Appendix 4

Levelling the Playing Field: Fair Partnership for Local Development to Improve Forest Sustainability in Southeast Asia

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Workshop to Identify Major Issues Affecting the Community, Formulate a Vision, and Identify Possible Strategies

Philippine Workshop Series No.1

FINAL REPORT

Venue:

WORKSHOP 1
San Rafael Duchess Beach Resort
San Rafael, Palawan, Philippines
April 1-3, 2004

WORKSHOP 2
Skylight Apartelle
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines
April 5, 2004

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List of Acronyms

ACM	Adaptive Co-Management
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resource Office
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ECAN	Ecological Critical Area Network
ELAC	Environmental Legal assistance for the Communities
EU	European Union
EWW	Enterprise Works WorldWide
LGUs	Local Government Units
LPF	Levelling the Playing Field
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Office
PTFPP	Palawan Tropical Forest Protection Program
PPO	Provincial Planning Office
STCMPC	San Rafael, Tanabag, Concepcion Multi-Purpose Cooperative

Workshop 1 – Community Level

Day 1. Thursday, 1 April 2004

Facilitators: Fe K. Mallion, Ma. Eduarda E. Devanandera, Teodoro R. Villanueva, Paulo E. Devanadera, Annie L. Frio.

1. Registration and the Workshop Participants

Registration started at 8:30 a.m. and lasted to about 10:00 a.m. Workshop participants came from the three barangays, most of whom were members of the San Rafael Tanabag and Concepcion Multi-Purpose Cooperative (STCMPC). Many of the workshop participants arrived late on the first day. However, the organizers got more number of participants than expected. There were a total of 68 participants with equal number of 34 each of males and females. Barangay San Rafael had 44 participants followed by Barangay Concepcion with 17 participants. Only seven participants came from Barangay Tanabag (Table 1).

Table 1. Participants and gender distribution per barangay, Workshop Day 1. April 2004.

Barangay	Men		Women		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
San Rafael	20	29	24	35	44	65
Concepcion	9	13	8	12	17	25
Tanabag	5	7	2	3	7	10
Total	***34***	***50***	***34***	***50***	***68***	***100***

The list of participants is shown in Appendix 1.

2. Prayer, Opening and Welcome Remarks

2.1 Prayer

The workshop started immediately after the registration with a prayer led by Pastor Zernan Teodoro.

2.2 Opening Remarks and Project Team Introduction

Dr. Teodoro R. Villanueva, the Project National Coordinator provided the first opening remarks followed by brief self- introduction from members of the Philippine LPF (Levelling the Playing Field) Project Team. A short message from Ms. Herlina Hartanto from CIFOR LPF Project, Indonesia, followed.

2.3 Opening Remarks from the National Project Coordinator

Dr. Ted Villanueva gave the opening remarks as follows:

Good morning everyone. We are here to implement a new project named "Levelling the Playing Field" in the three communities of San Rafael, Tanabag and Concepcion. The project aims to promote the right governance and processes of resolving conflict in resource management in Southeast Asia; assess the opportunities to improve quality of life of the local community towards achieving real progress and development through good forest governance; and to assist in achieving sustainable forest management.

The new project draws its fund from the European Commission and is being implemented by CIRAD (France), CIFOR (Indonesia) and three selected universities from Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. This is not a second phase of the ACM (Adaptive Collaborative Management) research project that ended in 2002 but it will build on what has been achieved by ACM. When the ACM project ended in 2002 many changes have taken place. There were policy changes, changes in regulations, local barangay leaders, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) personnel in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas and Peoples Organization's (PO's) activities, among others. Because of these changes, the community may possibly be faced with new priorities, challenges, problems and opportunities. This has prompted the LPF Project to challenge the local communities and stakeholders to find means to resolve some of their problems. Hence, it is only proper to introduce the project in the beginning by gathering the community people and together identify problems and issues, and those which can be addressed with the help of the project. That is why we are here today.

Since the project aims to improve quality of life of the people, it is fortunate for the three barangays to have been chosen as model for studies, i.e. project site to where different researches will be undertaken. The project will last for three (3) years.

This is all for now. Let us all unite for the success of the project!

2.4 Welcome Remarks by the Barangay Captains

2.4.1 Welcome Remarks by Barangay Captain of San Rafael

Barangay Captain Melquiades Rodriguez gave the following welcome remarks:

Good morning everybody and especially to our visitors.

For your information, our visitors, Dr. Ted Villanueva, Ms. Fe Mallion, and Ms. Anita Frio came from the province of Laguna; Ms. Herlina Hartanto came from Indonesia to help us implement a new project in our barangays. The barangays of San Rafael, Tanabag and Concepcion are grateful for this opportunity.

We have been working together on forest protection for ten years and still our forest continued to be destroyed. Now we are heading to a new struggle of strengthening our organization and gaining cooperation for our barangay. I feel sad when our cooperative is being mentioned. In the cooperative bank of Palawan, STCMPC is one of the

cooperatives which have the biggest share of stocks in the said bank. We are not the only one who will benefit from this but our children and the youth.

Let us strengthen and make our cooperative alive, let us reorganize and revitalize the organization. Let us clap our hands for the organization.

2.4.2 Welcome Remarks by Barangay Captain of Concepcion

Barangay Captain Candido Canete briefly stated his encouraging welcome remarks to the participants saying:

We are happy and thankful to be the beneficiaries of this new project. My only request is, for all the participants to complete the three day workshop. If possible do not be absent in order for us to learn more and to apply these learning in our everyday life.

Thank you very much and Good Morning!

2.5 Introduction of the Participants

With a big number of participants, the organizers decided to have the introduction activity done outside the session hall. The participants introduced themselves by: 1) finding persons whose name start with the same letter with their names and group together, and 2) forming a circle to introduce oneself and their organizational membership.

The participants after the event were requested to re-group on the basis of where they came from to determine their village composition. They were asked to count aloud and see for themselves who had the most number of village representatives. As shown in Table 1, most participants came from San Rafael, followed by Concepcion and lastly Tanabag.

Compared to the first exercise of grouping the participants, the second exercise was carried out quickly by the participants. There were five late participants from Barangay Concepcion who immediately introduced themselves to the group after registering.

3. Participants Expectations and Concerns for the Workshop

Paulo Devanadera led the participants in eliciting their expectations and concerns for the workshop. The participants were asked to write their expectations and concerns for the workshop on colored cartolinas (“meta-cards”) using the following procedures:

1. Use of green meta-card for the expectation,
2. Use of red meta-card for the concern (things to avoid in the workshop or things they do not like to happen),
3. One idea per meta-card,
4. Use of 2-3 short words/short sentence, and
5. Write in big letters

3.1 Expectations of the Participants

Based on the cards written by the participants, they expected to learn additional knowledge on six areas of concerns namely: 1) livelihood, 2) natural resources, 3) cooperative, 4) organizational capability building, 5) strict implementation of rules and regulations/policy, and 6) monitoring of rules and regulations

The participants expressed the need for additional knowledge on: livelihood, strengthening and management of cooperative, and in enhancing one's capability on organizational management to improve quality of life. Many of the participants focused on obtaining greater understanding towards protection and conservation of natural resources specifically on forest and coastal, to find solution to problems related to forests, coastal, people/community, and to gain knowledge on laws and regulations pertaining to the natural resources. Related to the latter is the expectation of some participants to have knowledge on monitoring of project plans being implemented and gain knowledge on strict implementation of rules and/or policies that will include the apprehension of those who commit illegal activities. Appendix 2 lists participants' expectations to the workshop.

3.2 Concerns of the Participants

Due to large number of participants, the organizers decided to ask the participants to express their concerns directly. The facilitator wrote their concerns on meta-cards. Many women spoke up. They framed their concerns on positive words or statements such as: 1) they wanted the participants to stick together for collaborative efforts even after the workshop; 2) they wanted to maintain number of participants throughout the day; 3) participants to listen very well for them to learn and understand, and 4) to remember the things learned and make use of them for example in livelihood.

The participants also discussed things they do not want to happen. They expressed concern on not wanting projects to take advantage of their community and with no benefits to the people.

4. Presentation about the LPF Project

4.1 LPF project in its perspective for the local people

In order for the participants to have better understanding and appreciation of the project, Dr. Ted Villanueva introduced the project through a game called "tug of war". Two teams were formed. One team consisted of three small, slim and elderly women. The other team consisted of three tall and husky men. Dr. Ted explained how the game will be played. Even before Dr. Ted declared the start of the game, participants vehemently objected in the way the teams were constituted. They shouted "not fair" because of the size and strength of the women compared with those of the men. They insisted it was unfair to continue the play since the women's team would surely lose.

The scene made the people excited which became a good starting point for Dr. Villanueva to discuss what the title of the LPF project practically mean. He continued to discuss the project using the prepared flipchart on what the LPF project is about and how it builds on the ACM work. He reiterated the project's source of fund, collaborating institutions, principles and objectives in relation to current situation of declining forest resources, increased population and peoples' increasing demand on natural resources, problems faced by the people due to lack of collaborative efforts, low capacities of local people, unequal responsibilities and power and lack of institutional support from the government.

He further explained that the LPF project would try to address this different level of power and other conditions that make natural resource management unfair to some stakeholders and how to improve the situation. The idea of working together was also emphasized.

4.2 Response and questions generated from the participants

There had been several questions from the participants about what the project can provide to them. There were some who thought the project could provide more than just capacity building, e.g. settling issues on rights, tenurial status and land occupancy. There was also a request for information about the project in Tagalog.

Among the specific issues raised during the discussion were the increasing population and needed enhancement on quality of life, their declining forest resources, the lack of local capability among people, their lack of support from the government and little benefits, conflicts on land use and presence of unclear rights on occupancy and/or tenurial status.

Dr. Villanueva replied saying the project will assist not only the cooperative since it aims to help even the smallest stakeholder in the community. He elaborated on suggesting solutions to the issues raised. Among which were: 1) strengthening of people's capacity to negotiate, talk coordinate and capability to unite and come up with an agreement; 2) developing people's skills/capacity to know the output or outcome from an agreement and/or negotiation; 3) developing peoples' skills to know relationships in local economy, market forces vis-à-vis formed agreements, existing policies and regulations, discussions and agreements on natural resources; and 4) giving importance or proper recognition to all stakeholders. He finally said that during the project implementation, there would be opportunities for livelihood and strategies for marketing shall be formulated to enable local people to have fair prices for their products.

5. Presentation of Workshop Objective and Building blocks of the Workshop

Fe Mallion presented two (2) sets of objectives based on the 2 stages of the project workshop. The first discussion dealt on the community workshop set of objectives (Stage 1). She emphasized the fourth objective as she related it with the result of the participants' expectations from the workshop.

The discussion went on to the second set of objectives on workshop intended for the government institutions and non-government agencies (Stage 2). The different institutions and organizations invited for the workshop were enumerated, e.g. DENR Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Office (PENRO), DENR Community Environment and Natural Resource Office (CENRO), Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), Environmental Legal Assistance for the Communities (ELAC), Local Government Units (LGUs), and Provincial Planning Office (PPO).

She also explained how the community workshop would be linked to the second workshop that will take place in Puerto Princesa City. She added that aside from capacity building, the project would like to help facilitate the local people's collective effort in addressing their problems.

There were no questions from the participants with regards to the objectives of the workshops.

5.1 Workshop objectives at the community level (First stage)

The workshop at the community level had (for the participants) the following objectives:

1. To develop and agree on a common vision for the 3 barangays;
2. Together identify the issues and problems that may hinder the fulfillment of their vision;
3. Prioritize and develop an agreed action plan on how to deal with the identified problems and/or constraints; and
4. To understand what the LPF project is, what it can offer to the community and participants to think on the kind of support or assistance the community need from the project.

5.2 Workshop objectives for the government institutions/non-government organizations (Second Stage)

1. To better understand each others' vision with regards to forest and natural resources management – to pinpoint similarities and differences among institutions and local people with the aim to develop an agreed common vision;
2. To identify problems, key processes and factors that may hinder them from reaching the vision; and
3. To identify and discuss possible strategies to address the problems and develop an action plan for collaborative actions.

6. Host Team Formation and their Roles

Aside from the expected active participation in the discussion and activities of the workshop, the participants were given the task to share responsibilities with that of the workshop organizers.

Participants were asked to count 1-3 to divide themselves into 3 host teams and to come up with a list of their members and respective team leader. The roles and responsibilities of the host team would include giving a summary of the previous day activities, physical arrangement of the venue as to the needed work-space and/or sitting arrangement, and preparation of ice-breakers in specific sessions of the day's workshop.

7. Formulation of Vision

The exercise aimed towards the participants coming up with agreed common vision for the future of the three barangays using "Future Scenario" method. The participants were given explanation in coming up with their visions, for them to imagine situations they desire or conditions they would like to see in their locality 25 years from the present. Participants were broken into four groups based on gender and to the village where they came from. The two participants from Tanabag joined the other barangays since they were too few to form a group. Each group had a facilitator coming from the project team and a group presenter for the plenary. The names of each group members were listed in Appendix 3.

Facilitators from time to time provided hints on what parameters to consider by the groups. As much as possible they encouraged the groups to discuss among themselves what parameters they really would like to include or not. They also reminded the participants to be realistic and to consider what is achievable in 25 years.

The participants enabled to drew their vision and came up with their vision statement in less than an hour.

7.1 Visions formulated by different groups

The Host Team of the Day provided a brief summary of the morning activities and what to do next in the afternoon activities. The first activity included the 15-minute presentation of each group's accomplishment.

7.1.1 Vision 1: Women's group from Concepcion

Nelia Macula presented the women's vision from Barangay Concepcion. The group envisioned the following: 1) prosperous life of people in the community, 2) forest with enough resources for livelihood, 3) with proper forest management, 4) with sea weed as other livelihood from the coastal areas, 5) other forms of livelihood in lowland areas such as piggery, poultry, cut flowers and vegetable farming.

If the above conditions were met, the vision would consequently include children with education, a happy family with healthy mind and body. They also included the presence of health center to take care of community's physical well being and the presence of electric and water facilities for livelihood purposes.

In general, the vision was shortly stated as follows:

"*A forest rich with natural resources like almaciga, rattan, green forest cover with the help of STCMPC, sea weeds from coastal resources, presence of other sources of livelihood like piggery, poultry, cur flowers and vegetable farming. A happy family with healthy mind and body, health center, electricity and water for development of livelihood*."

7.1.2 Vision 2: Men's group from Concepcion

Cris Cuarez explained the vision of the group. He first mentioned of a basketball court/covered gym for games facility. And for livelihood he pointed out the drawings on fish-pen for milkfish culture, concrete road, forests rich with cash generating trees like coconut, mangoes and bananas. He also enumerated the presence of multi-cab for transportation, rich water resources for drinking and farm irrigation and the 24 hours electric power in the whole barangay**.**

In general, the vision was summarized/interpreted as follows:

"Barangay Concepcion a progressive community in presence of abundant livelihood. The land enriched with crops, people not experiencing poverty and concrete houses for all. Development could be reached before year 25."

7.1.3 Vision 3: Men's group from San Rafael

Paster Zernan explained the vision of the men from San Rafael. The picture showed the following: green forest with wild pigs, snakes, chicken, eagle and others. Rich water resources for drinking and irrigation, wide rice farm, three storey buildings, cell site for new and improved communication system, university (for college education) for healthy and productive mind and electric power.

The vision was summarized as follows:

"Our vision for San Rafael by the year 2029 is: wide and rich forest and coastal resources, with lots of animals in forest, farm fields with rich/high production, complete facility for water and electric power, concrete roads and bridges, dignified and sustainable means of livelihood, sanctuary of fish and corals in coastal area, disciplined fishermen and citizens in the community."

7.1.3 Vision 4: Women's group from San Rafael

Bing provided the explanation of the women's vision from San Rafael. The drawing depicted a university for children's college education, water facility for drinking and irrigation rich forest, rich sea weeds, many buyers or traders, plenty of crops that would include bananas and *palay* grains and sufficient stable livelihood for the community.

The vision was stated as follows:

"After 25 years, there is a university for college education, stable livelihood, rich source of water for drinking and irrigation, electric power, different appliances and good life for community households, and mountains covered with rich and thick forests."

7.2 Analysis of the visions of different groups

Participants were requested to share their observations on the similarities and differences among the sketches and to possibly agree on a common vision for the three communities. A participant shared his observations but instead focused on the women's drawing that created a lot of laughter among the participants.

In general, Fe presented several elements that appeared in the four drawings and in the vision statements. The groups focused on the following elements: 1) institution and facility, 2) increased production and livelihood, 3) natural resources (forest, flatlands and coastal), 4) family and community, 5) responsible citizens in the community, and 6) CBFM project through the STCMPC. There were commonalities between women coming from different villages and so with the men respectively. Men focused on livelihood, infrastructure, communication and new technologies. Women focused on the quality of life with emphasis on clear and healthy mind, educated household members, health and livelihood coming from different natural resources. It was noted that they put nothing on good management and leadership in the barangay. A suggestion was for the participants to think about it and decide later to make it a part of their vision.

7.3 Formulation of common vision by different groups

Ice breaker from the Host Team prior to the activity.

Fe requested for the assistance of Dr. Villanueva in putting the various elements into a vision statement with that of the participants. He tried to come up with examples of a vision statement as guide to the participants. He suggested provocative statement for each of elements to challenge the participants to come up with the specifics since the participants have only sporadic comments at the start. Ms. Anita Frio gave the helping hand to evenly facilitate the discussion.

7.3.1 Vision statements for each of the identified elements

From the specific elements of the visions, the following statements were identified:

a) Forest
"Our vision by 2030 - community have rich and green forest, abundant benefits from crops planted on CBFM area and sustainable use of forest resources."

b) Coastal
" Clean and rich coast for prosperous livelihood in the community."

c) Community People
"Religious, disciplined, responsible, healthy, with unity, understanding with each other and have the capacity to interact for development or do development activities."

d) Lowland/Flatland
"Farmland with rich production and sources of alternative livelihood."

e) Institution and Facility
"For the community to have suitable and sufficient facility and institutions for good health and improved living conditions."

f) Technology
"Appropriate technology for agriculture (forest and coastal resources as well)."

7.4 Groups' common vision

A draft vision for the three barangays came out from the initial statements created. The vision says:

"By 2030, the group envisioned resource abundance in coastal, lowland areas, green covered forest that are sources of stable and progressive livelihood; community people and leaders who are God-fearing, healthy, united, cooperating and understand each other and have the capacity to undertake development activity (for development and/or improved quality of life); suitable (appropriate/adaptive); sufficient facilities, technology and institutions conducive to better quality of life."

The participants and workshop organizers agreed to think of the necessary changes they would like to delete or add in their vision when they returned to their homes. They can re-write their vision for analysis in the following day. The participants also requested the facilitators to draft a general common vision encompassing all the vision statements for presentation as well in the following day.

8. Evaluation of the First Day of the Workshop

The participants gave their own evaluation, impression of the first day of the workshop. The host team leader threw a ball at the start and whoever caught the ball shared what he or she felt about the day's workshop.

In general, the reactions were positively stated. The workshop was considered important for they were able to have unity in thought expressed through the draft vision, the draft vision as hope and something to look forward as guide for the community people in their activities, the workshop procedure enabling each one to participate in their own way, discussion as learning activity for resource management, time to thank the barangay leaders who supported the activity and the organizers and facilitators for the wisdom and knowledge to provide direction in the day's activity. Three of the 11 participant evaluators expressed commitment to return in the next two days. They also encouraged the others to complete the workshop in order not to miss information and instead learn from it.

Day 2. Friday, 2 April 2004

Facilitators: Fe K. Mallion, Ma. Eduarda E. Devanadera, Teodoro R. Villanueva, Anita L. Frio, and Paulo E. Denavadera

1. Prayer, Summary of Day 1 Activities/ Accomplishments

The workshop started at 9:00 a.m. with a prayer from Pastor Zernan Teodoro. The host team leader for Day 2 recapitulated the events that took place in Day 1 of the workshop.

2. Analyses and Continuation of Vision Formulation

Fe called on the two participants, both women to present their improved/revised vision for the community. The workshop organizers also shared their own version led by Ted Villanueva.

The workshop participants find it difficult to choose which one to adopt from the three versions presented to them. The group decided to display the vision statements (written on brown papers) on the hall to give enough time for the participants to compare and give their suggestions and opinions on the last day of the workshop.

The Bataks who came late were given the opportunity to describe their situation, problems and needs specifically on collection and gathering of forest products. Ted Villanueva promised to mention their problem to PCSD, the concerned agency.

3. Situational Analysis

3.1 Problem identification based on vision components/ elements

Doodee explained the procedures for the situational analysis. In here the participants were asked to identify problems that are within each of the vision elements or components. She put up the 7 elements and provided some hints of the sub-elements the participants may consider when thinking of the problems and analyzing their situations. The seven elements and sub-elements consisted of the following:

1) Coastal- use for livelihood, conservation and management;
2) Forests/upland – use for livelihood, conservation and management;
3) Flatland – use for livelihood, conservation and management;
4) Community – health and education;
5) Institutional – relations among GO, NGO and the community, leadership and governance;

6) Technology – use and management of resources, cell-cite;
7) Infrastructure – road, electricity, water structures

Annie provided several examples of problems statements that emerged at the first day of the workshop to aid the participants.

The participants decided not to group themselves randomly, but based on the familiarity with the issues. It took ten minutes to group the participants, as sometimes there were too many members in one group. All the Bataks (4) were in the forest group. But since the Bataks cannot participate actively, they were requested to undertake the visioning exercise facilitated by Mang Cading, the barangay captain of San Rafael. Mang Cading provided examples of what can be drawn but it still they were not confident to add on to the previously drawn items. They however managed to put in meta-cards the issues and problems they have been facing.

The project team members (Annie, Ted, Doodee, Paolo and Fe) acted as small group facilitators for the participants. The groups spent an hour and forty-five minutes to deliberately discuss and come up with the expected outputs. Several participants tried to finish their group work during the break to attend to some personal matters. A number of them returned in the afternoon at the latter stage of the workshop giving a total of 48 participants for the day.

3.2 Presentation of the problems based on the 7 elements

Each group presented around 10-20 problems in the meta-cards. Annie pointed out that the problems listed by the groups were inter-connected; some problems were actually the ultimate effects of other contributing factors to the problems. An example was the low fish catch brought by illegal fishing boats, inadequate fishing equipments and destruction of the coral reef. She made the participants understood the kind of inter-relationships wherein the ultimate problem can be solved just by addressing only one or two of the problem contributing factors.

The problems based on the seven elements consisted of the following:

Elements	Problems
1. Coastal	▪ Strong winds/sea waves brought by bad weather conditions/seasonal change;
	▪ Waste and improper waste disposal destroying the fish corals
	▪ Diseases on sea weeds
	▪ Illegal fishing activities: muro ami, lentig, use of compressor and cyanide
	▪ Illegal cutting of mangrove trees
	▪ Low income from fishing activities
	▪ Low market price of products
2.Forests/upland	▪ Decreasing forest products specifically rattan, almaciga and herbal medicines.
	▪ Forest destruction caused by fire, continuous illegal cutting of trees, soil erosion and existence of kaingin/slash and burn farming
	▪ Loss of / wildlife extinction
	▪ Inadequate/no source of drinking water

	▪ *Problems concerning the Bataks:* No sources of livelihood for women; Lack of daily basic needs; extinction of the tribal culture/low population of the tribe; high mortality rate among infants due to measles or dust ticks, poor/absence of health services; absence of school facility and vices/wine addition becoming prominent. There are only 28 families at the moment in the barangay of San Rafael.
	▪ Unfair implementation of forestry rules and regulations
	▪ Absence of full benefits of members from forest
	▪ Abusive/inappropriate system of gathering gravel and sand from the river
3.Lowland/Agricultural Areas for kaingin Farms	*For rice field (Basaka*n)
	▪ lack of irrigation
	▪ lack of inputs such as fertilizer, insecticides, new varieties of seed stocks
	▪ lack/absence of carabao and plowing equipment
	▪ poor yield in second cropping
	For kaingin farms
	▪ Lack of financial support for kaingin/upland farms
	▪ Low market price for fruits like banana
	▪ Corn and palay crops heavily infested by rats
	▪ Poor health of livestock/hogs
	▪ Lack of livelihood for the women
	▪ Lack of knowledge on farming
	▪ lack of credit facilities on fertilizer and other inputs
	▪ DENR restrictions on tenurial rights/ farms occupied
4.Community	▪ Majority of the people are poor
	▪ Insufficient cash to buy food and medicine
	▪ Plenty of debts
	▪ Big family size
	▪ Low education
	▪ Malnourished members of the community
	▪ Battered wife
	▪ Vices among youth
	▪ Insufficient potable water for drinking
	▪ Farm from hospital
	▪ Parents' negligence to bring children to clinic for vaccination
	▪ Long distance to/far from school facility
	▪ Prevalence of malaria
	▪ Lack of toilet facilities
	▪ Dirty environment
5.Institutional	▪ Delayed actions from the authorities
	▪ Practice of using power/giving favor to specific individual or sector (Palakasan system)
	▪ Graft and corruption
	▪ Coalition based on political party (kulay-kulay/parti-partido)
	▪ No one to lend for tractor (financial assistance)
	▪ Lack of services/assistance for irrigation
	▪ Problems in agriculture
	▪ Problems/difficulty of parents to send children to school
6.Technology	▪ Lack of market study
	▪ Lack of buyers
	▪ Supply and demand (inability to supply good quality of handicraft materials before?)
	▪ Absence of drier
	▪ High prices on commodities during rainy season
	▪ Product importation from other countries
	▪ Online access
	▪ No electricity
	▪ Insufficient water supply for drinking and irrigation
	▪ Lack of technical know how

	▪ Lack of training on use of technology
	▪ Apprehension on use of boat compressor and other accessories
	▪ Insufficient cash to buy needed things
	▪ Lack of training on apprehension and necessary appointment papers (for deputized local people)
	▪ Lack of technical knowledge on use of high yielding varieties of rice
	▪ Lack of coordination/linkage with concern agencies
	▪ Lack of seeds/seedlings and other inputs
	▪ Need for legal assistance to helping filing cases against violators/committed illegal activities in forest and coastal areas
	▪ Application/ Use of compost, use of IPM for improved technology and see if it has no harmful effect to the community
7.Infrastructure	▪ Lack of school rooms and buildings
	▪ Lack of irrigation facility
	▪ Absence of communication facility
	▪ Absence of electric power (for the road and livelihood purposes)
	▪ Absence of market facility/structure within the barangay
	▪ Absence of fish port
	▪ Poor road/absence of road from farm to market
	▪ No bridges
	▪ Lack of maintenance for destroyed roads and bridges

3.3 Weighing the problems based on given criteria

The activity continued by analyzing further the long list of problems presented. The participants re-grouped to rank and prioritized the problems following the set of criteria provided earlier by Ted Villanueva:

1. Can the problems be solved in a short period of time?
2. Is there an institution that may help to resolve the problem?
3. Is there a program/project that may help to resolve the problem?
4. Is the problem link to the other problem(s)?
5. Does the community have the skills or capacities to address the problem?

The webbing exercise was cancelled since the participants were able to identify the causes and effects, as well as the relationships of the different problems.

3.4 Presentation of the prioritized problems

The outcome of the problem prioritization exercise went as follows:

Elements	**Problems**
1. Coastal	▪ Destruction of coastal resources
	▪ Illegal activities
	▪ Absence of capital to buy materials or inputs like fingerlings
2.Forests/upland	▪ Unfair/Inconsistencies in the implementation of forest rules/regulations
	▪ Absence of health services/assistance
	▪ Absence of school facility for the minorities
	▪ Lack of management skills (to deal with loss of soil, wildlife, forestlands caused by fires, etc.)
	▪ Forest fires

3.Lowland/Agricultural Areas for Kaingin Farms	▪ Lack of knowledge in farming and animal husbandry
	▪ Lack of irrigation
	▪ Absence of financing institution for credits on fertilizers
	▪ Restrictions on part of DENR
	▪ Low market price of banana
	▪ Insufficient/lack of sources of livelihood for women
4.Community	▪ Lack of /insufficient source of livelihood
	▪ Lack of money/insufficient cash on hand
	▪ Parents negligence to their children
	▪ High tuition fee in school
	▪ Lack of knowledge on health care
5.Institutional	▪ Practice of using power/giving favor to specific individual or sector (Palakasan system)
	▪ Graft and corruption
	▪ Lack of services in agriculture
6.Technology	▪ Low production
	▪ No electric power
	▪ Lack of marketing strategy
	▪ Apprehension on use of boat compressor and other accessories
7.Infrastructure	▪ Lack of water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes
	▪ No electric power and communication facility
	▪ Lack of facility for education information
	▪ No sports facilities
	▪ Absence of market facility/structure within the barangay
	▪ Absence of fish port
	▪ Lack of maintenance for destroyed roads and bridges

4. Selection of Community Representatives for Second Workshop (Stage 2)

Ted reiterated what the second workshop in Puerto Princesa was all about. He explained the things needed to present by the participating individuals to the invited representatives of government and non-government institutions. He also discussed the details on travel arrangement to be made.

In the process of selecting community representatives, they requested for a secret voting for their representative. Annie explained that the system may not allow to ensure the body of getting equal representation from the different sectors of the community and balance between the number of men and women representatives.

Mang Cading emphasized that the representatives should be committed to the community. He added that the workshop provided them a good opportunity necessary for them to be united.

5. Evaluation of Day 2 Workshop

Paulo explained the "Mood Meter" technique for the second day workshop evaluation. He showed seven faces drawn in cartolinas having been happy, sad, tired, confused, angry, sleepy and bored. The participants were asked to paste a small colored piece of paper according to what they felt during the day. They were allowed to put more than a piece to reflect the mixed feelings or mood they experienced during the day.

The results showed 30 participants with happy faces, 11 tired, 5 sleepy, 1 confused and another 1 who became impatient in the day's workshop. There were only 48 participants in the second day workshop since a number of women had to leave early for personal reasons: i.e. attended the graduation ceremony of their children and to continue working on water pump in the case of the Bataks.

Day 3. Saturday, 3 April 2004

Facilitators: Annie L. Frio, Ted R. Villanueva, Fe K. Mallion, Paulo E. Devanadera, Ma. Eduarda E. Devanandera

1. Prayer and Summary of Day 2 Activities/ Accomplishments

The workshop started with a prayer from Ms. Esmeralda Sumagang.

Pastor Zernan Teodoro presented a summary of the workshop's Day 2 activities and accomplishments. Paulo Devanadera briefly discussed the dynamics that went with and among the participants and the workshop organizers. He mentioned the participation and eagerness among the participants to be part of the workshop activities though not all became vocal in expressing oneself with regards to decision-making. He also mentioned the good relationship and camaraderie established between the project team/workshop organizers and the participants.

2. Analyses and Summary of the Problems

Annie explained how some of the problems cut across with several elements by giving examples, e.g. water problem as cut-crossing problem was written in blue meta-card as main problem heading and putting the related elements under it. There were further discussions to further understand the long list of problems identified during the second day workshop. She also probed on how the participants felt on specific issues or problems, e.g. coastal regulations on fishing within 15 kilometer radius of coastline municipalities not followed and the inappropriateness of ECAN policy on high forest charges.

In the process, 25 problems were identified. Related problems were clustered together with the help of the other project team members and then presented to the participants. In the end, the problems were reduced to only seventeen (17).

3. Action Plan: Strategy to Address Problems

Fe explained on how to complete the matrix showing the action plan as strategy to address the problems by the participants. The columns included the proposed actions, institution to support, if any, estimated time/duration to solve the problems, and names of participants to carry out the identified proposed actions. The participants were asked to form into six (6) groups based on their interests. Participants' groupings dealt on: 1) coastal, 2) infrastructure, 3) technology, 4) agriculture, 5) institution, and 6) community. Each group had specific problems to work on following the expected outputs required of the action plan matrix.

The action plan based on groupings/problems consisted of the following:

Group/Problem	Solution	People/Agency Concerned	Time Frame/ Duration	Interested Participant
Coastal				
Lack of equipment, facilities and skills to control illegal fishing activities	Solicit patrol boat and other equipments for the barangay	Brgy. Chairman, LGU, NGO and other funding instituion	May 2004-July 2005	Cris Cuarez Anton Cervantes Aquino Luna Bill Cariaga
Illegal fishing activities	Strict enforcement of R.A. 8550 Lobby with city mayor, provincial and city councils	Brgy. chairman, BFARMC/fisher-folks AFP personnel Coast Guard (Bantay Dagat) BFAR	As soon as patrol boat and other equipments granted	Brgy.Concepcion fisher-folks
Poor conditions of coastal resources	Proper monitoring of mangrove areas, Constant patrolling of coral reefs	Brgy. chairman, BFARMC/fisher-folks Coast Guard (Bantay Dagat)	As soon as patrol boat and other equipments granted	Brgy. Concepcion fisher-folks
Infrastructure				
Lack of irrigation infrastructure	Coordinate with concerned government agency	DPWH, Provincial and City Government, NIA	July 2004	Boy Samante Arsenio Elestrio Ernesto Dangan Romeo Dangan
Lack of potable water	Coordinate with concerned government agency	DPWH, Provincial and City Government, NIA	July 2004	Boy Samante Arsenio Elestrio Ernesto Dangan Romeo Dangan
Lack of electricity	Coordinate with concerned government agency	Dept. of Energy NAPOCOR	July 2004	Boy Samante Arsenio Elestrio Ernesto Dangan Romeo Dangan
Technology				
Lack of communication facilities (computer, internet, etc.)	Coordinate with concerned government agency	Dept. of Energy NAPOCOR	July 2004	Boy Samante Arsenio Elestrio Ernesto Dangan Romeo Dangan
Agriculture				
Lack of support and assistance from DA	Coordinate' Write proposal, Submit proposal to DA Follow up	DA- City Government	1-3 years	Community participants Nena Dominguez Visitacion Lagan Gina Villon Zernan Teodoro Arturo Santos
Lack of market system and information (pricing, supply and demand)	Communication,Coordination, Cooperation	Community, BFAD DTI, etc,	1-25 years	Onopre Luneta Osmundo merced Ralph Jose Villon Esmeralda Sumagang Benjie Sumagang

Institution				
Bureaucracy and red tape	Coordinate with Brgy.Captain, Hon. Melquiades Rodriguez	Brgy.Captain, Hon. Melquiades Rodriguez	April-June 2004	Ms. Jalalon & Members
Inconsistent implementation of policy and regulations (forestry and coastal)	Consultation with government agency about laws	DENR Bureau of Fisheries- Dept. of Agricultures	April-June 2004	Kagawad Corazon Dalabajan, STCMPC; Samahan ng Magingisda, Ms. Jalalon, Mr. Zernan Teodoro
Laws not clear/Inappropriate not suitable for the community	Consultation with government agency about laws	DENR Bureau of Fisheries- Dept. of Agricultures	April-June 2004	Kagawad Corazon Dalabajan, STCMPC; Samahan ng Magingisda, Ms. Jalalon, Mr. Zernan Teodoro
Lack of discipline	Conduct training on value formation/ reorientation	DILG Moral Recovery Program	April-June 2004	Kagawad Corazon Dalabajan, Ms. Jalalon
Community				
No health services	Coordinate with concerned government agency to request for regular health worker	City Health DOH	July 2004	Kapitan Perfecto Salvador
No school for Bataks	Coordinate with concerned government agency to request for teacher, supplies and school building for their education	Brgy. Officials CityCouncil/ Government Kgd. Awat	June 2004	Batak tribal leaders Pekto Salvador
Lack of skills to use computer	Training	STI/AMA Computer	1-3 years	Zernan Teodoro Esmeralda Sumagang Benjie sumagang Ralph Jose Villon Arturo Santos
Lack of capital and credit scheme for crops, sea weeds, etc.	Start on your own small capital	Community, NGO, DA, etc.	1-25 years	Zernan Teodoro Esmeralda Sumagang Benjie sumagang Ralph Jose Villon Arturo Santos

3.1 Plenary/discussion on the action plan

Ted requested the participants to take a look at the agreed action plans and select which ones that were urgent and doable. This would enable them to reduce the number of problems that can realistically be addressed. Merlyn mentioned on the urgency on need for livelihood by the minorities (Bataks). She cited the case of the Bataks' selling produced handicrafts in very low price. The need to compensate for their labor was raised along with the necessary improvement on design and quality of their finished products, need for more training and coordination with the concerned government agencies.

The discussion focused as well on the needs of other residents in three communities' for added source of living, preparation and submission of livelihood project proposal. The participants agreed to focus on: 1) training, human resource capacity building related to livelihood; 2) negotiation, linking and networking with different agencies

who can addressed their problems; 3) and to offer their labor in presence of institutions willing to help and provide them with materials in case of road buildings and other infrastructures.

Ted reminded/reiterated his previous explanations on what the LPF project can do for the community at the end of the plenary. Among which were to: 1) provide information to help people decide on what to do as in market study and resource inventory; 2) convene forums for people to communicate and express their concerns to the policy makers; 3) capacity building to improve level of living (training and cross-site visitations); 4) linking people with funding agencies (EU, NDP, etc.) and to provide assistance in project proposal preparation (writing) and submission to the concerned agencies; 5) increase awareness of the policy-makers (provincial and national) on the consequences and difficulties experienced in policy implementation by the people, bureaucracies, poor governance and effects on management of natural resources; and 6) to make use of the completed works of ACM: trained PO members on handicraft, operating computer, etc. to help build capacity of other community residents. He also mentioned about the participants to receive certificates for attending the workshop.

4. Pledge of Commitment

Ted presented a draft pledge of commitment containing the commitment from the barangays to attain the vision. He asked the participants if they agree to accept the pledge of commitment. The participants responded positively. The participants signed and gave their commitment.

In the process however, Betin asked for the necessity of barangay resolution to help the participants in addressing the problems. Pastor Teodoro in turn proposed for the formation of an organization encompassing the three barangays in acting upon an agreed action plan. The discussion further evolved on whether there was a need to form new organization or make use of the existing organizations such as the STCMPCI, Charity Women Foundation, Small Saving Group, Sea Weed Farmers Association, NATRIPAL and the Association of Senior Citizens.

The discussion took a long time indicating the challenge to ensure that representatives selected will not come from the “elite” members of the organizations but those coming across the residents of the three barangays. Mang Cading suggested to start with the participants coming to the workshop and not to proceed in making fast decision (right on the spot) on working group formation.

5. Review/Analysis of the Vision Statement

In the final analysis of the vision statement, Ted posed questions on: How is the final draft of the vision statement compared to the barangay vision as per barangay development plan? and How can the vision be used?

According to a barangay councilor they do not have a barangay vision statement yet. Ted elaborated the need to make use and communicate the vision statement to other residents by putting copies of the statement in barangay centers and other strategic places.

The vision statement went as:

Vision

" By 2030 we envisioned to have a prosperous, rich coastal, lowland and green forests which are sources of abundant livelihood; communities and leaders who are God fearing; healthy, unitedand understand each other; and have the capacityto undertake development activity; sufficient and appropriate facilities, technologies, and institutions conducive for better quality of life.".

In Tagalog, the vision statement went as:

Pangarap

" Ang aming pangarap sa 2030 ay masaganang karagatan, kapatagan, at luntiang kagubatan na pinagmumulan ng masaganang kabuhaya; mga komunidad at pamunuan na may takot sa Diyos, malusog, nagkakaisa at nagkakakunawaan at may kakayahang magsagawa ng kaunlaran; angkop at sapat na pasilidad, teknolohiya at mga institutusyon para sa maayos na pamumuhay.

6. Evaluation of the 3-Days Workshop

As a final activity, the workshop participants gave their impression on the three days workshop. They personally felt that as participants they were able to: 1) agree on a common vision for the three barangays, 2) agree on common problems and were able to identify solutions to their problems based on the prepared action plan, and 3) regard the activity as learning opportunity and experience. Some looked forward to make use of the knowledge gain in their everyday life while others expressed happiness and gave thanks in the end.

7. Closing Remarks

Ms. Herlina Hartanto gave the first closing remarks. She said " this is the end of the workshop and the beginning of a new project. There is the reason to continue working in the three barangays for there were people who are really committed and/or who believed in working together to address the many problems they have. The success of the community will depend on the cooperation and unity of the community members themselves."

Barangay Captain Candido Canete gave thanks to the project team/facilitators and those who participated in the workshop.

Barangay Captain Melquiades Rodriguez gave thanks to the project team/facilitators and those who participated in the workshop.

Dr. Ted Villanueva finally ended the workshop, thanked all who organized the workshop, read the content of the “Certificate of Appearance/Participation” in the workshop and promised for distribution at a latter date when he returns to Palawan.

Workshop 2 - Government/Non-Government Institutional Level (Stage 2)

5 April 2004

1. Registration and the Workshop Participants

Registration started at 8:00 a.m. and lasted until 9:20 a.m. Due to unavoidable circumstances, the community participants and most of the representatives from different institutions came late. Only a number from the latter group came on time e.g. representatives from the City ENRO, City Planning office and a couple of participants from the Budyong Foundation Incorporated.

2. Prayer and Opening Remarks

2.1 Opening remarks from the national project team coordinator

Dr. Ted Villanueva led in the group's prayer for the day. He also gave the opening remarks followed by self-introduction of the project team members.

3. Participants Introduction

The participants introduced themselves. They started with their names/nicknames, identification of the institution where they belong and kind of field specialization and/or interests. In the beginning, there were 24 participants, 9 coming from the three communities and almost equal number from both the government (7) and non-government institutions (8). Late in the morning, additional three participants each from the government and non-government institutions came thus giving a total of 30 participants in all. List of participants is provided in Appendix 4.

4. Participants' Expectations

4.1 Expectations from government and non-government institutions

The expectations from the government and non-government participants focused on what possible collaborative undertaking they may be able to share with the community participants. In general, everybody expressed their intention to support and assist the POs and other community residents in their problems. This however was understood in terms of the nature or kind of institution to where they belong.

The participants from the City ENRO, ELAC, City Planning Office and EWW for instance cited their interest to give information and assist the people with regards to CBFM implementation. In the case of Budyong Foundation Incorporated, the concern was on biodiversity conservation and providing assistance to people in the uplands through livelihood and project enterprise.

Specific interest cited by Mr.Roel Rodriguez of Budyong Foundation Inc. and Ms. Lina Flor from EWW was for them to determine or identify the possible areas or point of collaboration with regards to LPF project implementation.

4.2 Expectations from the community participants

The expectations from the community correspond with that of the participating agencies and institutions. The workshop served as the venue wherein to present community problems and for them to be cleared on solutions to problems of the Bataks and other community residents on livelihood, farm related matters those related to the attainment of the community vision.

5. Presentation of the Workshop Objectives, LPF Project, and Community Project Site

5.1 Presentation of the workshop objectives

Fe Mallion presented a brief overview of the workshop held at the community level in relation to the written objectives on the flipchart. She continued on the Workshop 2 objectives and its expected outputs. Among the expected outputs were for the participants to: 1) understand what the LPF project is about; 2) have an agreed common vision (if possible); 3) identify areas of common concerns, issues and constraints on possible areas of collaboration; and 4) identify mechanisms for the collaborative actions to take place.

5.2 Presentation of the LPF project

Ted Villanueva presented the LPF project as he did during the first workshop at the community level. He enumerated and explained the project rationale, objectives, institutions involved in the project implementation and to build on what had been started by the ACM Project of CIFOR. He cited the difference of the project with the ACM project in terms of coverage, i.e. inclusion of water/coastal and lowland with forest resources. He also mentioned the project tie up at the provincial level wherein he would be frequently seen to attend the CBFM Provincial Technical Working Group and for his task to interact with various agencies and institutions in the province.

Questions were raised on who will be the LPF project focal person in Palawan and the possibility to house the project in the city municipal office for purposes of collaborative and/or coordinative functions. Ted identified Suzie as the project focal person while Mr. Benny Postrado together with Ms. Doodiee Devanadera of the

Budyong Foundation Inc. offered to house the project in their office. The gesture was highly appreciated by the team. Ted promised to provide the participants with the project contact numbers for ease of coordination in future activities.

5.3 Description of the project site

Barangay Captain Melquiades Rodriguez of San Rafael briefly described the project site consisting of Barangays San Rafael, Tanabag and Concepcion. He focused on similar conditions of the communities and the undertakings they had with CBFM project implementation.

6. Projection Scenario

The projection scenario was carried out as first group activity of the participants. They were divided into several groups based on the following categories: coastal, forest, agriculture and social and institutions. They were allowed to choose the category they are most familiar with (Appendix 5).

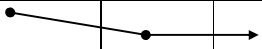
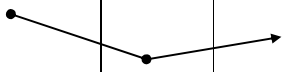
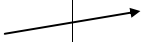
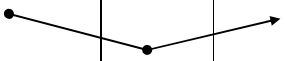
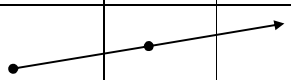
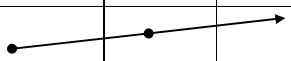
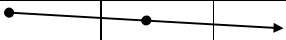
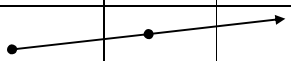
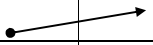
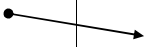
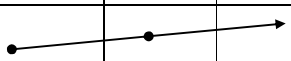
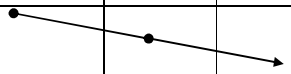
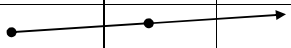
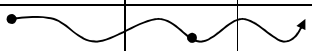
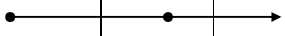
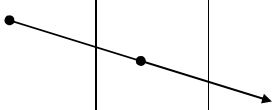
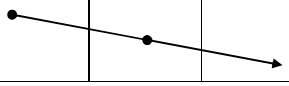
Prior to their grouping, there was a lengthy discussion on the timeframe for reflection and projection process on scenario building. Finally they agreed to look back 15 years from the present and to project 25 years to the future. The participants assessed the trends in the past and projected the likely future using the following specific items for each of the element they worked on (see the box below). In the process they were asked to draw a line indicating the condition of the resource/element, e.g., getting worse (declining), better (upward) or had no change at all (straight or level line). They were also instructed to give reasons on the result of their assessment.

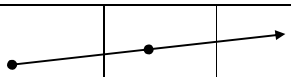
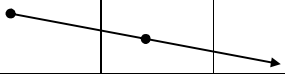
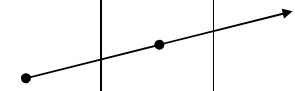
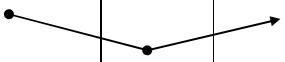
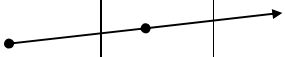
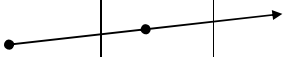
Elements	Items
Coastal:	Coral condition, fish abundance, fishing permit, quality/quantity of mangrove, coastal tourism
Agriculture	Rice productivity, land productivity, high value crop productivity program, support facilities, agricultural lands, technology, manpower, food processing, income and livestock and poultry
Forest	Forest condition, access to forest resources, right to manage forests, water quality
Social and institutions	Population literacy, health (incidence of disease or sickness), quality of life saving, opportunities for non-related agriculture activities, number of community organizations, credits, road system and water supply. The group working on this aspect agreed to add peace and order as an important item to assess the condition

6.1 Plenary on Projection Scenario.

There had been a lively discussion/debate on the scenario projection during the plenary as in optimistic vs. the pessimistic approach and/or result from the different group. The forestry group for instance based their projection on what has been happening in reality and the time needed for the resources to recover. Some groups envisioned or projected a positive scenario of the future since they inputted the program's goal and objectives of their institutions. Below is the summarized group output of the participants.

Table 1. Group scenario output on projected trends in social/institutional and natural resources in Palawan for the next 25 years.

	Field of Interest/Time Frame			
Resource/ Elements	**Past (15 years ago)**	**Present**	**Future (25 years from now)**	**Reason(s)**
Coastal				
Coral condition				Cyanide /dynamite fishing
Fish abundance,				Illegal fishing Population, migration CBRM Establishment of fish sanctuaries
Fishing permit				LGU/BFAR requirements
Quality/quantity of mangrove				Mangrove reforestation Charcoal making Fishpond conversion Household use
Coastal tourism				Seasonal promotion (radio, LGU Ecotourism/DENR)
Population				Migration Natural growth
Agriculture				
Rice productivity				Presence of technology Soil erosion/loss of fertility
Land productivity				Soil erosion
High value crop productivity program				Support market program
Support facilities				Government support
Agricultural lands				Conversion into subdivision Abandonment of the area
Technology				Government support
Manpower				Alternative source of livelihood Use of machinery
Food processing				Increase technology
Income				Depends on supply and demand
Livestock and poultry				Maintain the demand
Forests				
Forest condition				Extraction of forest resources Population increase Economic stability of the community Must have alternative livelihood for the community
Access to forest resources				Restrictive policies being implemented by the LGU/GA and other concerned agencies Decrease in forest cover

Right to manage forests		Tenurial instrument awarded to the communities
Water quality		Decrease in water cover affects water quality Illegal activities of the communities
Social/Institutional		
Literacy		Presence of secondary schools Presence of 2 universities and several colleges
Health (incidence of disease or sickness)		People's awareness Presence of medical practitioners, supplies, etc. Government and NGO's interventions
Quality of life		Still plenty of natural resources Less cost of living
Opportunities for non-related agriculture activities		Have numerous means of living (tourism related activities)
Number of community organizations		Plenty of NGOs, POs, Cooperatives, etc.
Credits		Many banks, lending institutions and NGOs to provide means of livelihood
Road system		One among government priorities
Water supply		Watersheds conserved and protected
Peace and order		Increasing incidence due to increase population/ mostly done by migrants

7. Formulation of Vision

The process on how to come up with vision scenario for the province of Palawan was explained. Fe Mallion discussed the procedure similar at the community level workshop such as: 1) to imagine the situations they desire for Palawan or the conditions they would like to see in Palawan 25 years from the present; 2) to discuss among themselves the parameters to include in the vision, 3) to identify the elements from the drawings, and 4) try to come up with a vision statement.

The other participants were grouped on the basis of their institutional affiliation, i.e. government and non-government grouping since the barangay participants had their community vision already prepared.

The participants' groupings were shown in Appendix 6 with their corresponding small group facilitators**.**

7.1 Presentation of the Visions

The three groups presented their vision and their vision statement. They were made to share their observations on the differences and similarities with regards to the vision

elements and statements. Based on the discussions, an agreed common vision cannot be achieved since they had different point of reference. The vision formulated by the community participants was specifically done at their level while the other two groups had their visions and statements done at the provincial level i.e. using therefore terms that were broad and general.

The other difference of the two groups' vision statement with that of the community was the incorporation of their mandates and functions in the formulation process, i.e. incorporation or putting in mind concepts on city land use plan, forest objectives and technology, livelihood not destructive to core zone areas and conservation and management of forest resources.

A community participant also raised the difference of their vision containing phrases for "God-fearing community and leadership " which cannot be seen in the two others' statement. The GO participants replied they did not include it since people have different religion while the NGOs explained the vision could not be attained without the presence of God-fearing people.

However, it was noted that there exists common vision elements among the three groups, e.g. infrastructure and support services, abundant forest and other natural resources, progressive community people etc. The elements were not conflicting. The NGO and GO groups mentioned united community to achieve sustainable development while at the community level the presenter mentioned of people with recognition for sustainable management of natural resources.

The community vision elements and statement though specifically stated for their locality were supportive with that of attaining the vision/statement at the provincial level. In other words there is no way of attaining the vision at the provincial level without the communities' attaining their vision simultaneously.

7.1.1 Vision from the NGO participants

The illustrated vision consisted of satellite clinic, well-managed natural resources, dam, cooperative bank, road network, and communication system for the whole province of Palawan.

Vision Statement: "*A province with united citizenries, helping together in the management of the environment, with sufficient social services, infrastructure, with entrepreneurial assistance for the local people and following in accordance the principles of sustainable development for the year 2029.*"

The presenter added that the previous exercise on projected scenario and vision formulated were consistent to their mandates and functions. He also conveyed the message they wish to impart among fellow workers from the government, community and POs with regards to the vision scenario, i.e. the scenario to serve as a challenge for all to improve the quality of services and in defining areas for collaboration.

He also submitted/ written specific vision statements for year 2029 on the elements previously provided by the organizers in the projected scenario exercise. These were as follows:

Natural Resource/Elements	Vision Statement for 2029
Coastal Resource	▪ Strict implementation of rules and regulations and projects to increase fish and other marine products
Forest	▪ Strict implementation of rules and regulations and tree planting programs and utilization of products coming from the forest
Agriculture	▪ To implement organized based crop production and massive backyard animal production with organized market processing or schemes
Corals	▪ Strict implementation of R. A. 2850.
Social and Institutional	▪ To achieve 100% literacy program and additional schools; ▪ Presence of satellite hospital for every 10 kilometers; ▪ One cooperative to serve as bank for every 3-5 barangays; ▪ Presence of hydro-electric plant as cheap source for irrigation; and ▪ Presence of cell sites in every corner of Palawan province

7.1.2 Vision from the GO participants

The GO vision statement was very general but they provided a number of specific elements. The illustrated vision consisted of wildlife preservation and restored forest resources, abundance in agricultural crops and production; with concrete roads, housing projects, electricity, hospitals for the people; modern technologies for seaport and airport facilities, and coastal resources having been restored in its previously rich condition.

Vision Statement: *"Palawan in year 2030 with united people and government managing the natural resources towards a peaceful and sustainable development in the future."*

7.1.3 Vision from the community participants

Nang Beating, Barangay Captain Candido Canete and Nang Merlyn presented their vision together with a Batak representative to say something on their situation. The Bataks had been consistent throughout their various presentations on the problems they have been facing and proposed strategies to address their problems.

The explanation of the community's vision consisted of:

Progressive, happy, healthy and secured citizens brought about by rich conditions of forest and coastal resources;

Abundant forest, clean and clear coastal resources, fresh air, clean water, happy and progressive life of the people benefiting from government projects, infrastructures, education and others;

Peaceful and progressive citizens, abundant livelihood, environment free from pollution and illegal fishing activities and with people's recognition for sustainable management of natural resources. People commonly united to support the government projects for management of natural resources; and

Livelihood for both men and women, electricity for the households, market facility, trees and birds to protect, mangrove tree planting and mangrove establishment for

small fish sanctuaries, and presence of transportation facilities from peoples' continuing effort together with the Batak minority group.

The presentation of the vision statement followed. There were no comments for both the community illustration and vision statement**.**

8. Analysis of the Rights, Responsibilities and Benefits are Shared

Ms. Annie Frio provided a brief explanation of what the 3R analysis was about and gave example of how to do it. She pointed out that the analysis could be used to assess whether the playing field is leveled or fair for the stakeholders. Participants were again re-grouped based on their interest as to handle one of the following natural resources: coastal, lowland and forest (list of members shown in Attachment 6).

Small group facilitators asked the groups to think first of all the stakeholders for the resource type they worked on and then including only those they thought were most important. They were made to assess the identified stakeholders based on how they carried their responsibilities or simply the stakeholders' performance. Below is the table showing the results of the analysis.

Table 2. 3R analysis based on resource type and the identified stakeholders per resource type.

Resource/Stakeholder	3Rs					
	Rights	**Score**	**Responsibilities**	**Score**	**Revenue (Benefits)**	**Score**
Coastal						
Illegal fishermen	None	0	Care and management natural coastal resources	0	Food and income	5
Fishermen	To fish	5	Protect their fishing areas	5	Food and income	3
Seaweed farmers	To farm/plant sea weeds	5	Pay tax	5	Food and income	3
Commercial fishing vessels	None	0	Care of natural resources	0		3
NGO/Haribon	Capacitation of the community people	3	Help care of coastal resources	4	Salary and project implementation	5
	Help/coordinate with leaders and other agencies	3	Inform the other agencies about their programs and projects	3	Support or assistance	3
Pundasyong Santiago	Help increase people's income in the community	3	Help the people to become self-reliant for livelihood development	4	Salary Project and Support or assistance	3
City government CityENRO	Get tax revenues	4	Manage/protect the mangrove	3	Fees/Taxes	4

Barangay Council			resources			

Lowland						
Farmers	To farm	5	Pay taxes Take care not to erode soil in their farm	5	Products and income	5
Handicraft/ Furniture makers	Make handicrafts and furniture	5	Plant bamboos, mahogany and others Get license or permit	2 0	Income	5
Other residents	To live orderly in the community	5	Follow in the existing rules and regulations	2	Income from their own sources of living	
STCMPC members	Operate their own business	5	Orderly management of their cooperative	3	Income	
Barangay Council	Manage/lead the people within their jurisdiction	5	Respond to the needs of people in the local area Implement projects, rules and others within the area	3 3	Honoraria -	
City Government	Extend services or assistance	5	Duly implement what they are supposed to give Respond to the needs of the barangays	3 3	Taxes	
National Government	Extend services or assistance	5	Same with the city government	3	-	
NGOs	Extend services or assistance	5	Efficient implementation of their projects	3	More funding from funding agencies	
All the stakeholders had equal rights or access to the resources			Top 3 stakeholders were the: 1st- farmers 2nd- STCMPC members, Brgy. council, City government, national government and NGOs 3rd- other residents and handicraft/furniture makers		Top 3 stakeholders were the: 1st- farmers, handicraft/furniture makers; 2nd- other residents; 3rd- STCMPC members	

Forest						
PO (STCMPC)	Get Benefits Reside in the area	5	Follow in the rule and regulations of the management	2	Income Good living	4
IP community	None	5	Take care of resources	2	Income Safe area to live in	4
Other residents of the barangay/non-PO	Follow/implement laws	0	None	0	Other livelihood activities	1
Barangay Council	Implement laws	2	Apprehend violators in doing illegal activities; Support/assist the PO in implementing environmental projects/activities	1	Barangay share from all the proceeds coming from CBFM (utilization activities); Good environment	3
DENR	Implement laws	3	Technical assistance to PO Issuance of permit Monitoring of environmental activities	2	Forest Charges Other regulatory fees Less responsibilities with POs as their partners	3
City Government	Implement laws	2	Technical support Monitoring Financial support	1	Share on forest charges	1
PCSDS	Implement laws	3		2	Implementation of their mandates	1
	Stakeholders with highest rights: PO and IPs		Stakeholders with highest actual responsibilities: PO IP DENR PCDS		Stakeholders with highest Benefits: PO IP	
Results' Implications			What to do about it?			
▪ Low performance of responsibilities compared to high rights and benefits ▪ Local stakeholders do not fully understand the importance of rules and regulations ▪ Stringent environmental laws ▪ Possible over-lapping of functions among the concerned government agencies			▪ Inform and educate the concerned stakeholders ▪ Conduct IEC ▪ Review of laws (SEP, etc.) ▪ Levelling off among the concerned agencies			

9. Action Plan and Strategies for Collaborative Action

The list of action plans (matrix output in Workshop 1) was printed and distributed to the participants. Barangay Captain M. Rodriguez and Pastor Zernan went through the list and gave emphasis on problem areas that need help from other stakeholders.

Feedbacks, clarifications and reactions from participants coming from the government and non-government were generated. Included were:

The City Planning Office representative requested clarifications on what level the items on bureaucracies and red tape occurred and why the Barangay Captain of San Rafel was listed as someone who can solve the problem. Response at the community level was not cleared enough however to settle the issue cited by the participant.

Several participants provided hints on which institutions and contact persons who can help the communities solve their problems. Some offered their help in preparation of project proposal and even in typing the proposal in their office.

The City Planning Office representative moreover suggested that the time frame schedule in the matrix no to be rigid but be more flexible.

PCSD personnel admitted of seeing their rules and regulations very strict but cannot do much about it. The revisions on rules and regulations can be done only at the PCSD council level. They informed the group however of the council's ongoing process of reviewing and validating rules on forest charges and activities allowed in core zone areas.

10. Workshop Evaluation and Closing Remarks

10.1 Response from the different participants

Ted Villanueva requested representatives from the different institutions to give their impressions of the day's workshop. On the whole every body gave positive remarks, citing the instances they learned about shared visions, projected scenarios and stakeholders 3R analysis. A participant cited she enjoyed the way the organizers handled the different activities, as in making the participants alive and to hold their interest to finish the activities till night and not boring. There were some who looked forward of seeing the people and project team members for possible collaborative undertakings.

10.2 Plans and Closing remarks by the national project coordinator

Dr Villanueva thanked all the participants for the time and participation in the workshops.

Appendix 1

List of Participants in Workshop 1

Name	Designation	Barangay
1. Aina Garcellano	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
2. Gina D. Villon	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
3. Ofelia A. Merced	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
4. Felomina Dominguez	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
5. Asuncion Merced	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
6. Felomina Dominguez	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
7. Nenita E. Lavapie	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
8. Reynaldo Delos Angeles	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
9. Visitacion L. Lagan	-	Tanabag
10. Virginia L. Gasmin	Member, STCMPC	Tanabag
11. Lorna M. Gacot	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
12. Norma M. Carceller	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
13. Adela V. Remo	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
14. Osmundo Merced	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
15. Arturo Santos	Member, STCMPC	Tanabag
16. Eusebio M. Lumbre	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
17. Dolores A. Paclibar	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
18. Nelia D. Macula	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
19. Ernesto Dangan	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
20. Gregorio Ombe	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
21. Lilia D. Balud	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
22. Cresenciano T. Cuarez	TFAI	Concepcion
23. Matildo Maglinao	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
24. Maribel Lim	Non-PO	Concepcion
25. Anton Cervantes	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
26. Ruth Bandiala	Savings Group	Concepcion
27. Noralyn Luna	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
28. Aquino Luna	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
29. Arsenio Elesterio	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
30. Silvina Magno	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
31. Mylene Oliva	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
32. Jovenio Oliva	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
33. Benilda Dela Cruz	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
34. Romeo Dangan	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
35. Loreta Dangan	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
36. Florenda Roca	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
37. Engr. Roger Samante	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
38. Zernan Teodoro	Chairman, MMMPC	San Rafael
39. Erlynda Teodoro	Member, MMMPC	San Rafael
40. Wilfredo Peralta	BOD Member, MMMPCI	San Rafael
41. Evelyn C. Peralta	Member, MMMPCI	San Rafael
42. Melquiades D. Rodriguez	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
43. Joseph Villon	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
44. Valentina Jalalon	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
45. Beatriz P. Dacles	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
46. Angelita Patero	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
47. Noralita Timbancaya	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
48. Alejandra De Guzman	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
49. Nene Hugo	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
50. Edmundo Dalabajan	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
51. Onofre V. Luneta	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
52. Rosito D. Cacho	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael

53. Candido Canete	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
54. Bobby Tigranes	Non-PO	Concepcion
55. Bill Carriaga	Non-PO	Concepcion
56. Esmeralda Sumagang	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
57. Euben R. Vargas	BOD Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
58. Norma Carceller	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
59. Leonardo Abucal	Batak	Tanabag
60. Estinely Hugo	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
61. Beatriz P. Dacles	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
62. Crisologo P. Elesterio	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
63. Jose Dela Torre	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
64. Corazon M. Dalabajan	Member, STCMPC	San Rafael
65. Robert Saavedra	Batak	Tanabag
66. Antonio Arbulida	Batak	Tanabag
67. Edmundo Dalabajan	Member, STCMPC	Concepcion
68. Emil Abukal	Batak	Tanabag

Appendix 2

Participant's Expectations Based on Six Components of their Vision

Livelihood	Natural Resources	Cooperative	Organizational Capacity Building	Strict Implementation of Policy/ Rules	Monitoring of Project Plan Implementation/Knowledge on Laws an Regulations
Additional knowledge on livelihood	coastal protection	Cooperative development	Responsible person to implement organisational plans	Apprehension of those who commit illegal activities	Monitor the project plans being implemented
Additional knowledge	New ideas	Proper cooperative management	Organizational development to improve quality of life		Knowledge on laws and regulations re: natural resources
Additional knowledge on livelihood development	Ideas on natural resources protection and conservation	Re: strengthen cooperative	Enrich knowledge on organization		
	Natural resources protection and conservation	Means of STCMPC towards development	Additional knowledge on management		
	Find some solution to problems concerning forests, coastal and people	Cooperative development	Monitor development plan of the organization		
	Environmental Laws	Reorganized and consolidate cooperative	Consolidation of the organization		
	Support for natural resources	Cooperative management	What is beneficial for the organization		
	Forest Protection	New cooperative	Clear discussion to learn more about organizational management		
	Forest with no concession; need areas for kaingin				
	Forest Protection				
	Learn about important resources from forest				
	Need to protect forest (3 persons)				

Appendix 3

Group Formation for Visioning Exercise of Workshop 1

Barangay Concepcion:

Men's Group	Women's Group
1. Candido Canete	1. Nenita Lavapie
2. Cris Cuarez	2. VirginiaGasmin
3. Anton Cervantes	3. Dolores Paclibar
4. Bill Cariaga	4. Nelia Macula
5. Matildo Maglinao	5. Lilia Balud
6. Aquino Luna	6. Maribel Lim
7. Bobby Tigranes	7. Ruth Bandiala
8. Greg Ombe	8. Noralyn Luna
9. Edmon Dalabajan	9. Silvina Magno
10. Onofri Luneta	10. Beatriz Dacles
11. Rosito Cacho	11. Angelita Patero
12. Candido Canete	12. Noralita Timbangcaya
	13. Alejandra De Guzman
	14. Nelie Hugo

Barangay San Rafael:

Men's Group	Women's Group
1. Reynaldo Delos Angeles	1. Nenita Lavapie
2. Crisologo Elesterio	2. Evangeline Samante
3. Arturo Santos	3. Dolores Paclibar
4. Ernesto Dangan	4. Lorna Gacot
5. Arsenio Elesterio	5. Visitacion Lagan
6. Jovenio Oliva	6. Ofelia Merced
7. Osmundo Merced	7. Aina Garcellano
8. Eusebio Lumbre	8. Asuncion Merced
9. Romeo Dangan	9. Florenda Roca
10.Engr. Roger Samante	10. Benilda Dela Cruz
11.Zernan Teodoro	11. Gina Villion
12. Wilfredo Peralta	12. Norma Carceller
13. Melquiades Rodriguez	13. Evelyn Peralta
14. Joseph Villion	14. Adela Remo
	15. Mailene Oliva
	16. Lolita Dangan
	17. Felomina Dominguez
	18. Erlinda Teodoro
	19. Valentina Jalalon

Appendix 4

List of Participants in Workshop 2

NAME	DESIGNATION
1. Angel P. Padon	CPDC/City Government
2. Lorna A. Misa	Forester/ City-ENRO
3. Gracioso O. Guttierez	Paralegal/ELAC
4. Valentina S. Jalalon	President Senior Citizen/San
5. Dan G. Tejada .	PEO III/OCPDC/City Gov't
6. Maribeth O. Caymo	PCSDS
7. Tomas J. Matillano	Proj. Supv./Fundacion Santiago
8. Romina B. Dela Cruz	For. /City-ENRO
9. Roel Rodriguez	AFD-BRDFI
10. Benny Postrado	BRDFI
11. Neriza S. Regal	ELAC
12. Redempto Anda	Conservation International
13. Merlinda S. Lumbre	BOD Member, STCMPC
14. Joseph Villon	youth, San Rafael
15. Felomino O. Racuya	PCSDS
16. Elizabeth Arzaga	PDD III/OCPDC
17. Eliseo Delos Angeles	Batak
18. Lilia D. Balud	Member, STCMPC
19. Beatriz P. Dacles	Proj. Mgr., STCMPC
20. Norma Carceller	Member, STCMPC
21. Linaflor Constantino	CDO-EWW/Phil.
22. Allan Abrea	For.- EWW/Phil.
23. Danny De Sagun	PCSD/PTFPP
24. Jovic Fabello	PCSD/PTFPP
25. Veronica G. Flores	For. 3-DENR-CENRO
26. Alexander Maucio	For. 1-DENR-PENRO
27. Candido Canete	Brgy. Captain, Concepcion
28. Nelson P. Devanadera	PPDC/Prov'l. Government
29. Willy Ortega	Prov'l. ENRO
30. Melquiades Rodriguez	Brgy. Captain, San Rafael

Appendix 5

Group Formation for Projection Scenario Exercise of Workshop 2

Coastal :	Joseph Villon Lorna Misa Teks Rakuya Zernan Teodoro	Facilitator: Doodee Devanadera
Social:	Redempto Anda Merlinda Lumbre Dan Tejada Tomas Matillano Beatriz Dacles Lilia Balud	Facilitator: Fe Mallion
Agriculture:	Maribeth Caymo Benny Postrado Valentina Jalalon Norma Carceller Beth Arzaga Roel Rodriguez Danny	Facilitator: Anita Frio
Forest:	Romina Dela Cruz Allan Abrea Linaflor Constantino Jovic Danilo E. De Sabas Eliseo Delos Angeles Nerisa S. Regal Graciosso Guttierez Veronica Flores	Facilitator: Ted Villanueva

Appendix 6

Group Formation for Visioning Exercise of Workshop 2

NGO (8)	GA (7)	PO (9)
Linaflor Constantino	Maribeth Caymo	Candido Canete
Allan Abrea	Romina Dela Cruz	Leonar Abukal
Nerisa S. Regal	Veronica Flores	Zernan Teodoro
Gracioso O. Gutierrez	Lorna Misa	Lilia Balud
Benny Postrado	Beth Arzaga	Joseph Villon
Tomas Matillano	Alexander Maucio	Eliseo Delos Angels
Roel Rodriguez	Dan Tejada	Belen Jalaon
Benny Postrado		Merlinda Lumbre
		Beatriz Dacles