

## What's Up in the CRMP Learning Areas

The Coastal Resource Management Project's (CRMP) learning areas cover portions of six provinces in the Southern Tagalog, Visayan and Mindanao regions. These are: San Vicente, Palawan; Northwest Bohol; Olango Island, Cebu; Negros Oriental; Malalag Bay, Davao del Sur; and Sarangani Bay, Sarangani. Operating for more than a year in these areas, the CRMP has established a solid partnership with the Local Government Units (LGU). Memoranda of Agreement, specifying mutual commitment and support for coastal resource management (CRM) were signed by CRMP and the LGUs of all the learning area municipalities and cities. Many activities that will facilitate the CRM process have been conducted at different levels. Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA) has been completed in Palawan and is ongoing in the other five areas. The PCRA represents the first major phase in the CRM planning and implementation process. It is also inherently participatory, a cross-cutting theme of CRMP.

**San Vicente, Palawan.** One of the outputs of the PCRA were resource maps which describe vital information on the area's coastal resources as well as issues and problems confronting the communities. These maps were brought back to the communities for validation and to initiate *barangay* (village) planning. Currently, the CRMP team, with Carmelita Tagudar-Corkum as Learning Area Coordinator (LAC), together with the San Vicente Technical Assistance Office, are in the process of developing the design for the integrated coastal management plan for Port Barton. It could be a model given its thriving small-scale tourism industry and strong local commitment to CRM. The design will emphasize community participation, multi-sectoral and institutional support. The experience of Port Barton will serve as a springboard for more intensive CRM planning in other barangays, the results of which will

serve as input to the San Vicente Municipal CRM Plan. To build enthusiasm and to expose the LGU and *barangay* leaders to successful CRM experiences in other coastal areas, 25 delegates from San Vicente went on a study tour to Cebu, Bohol and Negros in September 1997. This activity yielded many positive comments from the participants.

**Negros Oriental.** Spearheading CRMP-related activities in Negros Oriental is William Ablong. Negros Oriental is quickly moving ahead with various activities in spite of the rather extensive coverage, seven coastal municipalities and two cities. In partnership with the Department of Agriculture (DA)-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPA), the project has supported the conduct of training courses and organization of the *Bantay-Dagat* (community volunteers deputized by the government to patrol the coasts) groups into municipal federations. Together with the Resource Management Division under the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), a marine ecology seminar was held in Amlan with the municipal staff and some staff from line agencies in attendance. A partnership arrangement with a non-government organization (NGO), the Ting Matiao Foundation (TMF), has recently been formalized to help facilitate the CRM planning process at both the municipal and barangay levels. An advisory council to TMF-CRMP has been formed to facilitate better coordination and implementation of project activities in the learning area. Council members include the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, DA-OPA, PPDO, Silliman University and a representative of the LGU (on call basis). Preparations for the PCRA which will start in January are underway.

**Northwest Bohol.** Various CRM planning and implementation activities are commencing in Bohol under Camilo Cimagala, with NGO support from the Haribon Foundation. A PCRA trainers' training course has been completed while municipal PCRA facilitators' training courses are currently being

held. Intensive community organizing work has been started by the Haribon CRMP staff in the islands of Batasan in Tubigon and Jagoliao in Getafe. CRMP is also providing some inputs to the Coastal Zone Management Section of the proposed Environment Code of the

with the LAC, initiated enterprise resource scanning sessions with the different sectors in Olango Island. Data gathered from these sessions will serve as basis for the development of possible enterprise development strategies and projects in the island.

support CRM in the municipalities of Kalamansig, Lebac and Palembang in Sultan Kudarat.

### **Malalag Bay, Davao del Sur.**

The pace is picking up in the Malalag Bay learning area. Additional staff, Oscar Francisco and Johnette Delejero, were recruited to assist LAC Melchor Maceda. Cluster municipal PCRA training courses have already been completed and barangay level PCRA's are underway. To address CRM issues on law enforcement, fishery regulation and municipal water boundaries, a workshop to discuss the possibility of a Unified Fishery Ordinance for the province was held. An offshoot of said activity was the formation of a Technical Working Group tasked to draft the ordinance. CRMP provides legal support through its linkage with the Legal Environmental Advocacy Program of Silliman University. The LGUs' strong interest in a unified fishery ordinance for the province will hopefully serve to get the LGUs together to discuss mutual, inter-municipal CRM plans and actions.

The six learning areas are following similar tracks of the CRM planning process but are at different stages of completion. The enthusiasm is high and LGU counterpart participation is increasing, pointing to sustainable outcomes.

By **Evelyn T. Deguit and A. White**  
Community Organizing/Community Development Advisor and CRM Coordinator, CRMP



M.F. Portigo

*The Olango Island youth taking a stand for better management of their coastal resources.*

Province. Expansion sites Dimiao, Loon and Getafe are showing serious interest and commitment in pursuing CRM activities in their respective municipalities.

**Olango Island, Cebu.** Olango is an island with 11 barangays under the jurisdiction of Lapu-lapu City. Learning Area Coordinator Ma. Fe Portigo, with the assistance of a social work intern from St. Theresa's College are currently undertaking social preparations for the actual PCRA at the barangay level. Through their involvement in different community activities, the youth are now beginning to take a stand in favor of better management of their coastal resources. Responding to the issue on lack of livelihood and enterprise opportunities in the island, the Enterprise Development Specialist of CRMP, Monette Flores, together

**Sarangani Bay, Sarangani.** Coordinating CRM activities in Sarangani is Hermenegildo Cabangon. The PCRA has already gone a long way in this learning area. Some barangay and municipal data are being incorporated into the first draft of the Coastal Area Profile. Last September, a seminar on community organizing was conducted for the benefit of 166 community organizer volunteers from different municipalities and General Santos City. Technical inputs were provided by CRMP advisors Evelyn Deguit and Ruperto Sievert. The LAC is active in the Sarangani Bay Protected Area Management Board. To explore possibilities for strategic expansion, the LAC attended orientation meetings on the South Moro Gulf Coastal Community Development Project. A general Memorandum was recently signed for CRMP to

## ICM Training: A 1998 Addition for CRMP

In January 1998, the Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) will launch the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) training course. Aimed at mid-level policy makers in both the private and public sector, the course enables decision-makers to comprehend the full scope of integrated coastal management, from upland, to human settlement, to marine environment.

This training course brings together materials previously developed by various groups. These materials include the National Course on ICM developed by six organizations (Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Coastal Environment Program, Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development,

The Haribon Foundation, International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and materials developed by the University of Rhode Island-Coastal Resources Center, Silliman University and the ASEAN-US CRMP implemented by ICLARM (1986-1992). The course features field exercises on participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) and case studies on ICM from the Philippines and other Asian nations. It also features several new resources such as the *Legal and Jurisdictional Guidebook for Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines* and a new handbook on PCRA to be published by the CRMP, as well as case studies on resource valuation and ecosystem definition.

Approximately 25 participants will be invited to each course, representing different government, non-government and private organizations working on coastal management issues.

The training course will be held at CRMP's six Learning Areas, beginning with Palawan and moving on to Sarangani in March of 1998. The course will also be available for expansion into other areas in the Philippines.

For further information, contact:  
**Thomas Bayer**, Training Coordinator,  
CRMP



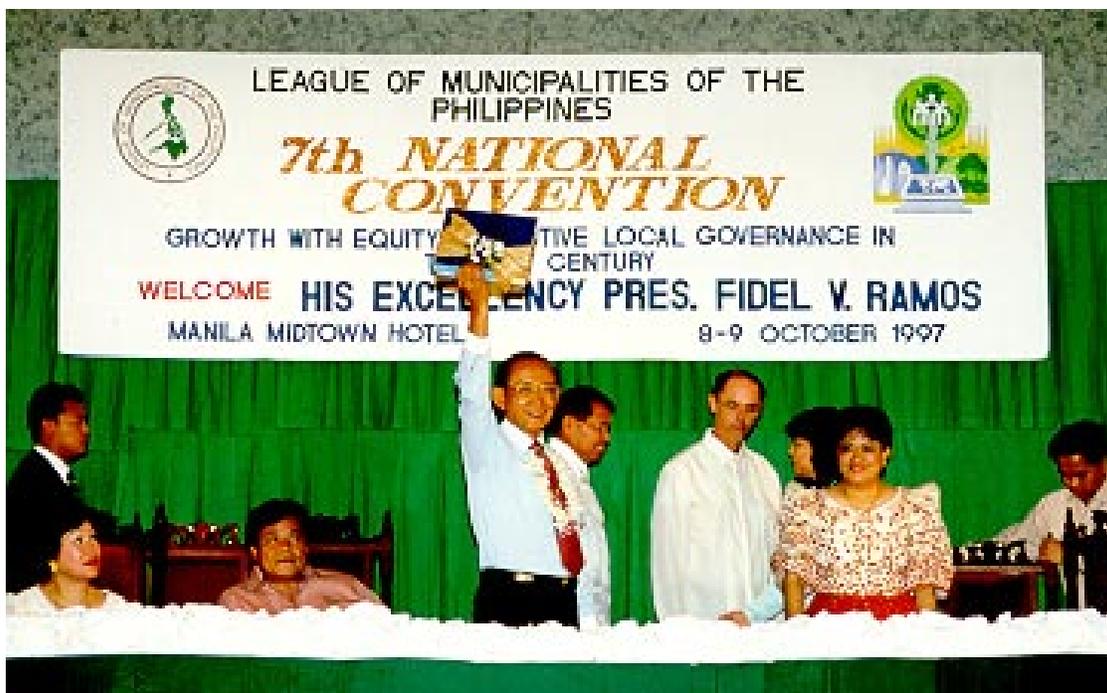
## CRMP Mounts Exhibit at Mayors' Convention



Among the well-known dignitaries who visited the CRMP exhibit was Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao Governor Nur Misuari, shown here receiving a copy of the *Jurisdictional Guidebook* from CRMP Chief of Party Catherine A. Courtney.

The Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) held a highly successful exhibit at the annual convention of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) last October 8 and 9 at the Manila Midtown Hotel. The well-attended convention was just the right venue for CRMP to bring its message to the attention of a high-powered audience composed of mayors as well as top national government officials, including President Ramos himself and a number of leading "presidentiables."

The convention served as a forum for CRMP to explain to the League what the Project and coastal resource management are all about. LMP reserved for CRMP a one-hour slot within which to present its



President Ramos raises his copy of the *Legal and Jurisdictional Guidebook for Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines* for the mayors to see. To his right are DENR Undersecretary of Field Operations Virgilio Marcelo, USAID Office of Environmental Management's Ronald Senykoff, CRMP's Annabelle Trinidad (partly hidden), and LMP President and Sampaloc Mayor Agnes Devanadera.

program as well as launch and present to the League the precedent-making *Legal and Jurisdictional Guidebook for Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines*, a collaborative effort of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Department of Interior and Local Government, several academic and scientific institutions, and non-government institutions through CRMP. The *Guidebook* was later presented to President Ramos, also during the convention.

A memorandum of agreement (MOA) between CRMP and LMP signed last July paved the way for CRMP's participation in the convention. Under this MOA, CRMP and LMP also agreed to, among others, jointly launch a search for best management programs in Philippine municipalities and organize cross-visits among coastal municipalities to encourage



The CRMP exhibit brings the message of coastal management at the League of Municipalities' Annual Convention.

exchange of information and experience in coastal management.

By **Asuncion Sia**, IEC Specialist,  
CRMP





## CRM HOTLINE

### Artificial Reefs Stopped!

Fish shelters, both floating and benthic, are traditional, indigenous fishing gears. The shelters are often made of stones, rocks, branches, twigs and bamboo. They are used in various places in the archipelago and have many different local names like *rama*, *arong*, *konukon*, *dugmon*, *pakpet*, *osok*, *payaw*, *legma*, *padapoan*, *rineppet*, *tarangutong*, *amatong*, *gango*, *panapok*, *pangatob*, *lungga* and *panalipot*. Fish attracted to the structures are caught by hook and line, spear, pots or nets.

In the late seventies, researchers from the Silliman University, University of the Philippines and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) as well as Peace Corps volunteers introduced a new form of fish shelter called artificial reefs (AR) using bamboo, tire and concrete. This technology would later become popular, starting in the mid-1980s, largely due to efforts of the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority and other government projects like the Artificial Reef Development Program, Central Visayas Regional Project-Nearshore Fisheries Component, Livelihood Enhancement for Agricultural Development and the Fisheries Sector Program as well as donations that poured in from the private sector and non-government organizations (NGO). Seen as another way to increase fish production and fisherfolk income, early proponents and donors promoted the establishment of ARs which sadly continues to this day despite the signing of the Moratorium. Administrative Order No. 97-01, Series of 1997, "Setting of Moratorium on the Deployment of Artificial Reef Nationwide" was signed jointly by the Secretaries of the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Agriculture (DA), Interior and Local Government (DILG), and National Defense (DND) last September 8, 1997 calling for the immediate suspension of AR deployment until a collaborative policy study is made and guidelines are issued.

Left off-limits to fishing, ARs can enhance the marine resources. With proper planning, they may provide new habitats for different organisms, help establish a food chain and increase natural productivity and become a nursery for juveniles. The establishment of ARs can also be used as an entry point for fisherfolk organizing and fishery conservation. Newly formed fisher groups may show their first collective action by building and launching ARs. By allowing some form of limited fishing, ARs can re-introduce territorial use rights. Their need for security can expand fisherfolk concern to include surveillance against all sorts of illegal fishing. ARs, too, can be designed as trawl barriers. Economic/financial analyses have also shown ARs to be income-generating and profitable. Indeed, ARs have many potentials. However, in practice, such potentials are prejudiced. ARs are sometimes dropped in deep mud or silty waters, improperly fastened or lightly anchored, tumble down in steep bottoms, placed on top of or near a natural reef or worse, in shallow waters, where they are very much vulnerable to strong wave action. In some cases, because of scarcity of materials or insufficiency of funds, no additional modules are constructed to complete the ideal number or to replace old ones. Since ARs attract fishes within the area, fishing becomes even more efficient. In a situation where there is overfishing, it can only result to more overfishing especially when they are blasted. If properly sited and designed—in great numbers—ARs may well be a copy of destroyed natural reefs (White *et al.* 1990). Thus, the Order alleges that ARs cause overfishing and depletion of fish stocks.

The technological and social development of ARs does not have a corresponding legal, regulatory parallel. Before the passage of the Local Government Code in 1991, municipal ordinances licensing ARs could not gain approval. The attempt to issue a national legislation through a Fisheries Administrative Order floundered after the drafting committee of BFAR failed to determine whether an AR is a gear or not; hence, whether the subject was well within its jurisdiction at all. The Order cited this absence of clear-cut purpose, objective and policy on the construction, use and management of ARs.

## HOTLINE

The Coastal Resource Management Project invites you to send in burning questions that you may have on any CRM-related issue.

Please contact us at the CRMP, 5/F CIFIC Towers, J. Luna cor. Humabon Sts., North Reclamation Area, Cebu City, Tel. (032) 232-1823 Fax (032) 232-1825 E-mail: prccebu@usc.edu.ph

Even before the Order was issued, there were already questions about the wisdom of deploying ARs. Some poor fishers wondered why the fish, and not them, deserve a higher priority for housing. Some raised the potential toxicity of the tires. In 1994, a workshop held at the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management in Manila, attended by representatives from the government, academe, foreign donors, research institutions and NGOs, concluded that it was more sensible to protect natural reefs (Munro and Balgos 1995). Investment for ARs may be better used for the conservation of the existing natural reefs. Still, many have yet to realize that it is more difficult to refill an empty sea than to stop destructive fishing. It was also determined in the workshop that most AR sites were unmonitored thus, casting doubt over the allegation that ARs increase fish biomass.

The Moratorium takes effect immediately. Unfortunately, it has no penal provision for non-compliance. Also, by "AR", the Order covers not only those made of bamboo, tire and concrete but **any** hard structure or material and does not discriminate between the "destructive" ARs and the traditional fish shelters. It also does not say who will do the study. And information about the Moratorium needs to be widely disseminated for it to be truly effective. Nevertheless, the Order created a committee which will review the study and formulate policy guidelines. The committee is composed of the Secretaries of the DENR, DA, DILG and DND and the Presidential Management Staff. The committee will select two additional members from federations of fishing associations and NGOs active in fisheries research and conservation. It will submit periodic reports to the President. DENR's Coastal Environmental Program acts as the secretariat.

By **Ruperto Sievert**, Technical Assistant, CRMP

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## Useful References and Sources of Information

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**THE SEARCH FOR  
BEST COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS**

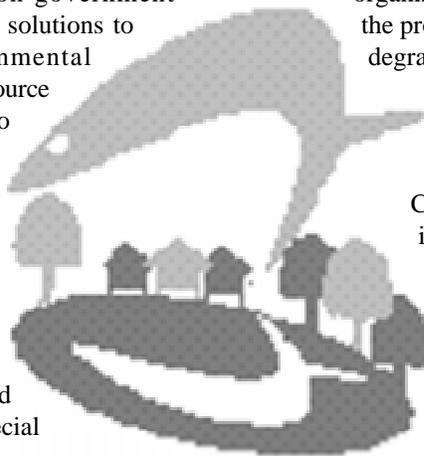
**OCTOBER 1997-MARCH 1998**

*in celebration of the 1998 International Year of the Ocean  
and the Philippine Centennial*

Our coastal areas are in a state of crisis: overfishing, pollution and habitat destruction are rapidly depleting what we once thought to be an inexhaustible source of food and income. The problem is urgent, and its sheer immensity daunts and taunts us. Where and how to begin? With what?

It is heartening to note that, in many coastal communities around the country today, it is the fisherfolk themselves, encouraged and supported by their local governments and working with the private sector, non-government organizations and the academe, who are providing long-term solutions to depletion and environmental degradation in their areas. In these communities, coastal resource management—CRM—has become, or is on its way to becoming, a way of life for all.

The Search for Best Programs is an effort to recognize and be inspired by models of CRM, not only those who can learn from and be inspired by them, but also so others can learn from and be inspired by them. It was launched during the convention of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) on October 9, 1997, and will end with awards will be given out at special awarding ceremonies to be held in July.



Coastal Management identify these models of them, but also so others can learn from and be inspired by them. It was launched during the convention of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) on October 9, 1997, and will end with awards will be given out at special awarding ceremonies to be held in July.

The search is a project of LMP supported by the Coastal Resource Management Project.

LGUs and other groups or individuals who are interested in joining this project may contact Catherine A. Courtney, Chief of Party, CRMP, 5/F CIFIC Towers, J. Luna cor. Humabon Sts., North Reclamation Area, Cebu City, Tel. (032) 232 1821 to 22; 412 0645; 412 0487 to 89; Fax (032) 232 1825; E-mail [prcebu@usc.edu.ph](mailto:prcebu@usc.edu.ph). The deadline for the submission of entries is on March 30, 1998.

## Sewing for a Cause

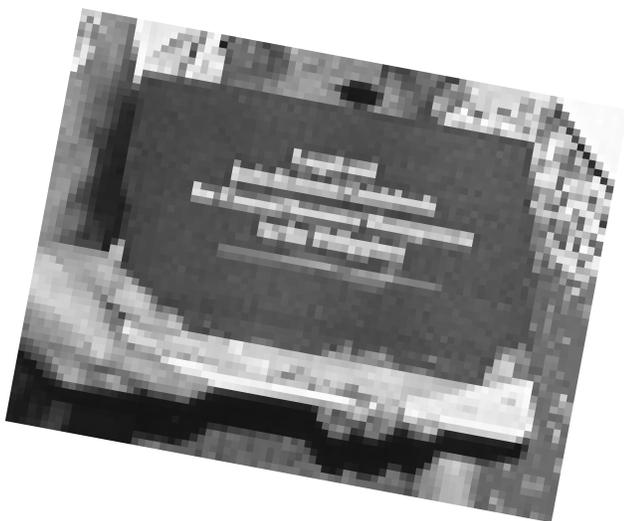
The Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) is calling on all local government units to support the 1998 International Year of the Ocean by contributing to the making of *Ang Tapiseryang Bughaw* (Blue Tapestry). *Ang Tapiseryang Bughaw* is a social mobilization project using group sewing techniques such as patchwork, embroidery, applique and cross-stitch to bring together people and encourage them to collectively express their appreciation of a common resource – the ocean – as well as their concern for their common future. The “patches of blue” contributed by the different municipalities will be sewn or strung together to form one long blue tapestry—*Ang Tapiseryang Bughaw*—which will serve as a symbol of the many facets of our 18,000-km coastline and the communities it nurtures, and a fitting celebration of the diversity of the Philippine coasts and the unity and cooperative spirit necessary to protect this diversity.

LGUs and other groups or individuals who are interested in joining this project may contact Catherine A. Courtney, Chief of Party, CRMP, 5/F CIFIC Towers, J. Luna cor. Humabon Sts., North Reclamation Area, Cebu City, Tel. (032) 232 1821 to 22; 412 0645; 412 0487 to 89; Fax (032) 232 1825; E-mail [prcebu@usc.edu.ph](mailto:prcebu@usc.edu.ph).



## Jurisdictional Guidebook for Coastal Resource Management

What law or national agency governs coastal area resettlement issues? Is the establishment of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council obligatory? Is it illegal to collect or harvest corals? Who has jurisdiction over siltation problems? Over foreshore leases?



These questions and other jurisdictional and legal issues related to coastal resource management (CRM) are answered and clarified in the precedent-setting *Legal and Jurisdictional Guidebook for Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines* jointly produced under the United States Agency for International Development-supported Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and the Department of Interior and Local Government in cooperation with the local government units (LGU), people’s organizations and non-government organizations.

Indeed, in many coastal municipalities around the country today, coastal resource management has become a catchphrase that expresses both the communities’ and the government’s (both at the national and local levels) concern over the degradation of the coastal environment and their commitment to remedy the problem. However, as the *Guidebook* notes, “LGUs today have more responsibilities over various resources than in the past, but they are often not yet capable of managing these resources.”

The *Guidebook* is described as “a practical workbook which offers hands-on access to information which will assist CRM practitioners to better implement their jobs.” It was launched during the annual convention of the League of Municipalities on October 9, 1997.

For details, please contact the **Coastal Resource Management Project**, 5/F CIFIC Towers, J. Luna cor. Humabon Sts., North Reclamation Area, Cebu City, Tel. (032) 2321821 to 22, Fax (032) 2321825; or Annabelle Cruz-Trinidad, CRM Policy Advisor, CRMP,

PRIMEX, Suite 504, Manila Luxury Condominium, Pearl Drive, Pasig City, Tel. (02) 6333717, 63347338, Fax (02) 6347340.



## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

*The Coastal Management journal is soliciting abstracts for an upcoming special edition:*

### “Coastal Management Approaches in Tropical Countries Broaden Our Perspectives”

Some of the most innovative approaches and influential theory for coastal management have been developed in the tropics in the last two decades. A critical examination of case studies employing these approaches and theories could benefit coastal managers and communities from both tropical and temperate areas. This special edition will highlight and examine the diversity of approaches to coastal management as practised in the tropics with a particular emphasis on practices that seem to be successful. *Coastal Management* is requesting substantive abstract submissions (500-750 words) for case studies of tropical coastal management programs.

Abstracts should include a brief but descriptive title, names of authors, addresses, phone and fax numbers, and E-mail addresses. Abstracts should include basic information on:

- 1) project goals and components;
- 2) project implementation process;
- 3) overview of accomplishments and limitations; and
- 4) lessons learned and contributions to the field of coastal management.

Please send a hard copy of your abstract by January 15, 1998 to: Patrick Christie and Alan T. White, special edition guest editors, *Coastal Management*, School of Marine Affairs, 3707 Brooklyn Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98105-6715, USA, Tel: 1-206-232-1939, Fax: 1-206-543-1417, E-mail: patrickc@u.washington.edu and prccebu@usc.edu.ph



### Upcoming Meeting

September 1-4, 1998. **European Meeting of the ISRS** (International Society for Reef Studies). University of Perpignan, France. Contact: René Galzin, Convenor ISRS European Meeting, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, URA 1453 CNRS, Université de Perpignan, 66860 Perpignan Cedex, Tel: (33) 4 68 66 20 55, Fax: (33) 4 68 50 36 86, E-mail: galzin@univ-perp.fr



### Upcoming Training

June 1-26, 1998. Summer Institute in Coastal Management. Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, USA. Contact: The Training Manager, Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett Bay Campus, The University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, RI 02882 USA, Tel. (401) 8746212, Fax (401) 7894670, E-mail: mjwood@gso.sun1.gso.uri.edu



### CRMP Launches Website

The Coastal Resource Management Project will launch its own website in January 1998. The site will incorporate pages focusing on the International Year of the Ocean, coastal resource management in the Philippines, CRMP activities, CRM hotline, and an on-line magazine for sustainable seas to be called “Over Seas”.

Visit us at  
<http://www.oneocean.org>





**TAMBULI: A PUBLICATION FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS** is published biannually by the Coastal Resource Management Project, a five-year technical assistance project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and managed by Tetra Tech EM Inc.

CRMP focuses on leadership and empowerment, informed decision-making, and positive changes in human behavior in the implementation of CRM.

This Publication aims to encourage continued exchange of information, experience and ideas on coastal management among planners, managers, community leaders and other coastal resource users, given the increasing need for improved coastal management and in recognition of the need for sustained environmental advocacy.

Readers are enjoined to contribute by sending:

- **Substantive articles** (1,000-2,000 words) that highlight coastal management issues, management plans and implementation, leadership for the responsible use and management of coastal resources, processes and methodologies, mitigating measures and other pertinent aspects of coastal management.
- **Short articles** (500-1,000 words) on topics relevant to coastal management.
- **News items** concerning coastal management activities.
- **Notices** of upcoming coastal management related events, meetings or workshops.
- **Letters and comments** for publication, or otherwise, which clarify views or **suggestions** on how to improve this publication.

We would appreciate both diskette and hard copies of the articles. Diskette copies should be in MS Word. Hard copies should be typewritten, double-spaced, with font (font size)—Univers (11). Illustrations (e.g., graphs, tables, maps, sketches), photographs and/or slides (colored) should have appropriate captions.

Please send all contributions and correspondence to: The Editor, **TAMBULI**, CRMP, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, CIFIC Towers, North Reclamation Area, Cebu City, Cebu, Philippines. Tel. No. (63-32) 232-1821 to 22, 412-0487 to 89, 412-0645; Fax No.: (63-32) 232-1825; E-mail: prcebu@usc.edu.ph

**TAMBULI** is distributed without cost to all network members and others upon request.

This publication was made possible through support provided by the USAID under the terms of Contract No. AID 492-0444-C-00-6028-00. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or Tetra Tech EM Inc. Articles may be quoted or reproduced in other publications as long as proper reference is made to the source.

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The Editorial Board Members will be coordinating submission of news items and major articles from their respective agencies or countries and serve as resource persons for future network activities.

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