisherfolks, Municipalities

J. BENEFITS

1. Resolution of conflict: Boundary/jurisdiction
2. Springboard for computation of each municipal waters for the IRA
3. Resolve conflicts of interest groups

K. SCHEME OR MECHANICS

1. Intensive IEC
 - Consultation
 - Information awareness
 - Training
2. MOA between and among agencies/stakeholders
3. Cost-sharing in the implementation of guidelines (survey etc.)

L. KEY PLAYERS

NAMRIA, CRM, NGOs/POs Provincial Government, DOJ, PNP, DA-BFAR, LMP (National and Local) related CRM

ROLE OF LMP (NATIONAL)

Follow-up finalization of guidelines and dissemination information, implementation of guidelines

M. LOCAL

Conduct forum on guidelines to member-municipalities and agencies for the immediate implementation of guidelines

ROLE MEMBER/LGUs

Dissemination- Consultation

N. LOGISTICS SOURCING

1. Cost-sharing of key players
 - Money
 - Manpower
 - Equipment/facilities

O. MONITORING

LMP and TWG-CRM

ROLE OF LMP (LOCAL)

Initiate setting up of CRM action center in strategic areas

P. ROLE OF MUNICIPALITIES

Support CAC by availing services

Q. LOGISTIC SOURCING

Cost-sharing among and between partners

R. MONITORING

LMP, DA-BFAR, TWG-Coastal Resource Management

APPENDIX C

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY DIRECTIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

- C1. Background: Formulation of Environment Codes in the provinces of Bohol and Masbate
- C2. Summary of Coastal Resource Management Provisions of Bohol and Masbate Provincial Environment Codes

C1. Background: Formulation of Environment Codes in the provinces of Bohol and Masbate

In the Philippines, 64 out of 78 provinces, or 82% of all provinces are coastal, were at least 14% of their municipalities coastal. Over 58% of all provinces are composed of over 50% coastal municipalities. As such, provincial government needs to play a vital role in coastal management. Although municipalities and cities are primarily responsible for managing the coastal resources and municipal waters, provincial governments are equally responsible for the adoption of adequate measures to safeguard and conserve marine and other natural resources. The provincial government is also responsible for protecting the environment and imposing appropriate penalties for acts, which endanger the environment or ecological balance.

The Province needs to provide CRM basic services to coastal municipalities. The Province should serve as a systematizer, standardizer and facilitator which links all the micro activities of coastal resource management (CRM) at a municipal LGU level together into forming the macro picture across political boundaries that CRM and its many components really needs to be successful. The province should provide information management services to coastal municipalities by serving as a consolidation node for information and data on environmental management. This will ensure the town level CRM activities (small geographic unit) all link together into making an integrated coastal management plan which covers all the habitats and coastal zone of the province.

The Province also has the role of overseeing the different LGUs activities, replicating, modeling and learning lessons across and between the rather isolated single municipal LGUs and their territories. This is especially important because CRM is a difficult process and no set menu and ingredients works in all places, so modifications and adjustments are needed all the time for the different activities and the provincial Government through an Environment office is in the perfect position to do that.

Several pioneering provinces have undertaken proactive measures to meet these responsibilities through the formulation of provincial ordinances entitled "Environment Codes." The province of Bohol was the first province in the Philippines to enact an Environment Code in March 27, 1998 under the leadership of Hon. Governor Rene Lopez Relampagos, Vice Governor Atty. Edgardo Chatto, the Provincial Board and Provincial offices and facilitated by the Governance and Local Democracy (GOLD) Program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The process of research, analysis, consultation and formulation of the Bohol Environment Code took approximately 2 years.

The province of Masbate, after a study tour to the province of Bohol held in early 2000, initiated the formulation of its own Environment Code, which has undergone extensive public consultation, analysis, and legal review. Under the leadership of Hon. Governor Kho, the Provincial Board, and Provincial offices, and facilitated by the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) funded by USAID, the Provincial Environment Code of Masbate is now ready for enactment as a provincial ordinance by the end of the year 2000.

As articulated by these two provinces, an Environment Code, formulated at the provincial level serves as essential guide for sustainable management of the environment. An Environment Code recognizes existing national laws and integrates them into a local governance system. It reaffirms inherent provisions of the 1991 Local Government Code and introduces efficient mechanisms for complementation between and among provincial, municipal, city, and barangay levels of local government. An Environment Code defines its role as a guide and partner to lower levels of local government in the promotion of sustainable development practices. The articles of the provincial Environment Codes of Bohol and Masbate are listed below.

Article Number	Bohol	Masbate (<i>Draft</i>)
I	Title of the Ordinance	Title of the Ordinance
II	Authority and Purpose	Authority
III	Forest Resources	General Provisions
IV	Mineral Resources	Definition of Terms
V	Water Resources	Land Use
VI	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Forest Resources
VII	Coastal Resources	Mineral Resources
VIII	Air and Noise Pollution Management	Water Resources
IX	Ecotourism	Coastal Resources
X	Environmental Impact Assessment	Ecotourism Management
XI	Land Use Planning	Air and Noise Pollution Management
XII	Organization	Waste Management
XIII	Penalties and Miscellaneous Provisions	Environment Impact Assessment
XIV	<i>Sustainable Agriculture Development Framework (newly initiated to be included in the IRR as decided by TWG's on environment)</i>	Provincial Office on Environment and Natural Resource Management
XV	---	Environmental Information and Management
XVI	---	Penalties and Miscellaneous Provisions

The Bohol and Masbate Environment Codes both articulate specific provisions for coastal resources in addition to provisions in other articles, such as solid waste management, that pertain to coastal resource management. Appendix B2 provides a brief summary of illustrative coastal resource management-related provisions of the Bohol and Masbate Environment Codes. In addition, each Code provides for organizational structures, such as the Bohol Environmental Management Office and the Masbate Environment and Natural Resources Office, to support the environment policies of the province and provide technical and financial assistance to municipalities and cities of the province.

A number of other provinces are initiating similar efforts to formulate their own Environment Code. The formulation of a Provincial Environment Code is an important first step in promoting a unified policy framework for the protection and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources of the Philippines.

C2. Summary of Coastal Resource Management Provisions of Bohol and Masbate *(Draft)* Provincial Environment Codes

Illustrative CRM-Related Provisions	Description of CRM Provisions from Bohol and Masbate Provincial Environment Codes
Provincial coastal resources management framework	Both Bohol and Masbate PECs specify that a guiding framework for coastal management at a provincial level be formulated to manage coastal resources in a more integrated and holistic manner
Delineation of municipal waters	Both Bohol and Masbate PECs contain specific provisions highlighting the need for municipalities to delineate municipal water boundaries.
Municipal water use	Masbate's PEC reinforces the constitution and provisions of national laws in specifying the exclusive use of municipal waters for resident and registered sustenance fishers of the municipalities of the province
Conservation of biological diversity and preservation of heritage items	Both Bohol and Masbate PECs contain specific provisions that the province, national government, NGOs, and peoples organizations shall ensure that no activities are conducted that negatively affect the present and future status of biological diversity in municipal waters or heritage items. Masbate's PEC enumerates an initial list of unique marine features and productive habitats and sets forth violation. Bohols Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Code also re-iterates criteria, cultural and ecological that will help identify areas of major concern and prioritize the management of these areas
Community participation and integration of national government agencies	Bohol's PEC directs the provinces to encourage municipalities and cities and concerned agencies to ensure active community participation in all aspects of coastal management Masbate's PEC states that management of coastal resources and municipal waters shall be undertaken by communities in close collaboration with local government and all other sectors
Coastal zoning and management guidelines	Both Bohol and Masbate's PEC establish a coastal area and municipal water zoning classification scheme that includes: strict protection, rehabilitation, sustainable use, recreation and ecotourism zones. Masbate's PEC directs the Governor to formulate guidelines for coastal zoning and management plans that will serve as the basis for municipal coastal zoning and management plans.
Comprehensive 5-Year CRM Plan	Bohol's PEC specifies that municipalities and cities shall be encouraged to have 5-year CRM plans that are consistent with the Provincial CRM Framework Plan
Environmental impact assessment	Both Bohol and Masbate's PECs reinforces national laws requiring environmental impact assessments. Bohol's PEC highlights the need for participation of the province in multipartite monitoring teams. Masbate's PEC requires that coastal zoning and management plans be subject to an environmental impact assessment before appropriation of funds can be authorized by the SP.
Tenurial security and management rights	Bohol's PEC identifies the province with national government assistance in securing province wide uniform system of permitting, licensing, granting of rights and privileges and other tenurial

Illustrative CRM-Related Provisions	Description of CRM Provisions from Bohol and Masbate Provincial Environment Codes
	instruments governing access to and use of coastal resources
Conducive policy and complementary province-wide fishery ordinance	Bohol's PEC establishes at a provincial level, a Coastal Resources Policy Coordination Committee review and systematize ordinances pertaining to all aspects of fisheries and coastal resource management
Public beaches	Bohol's PEC encourages all municipalities and cities to identify for development public beaches for recreational purposes
Gathering, extraction of beach sand and coral material	Bohol's PEC establishes guidelines based on national laws and administrative orders use of these non-living coastal resources
Designation of closed season	Masbate's PEC reinforces national laws and provides a process for the designation of closed seasons by a municipality in municipal waters
Marine sanctuary and fishery reserves	Masbate's PEC provides a specific provision that municipalities shall designated at least 25% but not more than 40% of municipal waters to be as marine sanctuary or fishery reserve to be co-managed by the LGU, FARMC, and accredited POs with the area.
Registry of municipal fisherfolks	Masbate's PEC highlights the need for municipalities to maintain a registry of municipal fisherfolks as required by national law
Coastal resources management fund	Bohol's PEC establishes a fund to provide counterpart funding from the provincial internal revenue allotment for municipal CRM programs and activities
Fishery and aquatic resource management councils	Bohol's PEC reaffirms the need for organization of functioning FARMCs and provides for the organization of a provincial federation of FARMCs
Coastal law enforcement	Bohol's PEC establishes Coastal Law Enforcement Councils by congressional district
Powers of the Provincial Governor through the SP	Masbate's PEC authorizes the provincial Governor through SP Resolution to monitor and evaluate, to establish a provincial hotline for strict enforcement of laws related to the coastal environment, and to appropriate funds for the improved of existing laboratory services for the water quality and testing for use of illegal substances or practices in fishing.
Local Chief Executives through SP/SB, FARMC, and other concerned agencies	Masbate's PEC directs all LCE through their respective SP/SB, FARMCs, and other concerned agencies to regulate a long list of coastal resource uses including: gathering of natural stocks of seaweeds, seashells, sea anemones; ban commercial fishing and use of active gears in municipal waters; ban shipment of prawn spawners, and spawners of other fish species from the province of Masbate; create Provincial Office of Environment and Natural Resource Management and CRM Offices in 21 municipalities
Prohibited and punishable acts	Bohol's PEC encourages all municipalities and cities of the province to enact ordinances defining penalties and sanctions for acts in violation of existing fisheries laws Masabate's PEC directs the SP to develop a model fishery ordinance for the municipalities and cities in accordance with national law.

Abbreviations:

CRM	Coastal resource management
FARMC	Fishery and Aquatic Resource Management Council
LCE	Local Chief Executive
PEC	Provincial Environment Code
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SP	Sangguniang Panlalawigan

APPENDIX D

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY DIRECTIONS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- D1. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NATIONAL POLICY FOR COASTAL
MANAGEMENT
- D2. PRELIMINARY STATUS REPORT 2000 FOR COASTAL AND MARINE
ECOSYSTEM POLICY IMPLEMENTATION UNDER PHILIPPINE AGENDA 21
- D3. MUNICIPAL COASTAL DATABASE 2000
- D4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCES (DA-DENR) JOINT MEMORANDUM ORDER NO. 1
SERIES 2000

D1. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NATIONAL POLICY FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The Government of the Philippines has had a long history of national coastal and marine resource policies dating back to the 1932 Fisheries Act. More recently, the National Marine Policy adopted in 1994 set forth a national policy agenda focused largely on international treaties and agreements related to the marine environment. A policy agenda for sustainable development that included coastal and marine resources was completed in 1997 as Philippine Agenda 21 in accordance with the 1991 Rio Convention. Also in 1997, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) drafted a preliminary National Master Plan for the Coastal and Marine Environment. Most of the recent national legislative provisions related to the management of marine fisheries and other coastal resources are largely embodied in the 1991 Local Government Code (RA 7160) and the 1998 Philippine Fisheries Code (RA 8550). Despite this long policy and legislative history, the condition of fisheries and coastal resources in the Philippines has continued to degrade to near crisis levels.

While the Philippines has almost 20 years of experience in coastal resource management (CRM) projects and programs at various levels and scales (Table 1), conflicting policy issuances, lack of coordination, and promotion of unsustainable practices and technologies of at a national level have derailed many a sound local effort in CRM. A preliminary status report on these and other issues identified in the action agenda for coastal and marine ecosystems under Philippine Agenda 21 are reviewed in Appendix D2. Although much progress has been made toward the achievement of Philippine Agenda 21 actions and outputs, an all out effort must be made by all sectors if rehabilitation of the currently severely degraded coastal and marine ecosystems is to be achieved and poverty alleviated in coastal areas.

Table 1. Donor-assisted and government programs that have provided a foundation for coastal management in the Philippines (after Courtney and White 2000)

The Central Visayas Regional Project (CVRP), supported by a World Bank loan, was a pilot project in community-based rural development operating from 1984 to 1992. One of its components was watershed management, including near-shore fisheries development in four provinces. Interventions included mangrove reforestation, coral reef protection and marine sanctuary establishment, artificial reef and fish-aggregating device installation, and mariculture. A major finding from a 1995 assessment of CVRP was that baseline information was insufficient to evaluate the results (SUML 1996; Calumpong 1996). A key lesson learned was that baseline information and periodic monitoring is essential.

The Marine Conservation and Development Program (MCDP) of Silliman University, supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), operated from 1984 through 1986 on three small islands in the Central Visayas. This relatively small project generated important examples for community-based coral reef management that exemplified the potential sustainable use of coral reef fisheries and habitat (MCDP 1986). The lessons from these three islands attest to the effective role communities can play in sustaining management efforts in spite of changes in government personnel and policies.

The Lingayen Gulf Coastal Area Management Program (LGCAMP) operated from 1986 through 1992 as one of six CRM planning areas in Southeast Asia supported by USAID and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. This was the first attempt at ICM in the Philippines, and addressed one large gulf in northern Luzon composed of 2 provinces and 20 municipalities. The project first generated a comprehensive database for planning, which included reliable fisheries data to measure required fishing effort reduction needs since the most serious issue of the area was over-fishing (Chua and Scura 1992). The difficulty of implementing the recommendations on fishing effort forced the planning process to steer toward education, generation of political will and development of

CRM plans at the municipal level. This program initiated an institutional arrangement to coordinate planning and implementation that, while not completely effective, is a model for the country (NEDA 1992). Key results included:

- Policy directives to reduce and eliminate commercial fishing within the gulf
- Improved law enforcement and reduced levels of illegal fishing
- A detailed integrated management plan for the municipal waters and coastal resources of Bolinao
- Guidelines for improved aquaculture development
- Mangrove reforestation projects
- The careful examination of proposed industrial development projects before they are implemented.

The Fisheries Sector Program (FSP), conducted from 1991 to 1997, was implemented by the Department of Agriculture (DA) with support from the Asian Development Bank. This large program attempted to generate and implement CRM plans in 12 bays known for their rich fisheries, management problems, and the growing poverty of coastal residents. The program tested the ability of the DA to incorporate community-based management as a mainstream approach to CRM. A primary strategy was to generate bay-wide CRM plans through the involvement of fishing communities by contracting NGOs to facilitate the planning and community organization processes. The results have raised awareness about the need for management, and in a few cases actually improved fishery management in the bays. A lesson was the importance of establishing a simple set of baseline information on which evaluation and management decisions could be based. The 12 bay-wide projects, together with national policy efforts helped:

- Establish 22 fish sanctuaries
- Organize more than 1,000 fisheries associations
- Conduct resource assessments to establish sustainable fish levels
- Redirect research and extension work toward CRM
- Enact municipal fishery ordinances in several municipalities
- Rehabilitate mangrove swamps in 6,000 has of degraded coastal forests
- Strengthen fishery law enforcement (DENR *et al.* 1997).

The Coastal Environment Program (CEP) of DENR was started in 1993 and is implemented by the regional offices of DENR, emphasizes community participation and focuses on national marine protected areas. The CEP is the only national government program to promote management of the entire coastal environment, including water quality and shoreline land use, and is not solely focused on fisheries management. The CEP has the potential to develop into a national coordinating and policy unit supporting ICM throughout the Philippines if it is supported and can develop effective links with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (MPP-EAS), an ongoing project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) initiated in 1994 and funded through the Global Environment Facility which is a cooperative venture among national governments, the UNDP, and the World Bank. The Philippines is one of 10 participating countries in Southeast Asia. MPP-EAS has focused on developing Batangas Bay as a model site for integrated coastal management working with national and local government and promoting private sector partnerships to solve environment problems.

The National Integrated Protected Area Project (NIPAP), a project of the DENR funded by the European Union initiated in 1995 with the overall objective is to help protect, conserve and manage natural habitats and biodiversity in eight selected protected areas in the Philippines, two of which are marine (El Nido Marine Reserve and Malampaya Sound, Palawan). NIPAP is expected to produce the following major outputs:

- Appropriately designed and legally established protected areas with rationalized, delineated and demarcated boundaries;
- Establishment of effective structures and mechanisms for the protection, management and administration of protected areas; and
- Increased public awareness on the need to protect ecosystems and biodiversity and increased involvement of resident communities in natural resources and sustainable management (NIPAP 1999).

The Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) of the DENR and funded by USAID was initiated in 1996 to provide technical assistance and training to local government units, coastal communities, national government agencies, and non-government organizations. A primary strategy is to work with local government to establish coastal management as a basic service with active involvement of coastal communities and co-management regimes with national government agencies, and other stakeholders. The CRMP has initiated by year 2000 improved coastal management in 29 coastal municipalities covering about 700 km of coastline that constitute the 6 “learning areas” of the project. It has expanded its area of influence, in collaboration with local governments, provinces, DENR, other donors and partners, to over 60 coastal municipalities covering 1,500 km of coastline.

The Fisheries Resources Management Program (FRMP) supported by a large Asian Development Bank loan started operation in 1998 and will continue to 2003 or beyond. It is being implemented through the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and represents the most significant effort by the government to improve coastal management in the country. This program is a continuation of the Fisheries Sector Program that addressed the need for CRM in 12 bays. Eleven of the 12 original bays will be continued and 6 new ones added to the field implementation. The focus of field implementation is empowering communities and local governments to manage their fisheries and other coastal resources. It is designed to build on past lessons of the FSP and other projects. One notable change is that coastal resource assessments will be done together with community participation to start the planning and implementation process. This innovation is patterned after the CRMP upon which the FRMP is depending for some training, education and other materials already created and available. The FRMP supports CRM as a basic service of local governments and is involved in furthering national policies for coastal management.

With the passage of the Local Government Code of 1991 and Fisheries Code of 1998, a broad range of powers and responsibilities were devolved to the over 832 coastal municipalities and 57 coastal cities, as the primary unit of local governance for CRM in the Philippines. The DENR, through its Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) funded by the United States Agency for International Development, was designed to assist DENR build the capacity of local government to achieve their mandate. A 7-year technical assistance project beginning in 1996, CRMP has developed training modules, guidebooks, manuals, and a monitoring and evaluation framework on all aspects of coastal management at the local government level, which are available for continued widespread use. Over 6,000 staff from local government units (LGU), nongovernmental organizations, national government agencies, and academic institutions have been trained in participatory coastal resource assessment, CRM planning, mangrove and marine sanctuary management, and information management systems. An 8-part National Coastal Management Guidebook series is in the final stages of completion covering all aspects of coastal management. The Municipal Coastal Database (MCD 2000), an information management system for local government, was designed as a planning, monitoring and evaluation tool and covers all aspects of the CRM process (Appendix D3). The MCD is the first national database developed from the input of over 500 coastal municipalities. Outcome indicators have been developed and are used to benchmark the performance of local government in the delivery of CRM as a basic service (Table 2). To date, 57 coastal municipalities covering 1,350 km of shorelines have been validated to achieve the performance benchmarks for beginning level CRM.

The Government of the Philippines has prioritized coastal and marine management in the National Medium Term Program Development Plan (MTPDP) for 1999-2004 highlighting the primary role of LGUs in improving the management of coastal resources in municipal waters (Figure 1) and the supporting role of provincial and national governments. The MTPDP reflects the need for LGUs to incorporate this mandate for CRM as a basic service. In order to achieve the MTPDP targets, local and national CRM plans must be aligned to achieve a common objective.

Table 2. Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Coastal Resource Management Indicators and Benchmarks for Local Government Certification of CRM Plans and Programs

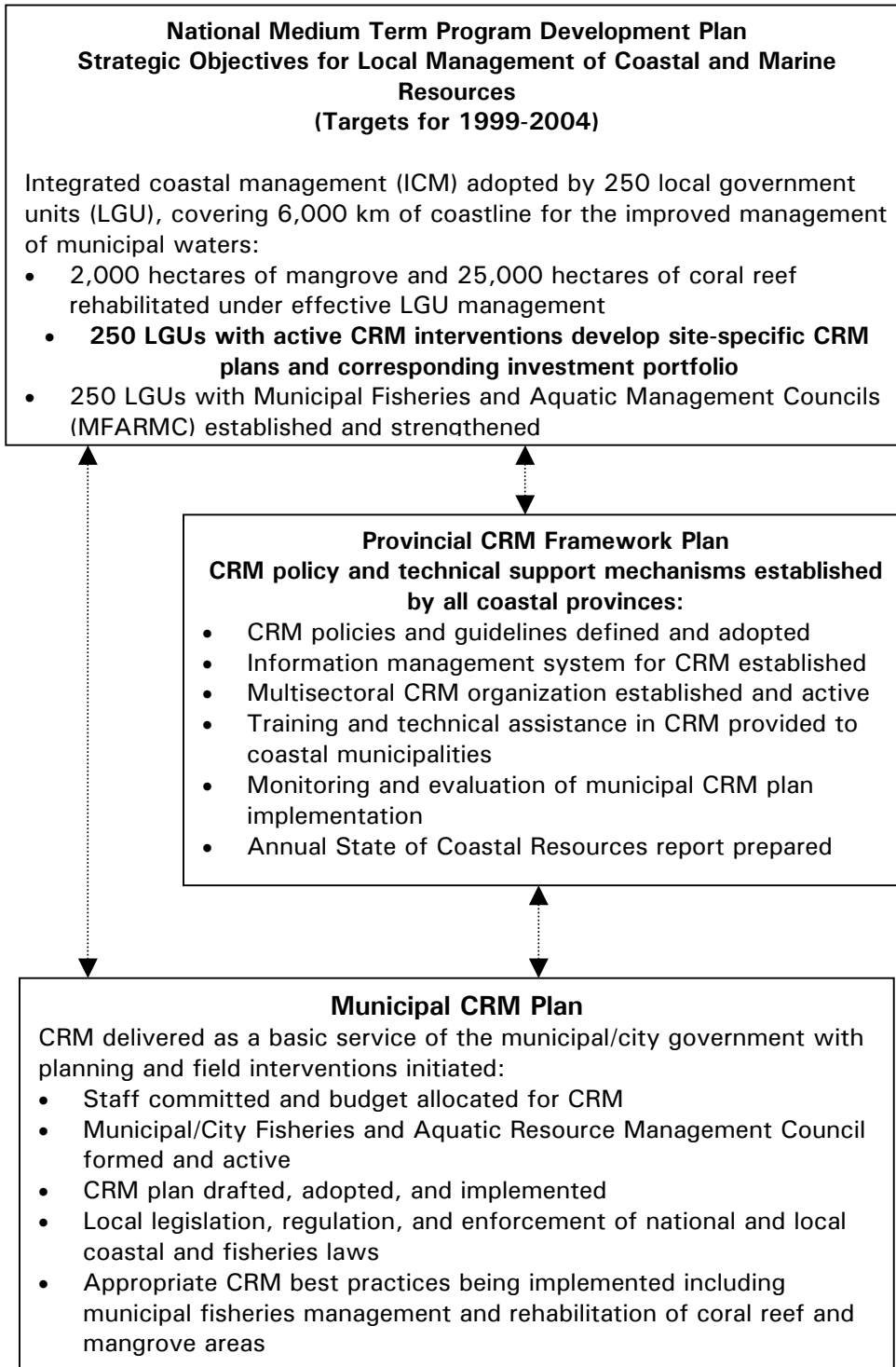
Criteria by level of accomplishment in CRM	BEGINNING CRM (Level I) Acceptance of CRM as a basic service of municipal or city government with planning and field interventions initiated	INTERMEDIATE CRM (Level II) Implementation of CRM plans underway with effective integration to local governance	ADVANCED CRM (Level III) Sustained long term implementation of CRM with monitoring, measured results and positive returns
Guiding indicators and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocated for CRM • MFARMC or equivalent resource management organization formed and active • CRM plan drafted • Appropriate CRM best practices planned and initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-year CRM plan finalized and adopted • Municipal ordinance supports CRM plan • At least two appropriate CRM best practices implemented with measured success • Coastal law enforcement effective • Financial and human resources assigned permanently to CRM activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biophysical improvement measured • Socio-economic benefits accrue to coastal residents • Positive perception of CRM interventions among stakeholders • Illegal acts stopped • Annual budget based on results of monitoring and municipal coastal database
Benchmarks leading to indicators and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background information for CRM consolidated and analyzed • Issues identified and prioritized • Coastal environmental profile complete with maps and baseline data • Biophysical and socio-economic monitoring system designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFARMC active and effective • Inter-LGU, LGU-NGA, LGU-private sector collaboration operational • Inter-LGU plans and agreements established for bay and watershed management, law enforcement and policy harmonization • CRM plan includes CRM best practices, water use zones, shoreline management, financial options, monitoring, responsible entities and schedule • Information management system (municipal coastal database) started • Biophysical and results monitoring initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRM plan implementation fully supported by LGU and collaborators for more than 5 years • Information system functional to educate and update CRM plan • Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of information system • Revenue generation mechanisms functional (e.g. taxes, fines and fees)

Criteria by level of accomplishment in CRM	BEGINNING CRM (Level I) Acceptance of CRM as a basic service of municipal or city government with planning and field interventions initiated	INTERMEDIATE CRM (Level II) Implementation of CRM plans underway with effective integration to local governance	ADVANCED CRM (Level III) Sustained long term implementation of CRM with monitoring, measured results and positive returns
Supporting processes and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline assessment undertaken through Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) and scientific surveys • Mapping of coastal resources, habitats, uses, issues and municipal waters done • CRM training implemented • Community planning workshop undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-sector technical working group meets • Public hearings and information campaign for CRM plan and ordinances conducted • Community planning workshops undertaken • Special trainings done on integrated coastal management, sanctuary management and others • Resource assessment updated and refined • CRM status reports produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-year CRM plan reviewed and revised annually • Annual performance evaluations conducted • Training provided as required • Planning workshops continue as needed • CRM status reports continued • Technical assistance provided to enhance CRM as required
Criteria for decision on CRM certification	All guiding indicators in place with evidence for benchmarks and supporting processes in written form (profile, maps, plan, training certificates, ordinances), updated municipal coastal database and through field observation	All guiding indicators in place with appropriate benchmarks done and supported by field observation of CRM best practices being implemented. Monitoring reports show results.	All guiding indicators in place with verifying evidence to show measured results from CRM at the field level.

Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Best Practices include:

- Fisheries and coastal management ordinances implemented
- Law enforcement units operational
- Municipal fisheries management measures in place
- Marine sanctuaries functional
- Environment friendly enterprises established
- Mangroves under community-based forest management agreements
- Municipal water boundaries enforced
- Solid waste management system implemented
- Port and harbor management
- Soil and water conservation practices
- Coastal recreation and tourism activities
- Other habitat protective measures and open access restrictions in place
 - Resource use or restricted zones implemented
 - Licenses for resource uses required
 - Transport of selected fish and fishery products regulated
 - Guidelines for shoreline development issued and enforced
 - Economic incentives used for compliance and revenue generation

Figure 1. Aligning Local and National CRM Plans and Programs



National government agencies must provide consistent policy direction, technical assistance, and training to local government to achieve the national MTPD strategic objectives and targets. The DENR and Department of Agriculture (DA) Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources through Joint DA-DENR Memorandum Order (JMO) No. 01 *Series 2000* have committed to cooperate in all aspects of the implementation of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Appendix D4). Ideally, this means that any administrative issuances of the two departments should be reviewed jointly. DA and DENR have just begun to collaborate on some key issues such as mining, municipal water boundary delineation, mangrove reversion, and a number of key issues that should be resolved jointly and implemented consistently in accordance with national policies and laws.

D2. PRELIMINARY STATUS REPORT 2000¹ FOR COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEM POLICY IMPLEMENTATION UNDER PHILIPPINE AGENDA 21

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
<p>1. Policy and Legal Issues</p> <p>- Lack and coordination among government agencies</p>	<p>1.1 Review National Marine Policy to harmonize with provisions of the UNCLOS and other conflicting policy issuances at the national and local levels, involving stakeholders</p>	<p>National Marine Policy adopted</p>	<p>1996-2002</p>	<p>DENR, DA, LGUs, DFA, NEDA, NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and revision of National Marine Policy initiated by the Department of Foreign Affairs in 2000 Proposed National Coastal Management Policy drafted as a component of the National Marine Policy review and revisions by DENR-CRMP in 2000
<p>- Conflicting policy issuances of different agencies</p>	<p>1.2 Work for the passage of the Fisheries Code that recognizes the primacy of fishing communities in the management of and access to marine resources</p>	<p>Draft Fisheries Code reviewed and revised, in consultation with congress</p>	<p>1997</p>	<p>DENR, DA, NGOs/POs, communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1998 Philippine Fisheries Code (RA 8550) establishes coastal resource management as a national strategy, reinforces the Constitutional mandate for preferential use of municipal waters by marginal and municipal fishers, and reinforces the primary mandate of local government in the management of coastal resources and municipal waters 1997 Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act reintroduces national control over strategic fisheries development zones and conflicts with approaches and strategies in the management of municipal fisheries as described under the Philippine Fisheries Code Joint DA-DENR Memorandum Order No.1 Series 2000 issued pursuant to Section 3 of the Fisheries Code for cooperation by the two agencies in the implementation of the Fisheries Code
<p>- Lack of integrated planning of a Coastal Zone Management Plan</p>	<p>1.3 Prepare a Comprehensive Coastal Zone Management Plan at the national, regional and local levels with</p>	<p>Comprehensive Coastal Zone Management Plan implemented to include</p>	<p>1997</p>	<p>DENR, DA, NEDA, LGUs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippine Medium Term Program Development Plan (1999-2004) targets 250 LGUs covering 6,000 km of shoreline adopting integrated coastal management for improved management of municipal waters Municipal CRM plans developed and being implemented through community-based interventions in 57 LGUs

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate site specific policies - Conflicting land and water use - Overlapping jurisdiction 	<p>genuine participation of communities (delineating areas for household, residential and business) in all phases of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes</p>	<p>establishment of marine protected areas, promotion of community-based resource management and eco-tourism</p>			<p>covering 1,350 km of shoreline for basic-level CRM adoption through the technical assistance of DENR-CRMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay-wide CRM plans being formulated for 18 priority bays under BFAR's Fisheries Resource Management Program (FRMP) • Provincial CRM Framework plans being formulated in several provinces including Bohol and Masbate • Over 200 municipalities have allocated budget for CRM in 2000 based on MCD • Over 300 municipalities have established MFARMCs by 2000 based on MCD • Over 125 marine protected areas established by municipalities in 2000 based on MCD • Community-based forest management agreements (CBFMA) for mangrove areas awarded covering over 3,500 hectares of mangrove benefiting 400 members of peoples organizations • Several examples of ecotourism functioning in the country
	<p>1.4 Formulate policies regarding nearshore areas which can be delineated for various purposes, including mangroves, reclamation and tourism</p>	<p>Relevant policies formulated</p> <p>Guidelines on the responsibilities/jurisdiction of various agencies regarding mangroves, coastal and offshore resources formulated</p>	<p>1997</p> <p>1997</p>	<p>DA, DENR, DILG, NGOs</p> <p>DA, DENR, DILG, NGOs, POs, communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Coastal Management Guidebook Series drafted by DENR-CRMP is being finalized in 2000 as collaborative effort of DENR, BFAR, and DILG • Guidelines on mining, municipal water delineation, and mangrove management are being drafted by DENR pursuant to the DA-DENR JMO No. 1 Series 2000 • Guidelines on ecotourism are being drafted by DOT • Environmental guidelines for tourism infrastructure developed by DOT and CRMP • Conflicting policies and programs of national government continue to exist including: conflicting uses of coastal habitats and municipal waters that violate provisions in the Constitution and RA 8550 that reserve municipal waters for the preferential use of marginal and municipal fisherfolk • EO 263 allows mining of marine sands in municipal waters for the purpose of reclamation • Reclamation activities are contributing to widespread loss of coastal habitats, in particular, mangrove areas.

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
					Reclamation is being pursued by local government units, private sector, and national government without Environmental Clearance Certificates nor adequate demonstration of need for the project
	1.5 Identify priority areas and set targets for (a) Coral reef rehabilitation (b) Mangrove reforestation (c) Seagrass rehabilitation (d) Swampland	10% of degraded area rehabilitated per year depending on existing local situation			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Code provides for the establishment of marine sanctuaries in at least 15% of municipal waters • Mangrove reforestation is a regular program of DENR-CEP and FRMP • Under the NIPAS Act, national protected marine areas and seascapes have been declared throughout the country • Protected area management boards for NIPAS sites are either not formed or are dysfunctional for the majority of national protected seascapes • National protected seascapes have been declared inappropriately by including highly urbanized areas and obviate the intent of the NIPAS Act which is the creation of a national park system

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
	1.6 Evaluate FLAs to determine their productivity with the objective of canceling unsustainable ones and reverting these to mangroves	<p>Unsustainable/unproductive fishponds reverted to mangroves/public domain</p> <p>Provision of FLA enforced</p> <p>Unproductive FLAs cancelled</p>	1998	DA, DENR, DILG NGOs POs, communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBFM to include mangrove stewardship involving POs • Fisheries Code provides for the development of guidelines for fishpond reversion • FAO 197 cancels guidelines on legalization of illegal fishponds • No known FLAs have been cancelled to date • DA-DENR JMO No. 01 Series 2000 provides that the two agencies shall cooperate in the evaluation, cancellation and reversion of abandoned fishponds • A mangrove management handbook providing state of the art information was developed by DENR-CRMP and distributed nationwide in 2000 • National mangrove management training courses in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao were conducted for over 250 participants by DENR-CRMP and BFAR in 1998-2000 • Rampant reclamation by municipal local government units, foreshore lease agreement holders, and others is causing a new and significant threat to mangrove areas from irreversibly losing mangrove habitat for garbage dumps, housing areas, fish landings and public markets
	1.7 Review intensively existing bilateral agreements especially those affecting fisheries management and immediately institute measures to correct such violations	<p>Review completed and recommendations forwarded to appropriate bodies</p> <p>EO 473 cancelled</p>	1997	DFA, DND, Communities, LGUs	
	1.8 Evaluation of existing fishing methods in relation to the sustainability of the fisheries resource	Rules and regulations on fishing methods revised		LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAOs issued by BFAR on fishing methods since passage of Fisheries Code • LGUs are evaluating the sustainability of fishing methods and establishing local ordinances banning compressor fishing, commercial fishing, and other destructive fishing methods • BFAR needs to prioritize a list of fishing gears that can

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
					and should be banned by LGUs
	1.9 Evaluation of culture technologies in relation to the sustainability of the resource and its impact to the environment	MCS implemented in strategic areas		DA, DILG, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New coral reef rehabilitation technologies need to be evaluated before promoting use
	1.10 Develop anti-poaching/illegal fishing plans funded by municipal resolutions, and developed in a participatory manner		1997		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified municipal fisheries ordinances are being locally legislated in some municipalities as mandated by RA 8550 Coastal municipalities are developing coastal law enforcement units to enforce fisheries and other coastal environment-related laws
	1.11 Adoption of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system for the country	New rules on the industry formulated and enforced	1998		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing development of MCS under FRMP
	1.12 Review rules/regulations on shells, shellcraft and livefish trade				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO 199 issued in 2000 regulating fish transshipment Studies of the livefish trade have been conducted by NGOs and foreign-assisted programs No recent studies of the shell or shellcraft trade have been conducted since 1981 Rules and regulations on livefish trade or shell and shellcraft trade have not been recently reviewed
<p>Summary status of policy and legal issues: The National Coastal Management Policy is one component of the revisions needed to the National Marine Policy. As the two national government agencies most directly involved in CRM, DENR and DA-BFAR are at a beginning stage of cooperation on policy and legal issues related to CRM. Coastal zone management plans are beginning to emerge at the local government level. Clear, consistent national policy direction is still lacking that would protect critical coastal habitats and reduce fishing pressure.</p>					
2. Uncoordinated and conflicting uses of the coastal and marine ecosystems	2.1 Adopt and utilize an ecosystems approach in the management of coastal and marine areas/resources	Carrying capacity studies conducted	1997	DENR, DA, Academe/Research Institutions, LGUs, PEA, DPWH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR adopted ecosystem approach as defined in DAO 99-01 Review and identification of critical watersheds was conducted by DENR in 1999

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
- Enforcement					
- Unsustainable technologies, approaches	2.2 Conduct carrying capacity of priority coastal areas including containing studies on the size, distribution, recruitment levels and interactions among the different fishery resources	Research funds allocated	Long term	DA-BFAR, Academe, LGUs, DENR, DOST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid site assessments ongoing in 18 priority bays under FRMP • Some fish stock assessments are being conducted by BFAR • Results of fish stock assessments are not being translated into management recommendations or actions • Bay-wide carrying capacity studies completed for Malalag Bay, Davao del Sur and Siiyt Bay, Negros Oriental.
	2.3 Ensure access to scientific and technical researches on the ecosystems approach especially those simplified for use of developing countries (i.e., ICLARM studies)		Medium term-continuing	DENR, DA, LGUs, DOST, Academe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous habitat assessments and fish stock assessments made by national government remain inaccessible to LGUs • Academic institutions generally feedback results to relevant coastal communities
	2.4 Conduct programmatic EIA for coastal and marine development projects	Guidelines/criteria on types of projects for coastal and marine areas formulated	1997	DENR-MGB, DPWH, DA, Academe, DOST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for conducting Programmatic EIA were formulated in 1994 by DENR. • DAO issued for Programmatic EIA by DENR in 2000
	2.5 Strictly enforce protection measures for the coastal/marine ecosystem	Fishing gear restrictions strictly enforced and capability for enforcement enhanced	1996 onward	DENR, DA, LGUs, NGOs, communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant FAOs issued by BFAR banning muro-ami, superlights and defining active gears prohibited in municipal waters; however, FAO 201 Series 2000, promotes the use of highly efficient fishing gear by fishermen in shallow nearshore coastal environments • Illegal intrusion of commercial fishing is rampant in most municipal waters • Promotion of unsustainable fishing practices continues by promoting the use of payaos and handing out bottom

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting gill nets by BFAR • Coastal LGUs are forming coastal law enforcement units • LGU funding constraints and training local policy hamper the development of effective coastal law enforcement • Enforcement of foreshore areas continues to be problematic when DENR issues Foreshore Lease Agreements and LGUs only enforcement tool is in the business permit.
	2.6 Modernize the Bantay-Dagat Program	NGOs/Pos deputized Equipment and monitoring facilities upgraded and installed	1997	DND, DENR, DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the passage of RA 8550 in 1998, BFAR has implemented a deputization program for fish wardens • Facilities and equipment needed for enforcement operations, such as patrol boats, GPS units, watch towers, are provided as funding allows by LGUs and some foreign-assisted programs • Bantay Dagat remains as a primarily volunteer organization that needs regular funding and support from LGUs • Coastal law enforcement commodities, such as patrol boats, radios, and GPS units, being provided to 100 coastal LGUs under FRMP
	2.7 Provide mechanisms to facilitate fishery cases	Special prosecutor assigned to handle fishery-related cases			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ-NBI Memorandum to expedite investigation of fishery cases • Prosecution of fisheries cases continues to be problematic due to lack of trained prosecutors in fisheries laws
	2.8 Penalize violators of marine and fisheries laws (e.g., muro ami) thru criminal liability	Appropriate legislative/administrative instruments enacted			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO's issued under Series 2000 establishes fines and penalties for a number of fishing violations • Except for the penalties for intrusion of foreign fishing vessels in Philippine waters, the fines for illegal fishing completely undervalue fisheries losses
<p>Summary status of conflicting uses of coastal and marine ecosystems: National laws and best practices that govern shoreline development and fisheries management are not being implemented. Existing practices of uncontrolled reclamation and foreshore use is destroying critical coastal habitats. Technologies that promote overexploitation of fisheries resources such as the use of gill nets, payaos, and other methods used by fishermen allowed as exclusions to active gear exacerbate overfishing and coastal resource decline. The lack of enforcement of commercial fishing intrusion into municipal waters is the single most factor causing overexploitation of fisheries resources.</p>					
3. Deterioration of shore and water quality	3.1 Include adjacent watersheds in the delineation of marine	Guidelines developed and implemented	1997	LGUs, DENR, DA, NGOs, POs	

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
due to pollution, sedimentation and coastal erosion	reserves and coastal areas				
	3.2 Formulate and appropriate action plan for protection of marine environment from land-based activity	Action Plan formulated			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing incidence of building in foreshore areas without permits or concern for impacts
	3.3 Establish monitoring of pollution and sedimentation patterns and rates				
	3.4 Develop plans and measures to prevent accidental release of oils, particularly from coastal refineries and capacities to respond to such accidents (see also Urban)	SD parameters operationalized in development of plans and measures			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippine Coast Guard has developed national and some area plans for oil spill response
	3.5 Undertake intensive coastal geomorphical studies in critical areas	Studies undertaken and recommendations implemented			
	3.6 Review and evaluate existing and proposed developments plans of economic growth centers to ensure	PD 984 strictly implemented EIA system strictly			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many coastal development projects such as development in foreshore areas, reclamation projects, and other projects in critical areas are proceeding without an ECC or are being conducted in noncompliance with the terms of the ECC

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
	adherence to SD principles and parameters (e.g. Cagayan-Iligan Corridor, Cebu Triangle etc.)	<p>implemented</p> <p>Genuine public consultation/dialogues particularly with affected communities conducted</p> <p>Community-based multi-sectoral monitoring bodies created</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable economic development is irreversibly destroying vital coastal habitats, water quality, and fisheries resources through uncontrolled shoreline development, reclamation, lack of appropriate environmental infrastructure for domestic waste, solid waste, industrial waste, mining waste, hazardous waste from land-based sources, and oily and solid waste from the maritime industry
<p>Summary of water quality issues: Land-based sources of pollution continue to impact coastal water quality. Cities and urban areas are major sources of domestic pollution from lack of sewerage systems and solid waste management. Pesticides from upland agriculture areas and heavy metals from illegal mining and mining accidents are releasing toxic and chronic levels of pollutants to coastal waters. Soil erosion and siltation are ongoing due to deforestation. Port and harbor development is escalating in the absence of requirements for environmental infrastructure and policies to manage oily and solid waste from the maritime industry.</p>					
4. Socio-Economic Issues	4.1 Review fisheries lending schemes and provide accessible credit facilities	Accessible alternative credit facilities provided		DENR, Cooperatives Rural Banks, Land Bank, TLRC, LGUs, NGOs/POs, PIA, DECS, DA	
- Poverty - Lack of viable livelihood options	4.2 Conduct research and development for identification/provision of alternative livelihood				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable fishing livelihoods such as through the distribution of bottom setting gill nets and use of payaos continue to be promoted by BFAR Many alternative livelihood projects are proceeding without evaluation of effectiveness or impact of project on sustainable CRM Research on land-based alternative livelihoods are needed Sea-based alternatives must be limited to the

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
					establishment of marine sanctuaries and limited mariculture activities to avoid impacts of coastal water pollution and habitat degradation
- Lack of basic health and social services	4.3 Provide training for business enterprise management and technology transfer	Trainings conducted			
- Competition for local resources	4.4 Develop mechanisms that would increase/facilitate access to basic social service	Improved infrastructures and facilities provided Social infrastructures strengthened		DOH, DSWD	
- Lack of appreciation of the importance of coastal resources/ecosystems	4.5 Develop mechanisms that provide equity in access to coastal resources	Mechanisms providing equity in access to coastal resources developed and formulated		DENR, DA, NEDA, LGUs, NGOs, POs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR-NRMP formulated a sustainable forestry policy to enable peoples organizations access to forest resources DENR-CRMP has assisted POs obtain Community-based Forest Management Agreements for mangrove areas thereby securing tenurial instruments to rehabilitate and sustainably use resources in mangrove areas.
	4.6 Promote the active participation of all sectors in planning for the management of coastal resources/ecosystems			DENR, DA, PIA NGOs/POs, DECS, PCAMRRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory approaches in CRM applied by national government agencies, LGUs, NGOs, and donor-assisted projects Active participation and co-management approaches in all aspects of CRM through the conduct participatory coastal resource assessment and planning workshops and training courses have been promoted by DENR-CRMP in over 100 coastal municipalities
	4.7 Conduct extensive and intensive IEC on coastal/marine resources conservation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive information campaigns were conducted from 1996 through 2000 with an special emphasis in 1998 for the International Year of the Ocean by DENR-CRMP
	4.8 Integration of	IEC and training			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC materials including print, video, radio, and television

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
	Coastal/marine ecosystem on both formal and non-formal education curriculum	modules/textbooks developed			<p>have been developed by DENR-CRMP from 1997-2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonformal education has been developed in ICM training courses for fisherfolk, NGOs, LGUs, and NGA covering PCRA, ICM planning, marine sanctuaries, mangrove management, and IEC and conducted by DENR-CRMP in over 100 coastal municipalities. • Formal curriculum in elementary and high schools lack adequate if any treatment on the coastal and marine ecosystems • Negros Oriental province has developed and refined formal marine science curriculum for 4th and 5th grade that could be adopted nationwide by DECS
<p>Summary status of socioeconomic issues: Coastal communities are categorized as the poorest of the poor. Number one personal concern of coastal communities is having enough to eat each day. Coastal communities get most of their protein requirements from the sea. Coastal municipalities are facing unprecedented socioeconomic pressures as population growth and migration to coastal areas escalates in the absence of basic health and sanitation infrastructure.</p>					
5. Lack of capacity to effectively manage coastal and marine ecosystems	5.1 Institute capacity building and information support measures to enable the communities to participate in the management of coastal and marine ecosystem	Nationwide skills upgrading, trainings on coastal and marine ecosystems management conducted	1996-2002	DA, DENR, Academe, LGUs, Research Institutions, DOST, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICM training courses for fisherfolk, NGOs, LGUs, and NGA covering PCRA, ICM planning, marine sanctuaries, mangrove management, and IEC have been developed and conducted by DENR-CRMP in over 100 coastal municipalities. • Over 6,000 participants were trained from POs, LGUs, NGAs, academe, NGOs, and private sector
- inadequate technical capability	5.2 Coordinate with research institutions/academes on upgrading skills of staff and workers on the management of coastal and marine resources				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some universities and colleges are offering graduate courses and degrees in marine affairs and ICM, e.g. Silliman University, UP-MSI, USC • State Fisheries Colleges have yet to retool and revamp curriculum from standard fisheries development technologies to coastal resource management
- Lack of long-term monitoring and research program	5.3 Organize a multi-sectoral monitoring team to regularly assess the status if the area and to evaluate impacts of	Strengthen at least one multi-sectoral team per province			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint DA-DENR Quick Response Teams proposed under Joint DA-DENR Memorandum No. 01 Series of 2000 • Multisectoral monitoring teams for coastal and marine management have not been formally organized by province • Some provinces, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Cebu,

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
	activities/projects on the resources and environment				Palawan, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, and Sarangani , have develop multisectoral CRM core teams that are providing technical assistance and training to coastal communities and municipalities
- Lack of capable and knowledgeable workers to assist local communities	5.4 Train communities to gather data/information on simple coastal and marine attributes, especially coastal and marine biodiversity	Communities trained to gather data on simple coastal/marine attributes	1996-2002	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory coastal resource assessment and marine sanctuary monitoring training has been developed and conducted by UP-MSI and DENR-CRMP with coastal communities throughout the Philippines
- Data/Information not organized and accessible	5.5 Develop and maintain database for assessment and management of coastal and marine ecosystem	Databases developed and updated regularly	1996-onwards	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Coastal Database established in 1996 and maintained by DENR-CRMP provides information on coastal resource management in over 500 coastal municipalities (60% of coastal municipalities nationwide)
	5.5. Develop and enhance capability in the use of state of the art planning and management tools such as GIS, GPS and the like	Communities trained on the use of management tools		DENR, DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training courses for database management and use of GIS in six provinces developed and conducted by DENR-CRMP
	5.6 Provide easy access to information by linking stakeholders to electronic networks	Existing research and information network (e.g. PCAMRD, local centers) strengthened and expanded	1997-1998	DENR, DA, Academe/Research Institutions, DOST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award-winning website, <<oneocean.org>> developed and maintained as a virtual knowledge center for CRM by DENR-CRMP
	5.7 Develop, adopt and share analytical and predictive tools such as stock assessment and bioeconomic models				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various papers published by researchers but not systematically applied to local conditions.

Issues	Actions	Outputs	Time Table	Responsible Agency	Year 2000 Status
	5.8 Develop scientific and technological capabilities for coastal and marine researchers, monitoring and equipment				
	5.9 Provide technical and financial assistance to improve traditional knowledge of marine living resources and fishing techniques				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCRA training module and handbook developed by DENR-CRMP • PCRA is now widely used throughout the country as a primary mechanism to preserve traditional knowledge of marine living resources and fishing techniques and to involve coastal communities directly in CRM
Summary status of capacity to manage coastal and marine ecosystems: Capacity of local government units and coastal communities is increasing however; management systems at both municipal and provincial government levels are needed to institutionalize and sustain CRM. Direct financial and technical assistance to local government is needed to develop these management systems. Some provinces are implementing information management systems for CRM.					

1 This Preliminary Status Report is an initial assessment of policy implementation under *Philippine Agenda 21* related to coastal and marine ecosystems prepared by CRMP in November 2000. The first five columns of the table, *Issues, Actions, Outputs, Timetable, and Responsible Agency* are taken direction from *Philippine Agenda 21*. The last column, *Year 2000 Status* was added with brief summaries of activities and outputs accomplished. This status report is not meant to be a comprehensive or exhaustive review, rather a starting point in analyzing progress made to date since this policy agenda was forwarded. In addition, this assessment is based primarily on national government policies, plans, and programs and does not attempt to summarize all the many local programs initiated by communities and local government units towards the achievement of *Philippine Agenda 21* goals and objectives for coastal and marine resources.

Abbreviations:

- BFAR Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- CBFM Community-based Forest Management
- CBFMA Community-based Forest Management Agreement
- CRM Coastal resource management
- CRMP Coastal Resource Management Project
- DAO Department Administrative Order
- DECS Department of Education, Culture, and Sports
- DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- DOST Department of Science and Technology
- ECC Environmental Compliance Certificate

FAO	Fisheries Administrative Order
FLA	Fishpond Lease Agreement
FRMP	Fisheries Resource Management Project
GIS	Geographic information system
GPS	Global positioning unit
LGU	Local government unit
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council
NGO	Nongovernment organization
NGA	National government agency
PCRA	Participatory coastal resource assessment

D3. MUNICIPAL COASTAL DATABASE 2000

DATA ENTRY FORM

I. General Information

Municipality/city	_____	Land area of LGU (km ²)	_____
Municipality/city class	_____	Length of LGU shoreline (km)	_____
Province	_____	Source of shoreline data	_____
Congressional district	_____	Municipal waters boundaries delineated & certified by NAMRIA (yes/no)	_____
Region	_____	Area of municipal waters (km ²)	_____
Number of barangays	_____	Source of municipal water area	_____
Number of coastal barangays	_____	LGU office responsible for CRM (M/CAO, M/CENRO, CRM office)	_____
Municipal/city population	_____		
Coastal barangay population	_____		

Population by barangay:

Name of Coastal Barangays	Coastal Population based on NSO				Name of Non-Coastal Barangays	Non-Coastal Population based on NSO			
	1990	1995	2000	2005		1990	1995	2000	2005
Total Coastal Population					Total Non-Coastal Population				

II. LGU Budget - This section is used to identify and “track” approved budget allocations for CRM activities, including information on total CRM budget and number of paid CRM staff whose primary job responsibilities / work assignment is on CRM activities. In addition, it summarizes the annual revenues generated by the municipality/city from the management or use of its coastal resources. Please report budget and revenues generated for each calendar year separately.

Report Year	No. of Fulltime CRM Staff	Total LGU Budget (pesos)	Total CRM Budget (pesos)	Total CRM-Related Revenue	Data Source

(please use the following worksheet for estimating Total Annual CRM Budget and Revenue.)

Suggested worksheet for estimating the Municipal/City CRM Budget and CRM-related Revenue
Report Year: _____

The following worksheet serves as a guide for determining the Total CRM Budget and CRM-related Revenue of the municipality/city for each report year.

Description of CRM-Related Budget Line Items	Budget for each CRM Line Item (pesos)
Personnel Services (salaries, honorariums or other forms of compensation for fulltime CRM staff, FARMC and Bantay Dagat members)	
Subtotal	
Maintenance and Operations (such as budget allocations for maintenance and operations for patrol boats, computers, other equipment that are used in CRM-related activities, training and public information activities, workshops, coastal resource assessments, coastal law enforcement and other activities related to CRM.)	
Subtotal	
Capital Outlays (the purchase of patrol boats, guard houses, buoys to mark marine sanctuaries, and other equipment used for CRM)	
Subtotal	
General Public/Public Order and Safety (such as budget allocations for coastal law enforcement and prosecution activities)	
Subtotal	
Total Annual CRM Budget	

Description of CRM-related revenue (includes taxes, fees, fines collected by the municipality/city, share in national wealth, and external fund sources such as grants, loans, and counterpart received)	Revenue from each CRM Line Item (pesos)
Total Annual CRM Revenue	

III. Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Organizations - This section is used to identify municipal/city and barangay-level organizations, Municipal/City and Barangay Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMC) and assisting organizations, that support CRM activities in the

municipality/city. Important information is also provided on the level of activity of each municipal/city-level CRM organization for each report year.

Has an M/CFARMC been established (Yes/No) _____
 If yes, what year was it established: _____

Have BFARMCs been established (Yes/No) _____
 If yes, list barangays with active BFARMC:

M/CFARMC Activity Level	
Report Year	Rating (1 - inactive, 2 - active, 3 - institutionalized) *

Barangays with BFARMC	Year established

*1 – inactive: not meeting or conducting any activities
 2 – active : meeting regularly (4 or more times per year) and contributing to local police formulation, CRM plan review and implementation
 3 – institutionalized : meeting regularly with sustained involvement in CRM-related activities and sustainable financial support from the LGU or other sources

Has a M/C Bantay Dagat been established (Yes/No) _____
 If yes, what year was it established: _____

Have barangay Bantay Dagat units been established (Yes/No) _____
 If yes, list barangays with Brgy. Bantay Dagat:

M/C Bantay Dagat Activity Level	
Report Year	Rating (1 - inactive, 2 - active, 3 - institutionalized) *

Barangays with Bantay Dagat	Year established

*1 – inactive: not meeting or conducting any activities
 2 – active : meeting regularly (4 or more times per year) and contributing to local police formulation, CRM plan review and implementation
 3 – institutionalized : meeting regularly with sustained involvement in CRM-related activities and sustainable financial support from the LGU or other sources

Other CRM-related organizations/ projects	Location of CRM activities of organizations/ projects	Year established

- IV. CRM Planning** - This section is used to identify the current status of the CRM planning process within the municipality/city. The CRM planning process involves the following key steps:
- 1) coastal resource assessment conducted
 - 2) coastal profile completed
 - 3) multi-year (5-year) CRM plan prepared
 - 4) multi-year CRM plan adopted through a municipal/city (M/C) resolution/ordinance

5) multi-year CRM plan revised and updated based on monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

CRM Planning Process						
Coastal Resource Assessment				CRM Plan Development and Adoption		
Year conducted	Geographic Coverage (Barangay, Municipal/City)	Methodology (Participatory, Rapid, Detailed/ Scientific, others)	Source/ Reference		Yes / No	Year
				Coastal profile completed		
				Multi-year CRM plan prepared		
				Multi-year CRM plan adopted by	M/C Resolution	
					M/C Ordinance	
				Multi-year CRM plan implemented and revised based on M&E		

V. CRM and Fisheries-Related Local Legislation - This section is used to compile a current listing of all CRM

and fisheries-related municipal/city ordinances and resolutions.

Year Approved	Ordinance / Resolution Number	Title and Summary Description of CRM Resolution/ Ordinance

(please provide additional information in separate sheets as needed)

VI. Coastal Resource Status - This section is used to describe the general conditions and trends of three important types of coastal resources - coral reefs and seagrass areas; mangroves; and municipal fisheries.

Coral Reef and Seagrass Areas

Coral Reef area (ha) _____
 Seagrass area (ha) _____
 Source/Reference _____

Mangrove Areas

Mangrove area (ha) _____

Report Year	Coral Reef condition (Percent living coral cover: 0-100%)	Source/ Reference

Report Year	Mangrove Condition <i>(1 - poor, 2 - fair, 3 - good, 4 - excellent)</i>	Source/ Reference

Mangrove Condition 1 - poor (denuded); 2 - fair (under stocked); 3 - good (partially stocked); 4 - excellent (fully stocked)

VII. Municipal Fisheries – This section provide valuable information on the level of municipal fishing effort (number of fishers and boats) as well as describe the average catch of the LGU’s municipal fishers.

Report Year	Municipal Fisheries				No. of commercial fishing vessels based in LGU	Source/ Reference	
	Municipal fisheries production <i>(MT/year)</i>	Average catch <i>(kg/fisher/day)</i>	No. of registered municipal fishers	No. of registered municipal fishing boats			
				Motorized			Non-motorized

VIII. Coastal Law Enforcement - This section provides key information on LGU coastal law enforcement activities.

Report year	No. of Bantay Dagat/ Fish Wardens	No. of local police in CLE	No. of operational patrol boats	Frequency of CLE operations <i>1-low (once a month or less), 2-medium (common/weekly), 3-high (frequently/daily)</i>	Coastal law enforcement actions			Source/ Reference
					Number of Apprehensions	Number of Cases Filed	Number of Convictions	

IX. Incidence of Illegal / Destructive Coastal Activities - This section is used to describe the annual incidence of five major categories of illegal coastal activities that may occur within the jurisdiction of the municipality/city.

Report Year	Illegal/destructive fishing *	Illegal Intrusion of commercial fishing *	Illegal conversion of mangrove *	Illegal cutting of mangroves *	Illegal/Destructive shoreline development *

* Incidence of illegal/destructive coastal activities:
 NP – Not Present, 1 - low (once a month or less), 2 - medium (common/weekly), 3 - high (frequently/daily)

X. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) - This section is used to compile an annual listing and description of each MPA within a municipality/city. It identifies the status of officially establishing each MPA by ordinance and describes two indicators of effective MPA management - the level of enforcement and coral reef condition.

Total number of MPAs within the municipality: _____

Total number of MPAs officially established by municipal ordinance within the municipality: _____

Name of MPA	Area (ha)	Year Approved	Ordinance No.	Location (name of barangay)	Other Designation
Report Year	Percent living coral cover (0 – 100%)	Fish abundance (Number/500m ²)	Source/ Reference	Enforcement Status (1 - not enforced; 2 - enforced but not actively; 3 - actively enforced)	

Does the MPA have a management plan with zones and specific restrictions (Yes/No)? _____

Does the MPA management plan include revenue-generating measures, such as user fees for human activities allowed within the MPA (Yes/No)? _____

Please identify the MPA zones and specific zone restrictions:

Title of MPA Zone	Summarize specific restrictions within each zone

Name of MPA	Area (ha)	Year Approved	Municipal Ordinance No.	Location (name of barangay)	Other Designation (declared under NIPAS/other)
Report Year	Percent living coral cover (0 – 100%)	Fish abundance (Number/500m ²)	Source/ Reference	Enforcement Status (1 - not enforced; 2 - enforced but not actively; 3 - actively enforced)	

Does the MPA have a management plan with zones and specific restrictions (Yes/No)? _____

Does the MPA management plan include revenue-generating measures, such as user fees for human activities allowed within the MPA (Yes/No)? _____

Please identify the MPA zones and specific zone restrictions:

Title of MPA Zone	Summarize specific restrictions within each MPA zone

(please provide additional information in separate sheets as needed)

XI. Mangrove Management Activities - This section is used to compile current information and status of mangrove areas under different management regimes, including Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs), mangrove stewardship agreements, integrated social forestry projects, community reforestation, mangrovetum, private plantings and other types of management initiatives, etc.

Management regime _____
 Year initiated _____
 Location (barangay) _____
 Area managed (ha) _____
 Managing organization _____
 Number of members _____

Report Year	Area planted (ha)	Status of management activities* (*1-organizational/planning stage, 2-operational stage, 3-sustained operation/expansion stage)

XII. Environment-friendly Enterprise Development / Alternative Livelihood Activities for Coastal Communities - This section serves to compile current information and status of “environment-friendly” enterprise development or livelihood activities being undertaken within the municipality/city to provide an alternative source of income to coastal communities/fisherfolks.

Name of enterprise development / livelihood project	Year initiated	Location (Barangay)	Environment-friendly attributes*	Report year	No. of coastal residents involved	Status of enterprise / livelihood project (1-pilot project, 2-operational phase, 3-sustained production/expansion stage)

* Environment-friendly attributes :
 promotes fishing alternatives : land-based opportunities, new skills development
 reduces fishing pressure/efficiency : does not promote extractive activities, eg. Payaws, FADS, or fine mesh nets.
 promotes value added products : market linked technologies to improve value of fisheries

XIII. CRM-Related Training / Participatory Activities - This section is used to compile a current listing of all training, workshop, and participatory activities, including public hearings, conducted within the municipality that are directly related to CRM.

Title / Subject of Activity	Year conducted	No. of participants	Duration of activity (days)	Activity Sponsor

Completed by:

Acknowledged by:

Name

Municipal Mayor

Title/Position

Date

Date

Contact # : _____

Maintain the MCD as official database of the Municipality/City and provide a copy to the Province.

D4. JOINT DA-DENR MEMORANDUM ORDER NO. 01 Series of 2000 (Published July 14, 2000)

IDENTIFYING/DEFINING THE AREAS OF COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8550, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE PHILIPPINE FISHERIES CODE OF 1998

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 8550, otherwise known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, established a legal basis for the development, management, and conservation of the fisheries and aquatic resources of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as DA), through its Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (hereinafter referred to as DA-BFAR), is the primary agency mandated to implement the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Executive Order (EO) No. 192, Series of 1987 and other existing laws, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as DENR) is the primary agency mandated to develop, manage, conserve, and promote the proper use of the environment and natural resources of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, DA Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 1998, containing the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, was issued, mandating in Rule 3.2 thereof that both Departments should jointly promulgate an Order clarifying their respective authorities and jurisdictions over the management of fisheries and aquatic resources;

WHEREAS, in consonance with the above premises, the DENR and the DA agree to identify and define areas of cooperation and collaboration in the implementation of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998;

NOW THEREFORE, WE, the Undersigned, pursuant to the powers vested in us by law, do hereby promulgate the following rules and procedures, to wit:

**ARTICLE I
DECLARATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY**

Sec. 1. The DA and DENR shall coordinate their efforts, harmonize their policies and cooperate in the implementation of the laws at the operational level.

Sec. 2. Both Departments shall adopt an integrated and coordinated approach in the management of natural resources. Where numerous possibilities for further cooperation and collaboration exist, the DA and DENR shall commit towards the fulfillment of this collaboration by complementation, through consultations and a workable referral mechanism.

**ARTICLE II
STRATEGIC PLANNING**

Sec. 1. In accordance with Sec. 2(f), 3, and 65(a) of RA 8550, the DA-BFAR shall be responsible for the development of a National Fisheries Plan and local fisheries plans specifically addressing the management of fisheries and aquatic resources within the framework of a National Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Strategy (NICMMS).

Sec. 2. The DENR shall have the primary responsibility for convening an inter-agency committee for the development and approval of the National Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Strategy that shall lay the foundations for local integrated coastal area management, applicable from the watersheds bordering the coast and out to the marine areas of the Philippines.

Sec. 3. The National Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Strategy shall have as one of its primary objectives the maintenance and protection of the coastal and marine environment for the purpose of ensuring the sustainable development of fisheries and aquatic resources.

Sec. 4. The National Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Strategy shall be formulated and promulgated by the DENR and DA-BFAR, in collaboration with other concerned agencies, within eight (8) months from the effectivity of this Order.

ARTICLE III OPERATIONAL STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

Sec. 1. Identification and management of rare, threatened, or endangered species. Pursuant to Sec. 4(17), 11, and 97 of RA 8550 and other pertinent laws prohibiting the taking of rare, threatened, or endangered species:

- (a) The DA-BFAR shall identify and declare certain marine and aquatic species as rare, threatened, or endangered, and manage them together with other CITES-listed marine and aquatic species except dugong, marine turtles, and crocodiles, which shall be managed by DENR.
- (b) DA-BFAR or DENR, at the instance of the LGUs or other interested parties, may declare as rare, threatened, or endangered certain species of aquatic or marine life provided that the process is in accordance with their respective standing procedures.
- (c) Any application for the listing and delisting of marine and aquatic species both CITES-listed species and those declared by DA-BFAR species shall require the concurrence of DA-BFAR except for dugong, marine turtles and crocodiles which will be referred to the DENR. Such list shall be furnished to DENR for information and enforcement purposes.

Sec. 2. Catch ceilings and closed seasons.

DA-BFAR shall determine, prescribe, and establish catch ceilings and closed seasons in Philippine waters except in municipal waters and those in protected areas under the NIPAS Act; provided that in municipal waters and waters under the jurisdiction of special agencies, catch ceilings and closed seasons may be established upon the concurrence and approval or recommendation of such special agencies and the concerned LGUs in consultation with the FARMC for conservation or ecological purposes.

Sec. 3. Code of Practice for Aquaculture. Pursuant to Sec. 46, 47, and 48 of RA 8550, a Code of Practice for Aquaculture shall be promulgated by the DA-BFAR. The Code shall be published and disseminated by DA-BFAR to all aquaculture operators.

Enforcement of the Code of Practice for Aquaculture shall be the primary responsibility of the DA-BFAR subject to Article V hereof. However, the DENR, on its own behalf or on behalf of interested parties, may file a complaint or initiate proceedings with the DA-BFAR for cancellation of the Fishpond Lease Agreement (FLA) and such other aquaculture establishments in cases of violation of the standards or guidelines enumerated in Article V hereof and other DENR rules and regulations.

Sec. 4. Minimum standards for certain facilities in accordance with Sec. 57, 60, and 119 of RA 8550:

In the establishment of minimum standards by the DA-BFAR, the DENR shall recommend such measures and/or components for the construction and operation of certain structures and facilities as may be necessary to ensure compliance with national and international environmental standards.

Sec. 5. Biosafety and biodiversity standards. - In the implementation of Sec. 67(b) of RA 8550, the DA-BFAR and DENR shall jointly establish common criteria and procedures for purposes of biosafety and protecting biodiversity in all marine species, and submit the same for approval by the appropriate inter-agency committee responsible for the Biodiversity Convention and biosafety protocols.

ARTICLE IV MAPPING, CHARTING, AND IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AREAS

Sec. 1. Mapping and charting requirements pursuant to Sec. 18, 26, 41, 51, 56, 105, and 123 of RA 8550;

(a) Consistent with Rule 123.4 of DA Administrative Order No. 3, the DA-BFAR shall allocate to NAMRIA sufficient funds for the mapping and charting of coastal areas for purposes of fisheries management, including:

(1) municipal waters

(2) areas of municipal waters suitable for commercial fisheries, i.e. from 10.1 to 15 kilometers from the shoreline and 7 or more fathoms deep

(3) zonation of existing and/or potential areas for sea ranching, mariculture, or sea farming operations

(4) navigational lanes for commercial and other passage in fishery areas and

(5) migration paths of migratory fish species such as river mouths or estuaries.

(b) The DENR shall make its resources available for the conduct of the mapping and drafting surveys necessary for implementation of the Fisheries Code. The DENR shall establish the necessary work program for the NAMRIA to undertake and accomplish its mapping and charting functions at the soonest possible time.

Sec. 2. Identification of migration paths. - In the implementation of Sec. 56 and 105 of RA 8550, the DA-BFAR shall promulgate rules and procedures for the identification and documentation of migration paths of fish and other marine species, with the participation of the Local Government Units. All available information on such migration paths shall be collated by the DA-BFAR and consolidated into a centralized database, which information shall also be provided to the DENR for purposes of their inclusion in the pertinent maps and charts published by NAMRIA.

Sec. 3. Fisherfolk resettlement areas. - The DENR shall identify and certify which portions of lands of the public domain may be made available for resettlement by fisherfolk communities, and provide copies of maps of such lands to the DA-BFAR. Thereafter, such areas shall be subject to resettlement as provided in Sec. 108 of RA 8550.

Sec. 4. Fish reserves, refuge, and sanctuaries. - The DA-BFAR shall establish procedures, for the establishment of fishery reserves, refuge, and sanctuaries for specific purposes in accordance with Sec. 45, 80, and 81 of RA 8550, except in protected areas declared under the NIPAS Act.

Sec. 5. Identification of areas "in environmentally critical condition".- The DENR and DA-BFAR shall establish criteria and procedures for determining whether a bay or fisheries management area is "in environmentally critical condition" in accordance with Sec. 18 of RA 8550.

ARTICLE V ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Sec. 1. Pursuant to Sec. 12 and 13 of RA 8550, the DA-BFAR shall assist project proponents by providing the necessary information to enable them to submit Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for issuance of the Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) in cases of fisheries-related activities, or where the coastal development shall have a direct impact on the management of the fisheries and aquatic resources of the coast where such activity is to take place.

Sec. 2. The DENR shall process the EIS and issue ECCs in accordance with existing rules and regulations under the Environmental Impact Assessment System. It shall promulgate simplified rules and procedures for common, recurring, and relatively small-scale coastal development activities, such as fishpond operation, construction of fishpens, and the like.

Sec. 3. The DA-BFAR shall be responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of the conditions of ECCs; Provided that DENR shall not be precluded from monitoring the same.

Sec. 4. Issuance of Joint Administration Order on Aquatic Pollution pursuant to Sec. 4(4), 46, 48, and 102 of RA 8550;

The DA-BFAR and DENR shall both formulate and enforce a Joint Administrative Order on Aquatic Pollution.

Sec. 5. The DA-BFAR and DENR shall formulate and issue the guideline on the implementation of Sec. 92 paragraph 3 of RA 8550 within three months upon the effectivity of this Order.

Sec. 6. In the event that there is a need to reclassify a body of water according to its best use, the DA-BFAR may request the DENR for the reclassification of said body of water.

ARTICLE VI QUICK RESPONSE TEAM AND FOCAL UNITS

The Undersigned shall create a Joint Quick Response Team to address aquatic pollution cases and shall identify their respective focal units to perform oversight functions, coordinate with its counterpart, and initiate the formulation of the required Joint Administrative Orders.

ARTICLE VII AMENDMENT

Amendments to this Memorandum Order shall be promulgated jointly by and upon consultation between the DA and DENR.

ARTICLE VIII REPEALING CLAUSE

All orders, circulars, and instructions or parts thereof inconsistent with this Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

ARTICLE IX EFFECTIVITY

This Order shall take effect immediately after 15 days from its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Issued this 17th day of May 2000 at Quezon City, Philippines.

ANTONIO H. CERILLES
Secretary of Environment
and Natural Resources

EDGARDO J. ANGARA
Secretary of Agriculture

July 14, 2000

APPENDIX E

**ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT
POLICY**

E. ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

Two round table discussions on the development of a national coastal management policy were organized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through its Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) funded by the United States Agency for International Development in partnership with the University of the Philippines. The round table discussions were held in Cebu at the Marriott Hotel on August 22, 2000 and in Manila at the Rembrandt Hotel on August 24, 2000, respectively. The participants of the round table discussions included national government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and academic institutions (Tables 1 and 2).

The format of the round table consisted of a series of brief presentations to provide background and suggest policy directions for reaction and comment by the participants. Ms. Annabelle Cruz-Trinidad described the existing policy framework for coastal management and the need for a coastal management policy framework that articulates and upholds ecological integrity, economic efficiency and equity and local governance as its key components. The participants agreed that there is a need for an overall national policy statement or framework that will guide and synergize government policies and programs regarding coastal management despite the existing legal framework provided by the Constitution of the Philippines, the 1991 Local Government Code, and 1998 Fisheries Code. Participants also agreed that the policy framework should take into account all stakeholders and implementers and be based on bottom-up approach.

Dr. Alex Brillantes (Manila Round Table only) focused on the primary mandate of local government for coastal resource management (CRM) and the need to recognize local government units as front liners. The importance of local government and community involvement in implementation and all aspects of the process were emphasized. Dr. Alan White (Cebu Round Table only) provided a background on the current status of CRM at the local government level highlighting the role of local government in the delivery of CRM as a basic service. The need for information management and monitoring and evaluation systems that begin with municipal then provincial level CRM was emphasized. The concept of CRM certification for local government was presented as a monitoring and evaluation framework with CRM benchmarks and indicators. Dr. Richard Tobin provided a global perspective on coastal management illustrating the similarity of circumstances and comparable challenges faced by Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the United States. Globally, there is an ongoing quest to find appropriate management regimes and levels of governance for coastal management. Dr. Marc Hershman provided reactions to the presentations focusing on the need to harmonize policies and actions of various agencies, to build capacity in coastal management, and to foster leadership. Discussions of the participants covered many subject areas including, population, resource valuation, localization of sustainable development, inconsistency of national policies and programs.

The participants were divided into workshop groups for the second half of the day to articulate key barriers and incentives, policy goals and objectives, and priority actions (Tables 3). The output of the participants is presented in Tables 4 to 9. Participants of the Round Table Discussion also identified next steps in the formulation of a national coastal management policy as integrating outputs, conducting follow up meetings with University of the Philippines, the Cabinet Committee on Marine and

Ocean Affairs, and small groups to review the policy, followed by consultations with local government, other national government agencies, donor agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

Table 1. Participants for the Round Table Discussion on the Development of an ICM Policy Framework for the Philippines, *August 22, 2000, Marriott Hotel, Cebu City*

Last Name	First Name	Organization
Villanueva	Rodolfo	Tambuyog
Courtney	Catherine	CRMP
Deguit	Evelyn	CRMP
Calumpong	Nida	SUML
Resma	Aldrich	DENR
Raagas	Happy	CRMP
Oram	Risa	CRMP
Sanderson	Naomi	CRMP
Tagra	Rene	DENR 7
White	Alan	CRMP
Arbon	Manuel	
Trinidad	Abigail	CRMP
Tobin	Richard	CRMP
Hershman	Marc	University of Washington
Christie	Patrick	University of Washington
Noval	Pete	DILG
Lozada	Ralph	DILG
Manila	L.	NEDA
Sayson	Protacia	BFAR VII
Juano	Jesus	
Blanco	Serafin	Tañon Strait Commission
Barangan	Florendo	DENR-CEPCO
Zamora	Jesus	DOST VII
Secretariat:		
Melendez	Ma. Noella	CRMP
Reyes	Cleofe	CRMP

Table 2. Participants for the Round Table Discussion on the Development of an ICM Policy Framework for the Philippines, August 24, 2000, Hotel Rembrandt, Quezon City

	Last Name	First Name	Organization
1.	Albaladejo	Marissa	BFAR
2.	Reyes	Cecille	BFAR
3.	Barangan	Florendo	CEP
4.	Ramoran	Emil	CEP
5.	Courtney	Catherine	CRMP
6.	Dizon	Letty	CRMP
7.	Hershman	Marc	University of Washington
8.	Raagas	Happy	CRMP
9.	Tobin	Richard	CRMP
10.	Trinidad	Abbie	CRMP
11.	Amaro	Marcial	DENR
12.	Buen	Ruby	DENR
13.	Obieta	Philip	DENR
14.	Mancenido	Blademir	LMP
15.	Regunay	Cristy	DENR
16.	Segui	Alma	DENR
17.	Songcuan	Sammy	DENR
18.	Cabangon	Roi	DENR-CRMP
19.	Tandug	Eustaquito	DENR-CRMP
20.	Aquende	Zoraida	DILG
21.	Flores	Efren	FRMP
22.	Lee	Jihyun	IMO
23.	Mingat	Ma. Socorro	IMO
24.	Mancenido	Blademir	LMP
25.	Camacho	Joanne	NEDA
26.	Mangilin	Calixto	NEDA
27.	Zotomayor	Edgar	NEDA
28.	Abuyan	Lirio	PCAMRD
29.	Balgos	Miriam	PCAMRD
30.	Buhat	Delma	PCAMRD
31.	Guerrero	Rafael	PCAMRD
32.	Olandez	Alejandro	PCAMRD
33.	Ross	Brian	PEMSEA
34.	Agsoay	Eunice	PHILMAR
35.	Batongbacal	Jay	PHILMAR
36.	Israel	Danny	PIDS
37.	Tablan-Paredes	Sandra	ULAP
38.	Manal	Imee	UNDP
39.	Christie	Patrick	University of Washington
40.	Corpuz	Loida	UP
41.	Jacinto	Gil	UP
42.	Jimenez	Carmen	UP
43.	Lucas	Bella	UP
44.	Uychiaoco	Andre	UP
45.	Peralta	Leila	USAID
46.	Brillantes	Alex	WWF/KKP
Secretariat:			
47.	Pol	Tess	PRIMEX
48.	Pura	Leo	PRIMEX

Table 3. Integrated Coastal Management Policy Framework for the Philippines Workshop Template

Barriers/Incentives	Policy Goals & Objectives	Specific Action Items within the next 2 years
Barriers – identify top 3 barriers that you see will pose a challenge to the implementation of an ICM Policy	What top 2 goals should be clearly articulated in this ICM framework. Identify 3 objectives of this Goal.	Identify specific action items (within the next 2 years) that needs to be implemented to translate the goals into actions.
Incentives – identify top incentives that will give impetus for the implementation of an ICM policy	Goal 1: Goal 2:	

**Table 4. Cebu Round Table Discussion: ICM Policy Framework
Government Output**

Barriers/Incentives	Policy Goals & Objectives	Specific Action Items within the next 2 years
<p style="text-align: center;">S. Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude towards CR valuation • Technical + support mechanism • Ecological illiteracy of the community <p style="text-align: center;">VII. Incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security • Other economic opportunities • Improvement of catch/production • CRM Certification for LGU • Good institutional structure • Alternative livelihood 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainability of the coastal and marine resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. enhancement of CMR b. maintenance of the integrity of terrestrial areas c. build up capability of stakeholders 2. Empowered communities on CRM. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. advocacy / IEC b. HRD c. TA/TS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Education / IEC • Coastal Resource Inventory • Municipal CDB • Internal Assessment of Entities performance concerned on CRM (internal introspection) • Design and implement of CRM certification

A. Table 5. Cebu Round Table Discussion on the Development of an ICM Policy Framework

VIII. Academic institution output

Barriers/Incentives	Policy Goals & Objectives	Specific Action Items within the next 2 years
<p style="text-align: center;">1. Barr iers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resource / lack of funding • Lack of political will / leadership • Market forces (local, national, & global) • Lack of awareness / appreciation of CRM <p style="text-align: center;">IX. Incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased productivity / ensures food security • Intergenerational equity • Ecological Integrity / Biodiversity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased productivity while maintaining / improving ecological integrity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development agencies and practitioners integrate ICM principles and policies into their projects/programs b. Strengthen enforcement of laws/ policies to protect ecological integrity c. Conserve critical coastal habitats such as mangroves, sea grass and coral reefs. 2. Broad acceptance of ICM as a way to manage coastal resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ICM as a basic service of LGU with active community participation b. Provide direction for integrated management of coastal zone c. Integrate ICM in both formal & non-formal education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Conference on ICM for practitioners • Acceptance of a policy framework so that it can be implemented • LGUs pass ordinances creating ICM offices • Support centers in academe / NGOs to develop curricula for ICM • Budget allocation from national government to LGUs to initiate ICM activities

**Table 6. Manila Round Table Discussion: ICM Policy Framework
Academe (Group I)**

Barriers/Incentives	Goals/Objectives	Action
<p style="text-align: center;">X. Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation • Political will • Governance • Harmonization • Cooperation between practitioners • Globalization • Varied geographical, political, and social environment (archipelagic) <p style="text-align: center;">XI. Incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance/budget • Clear definition of roles – national and local • Empowerment of communities • Improved coastal resource base (economic benefits) • Political support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participation in decisionmaking (horizontal/vertical) b. Democratization of benefits from coastal resource use c. Shared responsibility 2. Protection/ecological integrity of coastal zone? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. More and better protected areas b. Integration of land use and sea use plans 3. Productivity/economic efficiency <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sustainable production rate 4. Integration of objectives 2 and 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGA to assist in community organization • Coastal LGUs to develop and implement municipal CRM plans • Province to establish network of protected areas with cooperation of municipal LGUs • NGA to monitor and evaluate CRM program of LGUs • LGU to monitor and evaluate CRM plans • LGA, DAP, ATI, SCU to develop/upgrade ICM professionals for national/local CRM

Table 7. Manila Round Table Discussions: ICM Policy Framework

A. National Government Agencies (Group II-A)

Barriers/Incentives	Goals/Objectives	Action
<p style="text-align: center;">XII. Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied interests of stakeholders • Conflicting policies • Local socioeconomic conditions <p style="text-align: center;">XIII. Incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGU-driven approach to ICM • Clearly defined/harmonized roles • Expanded role in CRM by local executives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable resource use and development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Resource inventory and assessment b. Resource use prioritization and policies c. Valuation of resources 2. Conservation and protection of resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification and classification of coastal areas for production b. Alliance building c. Enactment and enforcement of pertinent laws, rules and regulations, and ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalization of an ICM strategic planning approach at all levels • Creation of coordinating mechanisms for ICM • Knowledge-base generation • Alliance building • Identification and development of a pool of practitioners for ICM

Table 8. **Manila Round Table Discussions: ICM Policy Framework**
National Government Agencies (Group II-B)

Barriers/Incentives	Goals/Objectives	Action
<p style="text-align: center;">XIV. Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many policies • Conflicting interests, biases, and different perceptions • Funding support <p style="text-align: center;">XV. Incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of ownership • Provision of technical assistance (capacity building) at all levels • Provision for renewable resource generation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonization of existing efforts and initiatives on ICM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthening of (DENR-CEP) key implementing agencies capacity to implement b. Institutionalization of information network c. Development of coordinating/monitoring mechanism 2. Provision of direction, common vision, and objectives in the protection of the coastal and marine environment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Leveling off on institutional arrangements (mandates) b. Inter-agency collaborations c. Institutionalization of vertical/horizontal collaborations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development/formulation of capacity building plan • Review and agreement on institutional arrangements

Table 9. **Manila Round Table Discussions: ICM Policy Framework Implementors (Group III)**

Barriers/Incentives	Goals/Objectives	Action
<p style="text-align: center;">XVI. Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge/capability on ICM which leads to a lack of priorities and funding • Conflicting roles and jurisdictions -> policies <p style="text-align: center;">XVII. Incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGA support to LGUs practicing ICM (technical, logistic, internal revenue allocation, funding in NGA projects) • Priority funding assistance from all other sources • Technical assistance/capability building support from all other sources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty alleviation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Food security F b. Sustainable income S c. Equitable distribution of resources E 2. Resource sustainability <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Production of coastal resources and ecosystems b. Change in people's perspectives, attitudes, and values on resource use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of appropriate body/structure to administer/handle/spearhead ICM policy (including mechanisms for coordination, harmonization, enforcement) • Initiation of IEC and advocacy for ICM • Conduct of nationwide consultations on specific ICM priorities and goals