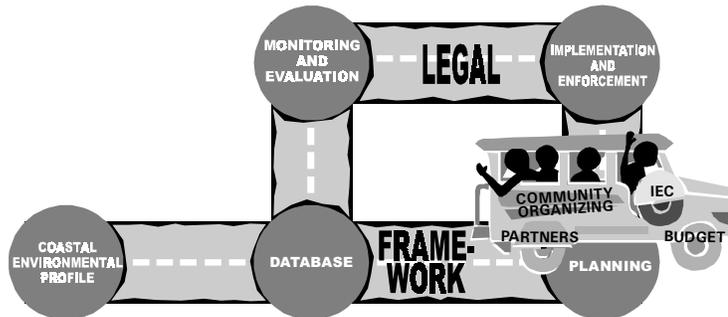


THE CRM PROCESS

CRM Planning

Water and Land Use Zones



Water and land use zones refer to those areas or zones delineated for specific uses. Nine types of zones are defined in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the National Integrated Protected Area System Act (Republic Act 7586). These zoning types can also be used in municipal waters outside NIPAs sites. These are:

- (a) *Strict Protection Zone.* - Areas with high biodiversity value which shall be closed to an human activity except for scientific studies and/or ceremonial or religious use by indigenous communities.
- (b) *Sustainable Use Zone.* - Natural areas where the habitat and its associated biodiversity shall be conserved but where consistent with the management plan and with PAMB approval; (i) indigenous community members and/or tenured migrants and/or buffer zone residents may be allowed to collect and utilize natural resources using traditional sustainable methods that are not in conflict with biodiversity conservation requirements; (ii) research, including the reintroduction of indigenous species, may be undertaken; and (iii) park visitors may be allowed limited use. Provided, no clearing, fanning, settlement, commercial utilization or other activities detrimental to biodiversity conservation shall be undertaken. The level of allowable activity can be expected to vary from one situation to another.
- (c) *Restoration Zone.* - Areas of degraded habitat where the long term goal will be to restore natural habitat with its associated biodiversity and to rezone the area to a more strict protection level. Initially, natural regeneration will be assisted through such human interventions as fire control, cogon suppression and the planting of native species including indigenous pioneer tree species as well as climax specie. Exotic species (not native to the site) shall not be used in the restoration process. Existing houses and agricultural developments may be allowed to remain initially but would be phased out eventually.
- (d) *Habitat Management Zones.* - Areas with significant habitat and species values where management practices are required periodically to maintain specific non-climax habitat types or conditions required by rare, threatened or endangered species. Examples would be forest openings for the tamaraw or brushy forest for the Philippine tarsier. Human habitation and sustainable use may be allowed if they play a habitat management role.
- (e) *Multiple-Use Zones.* - Areas where settlement, traditional and/or sustainable land use, including agriculture, agroforestry, extraction activities and other income generating or livelihood activities, may be allowed to the extent prescribed in the management plan. Land tenure may be granted to tenured residents, whether indigenous cultural community members or migrants.

- (f) *Buffer Zone.* - Areas outside the protected area but adjoining it that are established by law (Section 8 of the Act) and under the control of the DENR through Park Area Management Board. These are effectively multiple-use zones that are to be managed to provide a social fence to prevent encroachment into the protected area by outsiders. Land tenure may be granted to occupants who qualify. Buffer zones should be treated as an integral part of the protected area in management planning.
- (g) *Cultural Zones.* - Areas with significant cultural, religious, spiritual or anthropologic values where traditional rights exist and ceremonies and/or cultural practices take place.
- (h) *Recreational Zones.* - Areas of high recreational, tourism, educational, or environmental awareness values where sustainable eco-tourism, recreational, conservation education or public awareness activities may be allowed as prescribed in the management plan.
- (i) *Special Use Zones.* - Areas containing existing installations of national significance such as telecommunication facilities, irrigation canals or electric power lines. Such installations may be retained subject to mutual agreements among the concerned parties, provided such installation will not violate any of the prohibitions contained in Section 20 of the Act.

Water and land use zones are based on the features and importance of the ecosystems found in the area as well as the concerns and recommendations of the different sectors affected by the zoning plan. The zoning plan should form an integral part of an overall multi-year CRM plan.



The delineation of areas or zones in the coastal environment for specific uses addresses the issue of conflicting interests among resource users. Coastal zoning allows different sectors who use the coastal area to reach a consensus on coastal use. It provides a chance for dialogue and cooperation among fishing communities, business interests, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the local government.



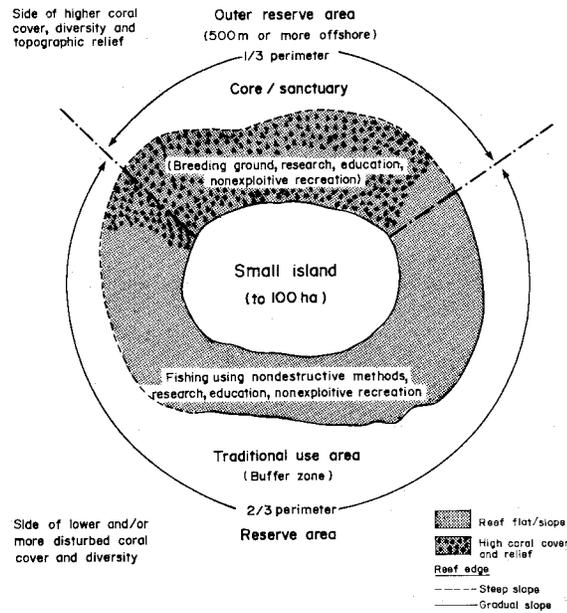
Coastal zoning requires communities sharing a common resource (e.g., a bay or gulf) to be well-organized and willing to work with each other in a lengthy process that requires patience and flexibility. It would be more effective if community-based organizations (CBOs) have skills in:

1. basic marine ecology
2. conflict management and resolution
3. knowledge of local and national laws
4. leadership, negotiation and planning skills
5. advocacy skills
6. management, monitoring and evaluation skills

Reserve/Park Zones

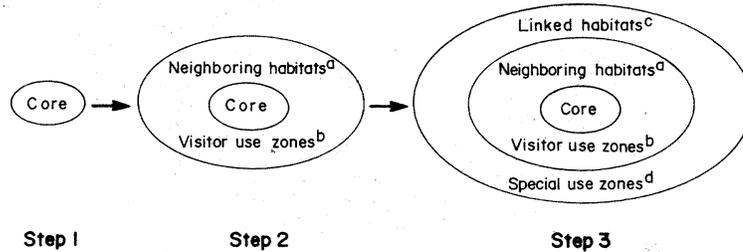
Many options exist for management regimes using a combination of techniques to regulate human impact on coastal resources and areas. Examples include limited fishing effort, mangrove harvesting or tourist boat operators by issuing a limited number of licenses; regulating fishing gear; enforcing anti-pollution laws governing industries and shipping; or monitoring trade in marine endangered species. The reserve is an area management technique which limits use within a defined space. What uses are limited, to what extent they are limited and by what means may be defined by different zones within a reserve or park.

A zoning plan provides the basis for management of an area sufficiently large for sub-areas or zones to justify different forms of management and use. By providing for a gradation of restriction, a zoned management scheme can be easier to establish and police, since it can satisfy the requirements of a range of resource uses.



Sample reserve system with core and buffer areas

There is no definitive list of zones and what they may or may not achieve. Rather, the particular mix of zones appropriate for a given reserve varies. Some possibilities may be gleaned directly from the reserve types already discussed. Consistent with those above is a summary of zones based on the concept of “core” and “buffer” areas shown below.



Principal steps in the design of a coral reef protected area: (1) The core boundary is defined after determining the critical minimum core area. (2) The protected area boundary is defined to maintain ecological processes and support systems and to regulate visitor use. (3) The buffer zone boundary is determined in light of potentially damaging activities in linked habitats.

The core area represents a strictly protected area for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Sanctuary/preservation zone where ecosystems, habitat, species, processes and genetic diversity are protected;
2. Research and education zone where ecologically sound, nondisturbing research and education activities are permitted; and
3. Cultural zone where cultural activities or monuments are preserved.

The buffer area represents a transition space between the inner core and the outside area where no management is applied and might include the:

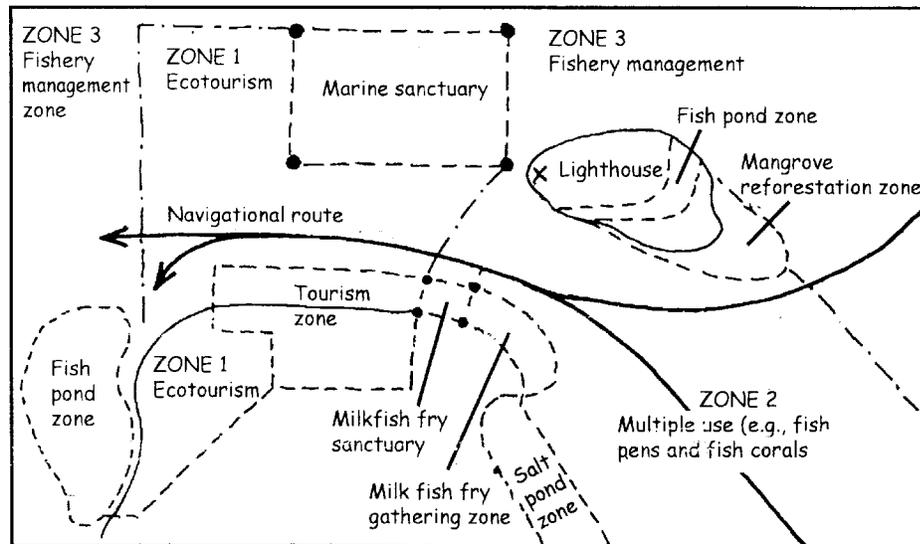
1. Traditional use zone where exploitation is allowed and monitored at sustainable level using ecologically sound methods;
2. Visitor use zone where appropriate recreation and general education activities are allowed;

3. Neighboring habitat zone where ecosystems, habitat, species and processes adjacent to and important for maintenance of the core area are at least maintained; and
4. Sustained yield/fishery management zone where breeding and spawning, sites of concentrated fish stocks or a particular species are closed or regulated for use and access.

Legislation and field management can include zoning so that a reserve/park is divided into different units with different levels of protection and use. These zones depend upon the aims and needs of the people using an area and those setting the management and conservation objectives.

The approach to zoning depends on the specific needs of the community. The participatory approach is recommended. Although it is time-consuming and sometimes difficult to implement because of the different interests involved, it is in the long run more sustainable, as it involves forging collaboration among the various resource users. One possible approach is described below:

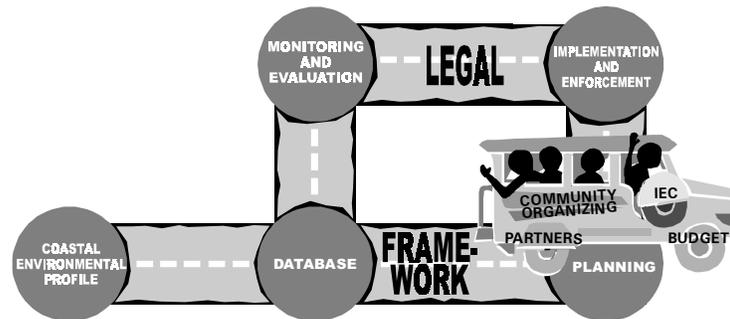
1. Let each CBO identify resources, how they are used and what resource use conflicts exist. The resource map produced through PCRA (see *Secondary Data Compilation: Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment*) is a useful tool for this process.
2. Ask each CBO to show on the map the current use of resources in their area and locate where the conflicts are.
3. Ask each CBO to produce a second map that in their view resolves these conflicts through zoning.
4. Gather together the CBOs in the municipality that are committed to the zoning project to discuss their respective zoning plans. Let them produce a joint map suggesting how the area could be zoned.
5. Ask the CBO to carry out an information campaign about the proposed plan to community members of neighboring coastal areas within the municipality to gain the support of coastal communities who are not yet organized.
6. Encourage the CBO to work with the local government in setting up a multi-sectoral forum on coastal zoning. Invite all stakeholders – CBOs, small-scale fishers, fry gatherers, gleaners, commercial fishers, business community, NGOs and religious organizations, local officials, the police, media, national government agencies — so that they can give their input on how the area could be zoned. Encourage all coastal villages to attend.
7. Ask the CBOs to present their proposed zonation plan at the multi-sectoral forum and hear the views of other sectors. Do not expect to arrive at a consensus at this early stage of the consultation process.
8. Form a multi-sectoral committee for coastal zoning from among the sectoral representatives. Ask the committee to meet regularly to decide the finer details in producing a zoning plan that takes into account all the views of the forum. The committee should report regularly to the whole forum. All the sectors should be represented in the committee. It is essential to have a strong CBO presence in the forum, and particularly the committee. The output of the committee is the final zoning map and an implementation plan.
9. Submit the plan to the appropriate legislative body for legislation and discussion on how the zoning laws can be enforced.
10. Implement the coastal zoning plan. This will involve:
 - ♦ working directly with different sectors in transferring activities to designated zones
 - ♦ setting up environmental projects, such as mangrove reforestation
 - ♦ tapping funding from local government, business sponsors and donor agencies



Sample coastal zonation plan (Bolinao, Pangasinan)

(Adapted from:
Participatory Methods in Community-based Coastal Resource Management, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, 1998
Marine Parks and Reserves, Management for Coastal Environments in Southeast Asia, By A.T. White, ICLARM 1988.)

THE CRM PROCESS
CRM Planning
Preparation of a Multi-year Plan



Plan preparation is the process of putting on paper in an organized and easy-to-follow format the results of the planning exercise, that is, the specific actions selected for implementation in pursuit of an overall long-term objective.

Plan adoption refers to the stage preparatory to implementation, when policies, legal mechanisms, goals, new management measures and initial projects are taken up and set down. During plan adoption, an inter-agency coordinating mechanism is also put in place, and staffing and organizational changes that may be required, as well as funding allocation for the CRM program, are approved.



Putting action plans in writing helps clarify goals, objectives and strategies and also provides a written, organized record that facilitates implementation, monitoring and evaluation. A written plan allows implementors to review actions that have already been taken and make changes in management strategies or even implement specific projects as necessary. It also helps promote communication and understanding among implementors about where the program stands and where it needs to go.

Plan adoption paves the way for more effective and more efficient plan implementation. By identifying and setting in place all the mechanisms, policies and resources required for implementation, it allows the program to start smoothly and move forward more quickly.



A CRM plan (typically a 3-5 year plan) is prepared first. This plan should reflect in operational terms the community's vision and goals and contain its strategic objectives and targets. It is then translated into specific action plans that describe the different activities to be undertaken over shorter periods of time. The CRM plan must state clearly the following:

Implementing agency/ies

Description of CRM Issues and their Causes

Goals – broad results that an organization seeks to achieve in pursuing its basic mission. They are broadly worded and timeless statements about what the program wants to achieve in the long run. Example: *Ensure the continuation of sustainable fisheries in the bay to benefit the human inhabitants that depend on them.*

Objectives – short-term specific milestones that programs must achieve in attaining goals. They are specific statements of measurable, realistic end results, the achievement of which is contemplated in a specific time period. They answer the question of *what* is to be done. Example: *To maintain fish population and reduce fishing pressure.*

Policies – are statements which guide the choices of decision makers over coastal resource uses and set the direction for management.

Strategies – are statements of how available resources will be applied to achieve the objectives. They are combinations of specific management measures or actions, applied individually or as a combination of several management instruments. They generally answer the question *how* an objective will be achieved.

Implementing Actions (Techniques) – specific actions that taken together will achieve management objectives. Action statements must be specific enough so they answer “who, what, when, how much” questions. They should include a description of resource considerations, such as financing, manpower, and authority; profile of available resources and opportunities; costs and returns; effects of institutional cultures, structures and stakeholders. Implementing actions or techniques may be regulatory or non-regulatory.

Institutional Structure for Implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Responsible Person or Group
2. Action or Program Component to Be Monitored/Evaluated
3. Monitoring/Evaluation Method/s and Criteria
4. Monitoring/Evaluation Calendar

The action plan may be presented in a chart as follows:

Goals/ Strategies	Strategy/ Activities	Goals/ Strategies	Unit of Measure (indicator)	Expected Output	Time Frame	Lead Agency/ Institution	Target Participants	Goals/ Strategies

As detailed and specific a plan may be, however, it is not written in stone. A good plan is flexible to changes in the environment that may require changes in action or strategies. A CRM plan varies in scope according to level of implementation (national, regional, provincial, municipal, etc.).

When completed, the plan is presented to the appropriate agency/ies for adoption. At this stage, the mechanisms, policies and resources for implementation are set in place, and initial projects are undertaken. Terms of reference or more formal instruments such as a memorandum of agreement are issued, defining the functions and responsibilities of implementing agency/ies. The program budget is approved and goes into the program pipeline. If necessary, organizational changes are made and additional staff are hired. The following must be considered when adopting the CRM plan:

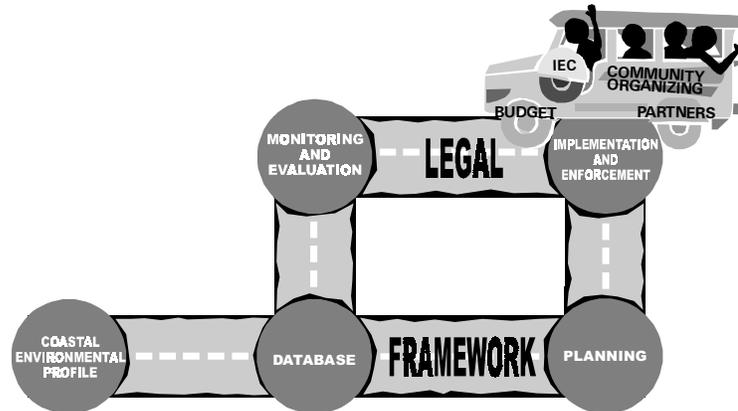
1. Is the plan coherent? Does it fill in the gaps?
2. Is the participation of the various stakeholders maximized? Are their interests considered?
3. Is the plan flexible?
4. Is the plan clearly written and appropriately packaged?

Tips for Plan Presentation

1. Bear the audience in mind.
2. Include a brief of the plan in the management plan document
3. Identify the selling points of the plan
4. Include facts and figures to support the concept and design of the plan
5. Furnish each key decision maker with the complete management plan
6. Be familiar with the content
7. Prepare appropriate visual aids
8. Be courteous
9. Relate to the audience
10. Be open to possible amendments

THE CRM PROCESS

CRM Implementation and Enforcement Overview



Implementation and enforcement refers to the execution of a plan according to the set of measures (or strategies) and in pursuit of the goals and objectives specified in the plan. This process involves the detailed design of measures, the installation of selected measures, operation, maintenance and adaptation of implemented measures, and monitoring and evaluation. It can include community capability building activities, environmental education, resource and ecosystem initiatives and sustainable livelihood development projects. Identified appropriate strategies are researched, developed, tested, and when successful, adopted and replicated.



A plan is only a piece of document or an idea until it is implemented. The only way that the goals of CRM can be achieved is to implement the CRM plan, and implement it well.



Ideally, implementation is participatory, that is, the community members themselves are involved in the execution of plans. The following characteristics of the implementation environment must be considered:

1. Consistency — institutional mechanisms to ensure consistency, accountability and communication of policies
2. Capacity – expertise of staff, disposition of implementors, transformation costs, transaction costs, financial resources, existing goals and objectives of implementing organization
3. Ecologic capacity – political constraints, socio-cultural constraints, economic constraints, situational capacity

In general, the adaptive approach to implementation is recommended. This approach is distinguished from the program approach by the following characteristics:

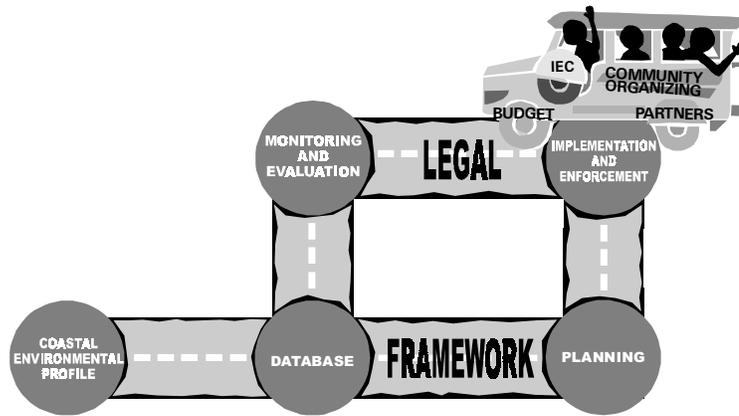
1. less defined policy
2. high flexibility among implementing officials
3. broad scope of policy change
4. high conflict over policy goals and objectives
5. loosely structured institutional setting
6. unstable policy environment

The implementation phase covers the following:

1. Ordinance formulation and adoption
2. Registration and licensing of fishers

3. Marine sanctuary establishment
4. Mangrove management
5. Alternative economic development for fishers
6. Revenue generation from municipal water use zones
7. Enforcement of municipal waters

THE CRM PROCESS
CRM Implementation and Enforcement
Ordinance Formulation and Adoption



Ordinances are laws emanating from the LGU. They are of a general and permanent character, and must be consistent with higher laws (the Constitution, national laws, international treaties which have been ratified by Congress, etc.).

In the community-based CRM setting, the process of formulating and adopting ordinances is often participatory, that is, it involves stakeholders or organizations recognized by the stakeholders as representing their interests.



The successful implementation of CRM depends not only on the participation and acceptance of the community, but also on ordinances and other legislation that form the basis for regulation. Because of the complexity of the issues and the many interests involved and affected by CRM interventions, regulation is a key measure for implementing CRM, and it must be supported by legislation. National laws may be adequate to address certain issues, but in most instances, ordinances issued by the LGU strengthens the legal framework for CRM implementation. Indeed, in some cases where there is no national law that explicitly addresses a CRM issue, local ordinances may be indispensable.



Ordinance formulation and adoption involves the following processes:

1. Drafting a village resolution by the CRM organization or barangay council – the resolution is a recommendation or an expression of intent, and is a temporary instrument. To have the force of law, it must be approved, in the form of an ordinance, at the municipal level. If the barangay council refuses to pass the resolution, the sponsoring organization has the option to submit it directly to the municipal council.
2. Public Hearing. The resolution is submitted by the village council or sponsoring organization to the municipal council for passage into law, specifically a municipal ordinance. Before the municipal council convenes to decide on the issue, it calls a public hearing to determine the social acceptability of the sanctuary. The level of social acceptability often drives the municipal council to reject the resolution or pass it in its entirety or with modifications. The community is expected to participate in drafting the ordinance by giving inputs on any issue that can be addressed by the proposed law. Moreover, if the municipal council fails or refuses to enact the law, they can invoke their power of initiative by filing with the provincial election registrar a petition signed by at least 10% of the registered voters in the municipality, with every village represented by at least 3% of its registered voters. The Commission on Elections can then call for initiative through which the proposition is submitted to the registered voters in the LGU concerned for approval.

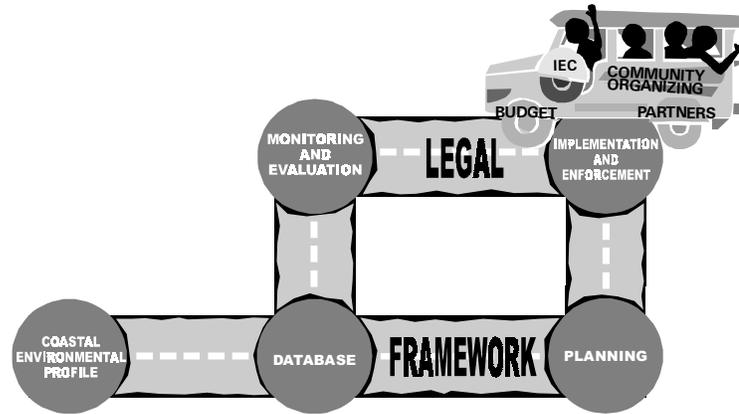
3. Approval and Announcement of the Ordinance. After approval by the council, the ordinance is submitted to the mayor, who must act on the ordinance within 10 days, or the ordinance is considered approved. If the mayor vetoes the ordinance, the municipal council may override the veto by a vote of 2/3 of all its members. The ordinance is then submitted to the provincial board for review within three days. If no action is taken by the provincial board within 30 days, the ordinance is presumed consistent with law and therefore valid and enforceable. The ordinance should be posted for 3 consecutive weeks in places easily accessible to and frequented by the public.
4. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance. The process of legislation does not end when the ordinance is passed. Changes can be expected in the requirements of CRM and these may necessitate new legislation or modifications in existing laws. The law is not a guarantee of the success of CRM; it is only one way to instill discipline in those people who are presumed to benefit from it or be affected by it. These are the same people who will spell the difference between the enforcement and the non-enforcement of the laws – the community. Continuous monitoring, control and surveillance by the members of the community are therefore necessary to ensure compliance with the laws. Law enforcement is both more cost-efficient and more effective when the community itself actively helps enforce sanctuary laws.

For an ordinance to be valid, it must conform to the following substantive requirements:

1. It must not contravene the Constitution or any other statute
2. It must not be unfair or oppressive
3. It must not be partial or discriminatory
4. It must not prohibit but may regulate trade
5. It must be general and consistent with public policy
6. It must not be unreasonable

Furthermore, the ordinance must not contradict or run in conflict with administrative orders and local budget circulars issued by the Department of Budget and Management.

THE CRM PROCESS
CRM Implementation and Enforcement
Registration and Licensing for Fishers



Registration and licensing for fishers are essentially an administrative technique for regulating fisheries. Under the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (RA 8550), the LGU is mandated to maintain a registry of municipal fisherfolk who are fishing or may desire to fish in municipal waters as well as a registry of municipal fishing vessels by type of gear and other boat particulars, while the Department of Agriculture is responsible for issuing commercial fishing vessel and other licenses.



Registration and licensing are undertaken to:

1. determine priorities among fishers
2. limit use and entry into municipal waters
3. monitor fishing activities and/or other related purposes

If introduced early in the development of fisheries, licensing is an effective way to control effort and ensure stock conservation.

Registration of fishers, gears and boats is required by the Fisheries Code (Sections 19 and 86) for the purpose of licensing and granting preferential use rights to resident (at least six months) fishers. Registration information is also useful in drafting the basic municipal fisheries ordinance as it identifies passive, active, destructive and deleterious gears. Combined with information about fishery product market prices and investment (fixed and operational) costs, it gives an estimate of license fees and a rough indication of total fishery production.



The LGU undertakes the registration of fishers and fisherfolk organizations or cooperatives and their fishing gears and boats, with the assistance of the FARMC, which has the mandate to recommend priorities to the LGU. The list or registry is updated annually or as may be necessary. It is posted in barangay halls or other strategic locations where it is made available for public inspection to allow validation of the correctness and completeness of the list. A sample registry of municipal capture fishers, gears and boats is shown below:

- 1 . Fisher
 - 1.1. Name
 - 1.2. Birth date
 - 1.3. No. of years fisher has spent fishing or year fisher started fishing
 - 1.4. Previous occupation
 - 1.5. Present address

- 1.6. Length of residence in the barangay: no. of months _____ or years _____
 - 1.7. No. of months spent in fishing per year _____
 - 1.8. Civil Status: single__ married __ separated__ widow/er__
 - 1.9. No. of children _____
 - 1.10. Educational attainment (level):
 - a. elementary b. high school c. college (indicate course) d. college graduate
 - 1.11. Other sources of income or livelihood _____
 - 1.12. Birthplace (barangay, municipality, province) _____
 - 1.13. If wife is also engaged in fishing:
 - 1.13.1 Wife's name _____
 - 1.13.2 Wife's age (years) _____
 - 1.13.3 No. of years wife has spent fishing or year she started fishing _____
 - 1.13.4 Educational attainment (level):
 - a. elementary b. high school c. college (indicate course)
 - d. college graduate
2. Gears, including accessories (use specific local names)
 - a. owned:

	no. of units	
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
 - b. co-owned

	no. of units	
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
 - c. rented or borrowed

	no. of units	owner	
	no. of units	owner	
	no. of units	owner	
 3. Boats (use specific local names)
 - 3.1. non-motorized
 - a. owned:

	no. of units	
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
 - b. co-owned

	no. of units	
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
 - c. rented or borrowed

	no. of units	owner	
	no. of units	owner	
	no. of units	owner	
 - 3.2. motorized
 - a. owned:

	no. of units	
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
 - b. co-owned

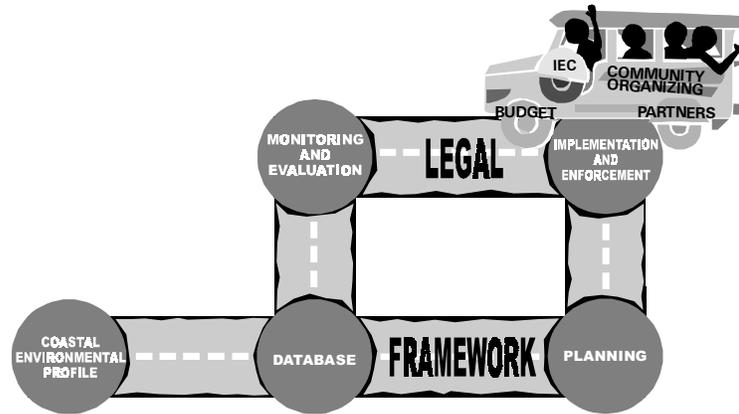
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
	no. of units	
 - c. rented or borrowed

	no. of units	owner	
	no. of units	owner	
	no. of units	owner	

4. Membership in organizations
 - 4.1. Name/s of organizations and activities

The LGU, in consultation with the FARMC, formulates the necessary mechanisms for the inclusion or exclusion procedures most beneficial to the resident municipal fisherfolk. The FARMCs may recommend such mechanisms.

THE CRM PROCESS
CRM Implementation and Enforcement
Marine Sanctuaries



A marine sanctuary is a protected area or zone within the marine and coastal environment where resource extraction is strictly regulated or entirely prohibited and human access may be restricted. Characterized by high productivity and high biodiversity, it is delineated for the rehabilitation and replenishment of fishery and coastal resources because of its ecological function as a spawning and/or feeding ground for one or more marine species. Sanctuaries are established legally by at least a municipal ordinance.



Marine sanctuaries are an effective way to protect breeding and juvenile fish, guard against overfishing and ensure a sustainable supply of fish stock. According to studies, a square kilometer of protected reefs can produce up to 30 metric tons of fish per year. Marine sanctuaries are particularly effective as a management tool directed at promoting the long-term productivity of shallow-water fisheries, especially in the Philippines, where about 10-15% of marine fish production is supplied by coral reefs. They work in a number of ways:

1. By restricting exploitation of fish stocks, marine sanctuaries give different species the chance to freely reproduce. Species like grouper, parrotfish and snappers do not breed until they are 4-6 years old. Without protection, these species are usually caught when they are only 2-3 years old and thus unable to breed and are at high risk of extinction.
2. Marine sanctuaries promote the rehabilitation and recovery of degraded coral reefs.
3. Because of the protection accorded marine species in the sanctuary, fish inside the reserve area (where fishing is strictly prohibited) grow faster and multiply easily. This leads to a faster turn-over of fish from the reserve to the non-reserve (where passive, non-destructive fishing is allowed) area, which increases fish yield for the fishermen. By providing a safe refuge for breeders and juveniles, marine sanctuaries allow fish stocks increase rapidly and spill over into the surrounding reefs where they become available to fishermen.



The community-based approach to establishing marine sanctuaries is recommended for the following reasons:

1. Sharing of economic benefits from the marine sanctuary can increase income for local people, for example, from user fees (e.g. tour operators and entrance fees) and visitor facilities (accommodation, transport, food, guides, etc.).
2. Improved employment opportunities may arise, both in and outside the marine sanctuary, through the growth of services such as hotels and restaurants.
3. A successful marine sanctuary may result in improved yields in local fisheries.

4. Community involvement can facilitate enforcement of regulations, as local people will understand and accept their purpose more readily.
5. The community can assist or even be responsible for enforcement, thus reducing costs to government agencies.
6. Where there are financial constraints, local people can be mobilized to help develop interpretive programs and assist with education.

In order for a marine sanctuary to become self-sustaining in the long term, local fishers must be able to see the connection between their efforts and some improvement in their livelihoods and the marine and coastal habitats that they depend on. Communities must know how a managed area will function and how they will benefit from it if they are to support its establishment.

The delineation of the marine sanctuary is best done by experts with the participation of the community. There are three broad steps in the establishment of a marine sanctuary:

1. **Site Identification.** There are five important criteria to be considered in site selection:
 - ◆ *Social Criteria.* The *acceptability* and *accessibility* of the area should be considered.
 - ◆ *Economic Criteria.* The site – be it an abundant fishing ground or a potential tourist attraction — should nurture the livelihood of the community.
 - ◆ *Ecological Criteria.* The ecological criteria take into consideration the importance of the ecosystem being proposed for protection.
 - ◆ *Regional Criteria.* Marine sanctuaries can be used as a tool to encourage other communities to include CRM in their development agenda.
 - ◆ *Practical Criteria.* These include urgency; size; effectiveness.
2. **Zoning.** The Fisheries Code of 1998 (R.A. 8550) recommends that the size of the marine sanctuary should be about 10-15% of the total coastal area. It is therefore important to think about partitioning the sanctuary into several zones for core/sanctuary/preservation, buffer/ neighboring habitats, visitor use, traditional use, research/education, fishery management. Zoning is done after the community has agreed on where the marine sanctuary will be and the sanctuary is legislated through a municipal ordinance.
3. **Organizing the Bantay Dagat or Coastal Resource Management Committee.** A committee, composed of fishers and other members of the community, will take charge of the day-to-day management of the sanctuary. This committee is organized when the sanctuary's boundaries have been set and the markers and signs are put up. It is typically composed of fishers' representatives, women leaders, community elders and other key persons in the community.