

**COMMUNITY-BASED COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (CB-CRM):
A CASE STUDY OF MARIVELES, BATAAN, PHILIPPINES***

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ABSTRACT

This study attempted to address the issue of sustainable coastal resource management through a successful Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CB-CRM) Program in the Municipality of Mariveles, province of Bataan in the Philippines. It investigated how governance and institutional and legislative framework, and the concept of sustainable development complement each other to promote good local eco-governance in the management and protection of finite local marine resources. Specifically, it analyzed how well the local fisher folk community of Mariveles utilized their finite marine resources in the context of eco-governance. It also investigated how the cooperative efforts of various stakeholders: peoples' organizations (POs), local government unit (LGU), and a non-government organization (NGO) in Mariveles, Bataan protected their coastal resources against environmental degradation and exploitation. This paper would benefit POs, LGUs, and NGOs in their quest for sustainable management and conservation of their limited coastal resources. This paper yielded the following findings. First, POs and NGOs engage when NGOs can strengthen the POs' capacity-building through the transfer of skills and technology, when NGOs can enhance the POs' indigenous knowledge, and when NGOs are more knowledgeable of formal venues of LGU participation. Second, LGUs, NGOs and POs engage when POs and NGOs can complement each other to strengthen their capacity- building efforts, and when NGOs can help implement environmental programs that are beneficial to the POs. Third, NGOs and POs engage when POs are threatened by elite power, and when NGOs want their environmental issues included in the LGU's legislative agenda. Finally, NGOs and POs engage when they see possible LGU cooperation. Participant observation through focus group discussion (FGD) and key informants' interview of different stakeholders were primary sources of information in formulating the aforementioned conclusions. In addition, stakeholders' analysis and documentary analysis, i.e., books, print and non-print materials, video footage, and monograph were used as secondary sources of information.