

# Geography of Governance

## Landscape and Resource Management

A National Environmental Dialogue  
on Landscape Governance

Forest and Climate Change Interface

Water and Agriculture

Urban and Sustainable Cities

Integrated Coastal Resource Management

Green Bills and Environment Code

Ancestral Domain, Indigenous Peoples, and Traditional Knowledge

Multi-Stakeholder Management

Community Livelihoods and Sustainable Enterprise

# Geography of Governance

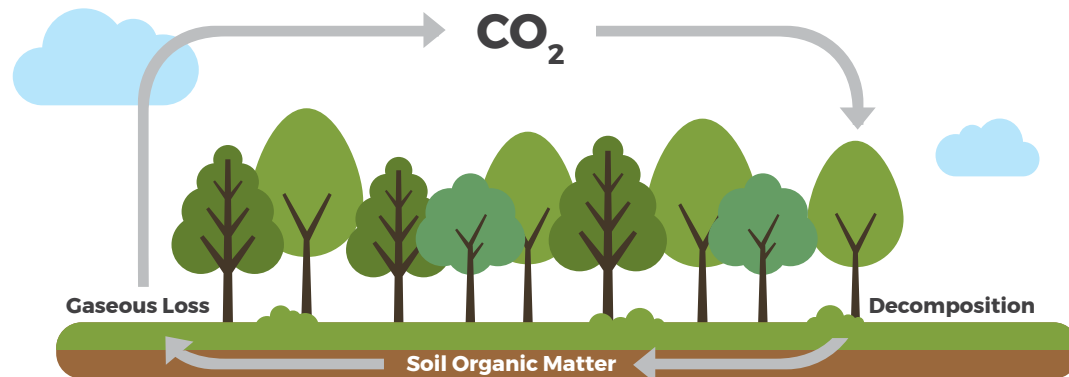
## Landscape and Resource Management

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# FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE INTERFACE

Forests play an important role in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and are therefore critical in climate change mitigation efforts.

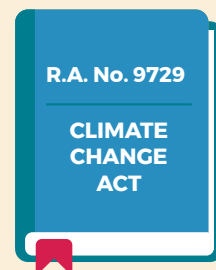


As a country that is vulnerable to climate change, the Philippines has general climate policies that are aligned with international agreements.



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

These policies address not just the climate change adaptation and mitigation goals of the country, but also its indirect impacts on society and the economy.



was enacted and created the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC).

2009

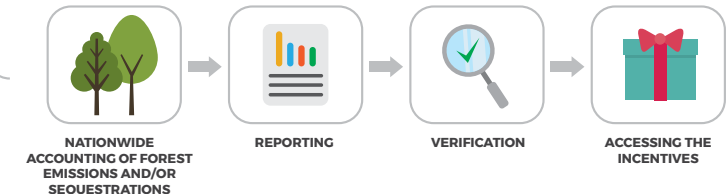
## HOWEVER:

**“There are several gaps in governance, extension services, research and development, capacity building, and financing, among others, in the forestry sector.” (UNFCCC, 2010)**

## REDD+ Philippines

The Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS) was adopted to address these gaps.

**REDD-Plus** is a set of voluntary approaches, guided by UNFCCC rules, that enable a country to gain incentives for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the forestry sector. It is a national approach that is driven by the country's need to address deforestation and forest degradation, as well as forest conservation and enhancement.



2010

**Executive Order 881** was signed. It mandated the CCC to coordinate all REDD-Plus programs and action plans, with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and its Forest Management Bureau (FMB) serving as the operating arm and focal unit for all REDD-Plus activities, respectively.

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 881**

## REDD-Plus Pilot Sites in the Philippines

REDD+ Philippines

The success of the REDD-Plus pilot sites was attributed to:

- ☒ Sustained political and technical support
- ☒ Active participation of stakeholders in all aspects of the project
- ☒ Passage of policies and legislation
- ☒ Institutional and funding mechanisms that are in place

**...but more work needs to be done.**

- ☐ Mainstream REDD-Plus policies based on local experiences
- ☐ Build capacity for both technical and social aspects
- ☐ Provide sustainable financing to foster REDD-Plus initiatives

### Southern Leyte

**1** REDD-Plus expanded the existing Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA).

### General Nakar, Quezon Province

**2** REDD-Plus complemented the existing project on Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA), primarily on biodiversity.

# WATER AND AGRICULTURE

The availability of water and land is a growing concern in the Philippines due to rapid population growth and rapid urbanization.

Asia and the Pacific only has 36% of the world's water resources, and its per capita water availability is the lowest in the world. (UN ESCAP, 2018)

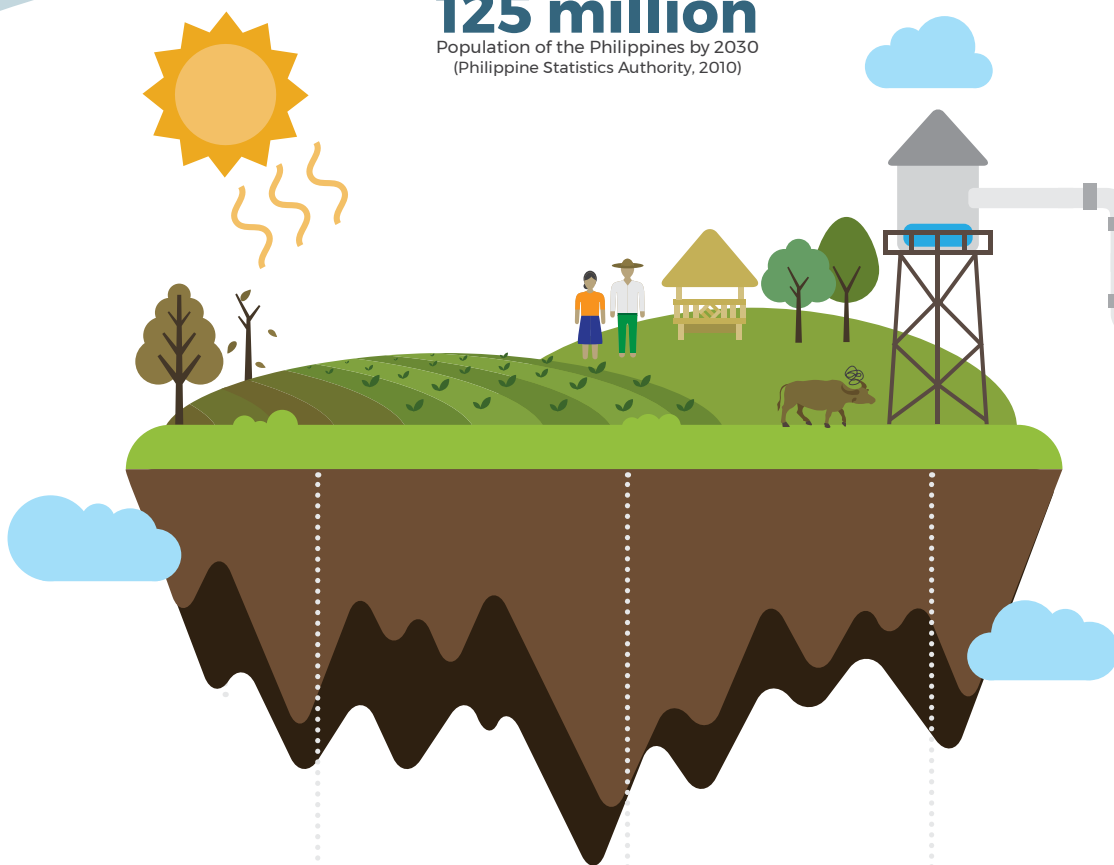
89%

of global water use in 2009 can be attributed to the agriculture sector. (FAO, 2016)

As the agriculture sector strives to meet the growing food demands of an increasing population, water and land are also needed to produce more crops.

125 million

Population of the Philippines by 2030 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010)



## Key Challenges



Lack of information and decision support system



Weak cross-sectoral collaboration and stakeholder participation



Financial constraints

## GLOBAL POLICIES RELEVANT TO WATER AND AGRICULTURE

### Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs



UNCCD

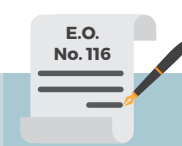
### United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Aims to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) to combat desertification and land degradation.

## NATIONAL POLICIES RELEVANT TO WATER AND AGRICULTURE



Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA)



created the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)



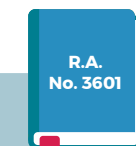
enacted the Water Code of the Philippines



established the National Water Resources Board (NWRB)



established the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)



established the National Irrigation Authority (NIA)

Integrated natural resources management

Civil society action

Traditional knowledge in adaptation and water conservation

Political will towards co-management of natural resources

Best Practices for Water and Land Management

Based on the Philippine experience in the integrated management of water and land, here are the

## FOUR KEY PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

### HOLISTIC

Designing interventions that benefit the entire landscape

### PARTICIPATORY

Engaging the involvement of diverse stakeholders

### EVIDENCE-BASED

Using data and science to develop interventions

### INTERDISCIPLINARY

Integrating multiple disciplines to capture distinct dimensions of the landscape

# URBAN AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Cities are the engines of economic growth. But, as urban populations continue to grow, cities also become the engines of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, and environmental pollution.

**54%** of the world's population lived in cities in 2014. (UN, 2017)



**By 2050** about 64% of the developing world, and 86% of the developed world will be urbanized, equivalent to approximately 3 billion "urbanites" (UN, 2017)

Metro Manila and adjacent regions experience high levels of urbanization

**100%**  
Metro Manila  
(NCR)

**59.7%**  
Region IV-A  
(CALABARZON)

**51.6%**  
Region III  
(Central Luzon)

**By 2050**  
urbanization level  
of the Philippines  
will reach 56%.  
(UN, 2017)

Cities face a changing and challenging environment beset with



**CLIMATE CHANGE**



**RAPID URBANIZATION**



**LAND USE CHANGES**



**ECONOMIC CRISIS**



**SOCIAL INEQUALITY**



Given the challenges, the following policies were enacted to promote sustainable cities.

**GLOBAL**

AGENDA 2030

SDGs



NEW URBAN AGENDA (NUA)

under the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

**NATIONAL**

NFPP

National Framework for Physical Planning (NFPP)

PDP

Philippine Development Plan (PDP)

R.A. No. 7160

"Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991"

Mandates the preparation of a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and a Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)

R.A. No. 7279

"Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992"

Stipulates the National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF)

## Models for Sustainable Cities



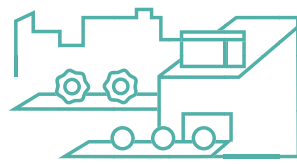
### Green Spaces and Urban Forestry

Greening cities by establishing "urban forests"

U.P. Arboretum,  
Diliman, Quezon City

Arroceros Forest Park,  
Arroceros, Manila

Greenbelt Park,  
Makati Avenue, Makati



### Urban Metabolism and the Circular Economy

Analyzing a city's technical and socioeconomic processes for more efficient use and reuse of resources

Kitakyushu Eco-Town,  
Japan

Jurong Island,  
Singapore



### Low-Carbon Development and Renewable Energy

Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in urban areas

Buildings Energy Efficiency  
Funding Schemes (BEEFS)  
Program, Hongkong

Amsterdam Smart City,  
Netherlands

Decentralized Energy and  
District Heating Development  
Program, London, England

Urban  
Climate  
Change  
Resilience

**CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
ADAPTATION**

**MITIGATION  
ACTIONS**

**DISASTER**

risk reduction

## Financing Green Cities

### SIX TYPES OF INVESTMENTS TO ACHIEVE "GREEN CITIES"



Low-carbon  
transport  
systems



A green  
industrial  
sector



Energy-  
efficient  
buildings



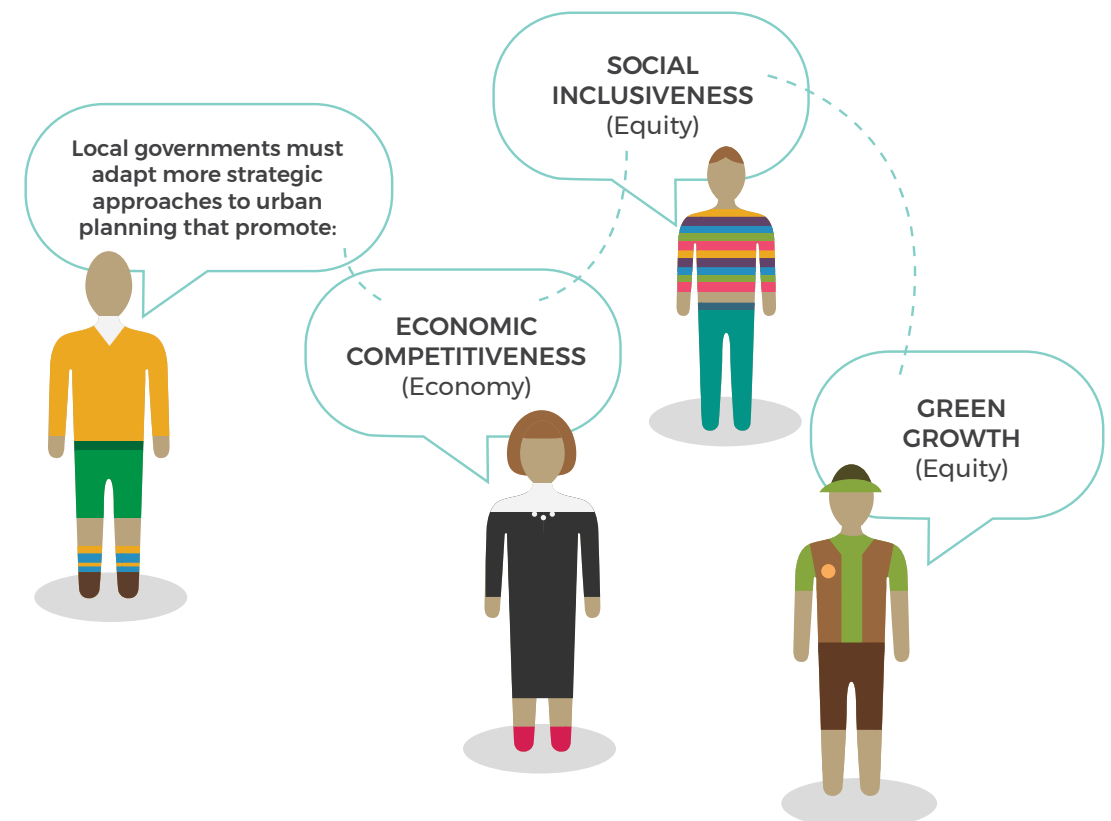
Greening  
of the city  
itself



Green, resilient  
infrastructure



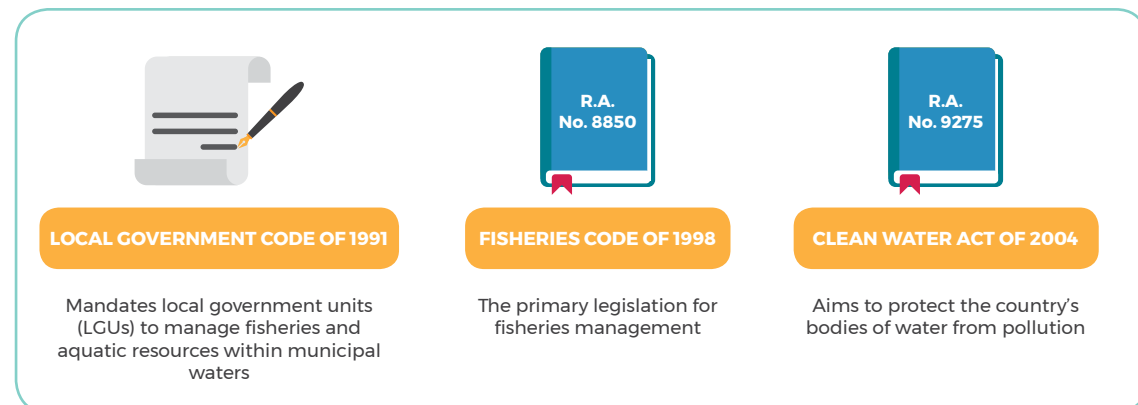
Intelligent  
systems





# INTEGRATED COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To achieve sustainable development of the country's coastal resources and to improve the quality of life of coastal populations, the Philippines enforced an integrated coastal resource management strategy.



## EVOLUTION OF NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES



### EXECUTIVE ORDER 533

In 2006, Executive Order No. 533 establishes **Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)** as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine environment and resources.

#### OTHER LANDMARK LEGISLATION AND POLICIES:

Local Government Code of 1991  
Fisheries Code of 1998  
Community Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM)

## ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES

### PRECAUTIONARY

INTEGRATED, ecosystem-based

SCIENCE-BASED : CLIMATE-INFORMED

Employs MULTIPLE VALUES and KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

PARTICIPATORY, inclusive

### RIGHTS-BASED

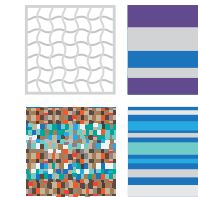
Addresses PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT

Uses APPROPRIATE INDICATORS

for monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

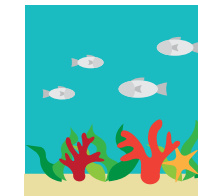
HOLISTIC, system-based

### Case studies



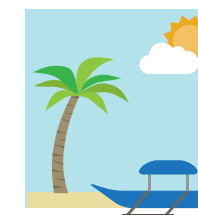
#### Net-Works Project of Zoological Society of London-Philippines

Turns abandoned fishing gears in the ocean into other useful products to generate revenue for coastal communities



#### UNDP-DENR-GEF's SMARTSeas Project

Aims to strengthen marine protected areas to conserve key marine biodiversity areas in the Philippines



#### Southern Mindanao Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

The DENR's pioneering project in integrated upland and coastal ecosystem management in Southern Mindanao

### Challenges in decentralization and coastal management

1. Bolstering the political will of LGU executives to play an important role in coastal resource and fisheries management
2. Improving the technical capacity of LGU staff through training and cross visits
3. Building mechanisms to ensure sustainability and continuity, given the three-year tenure of LGU executives
4. Establishing clear delineation of municipal waters
5. Gathering support for financing and enforcement
6. Addressing data and information needs
7. Strengthening cooperation among relevant government agencies and stakeholders

# GREEN BILLS AND ENVIRONMENT CODE

## National Land Use Act (NLUA)

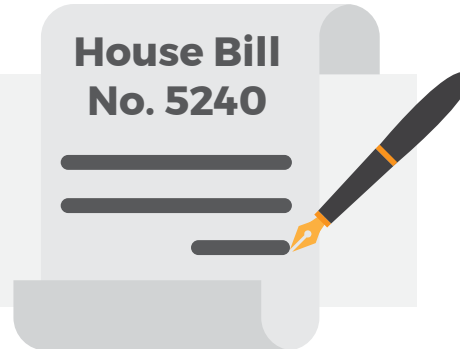
“Envisioned to provide a policy for the rational, holistic and just allocation, utilization, management and development of our land resources”

Intends to address agrarian-reform issues, climate change, national database completion and geo-hazard mapping and disaster-risk reduction and management

Drafted in accordance with the Philippine Constitution and Republic Act No. 7160 or the “Local Government Code of 1991”

**STATUS:** The Bill was approved on third and final reading by the House of Representatives on May 2017. The House of Representatives approved on May 2, 2017 its version of the NLUA bill. Currently, five NLUA bills have been filed in the Senate, but must reach consolidation and committee discussion.

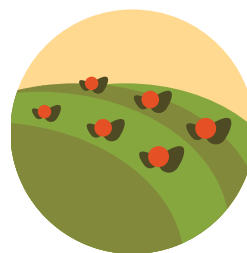
## House Bill No. 5240



## CATEGORIES OF LAND USES AS PER NLUA



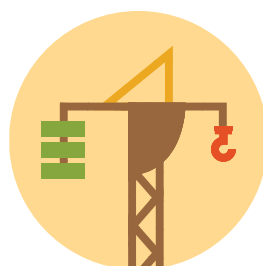
Protected Land



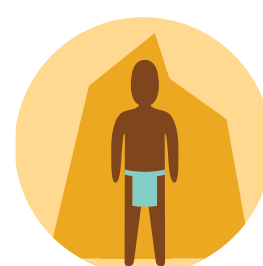
Production Land



Settlements and Institutional Land



Infrastructure Land



Ancestral Domains

## The Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Act of 2009

- Aims to ensure that our forests are properly managed to meet the needs of the present and future generations
- Mandates the development of an effective and sustainable forest management strategy based on the allocation of forestland uses, and by promoting productive land use practices that will also conserve forest resources such as soil, lumber, and water
- Provides for a Community-Based Forest Management Program (CBFMP) that will involve concerned national agencies and local government units
- As of February 2, 2010, the Senate Bill has been consolidated in the Committee Report in the Senate.

## Senate Bill No. 3425



## The Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) Act of 2016

- Emphasized the self-determination and governance of indigenous peoples (IPs) and indigenous cultural communities (ICCs)
- Aims to recognize and register Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) as protected areas under the control, management, and governance of ICCs
- As of October 5, 2016, the Bill is still pending in the Senate.

## Senate Bill No. 1185





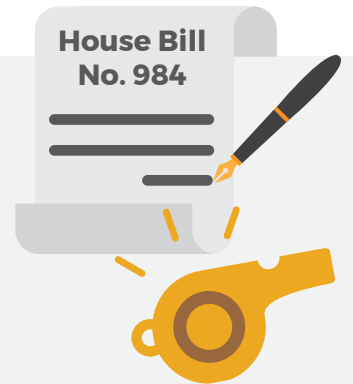
### Expanded National Integrated Protected Area System Act (E-NIPAS Act of 2018)

- Created to strengthen Republic Act No. 7586, or the “National Integrated and Protected Area System (NIPAS) Act of 1992”
- Aims to broaden the coverage of protected areas by adding 97 more protected areas to the existing 13 legislated national parks in the country and creating an office that would oversee the management of said protected areas
- The President signed the new law on July 3, 2018.



### Alternative Minerals Management Bill (AMMB)

- Filed to repeal the existing R.A. No. 7942, or the “Philippine Mining Act of 1995,” so that the people affected by mining projects can share the power to participate in the approval of mining permits through the creation of a multi-sectoral mineral management council
- Champions conservation of non-renewable mineral resources for the benefit of both present and future generations of Filipinos by adopting a sustainable, rational, needs-based minerals management geared towards effective utilization of mineral resources for an ecologically-sound national and modernization of agriculture
- Promotes ownership of indigenous peoples (IPs), which means that no mining activity shall be conducted within ancestral domains of IPs without their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC)
- Recognizes “No Go Zones,” which refers to areas such as critical watersheds, geo-hazard areas, small island ecosystems, lands covered by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law, and key biodiversity areas will be closed to mining operations
- As of June 2017, the Bill is still pending in the House of Representatives and the Senate.



### The Philippine Environment Code (PEC) of 1977

Provides general guidelines on the management of environmental concerns such as air, water, land, energy, minerals, and waste, among others

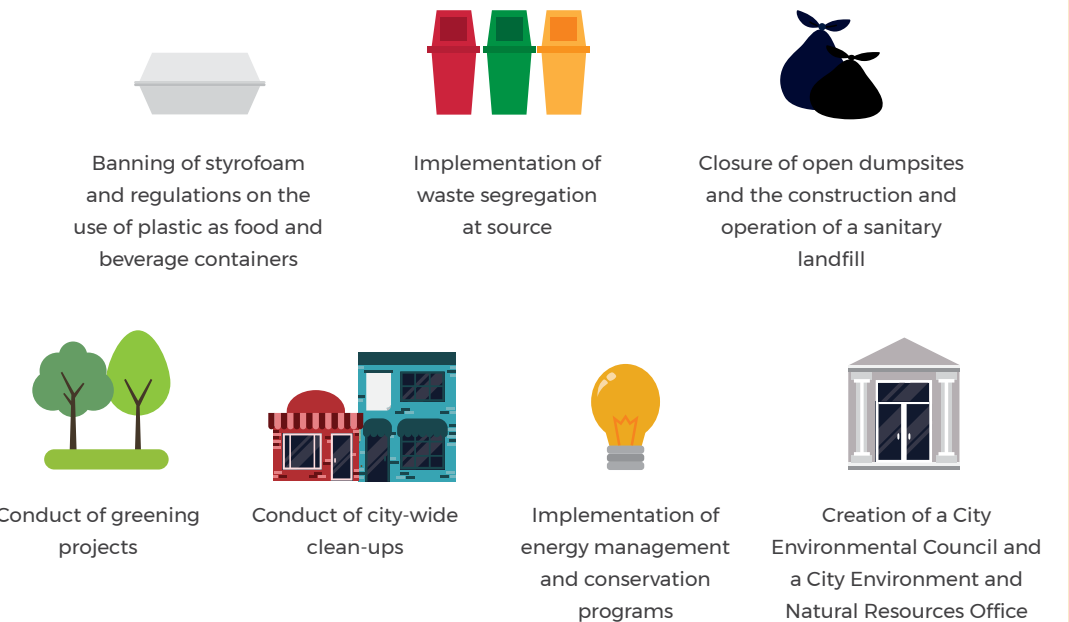


**Local government units (LGUs) are encouraged to pass their own local environment codes through an ordinance.**

**Notable example:**

### Sangguniang Panglungsod of Batangas City enacted Ordinance No. 16 in 2010 “E-Code of Batangas (E-Code)”

Salient Provisions:



# ANCESTRAL DOMAIN, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

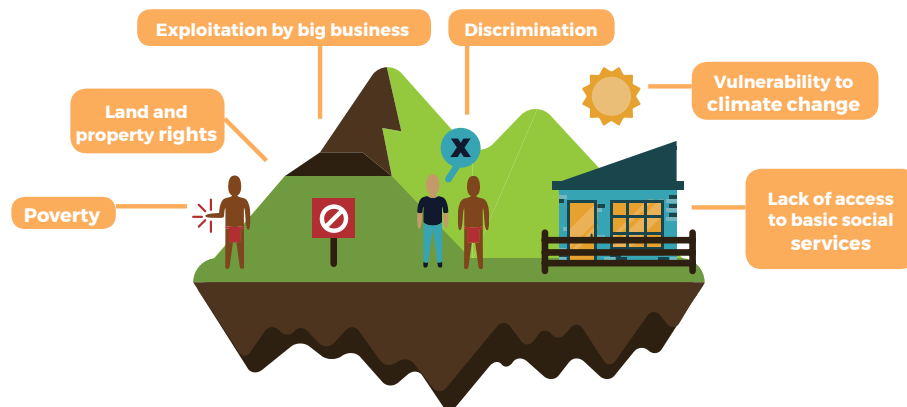
Landscape governance in the Philippines where indigenous communities are the key stakeholders involve the core issues of empowerment and recognition of indigenous culture and beliefs.

The Philippine experience in managing such landscapes demonstrates a dynamic, albeit oftentimes intense, interrelationship between cultural norms and beliefs on one hand, and conservation science on the other.

Traditional knowledge and beliefs is at play in landscape governance.



## Challenges to IP communities and their ancestral domain



Thus, **empowerment** comes from the **recognition of their indigenous culture and beliefs**.

## THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY THRUST IS BUILT AROUND:

Ensuring the

**RIGHTS OF IPs**

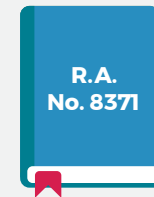
over their

**ANCESTRAL LANDS**

**PROTECTING IPs**

from external abuse or manipulation

## The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997



R.A. No. 8371

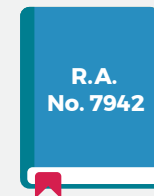
### Provision

Codifies the IPs rights over their ancestral lands through community titling

### Issues

"Self-delineation" of ancestral domains is burdensome and can result to boundary disputes

## The Philippine Mining Act of 1995



R.A. No. 7942

### Provision

Ancestral lands would not be opened to mining operations "without the prior consent of the indigenous cultural community concerned."

### Issues

Lack of genuine representation of communities during consultations, and the displacement of communities at the behest of mining companies

Accurate data on the demographics and social distribution of IPs is a crucial gap that needs to be addressed.

8 MILLION

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

14 MILLION

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Measures pending in Congress which seek to include an ethnicity variable in the Philippine census:



Senate Bill No. 912  
Ethnic Origin Bill



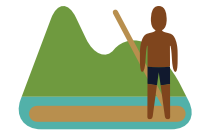
House Bill No. 579  
Ethnic Origin  
Census Bill

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- List ancestral domains as areas closed to mining.
- Pass the Alternative Minerals Management Bill.
- Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).
- Ensure genuine free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of Indigenous peoples regarding development and other projects.
- Protect IP leaders from forced displacement, extrajudicial killings, and other forms of harassment.

## CASE STUDIES

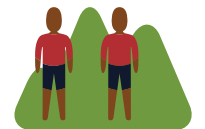
### Tagbanuas of Coron, Palawan



While the community faces challenges in managing their ancestral domain, they take a decisive role in the day-to-day management of the natural resource.

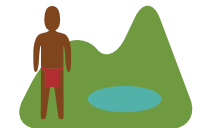
(Dalabajan, et al.)

### Mt. Kitanglad National Park



Despite differences in management views, the community maintained their cultural practices and reduced destructive practices such as slash-and-burn farming, hunting, and the use of non-timber forest products.

### Agtas of Sierra Madre



While efforts were made to empower the Agtas to actively take part in the management of the Sierra Madre Natural Park, they remain marginalized and "disengaged" in the process.

(Minter et al., 2014)

# MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT



Natural resources utilization and management in the Philippines has largely been under the authority and control of the state. This barred indigenous peoples and local communities from participating in forest management.

International policies, however, called for **multi-stakeholder partnerships** in sustainable development.

## MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM

A space of interaction among different stakeholders who share a common resource and who interact to improve mutual understanding, create trust, define roles, and engage in joint action.

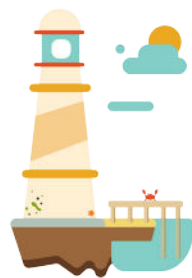
Based on the Philippine experience so far, multi-stakeholder management brings about better governance of natural resources due to improved transparency, accountability, and participation.

## SAMPLE CASES



### Save Sierra Madre Network Alliance, Inc. (SSMNAI)

Born from Task Force Sierra Madre, SSMNAI helped protect the threatened mountain ranges and biodiversity of Sierra Madre, the largest remaining forest in the country, which runs from Cagayan to Quezon.



### Macajalar Bay Development Alliance (MBDA)

A platform focused on coastal resource management, the MBDA is an alliance of the 15 coastal local government units (LGUs) that surround the Macajalar Bay, one of the most important bays in the country, located north of Misamis Oriental.



### Cagayan De Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORBMC)

A platform focused on watershed management, the CDORBMC upscales efforts to connect ridges (coastal wetlands) to the reefs (marine habitats) located along the north central coast of Mindanao, facing Macajalar Bay.

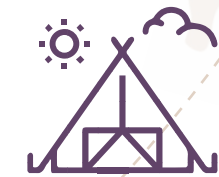
## Starting steps and best practices



**Assess** the current state of natural resources and ecosystems using science-based information to properly address threats and vulnerabilities.



**Empower** local stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, to become natural resource managers.



**Strengthen** linkages with various stakeholders through constant coordination and dialogues.

## Critical elements for success

### CATALYSTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

such as LGUs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions.

### COMMITTED AND PASSIONATE WORKFORCE

to serve as an independent secretariat for the multi-stakeholder management platform.

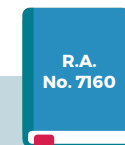
### BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES MONITORING

to track and evaluate the impacts of conservation efforts.

### INTEGRATED APPROACH

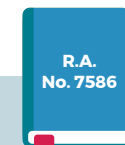
to natural resources management prepared by multiple stakeholders.

## Relevant laws and policies on multi-stakeholder management



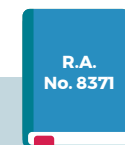
"Local Government Code of 1991"

Local government units share the responsibility in managing and maintaining the ecological balance within their territorial jurisdiction (Section 3, (i)).



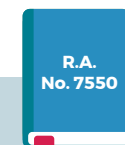
"National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992"

Multi-stakeholder representation in the Protected Area Management Board (Section 11).



"Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997"

Indigenous peoples (IPs) have the right to participate at all levels of decision-making for matters which may affect their lives (Section 16).



"National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992"

Multi-stakeholder representation in the creation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs) (Section 69).

# COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISE

Natural resources play an important role in the livelihoods of rural communities, especially farmers and fisherfolk.



Improving community livelihoods remains a priority in the national policy agenda through policies that cover:



Strengthening and providing access to livelihood assets



Institutionalizing support for community livelihoods and sustainable enterprises



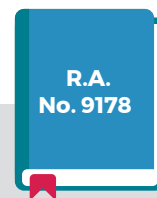
Addressing vulnerabilities and shocks



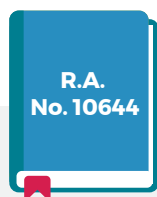
**Sustainable Livelihoods Program (SLP)** of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)



Institutionalized the **"One Town, One Product, One Million Program"** to stimulate local economic activity



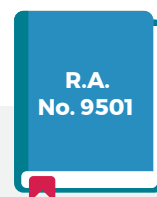
**Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBEs) Act**



**"Go Negosyo Act,"** of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)



**Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading (SET-UP)** of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST)



**Magna Carta for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**

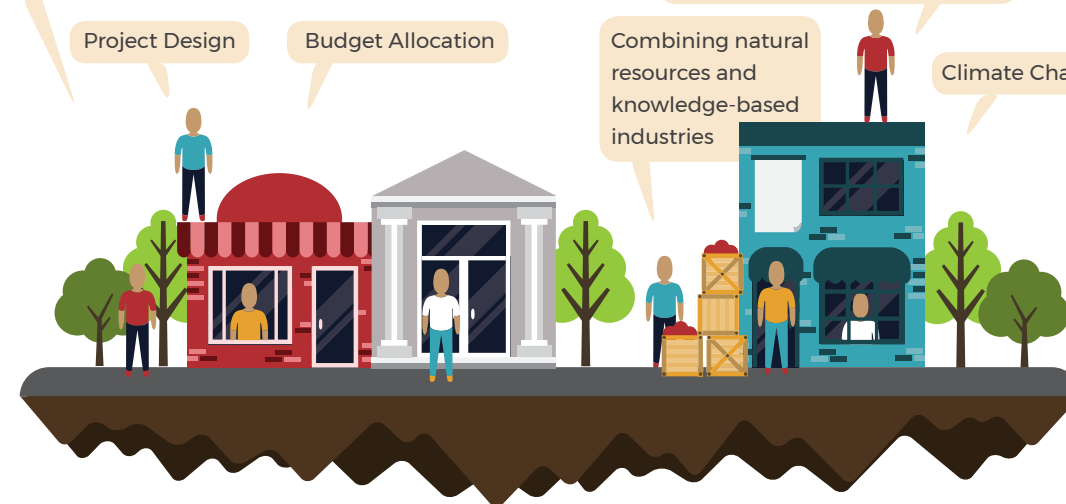
However:

Gaps still remain in:

Implementation  
Process Decentralization  
Information Dissemination  
Project Design  
Budget Allocation

Trends that impact community livelihoods:

Stunted development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)  
Push for inclusive business and social entrepreneurship  
Combining natural resources and knowledge-based industries  
Climate Change



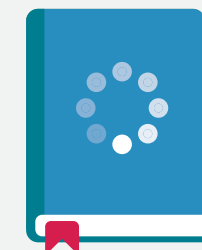
Philippine Development Plan (PDP)

Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 lays the strategic plan to transform the underperforming agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector to contribute towards employment and enterprise development.



Social Enterprise Bill of 2016

Senate Bill No. 176, or the "Social Enterprise Bill of 2016," is still awaiting decision. What hampers the passing of the bill? Defining the term "social enterprise," and trying to avoid overlaps with existing policies and programs that support microenterprises.



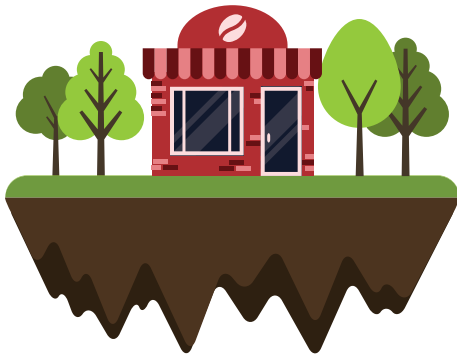
SUCCESS STORIES

The Sunflower Weavers' Association



Weavers of *hinabol*, an *abaca* textile. A community enterprise borne out of initiative and collective action, it grew through sustainable resource management and consistent market orientation and technology upgrades.

30 Community Coffee Enterprises and exporter, Bote Central, Inc.



Small-scale coffee farmers that transformed into farmer-entrepreneurs through partnerships, technology, innovative and inclusive business models, and stable and strong market partners.

PRIME ELEMENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE



People and Organization

Capacity of people to run their enterprise and cooperate with other actors in the value chain



Resources

Accessibility, availability, and ability to manage natural and financial resources



Innovation and Technology

Innovation in business models, products, and processes to improve competitiveness



Market and Business Model

Ability to respond and establish stable links to the market



Enablers and Enabling Environment

Policies, regulations, institutions, and groups that support enterprise development









**Forest  
Foundation  
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*Let's grow together.*

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