Bolinao Marine Laboratory, Marine Science Institute, University of Philippines, Philippines

Institutional setting	
1.Name and affiliation	Bolinao Marine Laboratory (BML), Marine Science Institute, College of Science, University of Philippines
2. Contacts details	Principal address: Marine Science Institute, University of Philippines Dilliman, 1101 Quezon City, Philippines Tel: +632 922 3962 Fax: +632 924 7678
	Website: http://www.msi.upd.edu.ph/
	Contacts:
	COE Rep: Professor Edgardo Gomez, email: edgomez@upmsi.ph Director: Gil S. Jacinto, PhD, email: gilj@upmsi.ph Deputy Director for the Bolinao Marine Laboratory: Edna G. Fortes, PhD, email: ednaf@upmsi.ph
	Deputy Director for Research: Marilou San Diego-McGlone, PhD,
	Deputy Director for Instruction: Laura T. David, PhD, Idavid@upmsi.ph
3.Mandate and background, UPMSI	 The Marine Science Institute work to achieve the following objectives: To generate basic information necessary for optimal and sustained utilization, management, and conservation of the marine environment and its resources. To provide graduate-level training and extension services To develop human resource requirements in the marine sciences. To develop appropriate and environmentally sound marine based technologies for industrial and economic development.
	UPMSI undertake research, teaching and projects in marine biology, marine chemistry, physical oceanography, marine geology, and related disciplines.
	UPMSI represents a leading national institution in marine science, and in 1995 had the highest publication rate of per-reviewed papers among academic institutions in the country. At the national level, these contributions form the bases of policies that guide the research and development programs of the country.
	In recognition of its achievements in research and instruction, the Institute has received numerous awards from both government and private organizations. In 1994, UPMSI was designated the "National Center of Excellence in the Marine Sciences". The faculty has the country's largest concentration of Ph.D. scientists, and its undergraduate, graduate, and research programs conform to international standards of excellence.

4. Institutional setting (within University)	The executive officer is the Director, who carries out policies and programs approved by the Executive Council or the Senior Staff as a whole. The Director is assisted by Deputy Directors, one each for Research, Instruction, and for the Bolinao Marine Laboratory.	
	See diagram page 8	
10. Management structure, UPMSI	See diagram page 8	
5. Financial management and auditing, through central service? Responsibility, contact office?	The ICML has its own administrative department in charge of managing finances under the responsibility of the Director. The University has a central administrative unit, under the control of the Administrative vice-chancellor, the regents of the university and an independent internal auditing office. In addition, an external auditing service is contracted every year for the whole University. The finance management in the University is strictly done according to the University Legislation, which complies with common international procedures in order to assure the correct and transparent financial administration. The director of the ICML, with the approval of the Vice-chancellor of Science, is responsible for celebrating research and service agreements with other Institutions.	
6.Bolinao Marine Laboratory overview	Bolinao Marine Laboratory (BML) is the marine laboratory of the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute. BML is located on the northwestern shore of the Lingayen Gulf, 275 km from Manila. The marine laboratory of the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute has facilities for mariculture, field sampling and diving. In addition to wet laboratories, modest facilities for conferences are also available, as well as housing for resident and transient researchers or trainees. Telephone and internet connections are available.	
7.Location	Bolinao Marine Laboratory : 16º22' -16º27'N latitude, 119º52' -120º00' E longitude	
8. Regional map		
	Spratly Islands Spratly South China Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South Sea South South Sea South Sea South Sea South South Sea South South South Sea South So	
9. Local area	Location area	

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description	 Bolinao, Pangasinan is a coastal town in northwestern Philippines. It lies along the eastern edge of the South China Sea and experiences the northeast monsoon from November to March, the southwest monsoon from June to October, and weak easterlies from April to May. Reef type The reefs of Bolinao are of the fringing type, with slopes dropping to 120m in certain areas. Reef flats are mostly sandy-muddy and covered with seagrasses and seaweeds while some forereefs extend up to several km from the shore, with coral cover in certain places reaching down to about 30 m. Live coral cover averages about 20%. There are more than 100 fish species. However, important fish groups and mammals, such as sharks and dolphins that were previously observed along the Bolinao Channel (ca. 1950's) are no longer common in the area (Nanola 2002). Economic Value Coral reef fisheries represent an average of 15% of the total Philippine fisheries production, although in certain municipalities like Bolinao, their contribution may be as high as 25-30%. If properly conserved, the potential sustainable fisheries from coral reefs may be estimated at US\$31,900 to \$113,000 per square km (White and Cruz-Trinidad 1998). Of several towns along Lingayen Gulf, Bolinao has the highest number of municipal fisheries in the Gulf) and accounts for about one-third of the total number of fishing boats operating in the area. Disturbances The Bolinao reef complex has been subjected to destructive fishing practices such as blast and cyanide fishing. Strict enforcement of the fisheries laws by the municipal government from the mid 80's to the present appears to have reduced the number of blasts. Cyanide is still being used to catch fish in the area but there is insufficient information to gauge the degree of use. Over fishing has been documented as another major stress factor
	protected areas are currently being planned.
10. Local area map	
Posoarch	[Insert local aerial photo of PM-reef with pilot survey sites]
11. Research priorities	Overview of research area

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– brief overview	 Biology of red tide/harmful phytoplankton (R. Azanza) Plankton ecology Coral Reef, Seagrass and Mangrove Ecosystems Invertebrate biology and mariculture Seaweed biology, molecular genetics, taxonomy, and culture Nearshore and offshore oceanographic processes Biochemical studies of marine organisms Natural products in seaweeds and invertebrates Selective breeding of aquacultured and maricultured species Population genetics of marine organisms 	
12. Faculty staff	The Marine Science Institute (UPMSI) The MSI is located on the main campus of the university in Quezon City, Metro Manila. The Bolinao Marine Laboratory (BML) serves as MSI's principal field laboratory. The department has a senior staff of 20 Ph.D.'s covering various fields of marine science, with a strong tradition of coral reef research. The academic, research, and teaching staff total consist of more than 100 full-time regular and contractual personnel supported by an administrative complement. Part-time researchers from other institutions collaborate with the staff.	
	UPMSI staff Name Porfirio M. Aliño Rhodora V. Azanza Gisela P. Concepcion Lourdes J. Cruz Laura T. David Edna G. Fortes Miguel D. Fortes Edgardo D. Gomez Gil S. Jacinto Suzanne M. Licuanan Arturo O. Lluisma Maria L. San Diego-McGlone Marie Antonette Juinio-Meñez Marco Nemesio E. Montaño Ma. Josefa R. Pante Wolfgang T. Reichardt Gavino C. Trono, Jr Cesar L. Villanoy Maria Helena T. Yap	Field of research Coral reef ecology HAB, algal physiology, morphology Biochemistry, toxinology Biochemistry, toxinology Physical oceanography Seaweed physiology, taxon., maricult. Marine plant ecology, restoration Coral reef ecology and rehabilitation Marine pollution chemistry ecophysiology, giant clam mariculture Genetics, algal biotechnology Nutrient biogeochemistry Invertebrate ecology, resource mgt. Marine products, algal, polysaccharides Population genetics, bio-statistics Marine microbial ecology Seaweed taxonomy, ecology Physical oceanography Benthic ecology
13. Education, course curricula	MSI offer MSc and PhD degrees in marine biology, marine physical so Examples of graduate courses offer undergraduate courses:	n Marine Science with specialization in ciences, and marine biotechnology ered: 95 % are graduate courses; 5% are

	OCEAN PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY CHEMICAL OCEANOGRAPHY GEOLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY BIOLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY MARINE POLLUTION CHEMISTRY MARINE PHYTOPLANKTON MARINE BIOGEOGRAPHY SEAGRASSES AND MANGROVES MARINE ALGAE	ALGAL PHYSIOLOGY CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS MARINE BIODIVERSITY BIOCHEMISTRY OF MARINE ORGANISMS MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY MARINE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS POPULATION GENETICS OF MARINE ORGANISMS OCEAN REMOTE SENSING MOLECULAR PHYLOGENETICS
Regional collaboration		
14. Local / regional partners, linkages to NGOs, government agencies	CMS/UQ has linkages at both state a key advisory committees – including t (OHG – this feeds into the federal equ for organisms among other things – e Diversity. CMS and UQ are both conr federal government ministers. IOC has and its Australian delegates. These li	nd federal levels. Its scientists are on the Biodiversity Advisory Committee uivalent). This committee sets listing a.g. the Convention of Biological nected via its officials to state and as regional representation via the PEA ink directly to the Federal government.
15. Regional/ international research partners, networks	UPMSI undertakes collaborative research with local, national, and international agencies. UPMSI, for example, has served as a major implementing agency in various ASEAN marine science programs. UPMSI is also represented in a number of national and international committees and organizations concerned with marine resources and the marine environment. Many of the staff are members of professional organizations and editorial boards of local and international journals.	
	Examples include: Regional/Internati Promotion of Science); Centro de Es Hokkaido University, University of Sc Netherlands Institute of Ecology; Inte Hydraulic and Environmental Engine Institute, Prince of Songkla Universit Hampshire, US; James Cook Universit	ional - JSPS (Japanese Society for the studios Avanzados de Blanes, Spain; buth Florida, Universiti Putra Malaysia; ernational Institute for Infrastructural, tering, Netherlands; Coastal Resources y, Thailand; University of New sity, Australia.
16. Linking science to management and policy advise	Local area management Plan A local area management plan has be Commission to manage the marine re and projects under the LGCAM Comr environmental quality management, or habitats, rehabilitation and enhancem development, alternative livelihood for development.	een implemented through the LGCAM esources of the area. The programs nission include fisheries management, coastal zonation, rehabilitation of linked nent of critical habitats, aquaculture r fishing families, and institutional
	A comprehensive municipal coastal d by a multi-sectoral committee with the project on Community-based Coastal was implemented by the UP -MSI, Ha of Social Work and Development (CS 1997) involved resources monitoring, development. Participatory resource r reforestation was implemented in bars another 3-yr follow-up project with sup consolidate resource management init	evelopment plan has been formulated assistance from an IDRC-Canada Resource Management. This project aribon Foundation and the UP College WCD). The three-year project (1995- community organizing and livelihood monitoring was attempted. Mangrove angay Pilar. UP-MSI is starting up oport from the Netherlands to itiatives.
17. Linkages to local or regional NGOs, projects with relevance to TR	Sustaining Management of Coasta (Coastal resource management pro separate annex).	I Resources in Lingayen Gulf Project oject, 2003-2007, further details in

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18. Linkages to GEF TR working groups	Four faculty staff are represented in GEF TR working groups: Edgardo D. Gomez (RRWG); Laura David (RSMW); Helen T. Yap (BWG); Porfirio Aliño (MDSWG)	
19. Outreach strategy	Pending	
20. Linking TRto management and policy	Pending	
BML logistics		
21. Research facilities & equipment for lab and field work	 Existing research facilities and equipment: One main research laboratory building Land-based nursery/hatchery with running seawater system Equipment - In BML, there is 'communal' equipment (some have rental fees), which are the property of BML, and 'project' equipment, which are property of certain research projects. Use of the latter type needs permission from project leaders. 	
	List of communal equipment/gears (field use): 4 small boats, 2 compressors 66 SCUBA tanks 2 regulators 5 BC 3 snorkels	
	2 back packs 7 wt belts 2 prs booties 22 pcs weights 5 prs fins 24 life jackets 2 wet suits unit sound system w' amplifier	
	List of communal equipment (laboratory use):1distilling apparatus2chest freezers1automatic autoclave2upright freezers3autoclaves, pressure cooker types1fumehood3drying oven2stereomicroscopes1analytical balance1inverted microscope1hand refractometer1photomicrograph1DO meter1pH meter	
	List of BML –owned computers and accessories, audio-visual equipment: 1 LCD projector, 3 unit computers, 2 printers, 1 slide projector 1 overheard projector	
	List of project-owned equipment:1 spectrophotometer,1 dissecting microscope1 analytical balance1 compound microscope2 units redox meter1 eyepiece micrometer2 osterizer / blender1 stage micrometer2 osterizer / blender2 vacuum pumps2 GPSfiltration set-up1 secchi disk1 rambo corer2 hand refractometer1 interplay cpd microscope1 centrifuge1 hand pump1 vortex mixer1 grinder/cutter1 Digital camera1 refrigerator	

22. Training and	BML
seminar facilities	 One audio-visual room (in Main Lab bldg): 7.70 x 12.44 m;
	Capacity – 110 persons
	One auditorium (in Admin bldg), Capacity – 180-200 persons
23. Accommodation	 Dormitories, with 40-bed capacity each = 80 people total
	 7 staff houses, 6-8 persons capacity each = 42-56 people total
04 Decearab	Environmental data constants consistential in DML starse, and calinity
24. Research	Environmental data regularly monitored in BML: temp. and salinity
routine	Other environmental data gathered by research projects in biviL. Dissolved oxygen
environmental	 Nutrients (phosphate nitrate nitrite ammonia)
data being logged	o Light
at field station?	
25. Historical data and	(Listing of available literature on Bolinao and adjacent areas are included in
background data	separate annex, ~200 titles)
26 Scientific library at	The MSI library has a collection of more than 1 600 books and monographs
COF	mainly on marine biology geology ecology oceanography environmental
	management, fisheries and other related fields
	Data/literature available at BM:
	(list of available literature in BML library is presently being done in line with
	the computerization of the BML library)
27 Internet facilities	Low speed connection, need ungrading
28. Video-conference	No facilities in BML, only in MSI, Diliman
facilities:	
29. Catering	Arranged upon request.
arrangements	
30. Other relevant	Support would be needed for upgrading:
suggestions for	• Internet facilities
needed logistics	• Idiephone System (PADA)
supported by GEF	
TR	computer units printers LIPS scappers
	small boat
31. References	 Nanola, CL 2002, Bolinao, Pp. 31-34 In Alino, PM et al. (eds.) Atlas of
	Philippine Coral Reefs. Manila, Goodwill Trading Co.
	• White, AT and A Cruz-Trinidad 1998. The Values of Philippine Coastal
	Resources: Why Protection and Management are Critical. Coastal Res.
	Ivingt. Proj. Cebu City, Philippines, 96 p.
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Organizational structure of the University of the Philippines DILIMAN and of Marine Science Institute