



Forest
Foundation
Philippines
Let's grow together.



PALAWAN: LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE JOURNEY

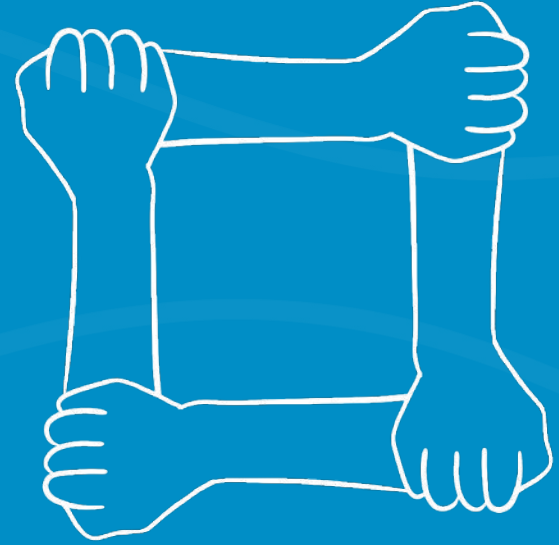
2018-2020

START

DIALOGUES: AN APPROACH TO LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

Efforts to harness landscape governance are not at all new; but as times move forward, resources get depleted, and people grow at an exponential rate, the dialogues must be redesigned to be more inclusive, and promote sustainability at a landscape level. Dialogues help people from different sectors see their different development agenda, and identify how they can work together towards common sustainable pathways.

Since 2018, the Forest Foundation Philippines and Tropenbos International have been facilitating Sustainable and Inclusive Landscape Governance (SILG) dialogues in three focal landscapes – Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Bukidnon-Misamis Oriental. SILG aims to build on landscape experiences, and to promote best practices. It also aims to develop methodologies and tools that can help landscape stakeholders to co-create, co-implement, and co-own landscape governance mechanisms, and practices.



BRINGING COMPLEXITY TO THE SURFACE: SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE LANDSCAPES AS AN APPROACH

Sectors and organizations now realize the complex nature of environmental problems we face. As such, landscape approach as a lens to look at existing dynamics brings the reality of these problems to the surface. For example, some look at the forests as conservation and restoration areas; whereas other groups can also see these areas for timber harvesting, timber poaching, possible expansion areas for agricultural production, and eco-tourism sites.

These varying intentions for forest areas depict a reality that these spaces are governed by different regulatory mechanisms, and subsequently by different groups of people and communities.

Another layer that contributes to the complexity of the problem is that ecosystems are under both natural and anthropogenic drivers

of changes, and pressure. As these uncontrolled interventions, and unmonitored changes happen over time, problems become more difficult to address at a landscape level.

This is a general storytelling of where the dialogues are anchored on – bring people with varying perspectives, intentions, and advocacies together, and vision for probable futures.

Futures that are grounded on the pillars of landscape governance – sense of place, multi-stakeholder participation, institutions, sustainable economic development, and management.

TONE SETTING & WALKTHROUGH OF THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE LANDSCAPE

why LANDSCAPE APPROACH?

1.

COMPLEXITY OF
GLOBAL PROBLEMS

2.

INTEGRATIVE
CONCEPTS

3.

SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS

STATE
REFORM

4.

5.

FEDERALISM
DECENTRALIZATION
SPATIALIZATION



BRINGING THESE + PEOPLE TOGETHER:
in PROTECTION:

LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE



PHILIPPINE LANDSCAPE DIALOGUE



"WE WILL ENVISION
TOGETHER THE LANDSCAPES
WE WANT & HOW TO
GET THERE."



PUSHPIN
VISUAL SOLUTIONS

The background is a solid blue color with several horizontal, wavy white lines of varying thicknesses, creating a sense of movement and depth.

LANDSCAPE JOURNEY: HOW WE CAME TO KNOW OUR LANDSCAPES, & OUR PARTNERS

PALAWAN: ISLAND CULTURES ADAPT TO THE ECOTOURISM WAVE

Encouraging involvement of the private sector in landscape governance

In Palawan, the private sector plays a crucial role, especially for supporting tourism. In this light, stakeholders see the need to involve the private sector in the discourse, so they also appreciate the environment as a conservation endeavor, and not only for potential business opportunities.

Community-based sustainable tourism (CBST): Striking a balance between culture and environment

Palawan celebrates their success stories, especially that of their CBST (Mangrove Paddle Boat Tour Guide Association, Inc. in Cabayugan, Puerto Princesa, Palawan). This CBST has been successful in both promoting conservation through tourism, and in providing sustainable livelihoods to involved communities.

Climate change, and disaster risk reduction and management

Stakeholders are starting to express their concern for their resilience as an island-is Palawan resilient enough to handle typhoons and other weather-related risks? If not, how can stakeholders build resilient communities?

Including IP communities and youth in the landscape governance process

At the outset, the youth sector should be made aware of the environmental status and issues, so their suggestions and visions for their future can be included in the planning and implementation stages.

Integrating culture and conservation in tourism activities

As Palawan progresses into a booming tourism site, stakeholders have expressed their growing concern to protect their culture and, if possible, to integrate cultural appreciation in tourism activities.

OCTOBER 10-12, 2018

The first Palawan landscape dialogue focused on learning from the best practices of ecotourism, their existing Palawan Knowledge Platform, challenges of land conversion, and pending division of the province. Communities highlighted taking pride in their community-based sustainable tourism (CBST) mechanisms, not only because of their continuous profit, but more so about their contribution to mangrove conservation, and promotion of conservation among tourists.

However, Palawan stakeholders are also pressed about issues of land conversion from forest to oil palm plantations. Some forest areas are also converted to major road lanes. On top of these, the stakeholders expressed their concerns about the possible adverse impacts of dividing Palawan into three provinces; coupled with the pending Federalism proposal.



VISIONING FOR THE LANDSCAPE: HOW DO WE SEE OUR LANDSCAPE IN 5-10 YEARS?

AUGUST 1-2, 2019

Palawan is in a unique position both geographically, and in terms of landscape dynamics. It is an island ecosystem, which dialogue participants mention as one key factor of their perceived sense of interdependencies. On land conversion issue alone, Palawan faces challenges of expanding coconut plantations, high interest of private corporations for tourism, and probable implications on land use of dividing Palawan into three provinces. The group's visioning directed towards comparing two futures – business-as-usual (BAU), and their ideal scenarios.



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LAND CONVERSION

PALAWAN VISIONS



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER



LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



SUSTAINABILITY

SCENARIO I BUSINESS AS USUAL



COMMUNITY
DISPLACEMENT



LOSS OF
FOREST
COVER



GOVERNMENT
&
IPLC
GAP



GREATER
VULNERABILITY

SCENARIO II IDEAL SITUATION



EMPOWER
COMMUNITIES



HARNESS
TECHNOLOGY
FOR HEALTHIER
FOOD



REGULAR DIALOGUES
AND
COMMUNITY
MONITORING
POST



APPROPRIATE
ECONOMIC OPTIONS
FOR
IPs



PUSHPIN
VISUAL SOLUTIONS

If Palawan stays BAU, the group anticipates continuing community displacement and forest loss to favor land investors, and other development agenda. Also, the gap between government and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) widens all the more. On top of these, the group foresees increasing vulnerabilities in their ecosystem.

On the other hand, the group can still envision an ideal state where communities are empowered and included in decision-making. One important call from the Palawan group is to strengthen the use of science as basis for policy making, local planning, and ecosystem monitoring. In an ideal future, the group also sees more appropriate economic opportunities for Indigenous Peoples, especially that the current scenario puts the Indigenous People's practices at a questionable position.



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WATER PROVISIONING:

PALAWAN VISIONS



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER



LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



SUSTAINABILITY

SCENARIO I BUSINESS AS USUAL



QUALITY
OF LIFE
DETERIORATES



LOSS OF FOREST
COVER AND
DISASTER
VULNERABILITY



ECONOMIC CRISIS

BIO-DIVERSITY
LOSS



SCENARIO II IDEAL SITUATION



REGULAR

DIALOGUES



SCIENCE
BASED
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN



PARTICIPATORY

WATER
GOVERNANCE



IMPLEMENT
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA



PUSHPIN
VISUAL SOLUTIONS

Their visions focused on weighing possibilities for Palawan's water provisioning capacities in case they operate BAU, compared with possibilities under an ideal situation. On BAU setting, Palawan stakeholders foresee deteriorating quality of water, and life; loss of forest cover, and higher vulnerabilities; higher payments, and economic crisis; and eventually, biodiversity loss.

On the other hand, if Palawan changes its governance practices, they foresee conduct of regular dialogues to facilitate emerging issues, unify development agendas; increased use of science for development planning; inclusive water governance; and proper implementation of sustainable development agenda.

[Read NED 2019 vision summaries here.](#)

ZOOMING IN: LAND & WATER RESOURCES IN PALAWAN

OCTOBER 21-23, 2019

After a year from the first dialogue, Palawan stakeholders had another opportunity to discuss, and vision together. This Palawan landscape dialogue brought more focused discussions on:

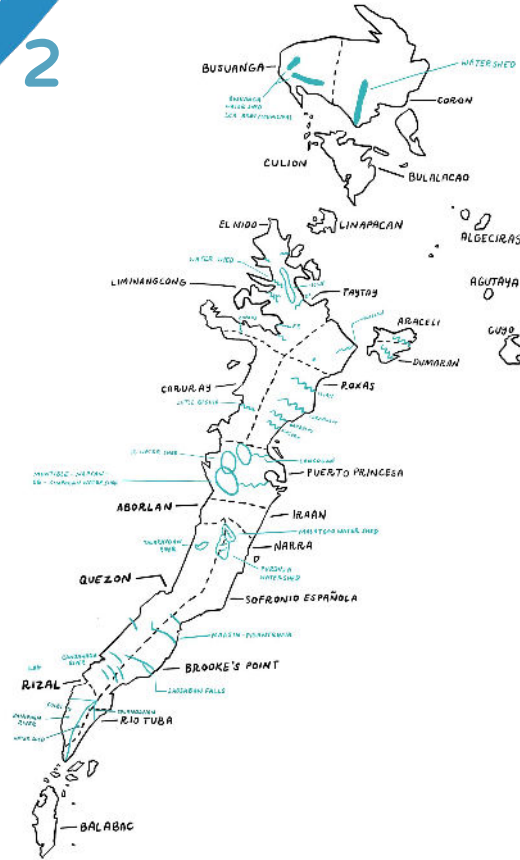
- 1) land conversion,
- 2) water provisioning,
- 3) landscape research agenda; and
- 4) proposed provincial division.

To bring 37 stakeholders from varying sectors together, this landscape dialogue used visioning exercises, participatory mapping, and collaborative tracking of milestones.

1



2

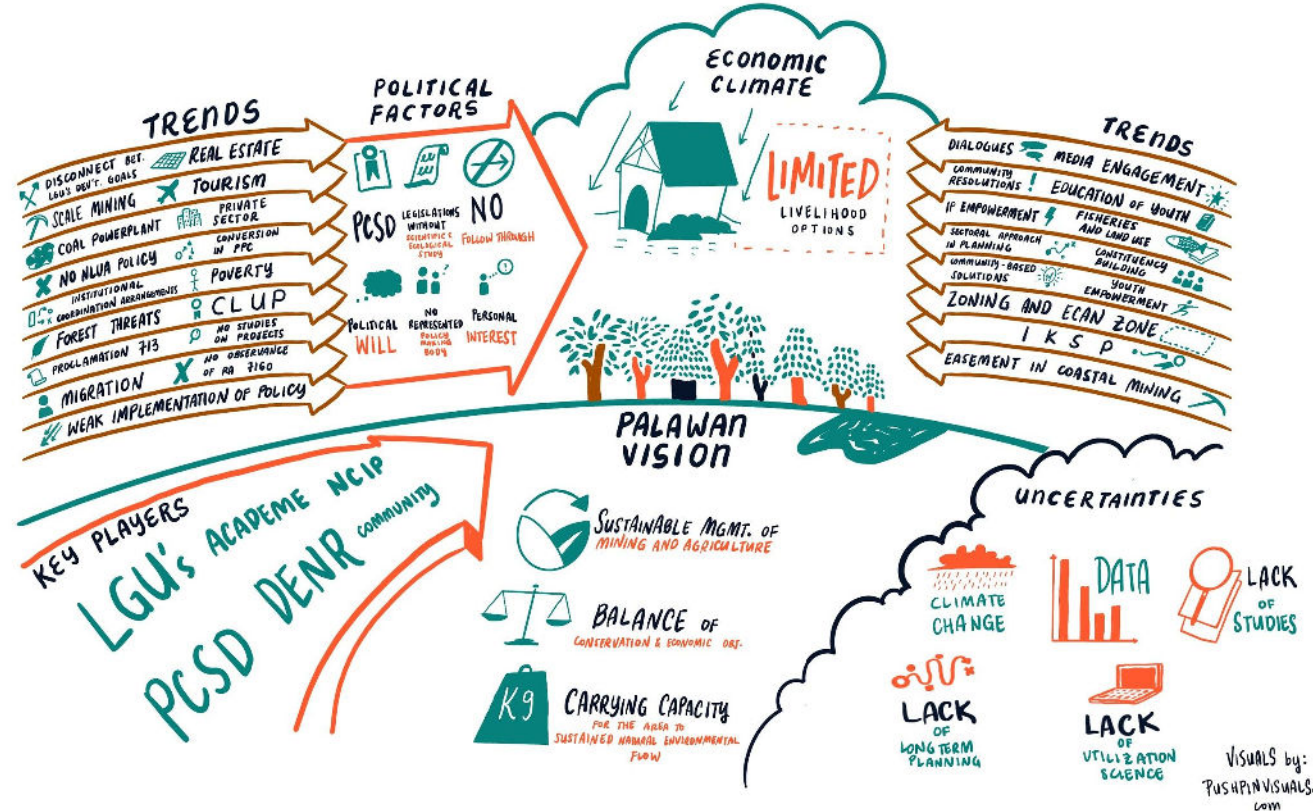


¹ The first map depicts the existing land conversion efforts in the island as known by the participants. Most of the land conversion efforts include building new airports in different municipalities; expanding coconut plantations; quarrying and reclamation; and gold and nickel mining projects.

² The second map visualizes the different water sources in the island. Participants were able to sketch watershed areas, river systems, and tributaries.

While the maps are only visualizations of the participants' knowledge, and knowable information in the island, participants were easily able to identify water sources that could undergo pressure once land conversion intensifies under business as usual. These water sources include Busuanga, Malatgao, Montible-Napsan-Simpocan, and Irawan watersheds. Most of the rivers and tributaries in mainland Palawan are also stressed by ongoing land conversion efforts.

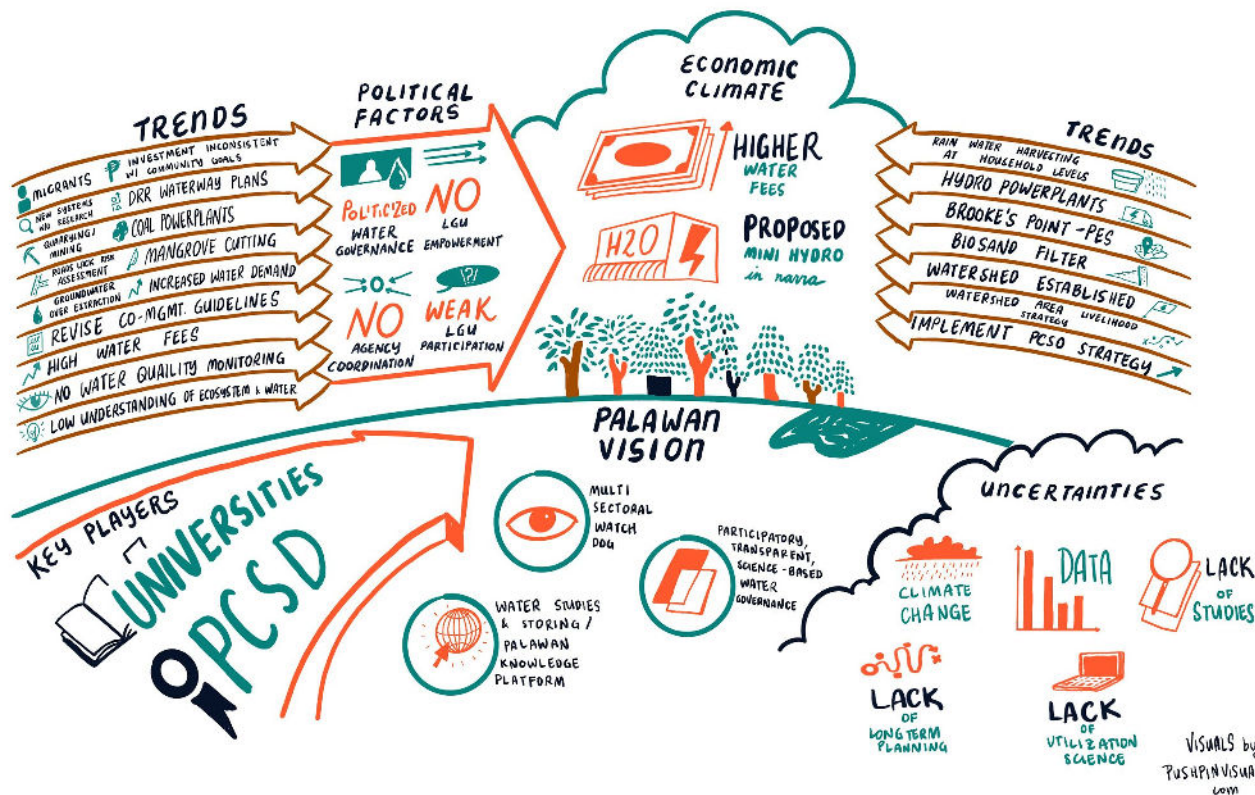
CONTEXT MAP LAND CONVERSION



Landscape stakeholders still find it difficult to address issues on land conversion. For the most part, stakeholders are caught in-between striking a balance between infrastructure development and conservation. One most pressing challenge for the island stakeholders is to align the Local Government Units' (LGUs) Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) with their island-wide Environmentally Critical Areas Network (ECAN) zones. CLUPs are accomplished per municipality, thus making the harmonization process difficult at the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) level.

Visuals by:
PUSHPINVISUALS.COM

CONTEXT MAP WATER PROVISIONING



Land conversion issues traverse other sectors, especially water sources. As reported by the participants, some areas in Palawan, particularly the main city Puerto Princesa, experience water shortage even during the rainy season.

Aside from the above-mentioned issues on land conversion, Palawan's water provisioning issues are exacerbated by a lack of long-term, multisectoral planning on how to allocate available water sources. Water quality monitoring stations are also not in place, so there is minimal knowledge whether their water sources are not just declining in quantity but also in quality.

Ultimately, landscape stakeholders envision to have water studies in place; improve existing Water Quality Management Areas (WQMA) through adopting a multisectoral approach; and revised water policies based on up-to-date research results.

Visuals by:
PUSHPINVISUALS.COM

WPU



AGRICULTURE

20 ONGOING RESEARCH
45 COMPLETED RESEARCH
27 PUBLICATIONS



AQUACULTURE

5 ONGOING RESEARCH
10 COMPLETED RESEARCH
4 PUBLICATIONS



CULTURE & INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

8 ONGOING RESEARCH
5 COMPLETED RESEARCH
4 PUBLICATIONS



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION & ENHANCEMENT

2 ONGOING RESEARCH
14 COMPLETED RESEARCH
0 PUBLICATIONS



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

5 ONGOING RESEARCH
28 COMPLETED RESEARCH
40 PUBLICATIONS

PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH

CASHWINE



CASHW PRUNES



AGRI-MACHINERY

PSU



learning systems
for under-served &
marginalized groups



renewable & non-
renewable resources



prevention of
diseases

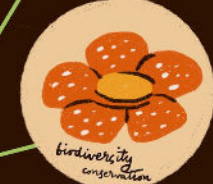


added value
to Palawan
services & products



rehabilitation
of degraded areas

RESEARCH AGENDA



biodiversity
conservation



disaster mitigation &
climate change adaptation



economic growth
through participatory
multi-stakeholder
research



economic mobility
& sustainable mgt.



green economy



socio-cultural &
linguistic diversity



agri/eco-
tourism

RESEARCH DISCIPLINES



HEALTH



GOVERNANCE



ENVIRONMENT
& CLIMATE CHANGE



EDUCATION
& CULTURE

Western Philippines University (WPU), and Palawan State University (PSU) have different strengths, and research agenda for the landscape. The issues discussed under the themes of land conversion and water provisioning have yet to be taken on as research priorities by both universities.

They were inclined to help the landscape with water studies, and starting off with studying carrying capacity and ecosystem-based approaches at a municipal level. Both universities have strong national and international links and partnerships that can help them carry on with some of the identified landscape research topics. An interesting outcome of this dialogue session was that CSOs started to discuss specific community or landscape issues with the universities, and they planned to forge partnerships, so that CSOs can easily access research materials of the universities.

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL DIVISION

PROS:

Proximity of SOCIAL SERVICES
& GOVT. OFFICES



OPPORTUNITIES
FOR
Employment!

CONS:

ACTION POINTS

NO
TO DIVISION!



LEGAL
ROUTES

IEC

STRENGTHEN
YOUTH INVOLVEMENT
FOR CAMPAIGN

AND LOCAL
UNITS

EXPAND the
network



SEP
LAW



INTRUSION
OF
Investors

COMMUNITIES &
BRGY. OFFICIALS

FEELING
HELPLESS



Migration
DUE TO
EMPLOYMENT

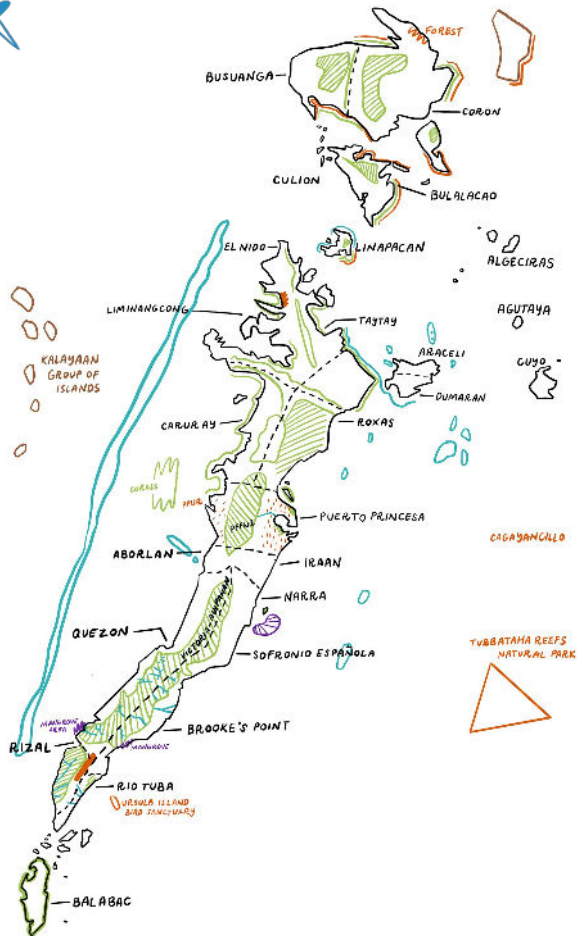


GREATER
Social &
Economic
Divide

LAND CONVERSION

Aside from land conversion, and water provisioning issues, Palawan also faces an impending scenario of a provincial division. This topic opened several governance concerns, as most of the participants want to understand some of its possible implications in the landscape.

This topic is a prominent landscape governance example, because it amplifies the question of what kinds of changes are needed in the landscape. In the process of promoting change, who gets to decide, and how can the change promote working beyond usual boundaries?



We have a plan!

Despite the number of issues and challenges mentioned, Palawan stakeholders still envision to maintain their remaining forest cover by 2030.

This map visualizes how the participants envision their forest cover to be in 2030. While it will be more ideal for them to envision expanding their forest areas, given the current realities of growing population, demands, and development efforts, the stakeholders feel that to maintain the lush forests they have today is still a good vision to pursue. Maintaining their forests today would entail greater efforts to police intrusions, and development plans that bypass the carrying capacities of their ecosystems.

This in itself is a plausible landscape governance plan that can promote multi-level, and multi-scale collaboration. But how can the stakeholders work together to achieve this? What arrangements or policy support do they need?

GAMEPLAN

TEAM / RESOURCES

STAGES / TASKS

TARGETS



VISUALS by:
PUSHPIN VISUALS.
com

While the dialogues can take different forms, and bring different issues on the table, Palawan stakeholders have shaped their landscape governance journey to be something that is coordinated, co-created, and co-owned by everyone in the group. They see local development planning as the most viable venue to start adopting and practicing landscape approaches, and emphasizing on landscape governance as a core unifying issue.

Revisit 2018-2019 landscape dialogues summaries [here](#).



TULOY ANG USAPAN: ON LAND USE & WATER GOVERNANCE

LAND CONVERSION

JULY 23, 2020

As the pandemic continues to challenge our ways of working, so we must continue to adapt. Our dialogues have transitioned to digital platforms. **These digital platforms are not replacement of our usual in-person conversations; but they also offer new possibilities of working together.**

- How has COVID-19 affected our forest monitoring activities?
- How can we activate collaborations among organizations and sectors in tackling issues on water?
- What were some of the successful initiatives that helped address land conversion issues in Palawan, in the last 5 years, and during this pandemic?



- WHAT ARE THE PREVALENT
and EMERGING ISSUES?
- HOW CAN WE ADDRESS
THE CHALLENGES ON
LAND CONVERSION?
- ✓ EMPOWER COMMUNITY
TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS
- ✓ IDENTIFY UNIFYING THEMES
- ✓ RESPONSIVE PLAN
(FOR LGCG)

This dialogue session was designed to identify emerging and prevalent issues on land conversion during COVID-19 pandemic; and to identify current capacities that can help address challenges on land conversion. Discussions are also designed to collectively enhance community capacities, and to empower them to protect their rights.

Ultimately, the discussions are designed to help the Landscape Governance Core Group identify unifying themes, and come up with a responsive plan.

ON LAND CONVERSION

TOURISM & LAND CONVERSION NEXUS



RESIDENTS & LAND SPECULATORS
BEGAN ENCROACHING IN LAND AREAS
WITHIN PROTECTED AREA (PA)



CENRO TO:

- 1 RELEASE ISSUANCE TO VACATE
- 2 BUILD A FOREST FENCE
(TO CONTROL ENCROACHMENT)

COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE TOURISM (CBST)



PUERTO PRINCESA SUBTERRANEAN
RIVER NATIONAL PARK (PPSRNP)
CREATED SMALL
RECOVERY & OPENING PLANS



PLANNING & RESPONSES OF
GOV SHOULD INCLUDE CBST
OUTSIDE OF PROTECTED AREAS



CITY GOV IS FOCUSED ON
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES



POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES
FROM SELLING LOBSTERS

YAMANG BUKID (A CSO) + CITY GOV:



PARTNERSHIP TO DEVELOP
AGRICULTURAL AREAS



GENERATE
~ 1000 EMPLOYMENT

IP DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT &
IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOOD

STRATEGIES



1 DIALOGUE and
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



2 HOW CAN THEY EXERCISE
THEIR RIGHTS WITHIN
THE ANCESTRAL LANDS?



CONTINUE PRESENTING ADSDPP
TO NCIP, MGLU, BARANGAY, LGU SO
THESE PLANS CAN BE INCLUDED IN
CLUP & FLUP OF EACH MUNICIPALITY

IP EMPOWERMENT: ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE

WHO DO NOT HAVE CADT/CADC

PPA

RECOGNITION
WITH/WITHOUT
CADT/CADC

IPRA STATES THAT THEY
DON'T NEED CADT/CADC
TO BE CONSIDERED/RECOGNIZED



STRATEGY:

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT;
ASSERT THEIR NATIVE TITLE

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



TAPPING and
EDUCATING YOUTH



ASSIST COMMUNITIES WITH
COPING WITH THE NEW NORMAL



HOW CAN WE MAXIMIZE
SOCIAL MEDIA FOR VOICING OUT
OUR ISSUES/ADVOCACIES

STATUS of TIMBERLANDS SOUTH

TIMBERLAND :

WE TRIED TO SECURE THEM
WITHIN the TIMBERLAND AREAS



A POLICY and
ENFORCEMENT ISSUE



NO INTER-AGENCY OR
PARTICIPATORY PROCESS
THAT LOOKS INTO THIS

PUERTO PRINCESA



IN PREVIOUS ADMIN, TIMBERLANDS WERE
RENTED OUT TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS;
THE REST ARE FLORA & FAUNA



CITY GOV IS CREATING
ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT
TASK FORCE

LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE CORE GROUP



UPDATE: NTFP POLICY WORKSHOP
AFTER THE MEETING LAST YEAR



ELAC: DRAFT POLICY SUBMITTED
TO BROOKE'S POINT LGU;
WILL SUBMIT TO PCSD



SCHEDULE UPCOMING MEETINGS
WITH THE CORE GROUP
(GREENER & BETTER NORMAL)

COVID RECOVERY PLANS

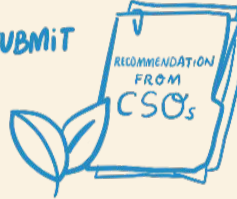
• PCSDS'S COVID RECOVERY PLAN



↑ UTILIZATION
↓ CONSERVATION



- BETTER IF CSOs CAN SUBMIT
RECOMMENDATIONS for
BETTER and GREENER
RECOVERY PLANS



- TOURISM RECOVERY PLAN (PPSRNP):
 - IMPROVING AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES
 - A COMPREHENSIVE RECOVERY PLAN
TO HELP COMMUNITIES



RESEARCH TOPICS TO CONSIDER

DRIVER-PRESSURE-STATE-IMPACT-RESPONSE (DPSIR)
FRAMEWORK & LAND USE,
LAND COVER CHANGE STUDIES:



LOOK INTO ECAN REZONING
FROM CORE ZONE
TO MULTIPLE USE



WHAT ARE THE
DRIVERS OF CHANGE?



TITLING PROCESSES



TARGETED LANDS for
CONVERSION & TITLING:
MAY START IN
SOUTHERN PALAWAN

WATER GOVERNANCE

JULY 28, 2020

This session was designed to revisit water governance

- How did the pandemic impact water security in Palawan?
- How can we activate collaborations among organizations and sectors in tackling issues on water? *persisting challenges*
- What is the interface of water and socio-economic facets of the landscape?



REVISIT WATER GOV
FRAMEWORKS

REVISIT PALAWAN'S
WATER ISSUES

✓ SCALE UP/ DUPLICATE
GOOD PRACTICES

✓ REFLECT ON PERSISTING
CHALLENGES

This session was designed to revisit water governance frameworks, and Palawan's current water-related issues. It also aimed to provide participants to reflect on good practices which can be scaled up, or duplicated; and those persisting challenges that need urgent, and strategic responses.

ON WATER GOVERNANCE

IMPROVED WATER GOVERNANCE

- ✓ STRENGTHEN WATERSHED MGMT COUNCILS
- ✓ ENSURE REPRESENTATION of COMMUNITIES and STAKEHOLDERS
- ✓ IDENTIFY MILESTONES
 - ✓ PLANS
 - ✓ FINANCING
 - ✓ COUNCIL
 - ✓ MONITORING
- ✓ IMPROVE THE WHOLE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION CYCLE INCLUDING MONITORING

WE NEED TO KEEP PUSHING FOR PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES

LIVELIHOODS & WATER GOVERNANCE NEXUS



SHORT-TERM: MORE INNOVATIVE and STRATEGIC WAYS TO ADDRESS ISSUES



USE of INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) FOR HELPING LIVELIHOODS

HINDI PA GANUN KAGAMAY NG COMMUNITIES ANG ENTERPRISE THINKING. INITIATIVES & IDEAS SHOULD ALSO COME FROM COMMUNITIES.

TBM: ANCESTRAL DOMAIN PES EXPERIENCE

PAYMENT for ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



COMMUNITIES SHARE 5% of EARNINGS TO WATERSHED COMMITTEES

INITIATING NETWORK FOR THE LANDSCAPE

CASE OF CALAMIANES (CRN) RESILIENCE NETWORK



45 ORGS, BOARD COMPOSITION (GOV AGENCIES, LGUs, CSOs)



INSPIRED BY YOLANDA



TECHNICAL EXPERTISE HAVE BEEN VERY INSTRUMENTAL IN THE FORMATION

MAP INITIATIVES of ALL GOOD PRACTICES



CONTINUE SHARING GOOD PRACTICES



GAP: POLICY AGENDA; SUGGESTIONS, GOOD PRACTICES

SHOULD BE TRANSLATED TO POLICY AGENDA



NO GEOHAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT DONE IN THE AREA



CAPACITIES TO INFLUENCE POLICIES ARE PART OF INCREASING RESILIENCE CAPACITY

WE COMMIT TO

- ☐ PROACTIVELY HELP PALAWAN'S COVID RESPONSE PLAN
- ☐ INVITE MORE PARTICIPANTS
- ☐ CONTINUE LANDSCAPE GOV CORE GROUP PLANNING SESSIONS



The online dialogue helped participants identify actionable points centered on **being more proactive in helping shape Palawan's COVID response plan**; and **strengthening the landscape governance network** by inviting more participants from other sectors (such as businesses), and **continuing their landscape governance core group planning sessions**.

Revisit the 2020 online Palawan dialogues [here](#).

**WHERE DO WE GO
FROM HERE?**

PATHWAYS FOR SUSTAINING INCLUSIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2020

As the project culminates, this National Environmental Dialogue was designed to spark conversations on how participants can commit to sustain the dialogues. The sessions also provided specific entry points to institutionalize landscape governance principles in the current local development planning processes.

From here, we ask ourselves, “How can we continue working on our visions for the landscape?”

TO INCORPORATE INTO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS



INTEGRATE LGU PLANS
WITH NATIONAL AGENCIES

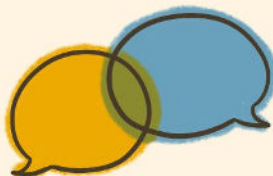


SHAPE FUTURE LEADERS BY
INSTITUTIONALIZING FRAMEWORKS
of LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE and
INCORPORATING THEM INTO
ACADEMIC INSTRUCTIONS

Springing from land conversion and water governance, Palawan's breakout session began by culling out how this could be addressed by local development planning through these questions:

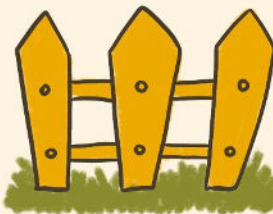
1. How can we **improve the process of integrating national plans** in line with local development agendas?
2. How can we **reconcile the different policies** covering just one land?
3. How can we address LGUs' issues on territorial jurisdiction and move from thinking about political boundaries to **ecosystem-based zoning**?
4. How can we inspire local governments to **look at landscapes as a physical strategy and as a way to develop our communities**?
5. How can we **support the educational sector's** central role in shaping landscape dialogue and research to answer real life problems?

CHALLENGES in LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



OVERLAP of LANDSCAPE ISSUES

- LAND TENURE and PROPERTY RIGHTS
- FOREST CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES with INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS TO ANCESTRAL DOMAIN



TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

- DIFFICULTY of IMPLEMENTING the ECAN FRAMEWORK DUE TO LGUs' RESERVATION TO ADOPT ECOSYSTEM-BASED ZONING OVER POLITICAL BOUNDARIES
- HOW CAN WE INSPIRE LGUs TO LOOK AT LANDSCAPES AS A PHYSICAL STRATEGY and AS A WAY FOR US TO DEVELOP OUR COMMUNITIES?



CONFLICTING POLICIES and LAWS

- ALIGNMENT of NATIONAL PLANS with LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
- DIFFERENT FOREST PROTECTION and MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES from NCIP, DENR and LGUs
- DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT PLANS OVER THE SAME LANDSCAPE

VISUALIZED BY PUSHPINVISUALS.COM

IDENTIFIED ENTRY POINTS



STRENGTHENING of
ECAN BOARDS



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL



PALAWAN KNOWLEDGE
PLATFORM

CHALLENGES



POLITICS



TECHNICAL
CAPACITY



PARTICIPATION
AMIDST PANDEMIC



CSO & PO
PARTICIPATION



NEED for DEEPER
ROLE UNDERSTANDING



CONFLICTING
LAWS & POLICIES

ACTIONABLE POINTS

- RESEARCHES/STUDIES MADE AVAILABLE
for EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING
- PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT from CSOs
- PRIVATE-PUBLIC INVESTMENT FORUMS
(PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN PRIVATE SECTOR,
LGUs, CSOs, COMMUNITIES)
- CAPACITY BUILDING AT THE BARANGAY/
COMMUNITY LEVEL TO DEVELOP
GROUNDED PLANNING
- STRENGTHEN BLGUs
- STRENGTHEN/INSTITUTIONALIZE
CITIZEN SCIENCE
- DIALOGUES BETWEEN AGENCIES
AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
- CREATION of ALLIANCES
- HARMONIZATION

POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS

LGUs

ACADEME

PRIVATE
SECTOR

CSOs, PCSO

BARANGAY
ASSEMBLY

NGAs

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Day 2 centered on ensuring CSOs and communities inclusion in the technical and political aspects of local development planning.

DILG pinpointed ensuring CSOs participation not only in Local Development Council (LDC) meetings, but also sectoral workshops and barangay assemblies. CORDAID highlighted strengthening People's Organizations' skills to participate in these workshops.

Expanding citizen science to local communities was also stressed. As a good practice, C3 Philippines shared their effort to capacitate communities in Busuanga on dugong monitoring. These results were then publicized through the Palawan Knowledge Platform, which helped spread this practice to other parts of Palawan.

PCSD stressed the need to translate research into data relevant to communities at different levels of the landscape, so that it could be more easily used for plans and decisions.



HARNESS THE CULTURE of
COLLABORATION

IT REQUIRES PATIENCE,
DEDICATION & EFFORT.

IT REWARDS YOU w/
STRENGTH, PERSPECTIVE
& CONFIDENCE



WHAT KIND OF RESILIENT FUTURE
CAN WE BUILD IF WE CONTINUE TO

**LEARN, IMAGINE
& COLLABORATE?**



THE AGREED ACTION POINTS



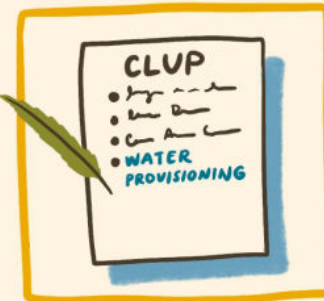
STRENGTHEN BARANGAY LGUs

- CONTINUOUS CAPACITY BUILDING at BARANGAY LVL
- REQUEST DILG ASSISTANCE



DEVELOP and IMPLEMENT PES ORDINANCES

- REVIEW CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION and ADDRESS GAPS/ PROBLEMS
- SUPPORT WATER VALUATION STUDIES and WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY SURVEYS in PILOT SITES



INCLUDE WATER PROVISIONING IN CLUP

- REVIEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANS
- INCLUDE and CAPACITATE POs/CSOs in LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING TEAMS
- CONDUCT ASSESSMENTS

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Strengthen BLGUs, by empowering communities on how to proactively be part of the local development process with DILG's support.

Develop and implement PES ordinances. First, to review and monitor its implementation, improve on the current process making sure the end-users are included, and to conduct water valuation studies and willingness to pay surveys.

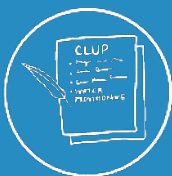
Include water provisioning in CLUP. Assessments and research must be conducted for LGUs to work with accurate data to assure their city or municipality's water needs

are adequately met. CSOs should be included in planning teams and Reviewing plans at the local government level.

The group also identified the importance of increasing representation in watershed management councils.

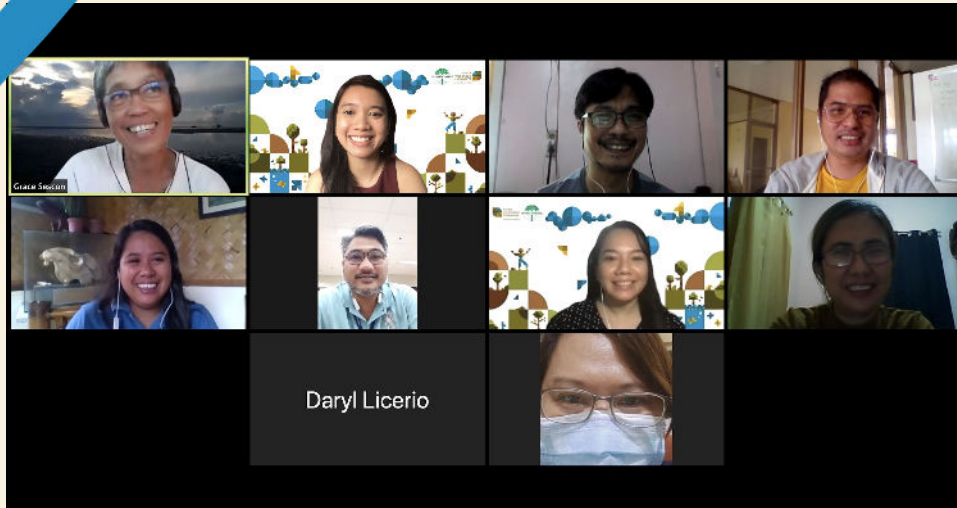
Relevant EIA participation was also recognized. It is also necessary to capacitate the facilitators of these mechanisms, as emphasized by NTFP-EP and PCSD.

Revisit NED 2020
sessions here.



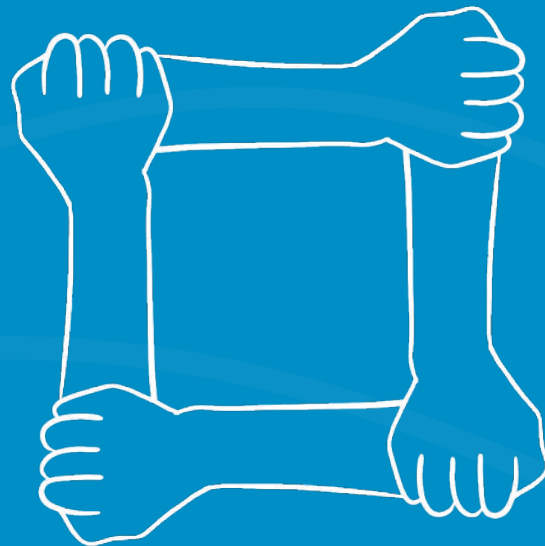
Palawan prioritized 3 actions moving forward:

1. **Strengthen BLGUs**, by empowering communities on how to proactively be part of the local development process and exploring a partnership with the DILG to assist them.
2. **Develop and implement PES ordinances**, by first reviewing and monitoring its current implementation, improving on the process and making sure the end-users (households) are included, and ensuring the conduct of water valuation studies and willingness-to-pay surveys.
3. **Inclusion of water provisioning in CLUP**, by conducting key assessments and research that provide data on water needs for an LGU's population, agriculture, and development plans, and linking these with how much forest is needed to address these needs. CSOs should be included in planning teams and reviewing plans at the local government level.



“ Maliit lang ako sa tingin ko, **pero sa pagdalo ko sa dialogues, don ko nahanap yung tapang.** Tapang na humarap dahil marami kang kakampi, at mas kailangan pala ako.

Reynante Ramilo, C3 Philippines





Revisit your 2018-2020 Landscape Governance Journey!

The shared Google Drive folder contains summaries of
2018-2020 landscape and national dialogues; presentations; scenarios
from our foresight session; and photos.

SUPPORTING MATERIALS FOR OUR LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE WORK

[Invitation to Landscape Governance Journey](#)
[\(Video\)](#)

[Reading materials on Landscape Governance,](#)
[and Sustainable Development](#)

[National Environmental Dialogue \(NED\) 2018](#)
[Policy Brief Series](#)

[National Environmental Dialogue \(NED\) 2019](#)
[Materials](#)

[National Environmental Dialogue \(NED\) 2020](#)
[Materials](#)

[2020 Inter-landscape Kumustahan-Dialogue on](#)
[Continuing Work amid COVID-19](#)

Maraming salamat sa pakikibahagi!

Tuloy lamang ang mga
diskusyon para sa solusyon.

Share your responses, questions, or requests at

landscapes@forestfoundation.ph



Forest
Foundation
Philippines

Let's grow together.



Forestry Development Center
College of Forestry and Natural Resources
University of the Philippines Los Baños



**HANGGANG SA
SUSUNOD NA USAPAN!**