

# Philippine Experience on Public Participation, Social Acceptability and Public-Private Partnership in Environment and Natural Resources Management

by Marlito L. Cardenas

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# Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Management Strategy



MBO

# Recommending an ENRM Strategy

The letters 'M', 'B', and 'O' are rendered in a 3D, blocky font. Each letter is filled with a different color from a rainbow spectrum: 'M' is purple, 'B' is yellow, and 'O' is blue. They are positioned on a light-colored surface, casting soft shadows to the right.

**Management By Outsiders**

# MBO through Public Participation, Social Acceptability and Public-Private Partnership

- ◆ **Public Participation:**  
a two-way communication process wherein a community acts with full information and equal access to decision-making and implementation
- ◆ **Social Acceptability:**  
a process respected by regulator, proponent and other stakeholders which ensures that the concerns of affected communities are incorporated into decision-making for environmental issuances.
- ✓ **Public-Private Partnership:**  
common goals, shared responsibility, collaboration

# Vision Statement

- ◆ Environmental and natural resources management is everybody's concern.
- ◆ Host communities co-design development interventions.
- ◆ Vulnerable groups are protected.
- ◆ Sustainable development goals are pursued.

# Environmental Management Goals and Objectives

- ◆ Environmental-Economic-Social goals are taken together.
- ◆ The interested and affected publics participate meaningfully in development efforts.
- ◆ Development interventions are subjected to social acceptability process.
- ◆ Sustainable livelihoods are created and maintained.

# Current Reality

- ❖ Four Philippine Cases on Public Participation in EIA
  - BAGO (Benguet Antamok Gold Operations)
  - PASAR (Philippine Associated Smelting and Refinery Operations, Leyte Industrial Development Estate)
  - BCFTPP (Batangas Coal-fired Thermal Power Plant)
  - Mount Apo Geothermal Power Plant

# How Did We Get Here?

- ◆ Development paradigms that are anti-environment and/or anti-people:
  - Development versus Environment mindset
  - Infrastructure-oriented goals
  - Trickle-down model
  - Investor-friendly policies
- ◆ ENR Management through Command-and-Control mode costly and yet still inadequate.

# Available Options

- ◆ Shifting to development paradigms that are pro-environment and pro-people:
  - ❖ Development-cum- Environment perspective
  - ❖ People-oriented goals
    - ❖ Beneficiary participation in projects
    - ❖ Community-based approaches
  - ❖ Sustainable Development models
  - ❖ Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
  - ❖ MBIs (Market-based Instruments)
  - ❖ ENRA (Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting)
  - ❖ Greening of business; setting up an Environmental Management System (such as the ISO 14000 series)
  - ❖ Green Consumption

# Available Options from Philippine Experience

- ◆ Public participation and social acceptability in EIA
  - ❖ Scoping (Planning stage)
  - ❖ EIA study proper
    - ❖ Public consultations, hearings
    - ❖ Proposing ECC terms and conditions
    - ❖ Alternative Dispute Resolution
  - ❖ Environmental Guarantee Fund (EGF)
  - ❖ Environmental Monitoring Fund (EMF) and Multipartite Compliance Monitoring

# Available Options from Philippine Experience

- ◆ Public disclosure
  - ❖ Industrial Eco-Watch
  - ❖ Eco-labeling of LGUs, GOs, NGOs
  - ❖ EIQ for government officials
- ◆ Eco-labeling of products and services
- ◆ Environmental Management System (e.g., ISO 14000 series)
- ◆ Environmental assessment of policies, plans and programs

# Available Options from Philippine Experience

- ❖ Community-Based Resource Management
  - ❖ CB Forest Management
  - ❖ CB Coastal Resources Management
  - ❖ CB Protected Areas or Biodiversity Management
  - ❖ Agrarian Reform Community Development
  - ❖ Ancestral Lands/Domains Claim
- ❖ Public-Private Partnership
  - ❖ Industrial Waste Exchange, Industrial Ecology
  - ❖ Programmatic EIA

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Coastal Resource Management

- ❖ **Strategies:** Sustainable coastal resource management through multisectoral, multidisciplinary and integrated approach involving livelihood projects, rehabilitation and protection of productive land and marine/aquatic resources and their optimum utilization
- ❖ **Processes:** Community organizing, participatory research and resource monitoring, resource rehabilitation, socio-economic projects and support services (market, credit, etc.), linkages with both government and private institutions for technical support and advocacy

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Coastal Resource Management

- ❖ **Clustering:** Community organizing among the fishers sector in adjacent coastal communities of a bay area and inter-related resource units
- ❖ **Structure:** Coastal Resource Management Council
  - ❖ trisectoral approach involving the government agencies (maritime police commands and fishery bureau), the local government units, and the civil society (NGOs, POs, community leaders)
  - ❖ coordination on policy making, regulatory enforcement and monitoring, rehabilitation and protection of coastal resources

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Forest Management

- ❖ Strategies: Community training and empowerment, enterprise development, agroforestry development, tree plantations, and other non-forest-based alternative livelihood systems, tenurial instruments (CBFM Agreement), financial assistance (CBFM Special Account)
- ❖ Processes:
  - ❖ Preparatory stage (IEC, linkaging, site ID)
  - ❖ PO formation and diagnostic stage (recruitment, community appraisal and PO formation, CBFMA application)

# *Philippine Experience: Community-Based Forest Management*

## ❖ Processes:

### ❖ **Planning stage**

- ◆ **CRM Framework**
- ◆ **Resource Utilization Plans**
- ◆ **Annual Work Plan**
- ◆ **Interim Resource Use Permit**

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Forest Management

## ❖ Processes:

### ❖ **Implementation stage:**

- ❖ **review and revision of PO constitution and by-laws**
- ❖ **sourcing of financial and technical assistance**
- ❖ **mobilizing workgroups**
- ❖ **organizational and entrepreneurial skills strengthening**
- ❖ **linking and transacting with markets**
- ❖ **monitoring and evaluation**
- ❖ **continued membership and leadership skills development**

# *Philippine Experience: Community-Based Forest Management*

- ❖ **Tenurial Instruments**
  - ❖ **Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) - between DENR and POs**
  - ❖ **Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC) - for individuals and families**
  - ❖ **Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim-Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CADC-CBFMA)**
  - ❖ **Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim-Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CALC-CBFMA)**

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Protected Area or Biodiversity Management

- ❖ National Integrated Protected Area System
  - ❖ more than two hundred protected areas in the Philippines ranging from large natural parks, landscapes and seascapes, wildlife sanctuaries and small watersheds
  - ❖ multi-stakeholdership approach to biodiversity conservation and protected area management: among government, local communities, civil society, the scientific community, private sector and international partners

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Protected Area or Biodiversity Management

- ❖ National Integrated Protected Area System
  - ❖ Community-based resource management strategy which empowers local communities residing inside and within the buffer zones of parks to manage their own resources and become active partners in protected area management.
  - ❖ Creating alternative livelihood opportunities for park residents is an integral part of the strategy

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Protected Area or Biodiversity Management

- ❖ National Integrated Protected Area System
  - ❖ Participatory management through Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) - the highest policy-making body for the protected area and venue for democratic participation of all sectors with a stake in the effective management of these reserves
  - ❖ PAMB is a multi-sectoral body composed of representatives from government, peoples' organizations, NGOs and Indigenous Cultural Communities

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Protected Area or Biodiversity Management

- ❖ Community-Based Resource Management components
  - ❖ Resource Management Planning
    - ❖ active participation of local communities in drawing-up resource management plans and creating local resource management structures,
    - ❖ socio-economic profiling and natural resource inventories, community resource mapping,
    - ❖ preparation of site-specific protected area management plans

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Protected Area or Biodiversity Management

- ❖ Community-Based Resource Management components
  - ❖ Community Resource Protection Volunteer System
    - ❖ conduct regular patrol work within the vicinity of their communities,
    - ❖ establish checkpoints in hotspot areas,
    - ❖ apprehend violators and confiscate illegally-gathered forest and marine products and maintain a community-based surveillance system
  - ❖ Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS)
    - ❖ community participation in determining resource-use patterns through focused-group discussions

# Philippine Experience: Community-Based Protected Area or Biodiversity Management

- ❖ Community-Based Resource Management components
  - ❖ Decision-Making
    - ◆ the Protected Area Management Boards are gradually evolving into dynamic forces as envisioned under a decentralized reserve management regime
  - ❖ Strengthening of Indigenous Structures and Traditional Knowledge Systems

# Available Options from Philippine Experience

- ❖ Community-Based Resource Management
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  - ❖ Agrarian Reform Community Development
  - ❖ Ancestral Lands/Domains Claim (for Titling)
- ❖ Public-Private Partnership
  - ❖ Industrial Waste Exchange, Industrial Ecology
  - ❖ Programmatic EIA