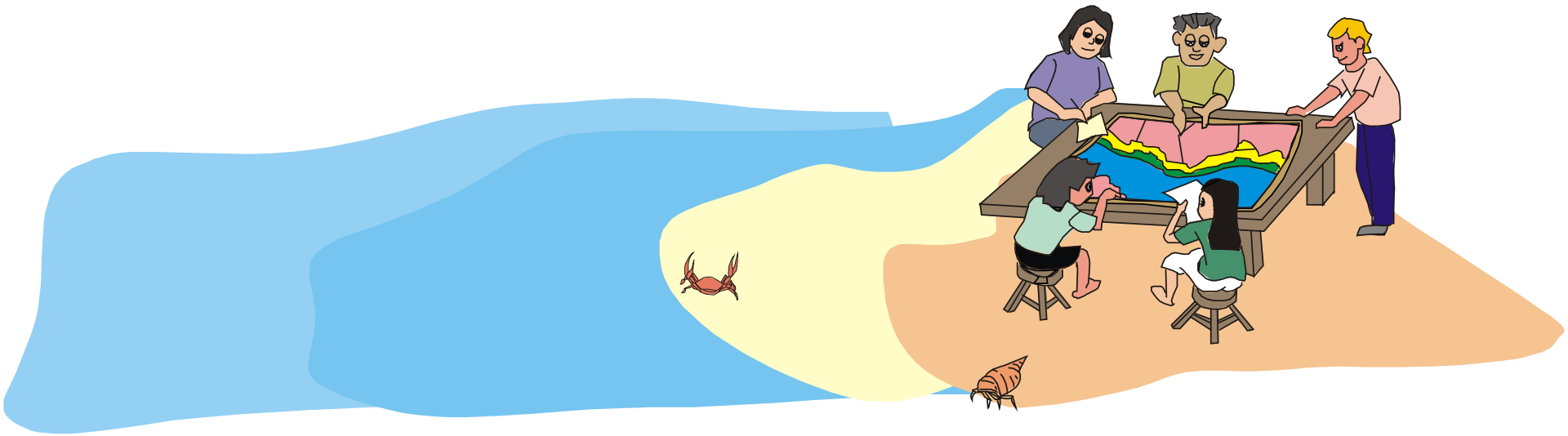
Lecture/Discussion #7:

Community Mapping



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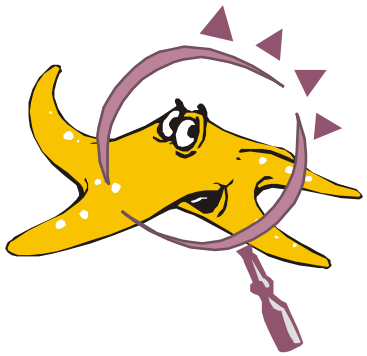


Key content points:

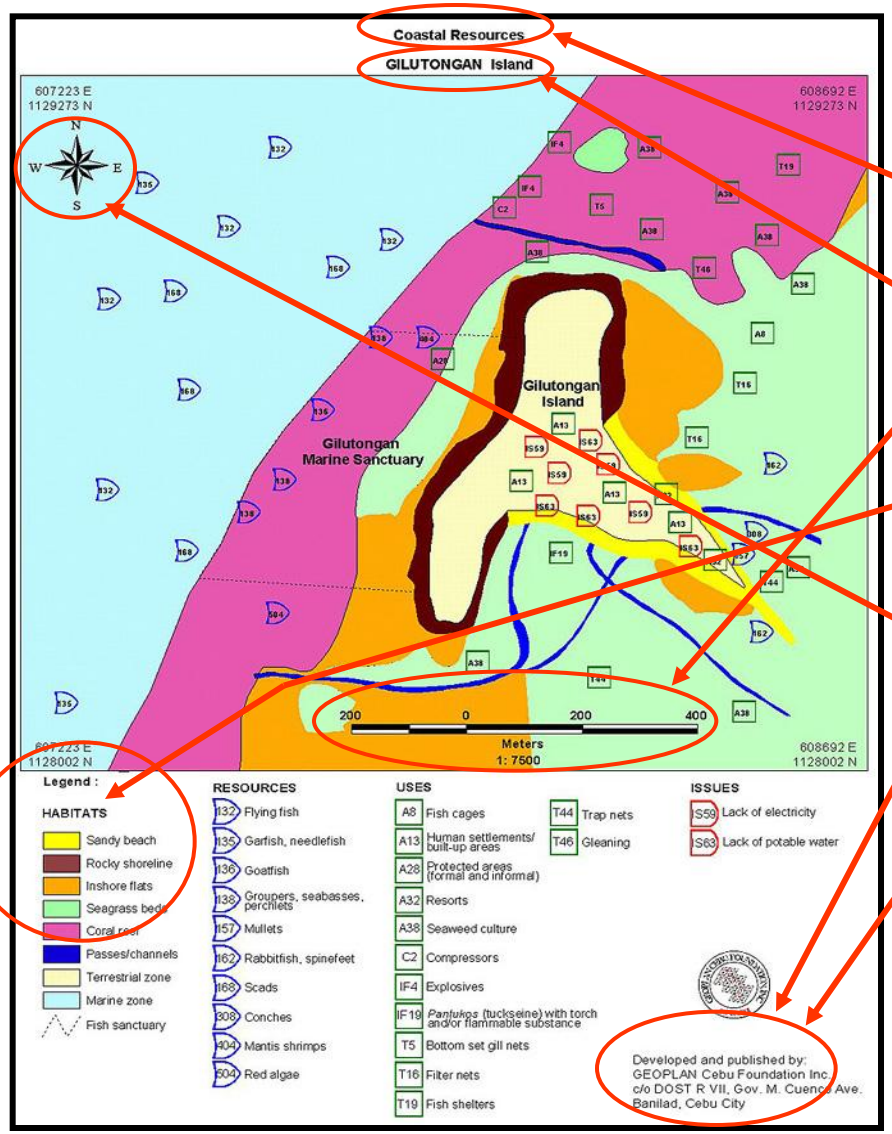
- Mapping is a visual technique of presenting information on the coastal and marine resources in the area that can be easily understood by community members. Maps can also reveal much about the socio-economic conditions and how participants perceive their community.
- Such maps generally serve to reflect the locations/boundaries of villages, coastal and fisheries resources, forests, agricultural and urbanized lands, water resources as well as their present uses and key activities including corresponding issues and problems.
- The use of a barangay base map is important to closely approximate the spatial patterns and other characteristics being revealed in the map.

Maps are some of the most important tools in planning and implementing CRM projects. By laying the various zones, resources, infrastructures, development activities, opportunities, threats and issues on the map, the community is able to situate the condition of their coastal area in a visual and tangible manner.

Various information that can be mapped:

- Boundaries
- Roads
- Settlements
- Other infrastructures
- Natural resources
- Land use
- Zonation
- Other special interests

Standard features of a map



1. Title
2. Location
3. Scale
4. Legend
5. North Orientation
6. Author(s)/Publisher(s)
7. Year of Publication

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Sample of a community-drawn coastal resource map of Badian, Cebu

Community-mapping participants

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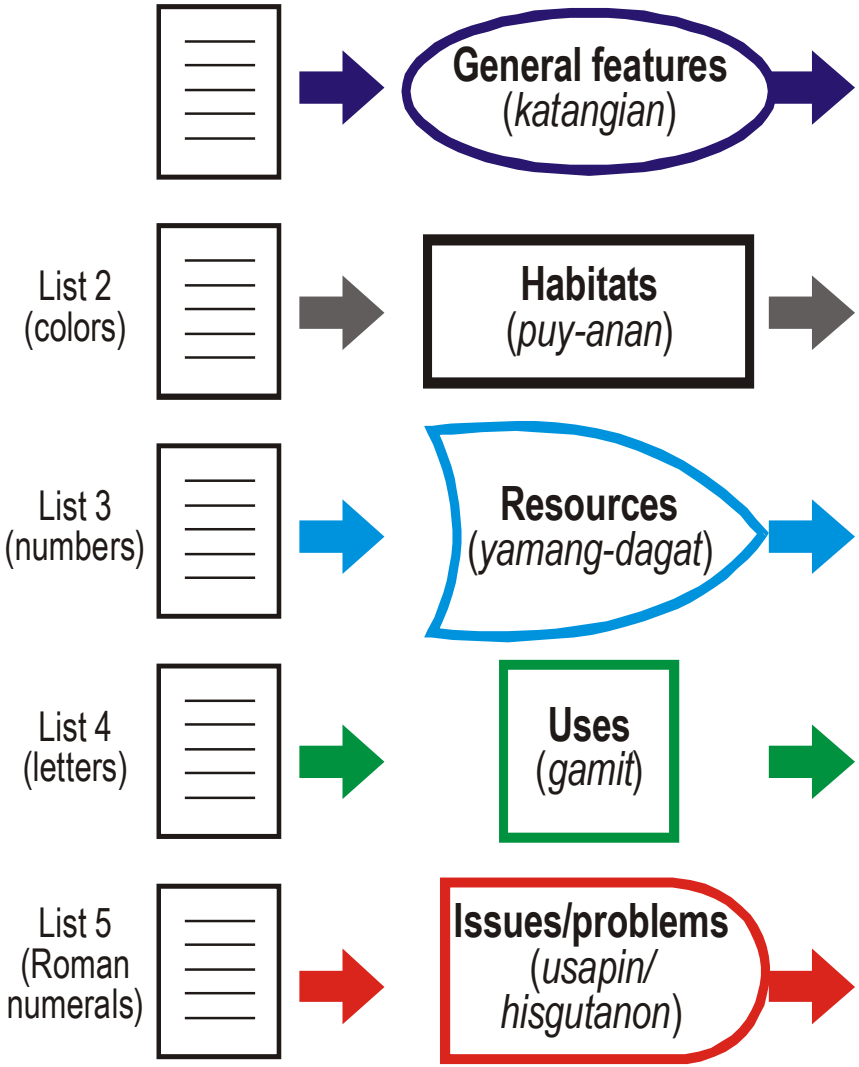
Things to map



— may include landmarks in the community, road network, social infrastructure, boundaries, etc.

— may be mapped using crayons or color pencils following a color code which is already prepared ahead of time.

— may be mapped after the habitats. Resources are elements that provide food and other materials derived form the coastal ecosystem of tangible value to local communities.

— include sites/locations where activities are conducted or where opportunities/functions provide existing or potential benefits to the community.

— last to be mapped because these require the earlier elements to be mapped before some problems or issues could be identified

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Habitat color codes

- Mangrove (dark green)
- Seagrass (light green)
- Beach/offshore sandbar (yellow)
- Rocky Shoreline (brown)
- Mudflats (black)
- Inshore flats (orange)
- Coral reef (red)
- Estuary (violet)
- Marine waters (light blue)
- Passes/channels/ deep ocean (dark blue)
- Terrestrial Area (light yellow)

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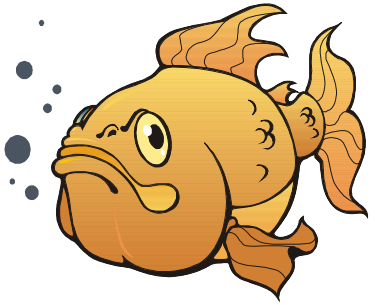
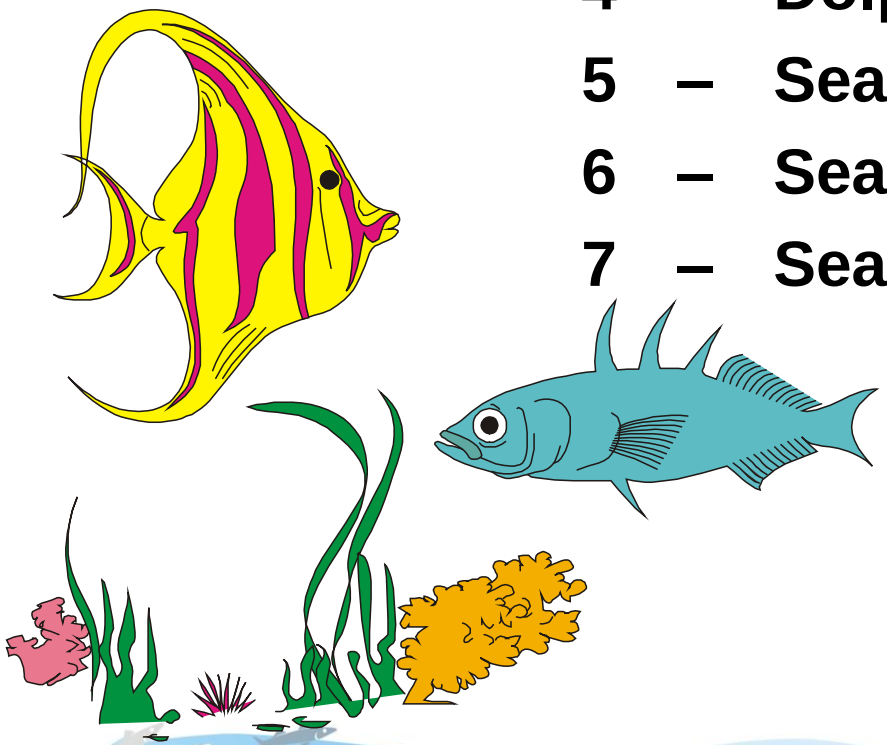
Sample code for resources



1 – Anchovies
2 – Tuna
3 – Shells (clams)
4 – Dolphins
5 – Sea turtles
6 – Sea cucumbers
7 – Sea birds



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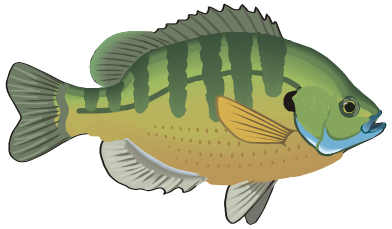
Sample code for uses, livelihood, opportunities



A – traditional gleaning

B – hook and line area

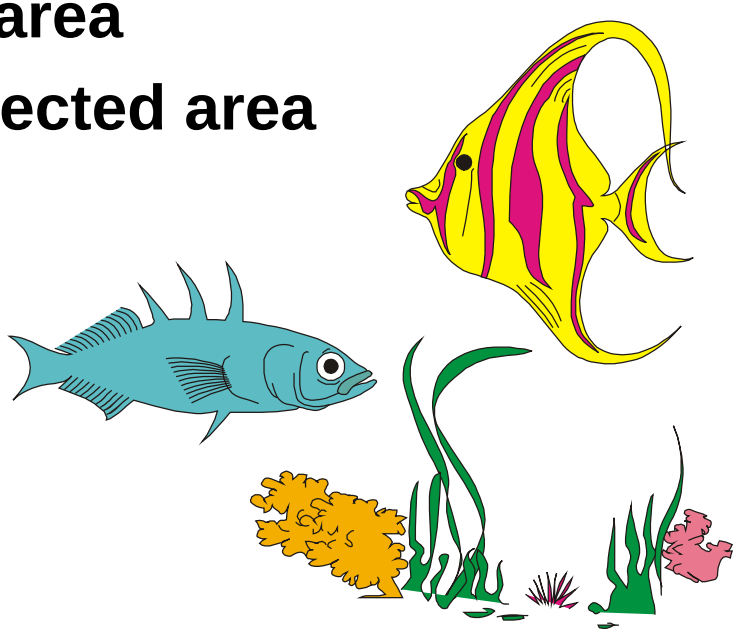
C – seaweed farm

D – fish drying area

E – marine protected area

F – lighthouse

G – fish port



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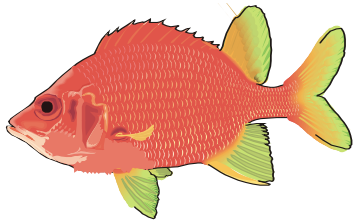
Sample code for problems, issues, conflicts



I – Blast fishing

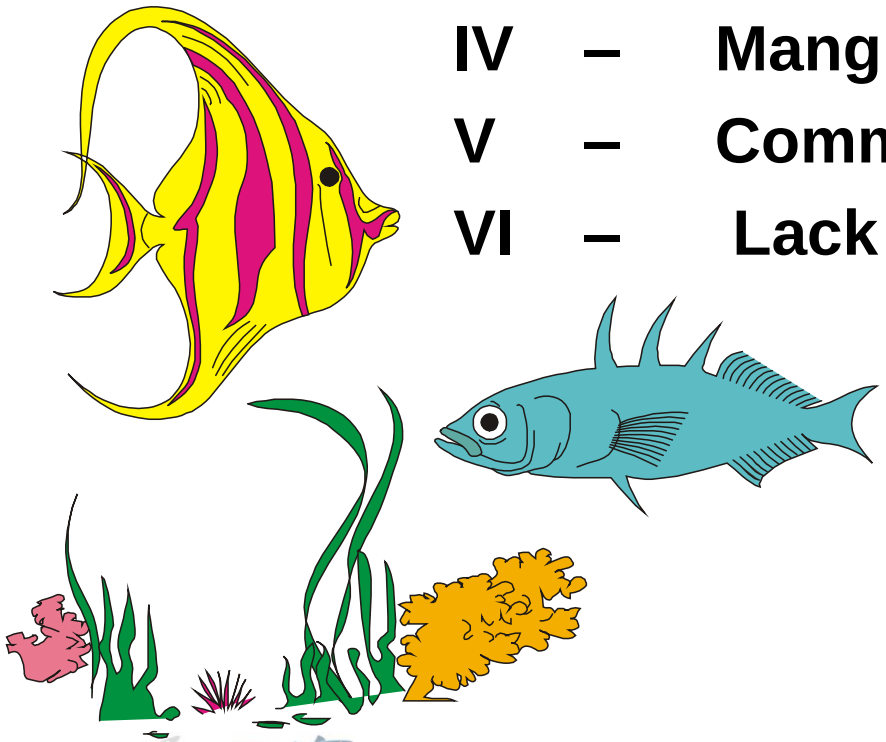
II – Lack of land tenure

III – Beach erosion

IV – Mangrove cutting

V – Commercial fishing intrusion

VI – Lack of alternative livelihood



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Barangay Bintuan
Batunan Is.
Mayanpasayan Is.
Uson Is.
Pitas Is.

Barangay Bintuan
Pitas Is.
Uson Is.
Mayanpasayan Is.
Lusong Is.
Tangat Is.
Batunan Is.
Malpandon Is.
Marily Is.
Lakit Is.
Nagpayan Is.
Tending Is.