

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

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Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Management Strategy



Recommending an ENRM Strategy



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