

# OVERCOMING UPLAND POVERTY AND RESOURCE DEPLETION:

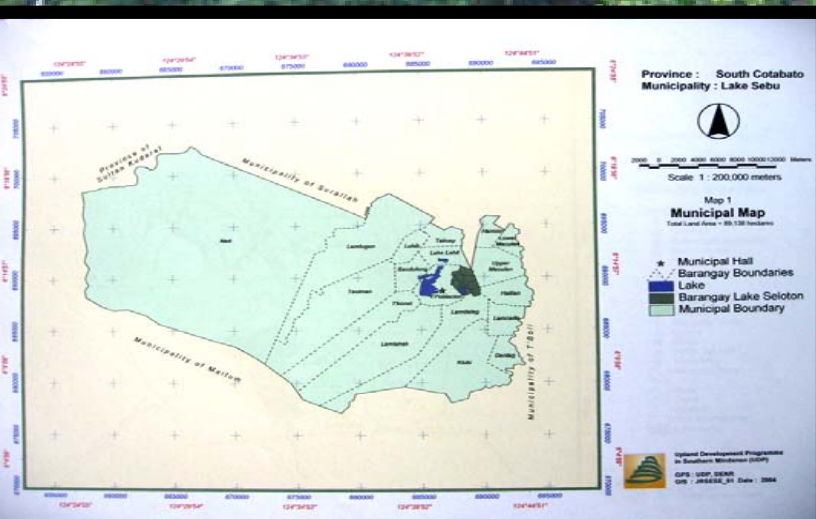
*Is there hope for co-management  
in South Cotabato?*

*An early assessment on the co-management  
pilot project of South Cotabato, 2005*

**ROSA FE D. HONDRADO, Ph.D.**  
University of Southern Mindanao  
Kabacan, Cotabato

**The pilot project site:**

# **LAKE SELOTON MICRO WATERSHED**

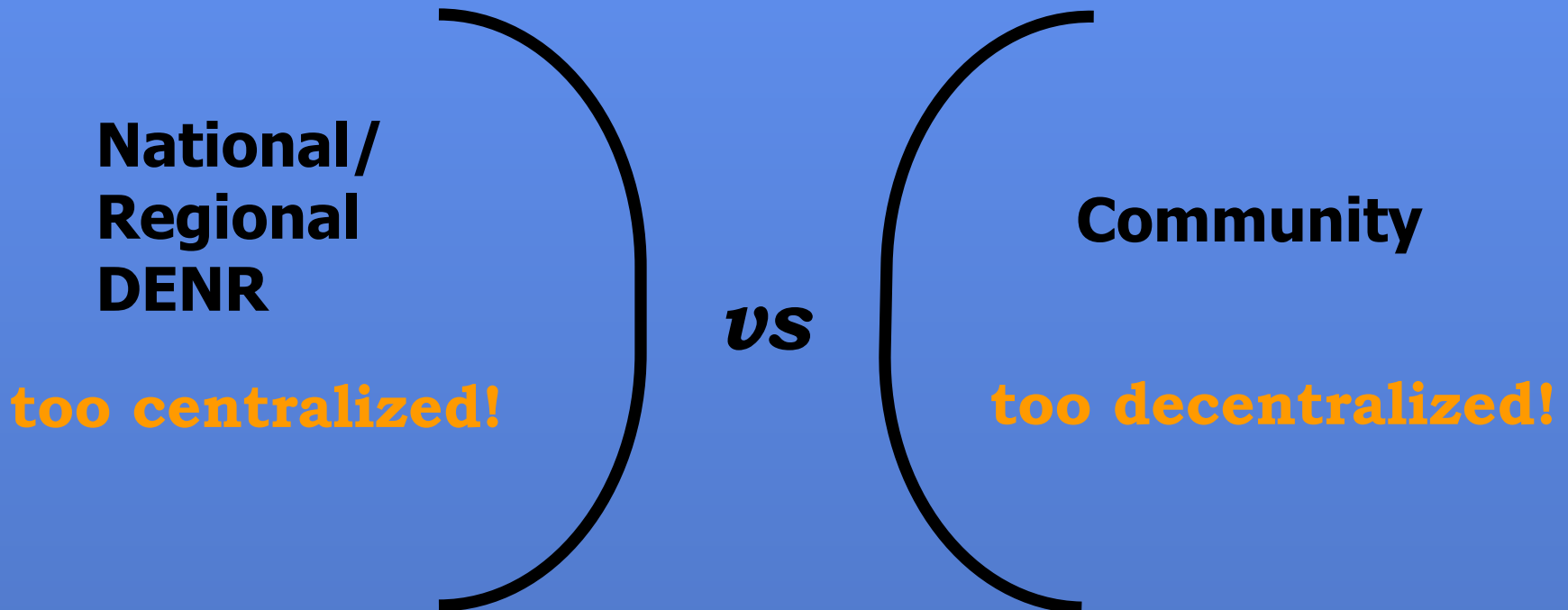


# Why the choice?

- **resource-use problems**
  - **siltation of lake**
  - **eroded areas present**
- **poverty problems**
  - **low farm productivity**
  - **dependence on natural resources (lake)**
  - **poor access to modern agriculture technologies**
- **micro watershed**
  - **part of Allah Valley Watershed**

# Why co-management?

**Past efforts on natural resources management not quite successful!!!**



# A better option: collaborative management arrangement!!!

## National line agencies:

DENR  
DA/ATI/UDP  
NCIP

## LGUs:

Province  
Municipal  
Barangay

Community  
POs/UBA

Government



# What is co-management?

Sharing power (resources: human, material, and technical) and responsibility between the government and the community stakeholders on natural resource management.

# Types of co-management

<b>Consultative co-management</b>	<b>Collaborative co-management</b>	<b>Delegated co-management</b>
Government interacts often but makes all the decisions	Government and the stakeholders work closely and share decisions	Government lets formally organized users or primary stakeholders make decisions

*Government has the most control*



*People have most control*



# Project goal

**Improved resource-use strategies  
and livelihood activities via co-  
management arrangement**

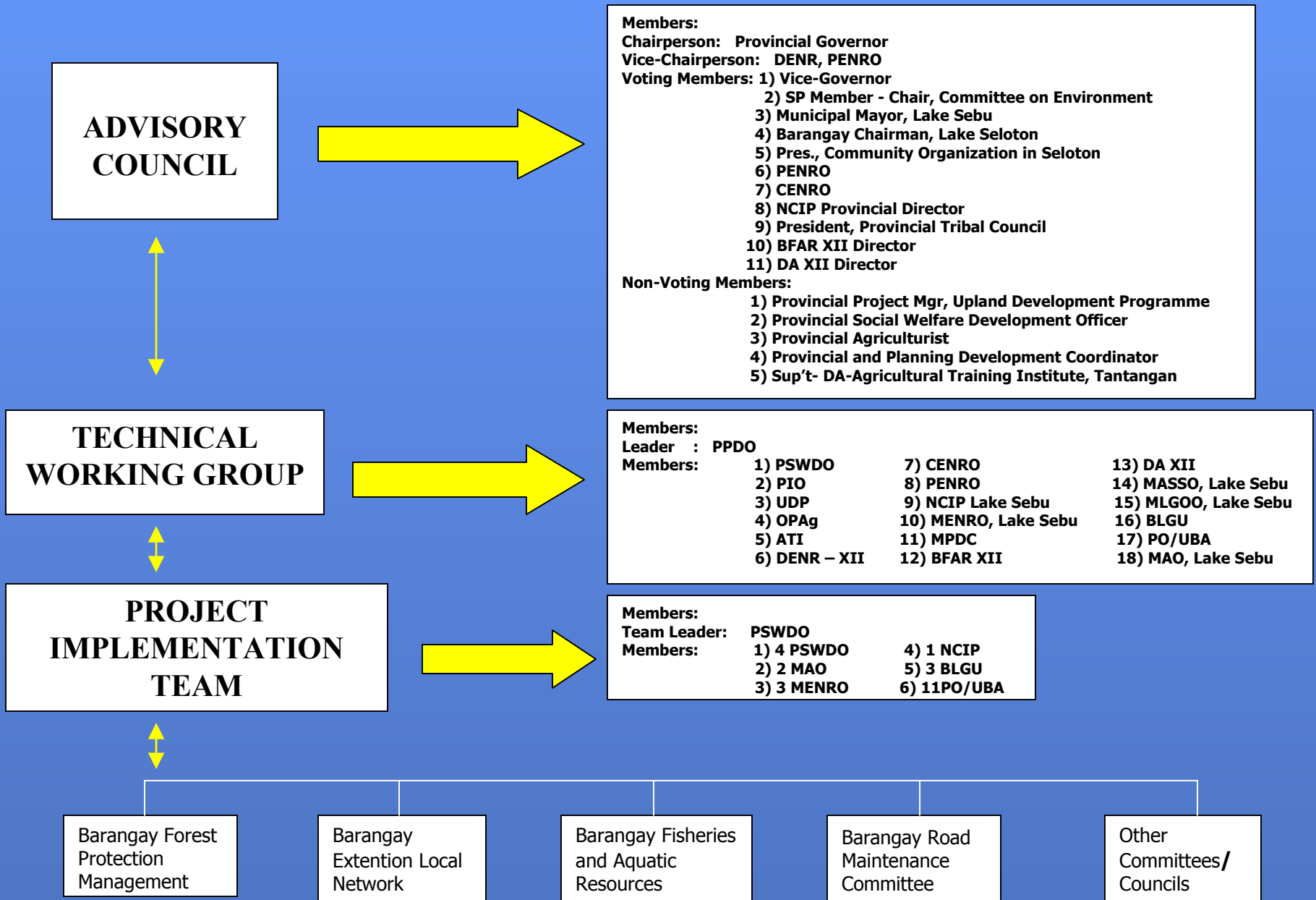




# Project objectives

- ❑ **Develop and promote mechanisms**
  - integrated natural resource management
  - poverty alleviating livelihood projects
  
- ❑ **Develop a co-management arrangement model**

# The co-management organizational structure



# Project outputs

## Preparatory Phase

- ❑ Co-management conceptualization
- ❑ Campaign for partnership commitments
- ❑ Stakeholder agreement and commitment (MOA)
- ❑ Launching of co-management in the pilot area

## Negotiation Phase

- ❑ Social preparation, community structure
- ❑ Building and community development planning

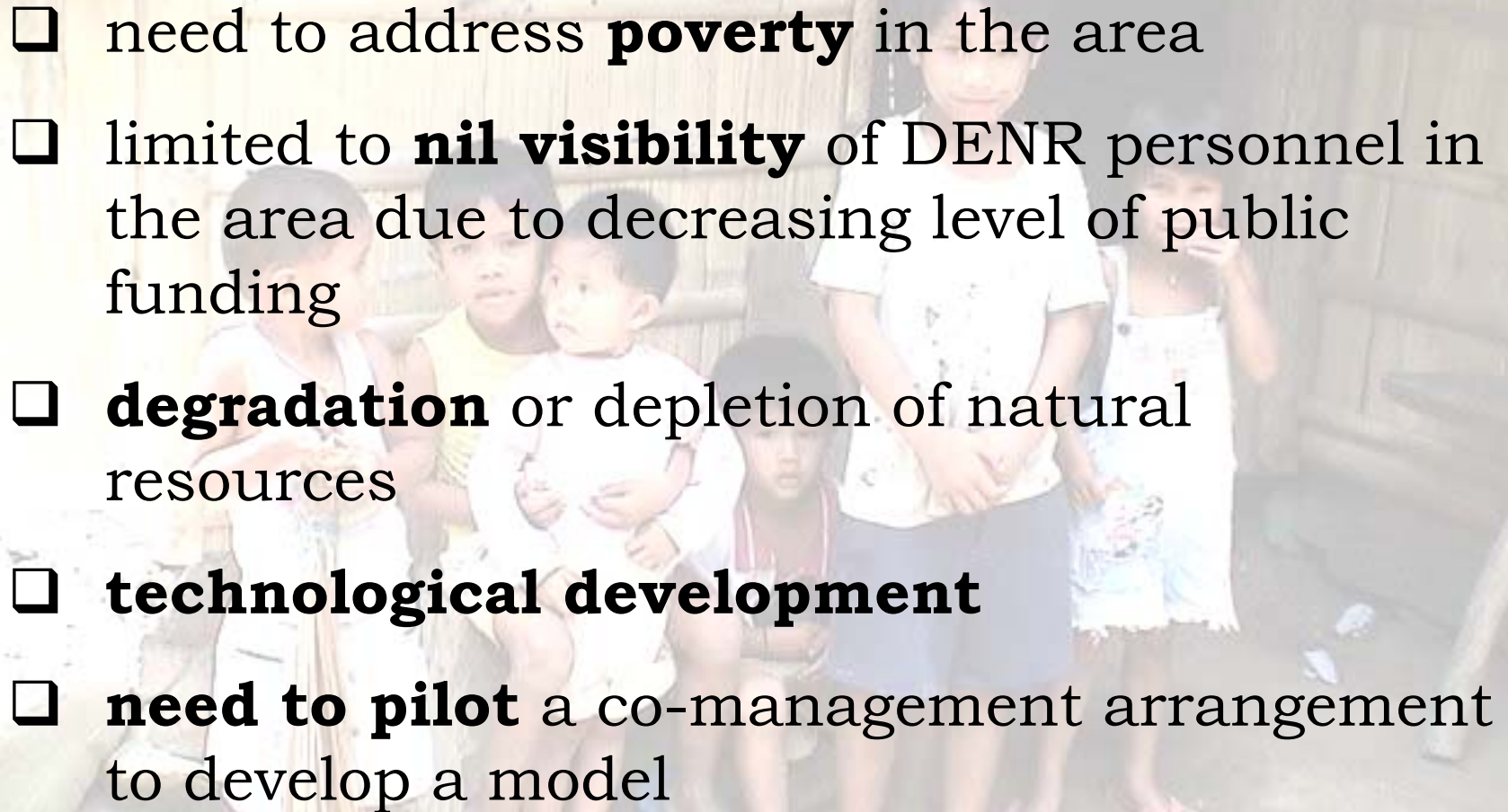
# Project outputs

## Implementation Phase

- ❑ Perimeter delineation and **resource inventory**
- ❑ Introduction of **technologies** (DFS, FFS, Farm modelling); trainings, IEC
- ❑ Participatory **land-use** based development **plan** legitimization
- ❑ Delivery of other **support services**
- ❑ **Fund sourcing** for replication of co-management in the province

## Co-management project drivers

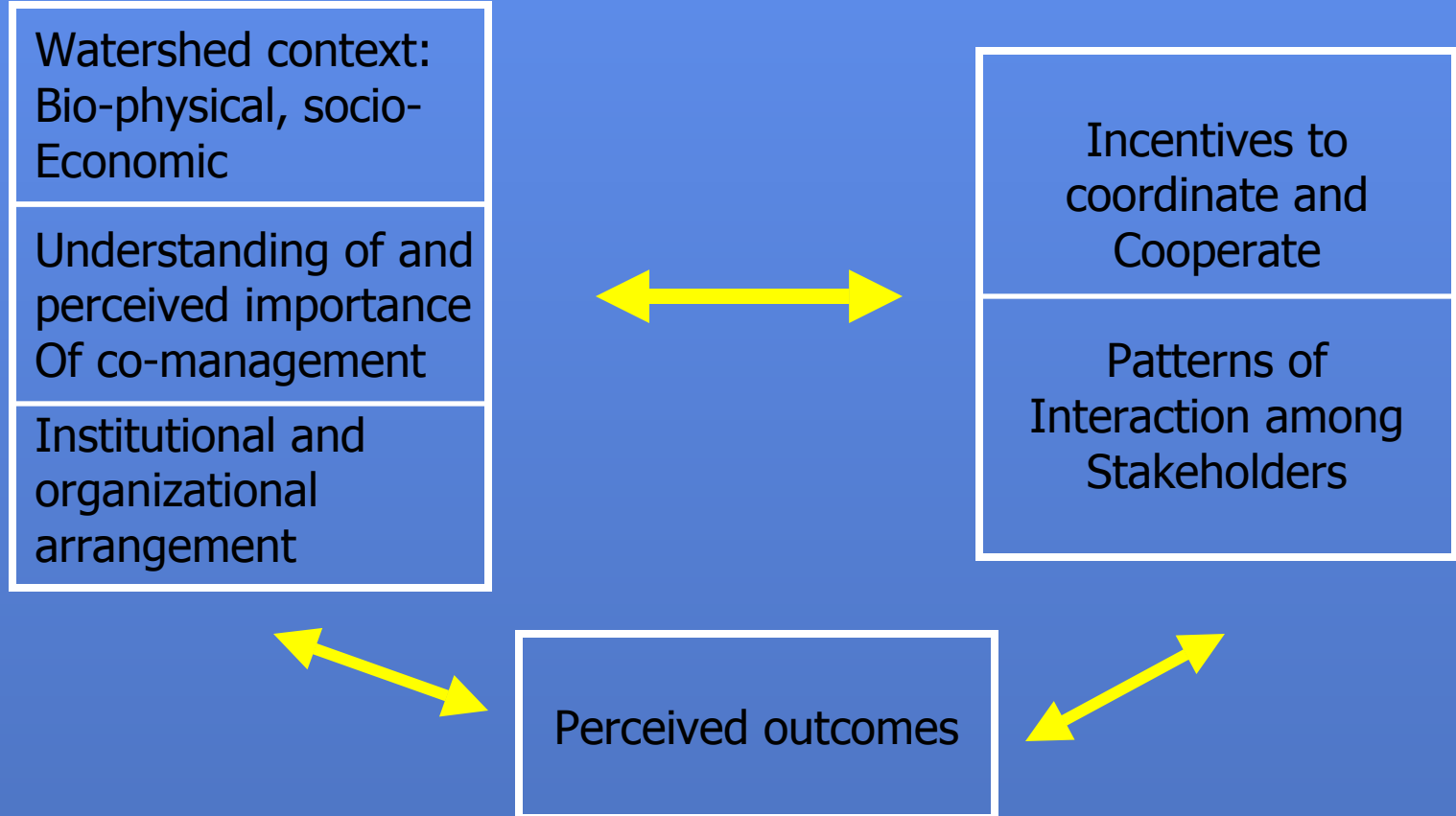
*(from secondary stakeholders' side)*

- ❑ need to address **poverty** in the area
  - ❑ limited to **nil visibility** of DENR personnel in the area due to decreasing level of public funding
  - ❑ **degradation** or depletion of natural resources
  - ❑ **technological development**
  - ❑ **need to pilot** a co-management arrangement to develop a model
- 
- A group of children, including a baby being held, standing in front of a wooden structure. The children are dressed in simple, everyday clothing. The background shows a rustic wooden wall and a doorway.



# Assessment framework

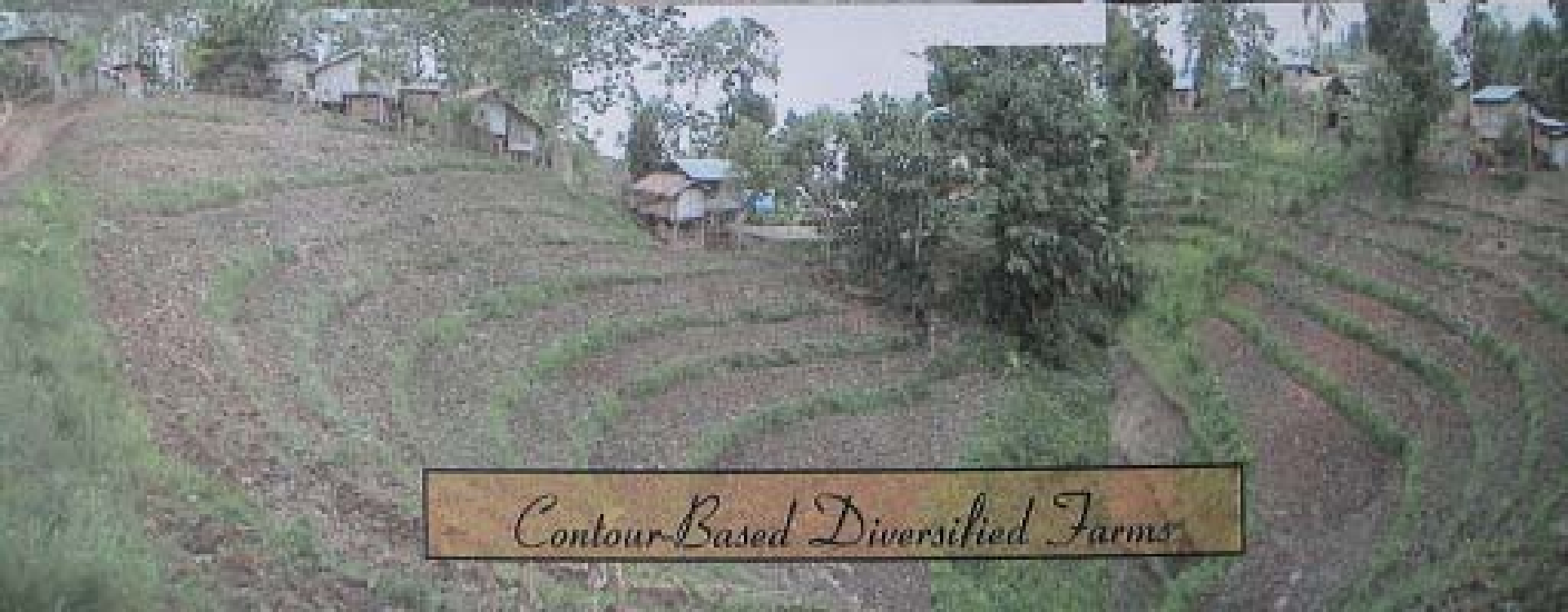
## Primary stakeholders and Secondary stakeholders



# Methods

- ❑ **Document/secondary data analysis**
- ❑ **Focus group discussions, informants**
- ❑ **Survey and interviews**

# FINDINGS



*Contour-Based Diversified Farms*

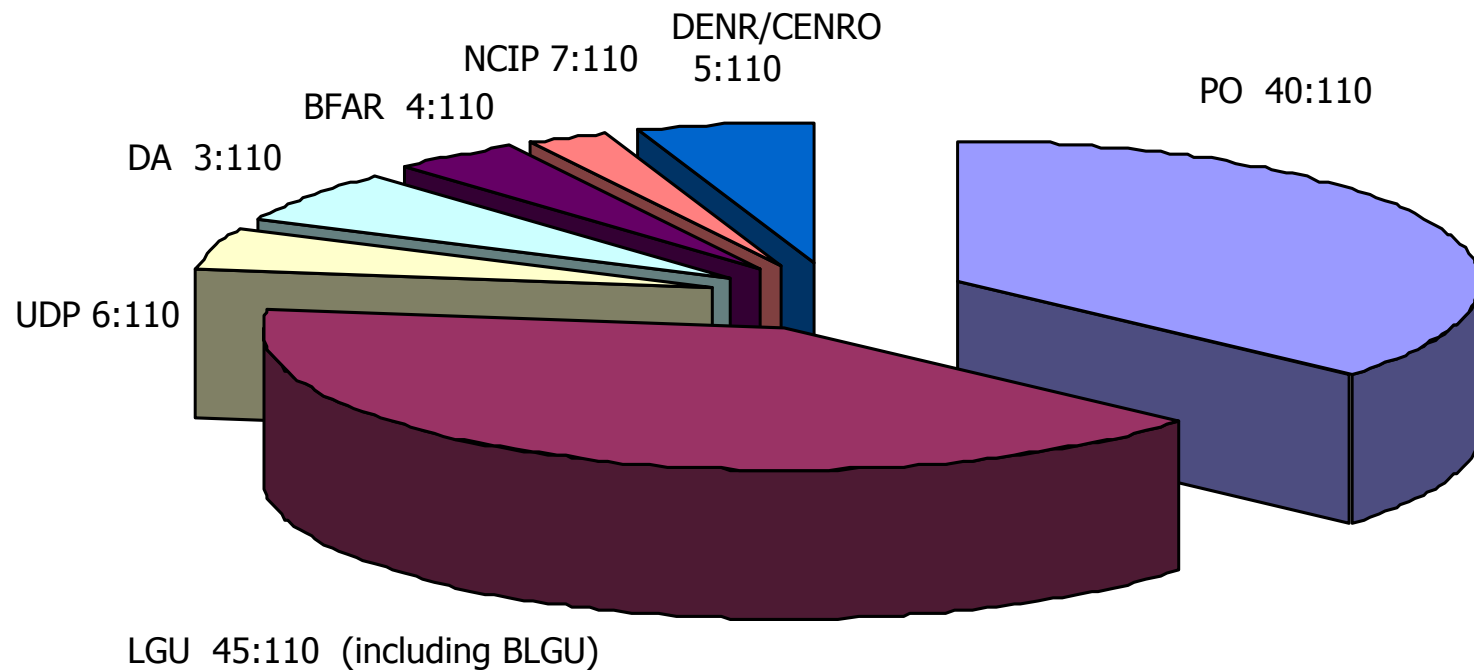
# Institutional arrangements of the co-management project in Lake Seloton, 2005.

<b>Attributes</b>	
Land area (ha)	<b>696.06</b>
Number of sitios	<b>11</b>
Total households	<b>517</b> ( <i>as of 2004</i> )
Lake use	Fish cage ( <b>7 has</b> ) Free fishing zone ( <b>40.67 has</b> )
Community's participation in councils and PIT	<b>10</b> barangay council members (BLGU) <b>11</b> sitio leaders <b>11</b> FTGs (1 representative per group)
People's organizations	<b>18</b> BFPMC

*Sources: Barangay Nutrition Survey (2004 data surveyed during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter)  
PRA conducted by MENRO, 2004  
BNS Household Survey 2004 dated January 2004*

# Institutional arrangements:

## MANPOWER RESOURCES



**Co-management manpower resources ratio  
between community and government partners**

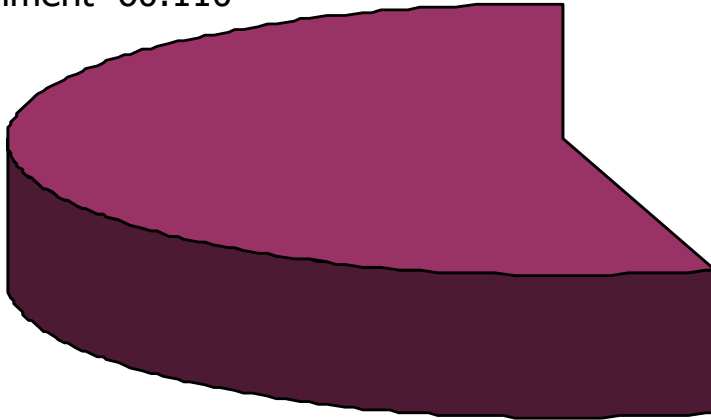
PO LGUs DENR-CENRO NCIP BFAR DA UDP



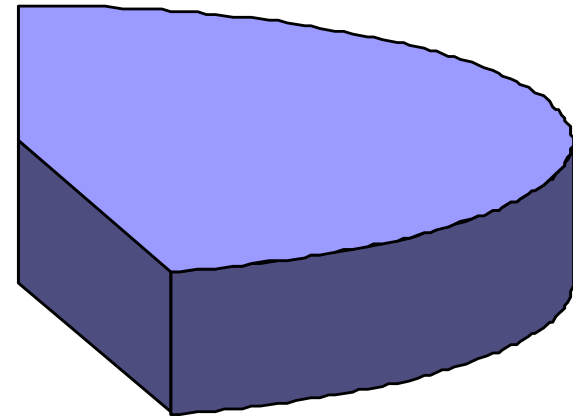
# Institutional arrangements:

## MANPOWER RESOURCES

Government 60:110



Community 50:110



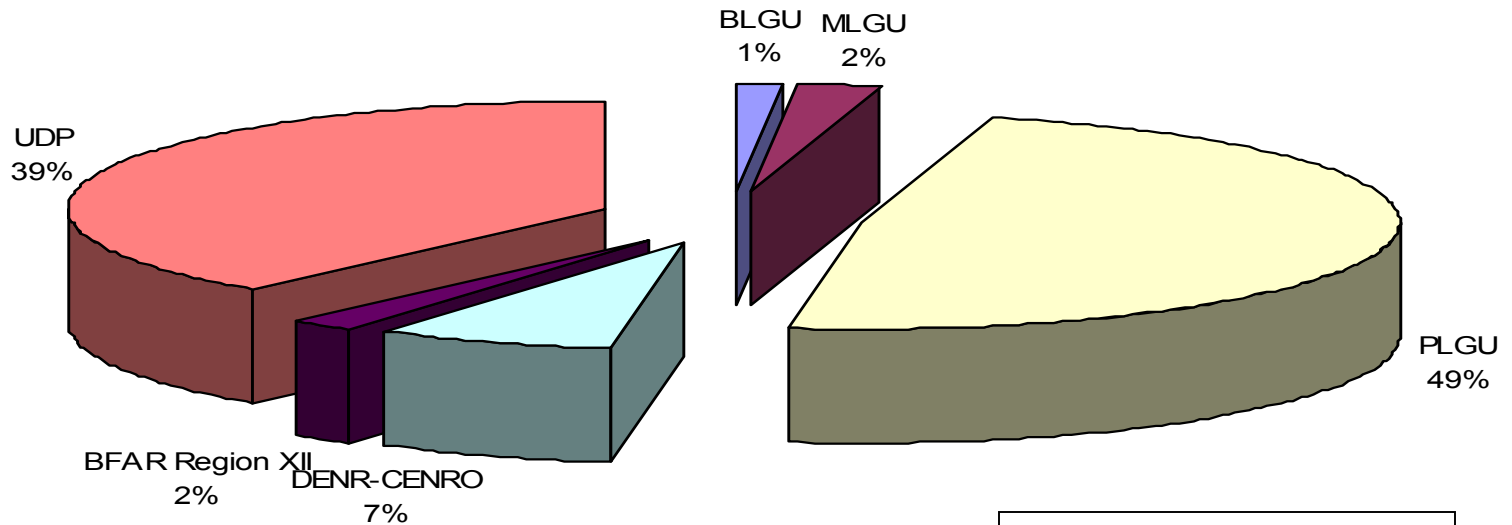
**Co-management manpower resources ratio  
between community and government groups**

■ Community ■ Government

# Institutional arrangements:

## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Percentage distribution of financial support to co-management pilot program, 2003-2005









BLGU	MLGU
PLGU	DENR-CENRO
BFAR Region XII	UDP

BLGU	---	P	60,000.00
MLGU	---		107,500.00
PLGU	---		2,115,000.00
DENR-CENRO	-		307,500.00
BFAR Reg XII	-		95,000.00
UDP	--		1,681,662.44
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>- P4,366,662.44</b>

# Institutional capacity:

Stakeholders' opinions on sufficiency level of their resource support to co-management, 2005.

STAKEHOLDERS	FINANCIAL SUFFICIENCY LEVEL
<i>Primary</i>	
BLGU	
POs	
<i>Secondary</i>	
DENR	
PLGU	
MLGU	
NCIP	

Legend:




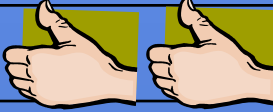

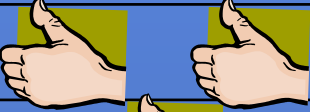


Sufficient



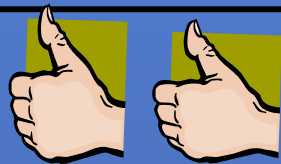
Insufficient

# Institutional capacity:

Stakeholders' opinions on sufficiency level of their resource support to co-management, 2005.

STAKEHOLDERS	MANPOWER SUFFICIENCY LEVEL
Primary	
BLGU	
POs	
Secondary	
DENR	
PLGU	
MLGU	
NCIP	

Legend:



Very Sufficient

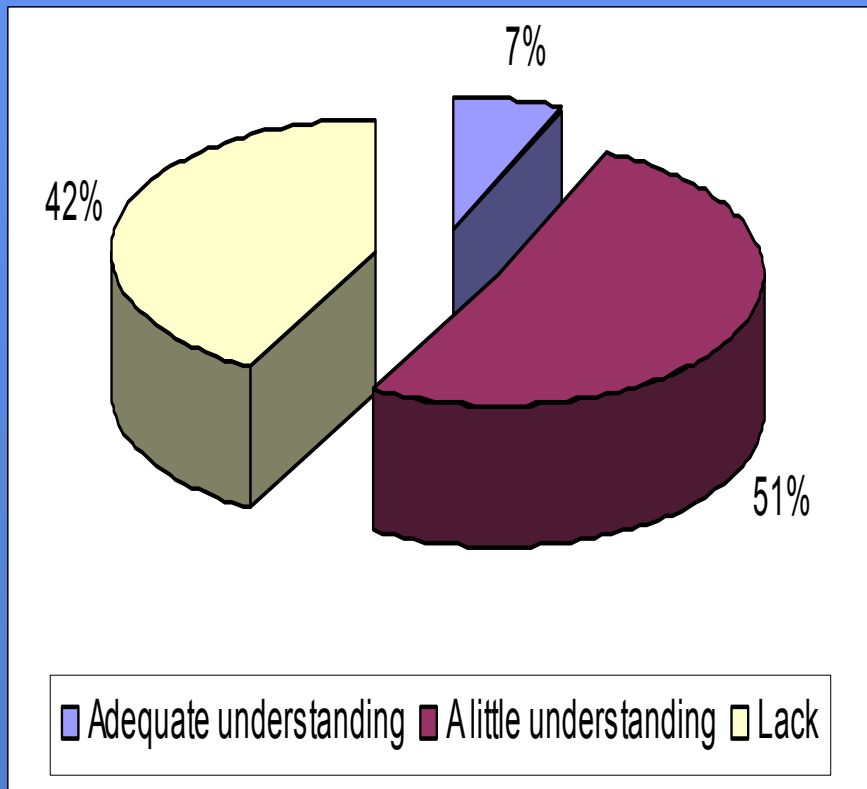


Sufficient

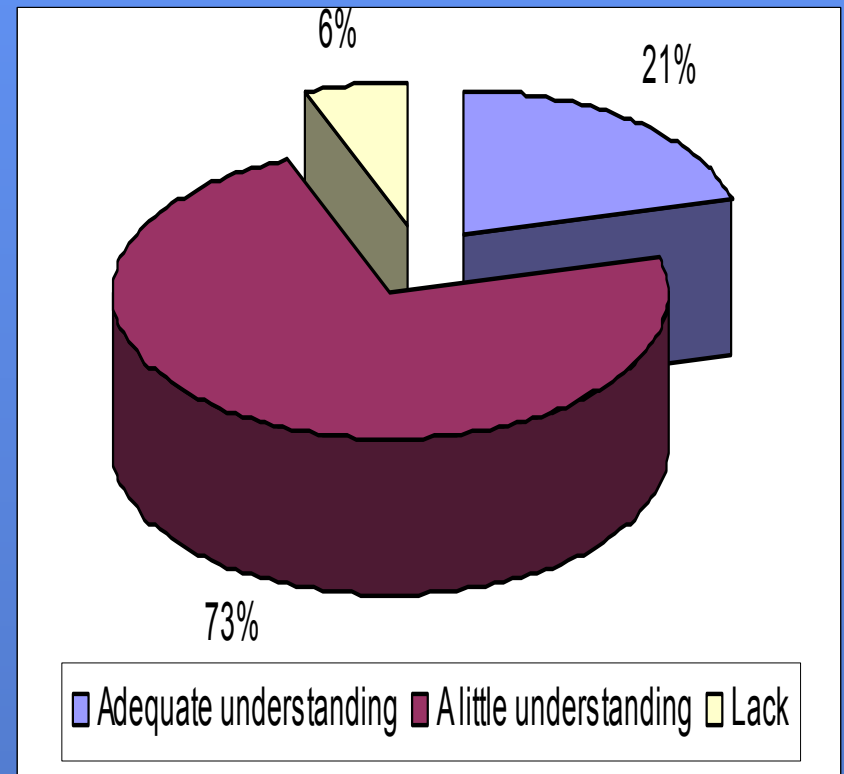


Insufficient

# Stakeholders' understanding of watershed co-management, 2005.



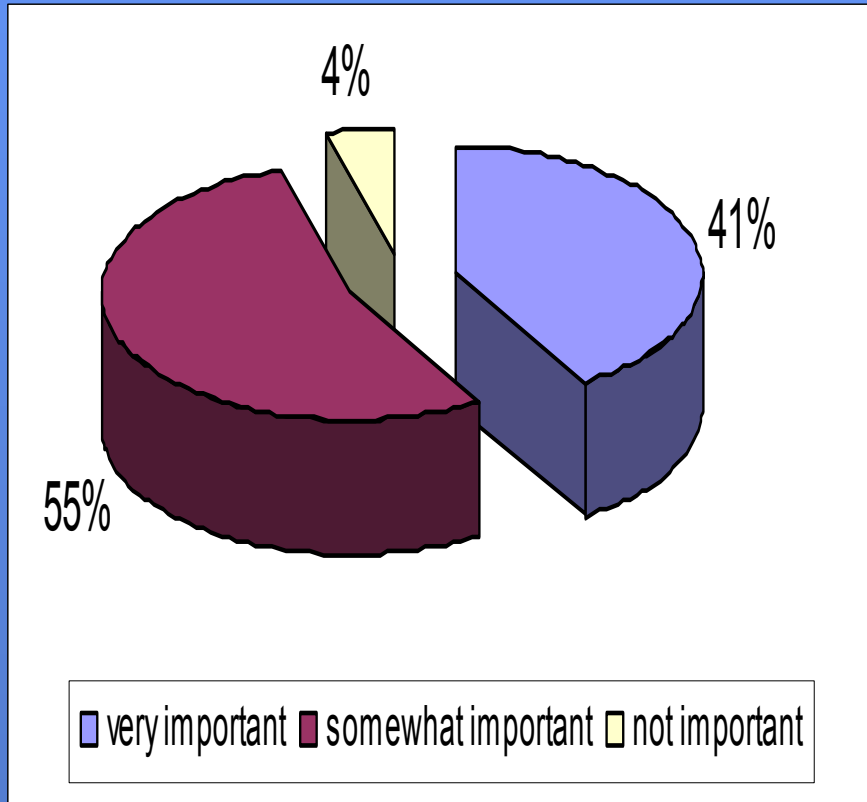
**Primary Stakeholders**



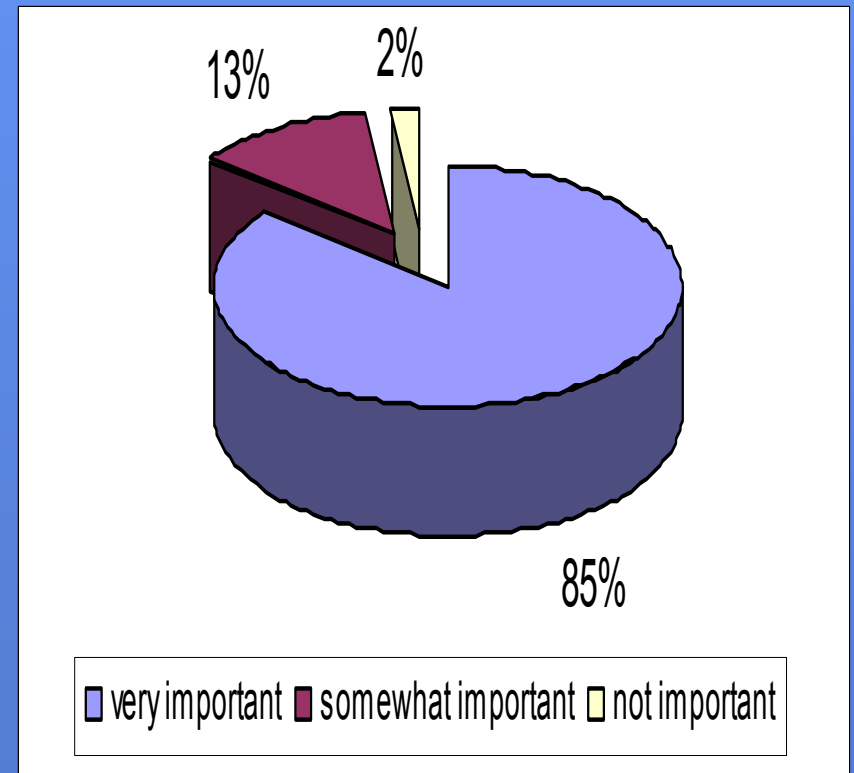
**Secondary Stakeholders**



# Stakeholders' perceptions on the importance of watershed co-management, 2005.



**Primary  
Stakeholders**







**Secondary  
Stakeholders**

## Stakeholders' perceptions on resource use problems addressed by co-management, 2005.

ITEMS	INTERPRETATION
Community's dependence on the natural resources for livelihood.	<b>Serious</b>
Lake siltation.	<b>Serious</b>
Soil erosion in the area.	<b>Serious</b>
Inappropriate farming and fishing practices.	<b>Serious</b>
Overcrowding of fish cages.	<b>Serious</b>
Heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.	<b>Serious</b>
Forest encroachment.	<b>Serious</b>
Sale of Ancestral Domain land to migrants.	Moderately serious
Weak implementation of environmental laws.	Moderately serious
Slash and burn farming.	Moderately serious
<b>Over-all Mean</b>	<b>Serious</b>

# Levels of shared decision-making in the co-management project for Lake Seloton, 2005.

	<b>Examples of activities</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Government partners consult with individuals and decide ( <i>highly consultative</i> )	Co-management concept and activities	
Government partners consult with representative group/s of the primary stakeholders and decide ( <i>moderately consultative</i> )	Co-management framework, educational tour, model farms, bailey bridge construction	
Government partners work with representative group of the primary stakeholders and they jointly decide ( <i>collaborative</i> )	Barangay development planning, participatory extension, lake cleaning	
Government partners delegate decisions to primary stakeholders ( <i>delegated</i> )	Resource delineation and mapping	

## Stakeholders' perceptions on patterns of community participation in the co-management project, 2005.

ITEMS	INTERPRETATION
Educational tours	Very high
Participatory development planning	High
Participatory extension	High
Training/workshop	High
Consultation/meeting/discussion	High
Project implementation and other activities	High
Networking/linkaging (social capital)	High
Survey and resource inventory	High
Leadership/community/mobilization	High
Decision making	High
Environmental education or economic development projects	High
Formulation of local ordinances and policies	High
Working committees	High
Attendance in public hearings	High
Counterparting resources	High

# Stakeholders' opinions on barriers to the successful conduct of co-management project, 2005.

ITEMS	Primary Stakeholders	Secondary Stakeholders
	Ratings	
Some people are not involved.	S	S
Misconceptions about co-management.	S	A
Organization and composition of co-management.	S	S
Absence of implementing guidelines.	S	A
Irregular conduct of meetings.	S	A
Absence of monitoring and evaluation.	S	A
No permanent personnel assigned.	S	A
Lack of commitment among stakeholders.	S	A
Change in leadership.	S	A
Change in the program priority of member agencies.	S	A
<b>Over-all</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>

**Legend:** S - Strong      A - Average

# Stakeholders' perceptions on aspects leading to sustainability of co-management project, 2005.

ITEMS	Primary Stakeholders	Secondary Stakeholders
	Ratings	
Organized stakeholders.	VH	H
Stakeholders should negotiate for the advantage of the association.	VH	H
High commitment of the stakeholders.	VH	H
Stakeholders willingness to share their resources.	VH	H
Conduct training even without monetary incentive.	VH	VH
Endorse resolution to support activities in the watershed.	VH	H
Lobby with the Congressman and other sources for budget insertion for the preservation of Lake Seloton.	VH	H
Agency members to include in their thrusts the conservation of the identified priority areas.	VH	H
Proposed with the Dept.Ed. the possibility of including in the curriculum environmental condition.	VH	H
Endorsed resolution to the PGU to include the conservation of Lake Seloton in their annual activities..	VH	H
<b>Over-all</b>	<b>VH</b>	<b>H</b>

**Legend:** VH - Very High      H - High

## Some lessons learned

- ❑ Predominantly **consultative-collaborative**
- ❑ Co-management largely **government-driven** (provincial LGU & UDP) initiative
- ❑ Shared recognition (perception) of **resource-use problems** and **priority activities**
- ❑ **Good fit** of planned **activities** and community **needs**
- ❑ Many **primary** stakeholders have **no clear grasp** of the co-management **arrangement**, objectives

## Some lessons learned

- ❑ **Collaborative planning** got high approval ratings
- ❑ **Information must be exchanged** among stakeholders so that there is common understanding of **what co-management means** on the ground.
- ❑ Political leaders need to ensure that **policies** (ordinances) governing natural resource use include **co-management as the approach**



# Co-management: a better option?





**Madamo nga salamat  
sa mga nagbulig!!!**