Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

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Case Study Name:		An assessment of Philippine experiences in implementing the community-based approach to coastal resource		
		management.		
Author:		Hingco, T. G.		
Document Type:		Conference paper		
Year:		1995		
Language:		English		
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Region:		Southeast Asia		
Country:		Philippines		
Ecosystem Type:		Coastal marine; Coral reef		
Social Characteristics:		Community bordering protected area; Mobile people		
Scale of Study:		Community		
Resource Type:		Fisheries; Aquatic plant		
Type of Initiative:		Development project, national NGO initiative, Community initiative		

Community Based Work:	Resource management; Conservation; Monitoring
Keywords:	None provided
Summary:	Four case studies on implementation of the community-based approach to coastal resource management were assessed using the following parameters: level of community participation; women's involvement; sustainable use and management of coastal resources; conflict resolution; capability to address legal, policy and equity issues. The assessment has shown that this approach has successfully promoted the sustainable use and inexpensive management of coastal resources. Community-based resource management has led to a decline in destructive and illegal fishing activities/ the implementation of resource rehabilitation measures and the establishment of marine protected areas. Effective community- based enforcement of regulations of the protected areas has led to significant and quantifiable changes in the quality of reef resources. The empowerment of fisherfolk organisations was instrumental in the success of community initiatives in coastal resource management. The knowledge, skills and capabilities of fisherfolk to manage coastal resources were developed or enhanced through the community organising process. Fisherfolk organisations were also able to devise mechanisms which promote more equitable income distribution in their communities. However, the meaningful involvement of women has yet to be integrated into the framework of community-based coastal resource management. Community-based resource management experiences have had I limited success in resolving conflicts arising from incompatible activities in the coastal zone. Fisherfolk organisations have limited jurisdiction over many coastal zone activities which affects the status of coastal resources. Government authorities have control over the management of coastal zone activities and resources. The success of the community-based approach to coastal resource management depends upon the extent of powers and jurisdiction
	inexpensive management of coastal resources. Community-based resource management has led to a declin destructive and illegal fishing activities/ the implementation of resource rehabilitation measures and the establishment of marine protected areas. Effective community- based enforcement of regulations of the protected areas has led to significant and quantifiable changes in the quality of reef resources. The empowerment of fisherfolk organisations was instrumental in the success of community initiatives in coasta resource management. The knowledge, skills and capabilities of fisherfolk to manage coastal resources were developed or enhanced through the community organising process. Fisherfolk organisations were also able devise mechanisms which promote more equitable income distribution in their communities. However, the meaningful involvement of women has yet to be integrated into the framework of community-based coastal resource management. Community-based resource management experiences have had I limited success in resolving conflicts arising from incompatible activities in the coastal zone. Fisherfolk organisations have lim jurisdiction over many coastal zone activities which affects the status of coastal resources. Government authorities have control over the management of coastal zone activities and resources. The success of the