

MTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LIVING AQUATIO RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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Philippines. Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources. Protected trens and Wildlife Bureau

The goal of the Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP) is to increase existing capabilities within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region to develop and implement comprehensive, multidisciplinary and environmentally sustainable CRM strategies through: analyzing, documenting and disseminating information on CRM policies and identifying and where possible, strengthening existing management capabilities; providing technical solutions to coastal resources use conflicts; promoting institutional arrangements that bring multisectoral planning to coastal resources development.

The CRMP, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is being executed by the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM). The CRMP's Project Steering Committee, composed of representatives of the ASEAN nations, is responsible for establishing overall project policy direction and overseeing and evaluating project activities and

performance.

The CRMP has two components: (1) the development of site-specific CRM plans in the respective ASEAN countries, which include resource assessment, cooperative research and planning activities; and (2) information dissemination and manpower development through publications, training activities, and technical workshops and policy seminars.

For more information on the project, contact the Project Coordinator, ASEAN/US CRMP, ICLARM, MC P.O. Box 1501, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines. Tel. 818-0466, 818-9283, 817-

5255.

There is still Hope is the fifth of the education series of the project which aims to reach communities and individuals who directly affect and are directly affected by whatever aspect, change or policy regarding the use, development and management of the coastal resources. The series consists of booklets, comics and poster.

Script and illustration were generated by the: Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Jesus B. Alvarez, Director; Lorenzo Agaloos, Chief of Parks; and

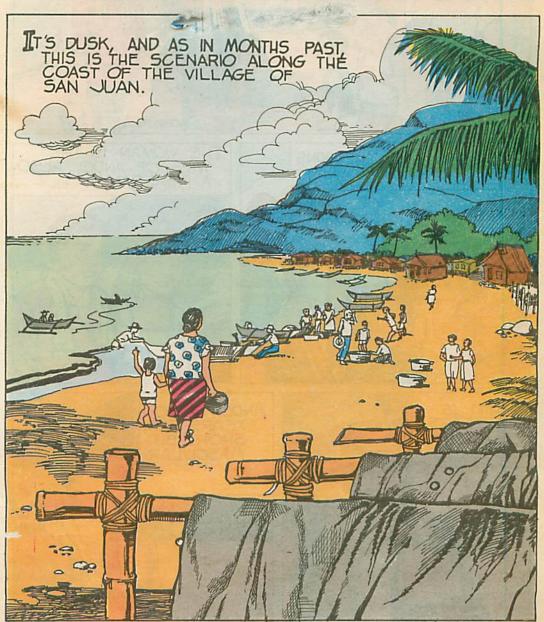
Virgilio P. Palaganas, Chief of Marine Parks), in cooperation with ICLARM.

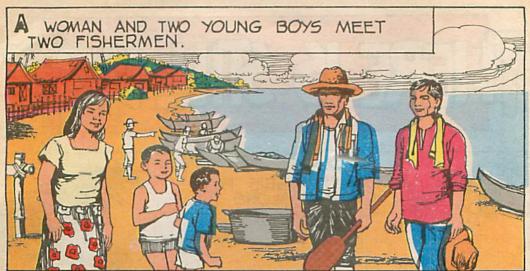
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations/United States Coastal Resources Management Project

ASEAN/US CRMP Education Series 5 ICLARM Education Series 4

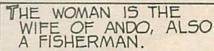


THERE IS STILL HOPE























MAYBE THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE ABUSE BEING DONE TO OUR MA-RINE RESOURCES BY THE OTHER FISHERMEN, SINCE THEY BEGAN USING DYNAMITE AND POISON, OUR CATCH HAS BEEN DECLINING.



YOU'RE RIGHT. EVEN FISH FRY ARE BEING KILLED SO THEY DO NOT HAVE THE CHANCE TO GROW AND MULTIPLY.





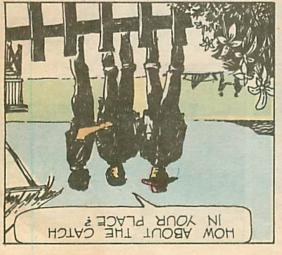






THE TWO WALK, THEY MEET







ARE





OF FISHINGS

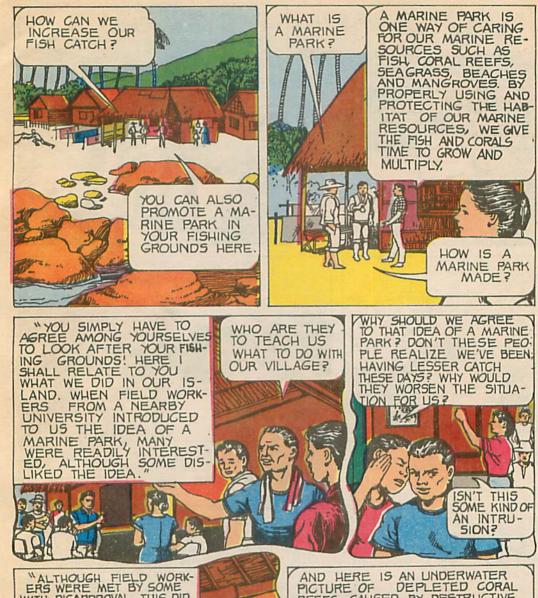
DNISA

'SAAH

FISHING AND TO ALLOW REGEN-TO OCCUR. IT INCREASED OUR FISH CATCH, TOO. MEANS. RATHER WE MADE OUR ISLAND AND NEARBY SEAS A MA ISLAND AND NEARBY SEAS A MELPED US A LOT SINCE IT BEGAN IN 1985 TO PREVENT DESTRUCTIVE FISHING AND TO ALLOW REGENTED TO ALLOW REGENTED IN STORM REGINED IN STORM WE DON'T USE MODERN



MODERN MEANS



"ALTHOUGH FIELD WORK-ERS WERE MET BY SOME WITH DISAPPROVAL, THIS DID NOT STOP THEM FROM GIV-ING INFORMAL TALKS WHICH FOCUS ON MARINE ECOLOGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT."

AND HERE IS AN UNDERWATER PICTURE OF DEPLETED CORAL REEFS CAUSED BY DESTRUCTIVE FISHING. DO YOU KNOW THAT ONE CORAL HEAD MAY TAKE 5 TO 10 YEARS TO REGROW?

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I NEVER KNEW THAT, I REALIZE NOW THERE IS A GREAT DANGER IN USING DYNAMITE IN FISHING, CONSIDERING THAT FISH USE CORAL REEFS AS HOMES FOR THEIR EGGS AND FRY.



YES, INDEED. SO EVEN IF OUR ISLAND IS RICH IN MARINE RESOURCES NOW, TIME WILL COME WHEN NOTHING WILL BE LEFT TO US BECAUSE OF DESTRUCTIVE FISHING METHODS. WE ARE ALREADY SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THESE ILLEGAL FISHING METHODS.



THE SITUATION IN YOUR ISLAND MAY NOT BE THAT BAD AT PRESENT BUT CONSIDERING WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED FROM THE TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS, THE SITUATION WILL WORSEN IF YOU YOURSELVES DON'T MOVE NOW. IT'S LIKE SAVING YOUR ISLAND FROM TOTAL DESTRUCTION AND YOUR COMMUNITY FROM SUFFERING FOR LACK OF RESOURCES.

"WHAT THE LECTURER SAID WAS TRUE. SOME RESIDENTS MIGHT NOT HAVE ACCEPTED THE FACTS EASILY, BUT MOST OF THEM STARTED TO ADMIT THE BAD EFFECTS OF MISMANAGED RESOURCES."





"HENCE, WE UNDERSTOOD AND NOTHING HELD US BACK FROM TAKING ACTION. A CORE GROUP WAS INITIALLY PROVIDED BY THE VILLAGE. FROM IT, WE STARTED TO FURTHER ORGANIZE. IN TIME, THE RESIDENTS SHOWED INTEREST AND BEGAN TO UNDERSTAND THE NEED TO SUPPORT THE PROGRAM."

"THE TALKS AND PRESENTATIONS WERE VERY EDUCATIONAL. WE THEN PRESENTED WHAT WE LEARNED TO LESS INFORMED GROUPS."





"COMMUNITY LEADERS CON-DUCTED MEETINGS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GROUPS."



DIDN'T YOU THINK THAT THE FIELD WORKERS WERE I DIDN'T THINK THEY WERE, THEY EXPLAINED THAT WE WOULD BE THE ONES TO MAN-AGE THE MARINE COMMANDING YOU PARK AND TO PRO-MOTE ITS EXISTENCE, AND THAT THEY WOULD ONLY GUIDE US,

"A POSSIBILITY TO LEGALIZE THE PARK EMERGED WHEN THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE THE MARINE PARK BECAME INVOLVED IN THE DRAFTING OF A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE WHICH WOULD SET UP THE MARINE PARK AND THE SANCTUARY ON ONE PART OF THE

ISLAND."



WE STARTED THE MARINE PARK FOR THE WHOLE ISLAND WITH A SANCTUARY ON ONE PART. A SANCTUARY SERVED AS A 'NO FISHING' AREA FOR THE FISH TO FEED AND GROW. WHEN THEY WOULD MULTIPLY, THEY THEM-SELVES WOULD TRANSFER TO OTHER PARTS OF THE SEA TO SEARCH FOR FOOD. ALTHOUGH OUR FISHING GROUND DIMINISHED, MORE FISH WERE CAUGHT AFTER THE SANCTUARY WAS ESTABLISHED. WE NEEDED TO BE PATIENT, THOUGH.



"THESE ARE THE SIGNS:"

IN THE FISH SANCTUARY:

NO FISHING OR COLLECT-

ANCHORING OF LARGE MOTORIZED BOATS IS NOT PERMITTED WITH-

IN THE MARINE HABITAT OUTSIDE THE SANCTUARY BUT WITHIN THE MARINE PARK, THESE FISHING METHODS ARE PROHIBITED:

A. MURO-AMI FISHING

B. SPEARFISHING USING SCUBA C. USING CYANIDE OR OTHER STRONG POISONS IN FISHING

D. VERY FINE-MESHED GILL NETS

OUTSIDE THE SANCTUARY BUT WITHIN THE MARINE PARK IS THE TRADITIONAL FISHING AREA. ALL DESTRUCTIVE FISHING METHODS ARE PROHIBITED BUT THE FOLLOWING METHODS ARE PERMITTED:

A. HOOK AND LINE

B. BAMBOO TRAPS

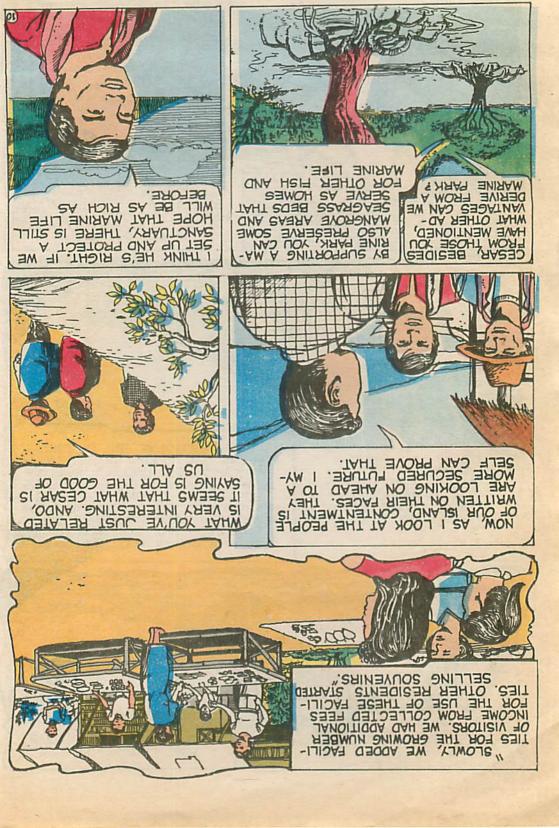
C. GILL NETS

D. SPEAR FISHING WITH-

E. OTHER TYPES OF NETTING

F. COLLECTING BY HAND





FURTHERMORE, IF WE PRESERVE
THESE MARINE RESOURCES, THE TOURISTS AND OUR COUNTRYMEN WILL BE
ATTRACTED TO SPEND THEIR VACATION
HERE. IN THIS WAY, YOUR INCOME INCREASES, TOO.



IF THAT IS TRUE, THEN THAT IS GOOD NEWS. A MARINE PARK WILL SURELY BENEFIT THE VILLAGE.



I ALREADY TOLD YOU BUT THIS IS PRIMARILY WHY I CAME HERE. TONIGHT WE SHALL HAVE A MEETING WITH OTHER FISHERMEN TO DISCUSS MARINE PARKS.

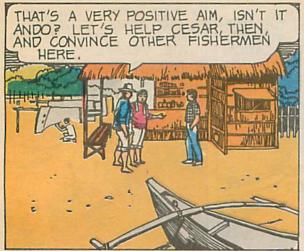


YES, ACTUALLY WE HAVE VISITORS WHO WILL HELP US IN ESTABLISHING OUR MARINE PARK.



NO. IN FACT, THEY WERE THE ONES WHO HELPED US UNDERSTAND WHAT A MARINE PARK IS AND HOW TO MANAGE ONE. WHEN THEY LEARNED THAT I CAME FROM THIS VILLAGE, THEY REQUESTED ME TO COME WITH THEM SO I CAN EXPLAIN TO YOU HERE WHAT A MARINE PARK IS. BESIDES, WITH YOUR NEW KNOWLEDGE, YOUR COMMUNITY CAN START









THE THREE WENT ON THEIR WAY TO INVITE THEIR VILLAGERS TO THE MEETING AT THE PLAZA.



YES, AND IF WE ARE SUCCESS-FUL, OUR CHILDREN CAN CON-TINUE WITH THEIR SCHOOLING.





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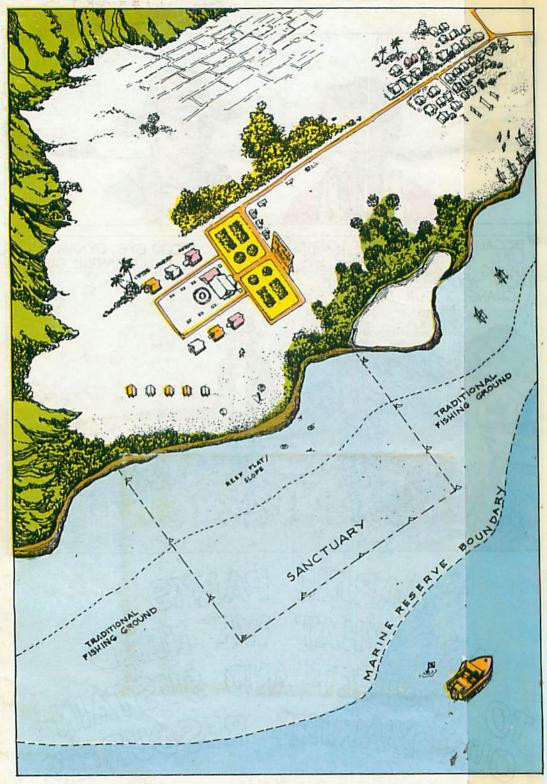


OUR MARINE PARKS

ARE WHAT WE NEED

PROTECT AND SUSTAIN

OUR MARINE RESOURCES. 20



Marine reserve with sanctuary or no fishing area and traditional fishing ground surrounding the sanctuary.