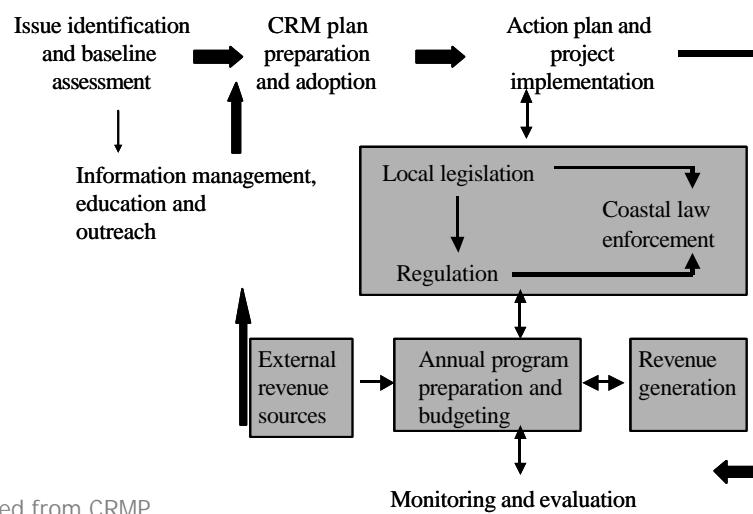


CRM Framework and Governance Mechanisms

The Philippine Environmental Governance 2 Project



COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CYCLE



(adopted from CRMP Guidebook Series)

Requirements of Co-Management

- A rethink of the logic for management and subsequently a change in the knowledge base for management
- A major restructuring of the institutional and organizational arrangements supporting management
- A substantial change in attitudes from both governments and fishing communities towards their role in such arrangements

Requirements of Co-Management, cont.

- Aspiration from fishing communities and governments to proceed along this venue
- Capacity-building at several levels both within government and fishing communities

GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE DEFINED

Good environmental governance refers to the process of undertaking decisions and actions consistent with the principles of functionality, transparency, accountability, and public participation; that lead to beneficial and sustainable impact on the social and ecological environment.

Good environmental governance relates to:

- **Effective and responsive problem solving, decision-making, and conflict management;**
- **Efficient, sustainable, and equitable allocation, utilization and management of environmental resources**
- **Promotion of shared human and ecological interests**

Governance Principles

Functionality

The extent to which an LGU management system (rules, office/body/structure, process/ procedure) is in place and actually working to produce desired results or “products”;

e.g., functioning CRM bodies, enforced MPAs, implementation of projects/laws/ordinances, conflict resolution activities,

Transparency

- Extent to which the general public has credible and reliable information about the state and conduct of affairs of a government unit or public agency
- Predictability that the residents of a government unit, or the publics of an agency, are able to avail of timely, relevant, accurate and complete information on the decisions and actions they make and do

Accountability

- Degree to which the officials and staff of a government unit or of an agency can be predictably held responsible for their decisions and actions and for the performance of their staff and offices
- Lines and centers of (a) command and control (vertical accountability) and (b) checks and balances (horizontal accountability) are clear to all concerned
- Standards of conduct and procedures of due diligence are observed by officials and staff
- Clear sanctions imposed for violations of standards and procedures

Participatory Decision-Making

- Degree that the general public, especially key stakeholders and marginalized groups (low income groups, indigenous people, women, farmers and fishers and religious minorities) are predictably able to have access and opportunities to influence the decision or action of a government unit or public agency