

Local stakeholders' decision-making in Forest Landscape Restoration: *Case studies of the Philippines and Papua New Guinea*

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Outline of presentation

- Overview of the research
- Forest Landscape Restoration and Stakeholders
- Case studies
- Preliminary results and findings
 - Interests of local people in FLR
 - Stakeholders' relation and land use decisions
 - Conditions influencing local people's decisions
- Way forward



Overview of the research

Engaging Local People in Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), *Evidence from Case Studies in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea*

Main research question: “*What conditions and factors influence the engagement of local people in FLR in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific?*”

ACIAR funded projects

- Enhancing Livelihoods through Forest and Landscape Restoration, the Philippines
- Enabling Community Forestry in Papua New Guinea

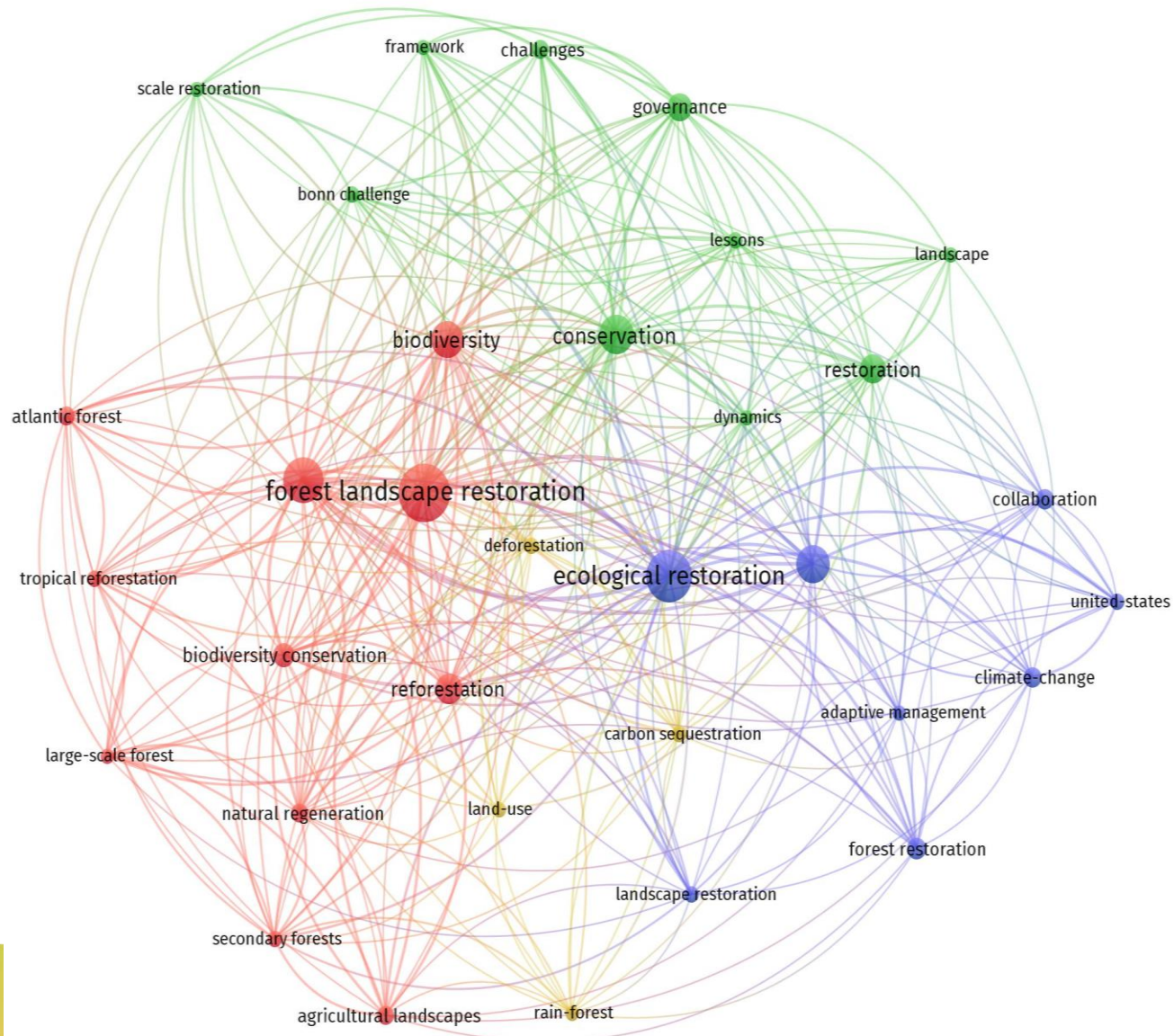


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Literature gaps

- Limitation of FLR studies
- Most focused on biophysical study
- Lack of a specific study on local stakeholder engagement in FLR



Why stakeholders matter in FLR?

- A landscape offers benefits under biophysical, ecological, economic, social, political, aspects, which **different stakeholders** value them in **dissimilar ways**.
- FLR is the **ongoing process** of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being across deforested or degraded forest landscapes
- FLR requires a **negotiation and collaborative process** reconciling **decisions of stakeholders** on acceptable socio-economic options.
- **Stakeholder engagement** is important to negotiate trade-off of multiple interests and enhance governance in FLR

Who are stakeholders in FLR at local level?

Primary stakeholders



- Insider stakeholders
- Live within the landscape
- Have a high relevancy in the direct uses and management of lands
- E.g. local people, community groups and local agencies

Secondary stakeholders



- Outsider stakeholders
- Indirect stakeholders in managing land uses and resources
- E.g. Relevance government agencies, private sectors, NGOs and academic

***Who have most power/influence?
Whose stakes are count in
decision-making?***

Modified from, Grimble et al., 1994, Higman et al., 2005, Selman (2006), Paletto et al. (2015), Chazdon and Guariguata (2018)

Case studies

FLR cases of this qualitative research

Philippines

Community-based restoration initiatives e.g. reforestation and NGP programs in Leyte and Biliran Provinces



Papua New Guinea (PNG)

Family-based tree plantation initiative in Ramu-Makham Valley

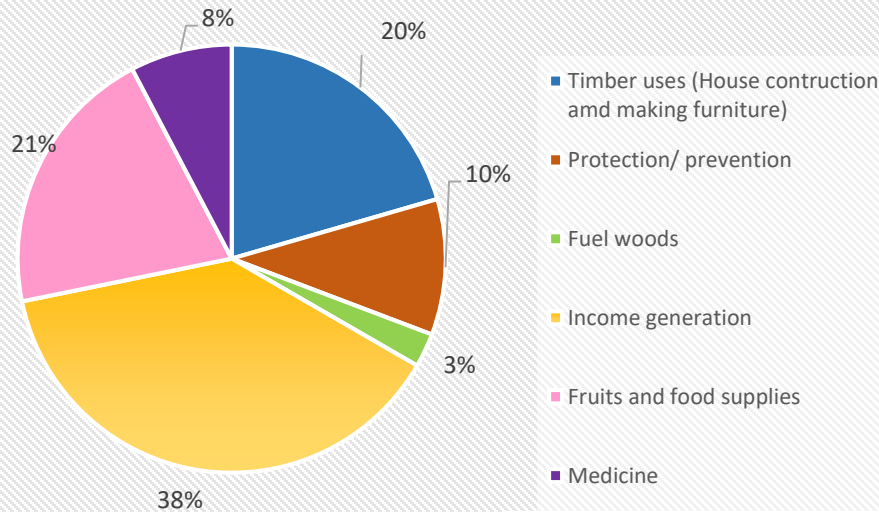




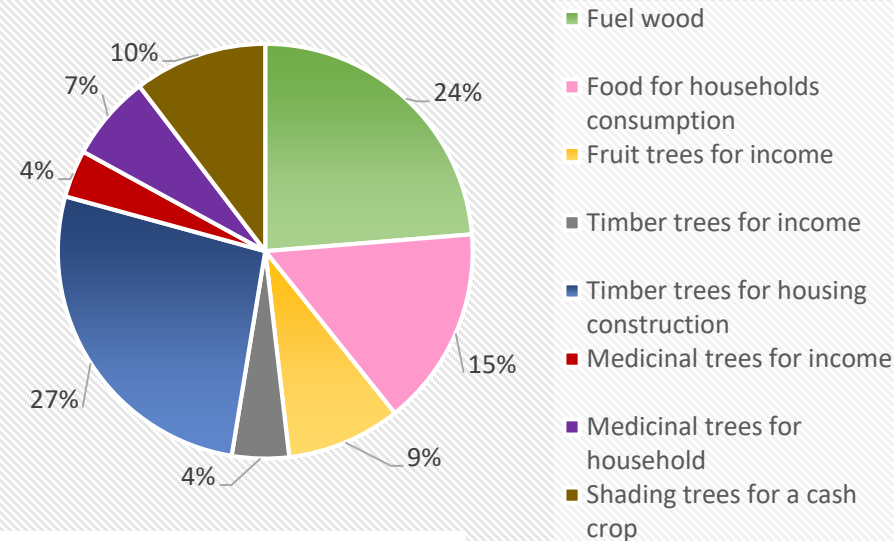
Preliminary Results & Findings

Interests of local people in restoration

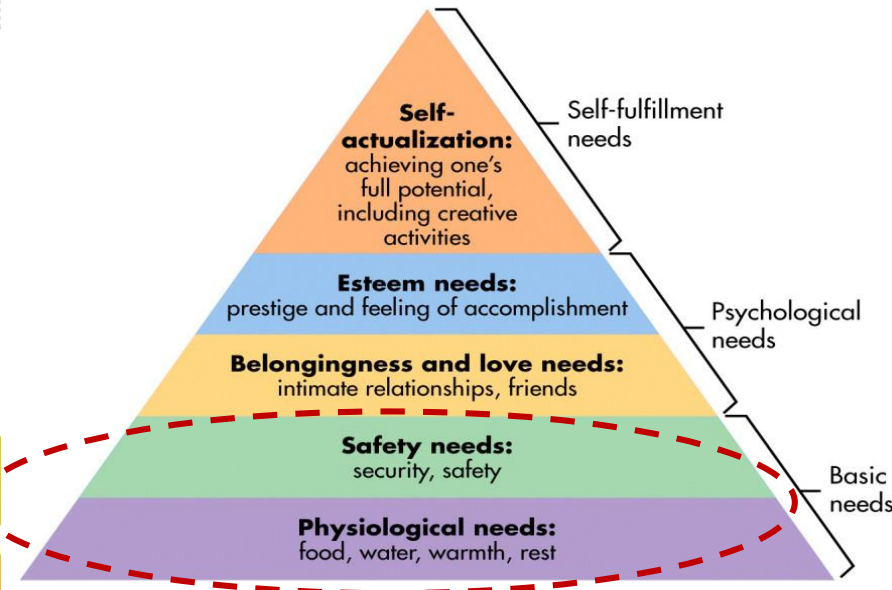
Interests of local people for tree plantation in Leyte Province Philippines



Interests of local people for tree plantation in Ramu-Makham Valley, PNG



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



[usc.edu.au/tfa](https://www.usc.edu.au/tfa)

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>

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Local expectation on land use scenarios

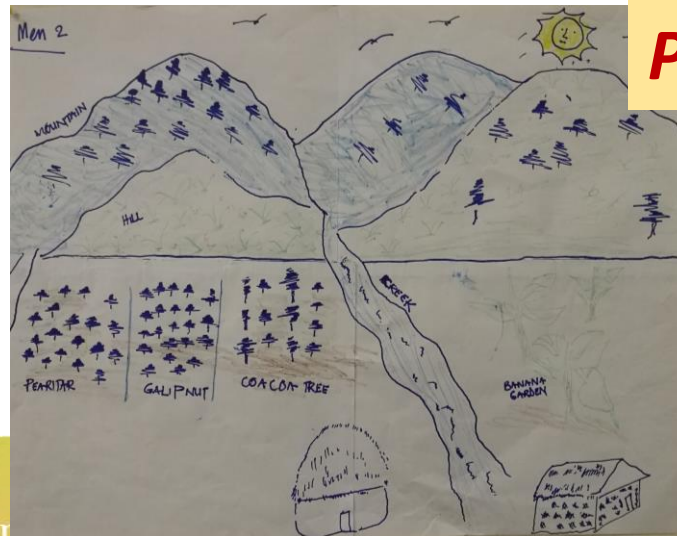
What we learned?

- Awareness on land use system and zoning
- Species preferences
- Gender roles & interests
- Agroforestry & forest-based livelihoods development needed

Philippines



PNG

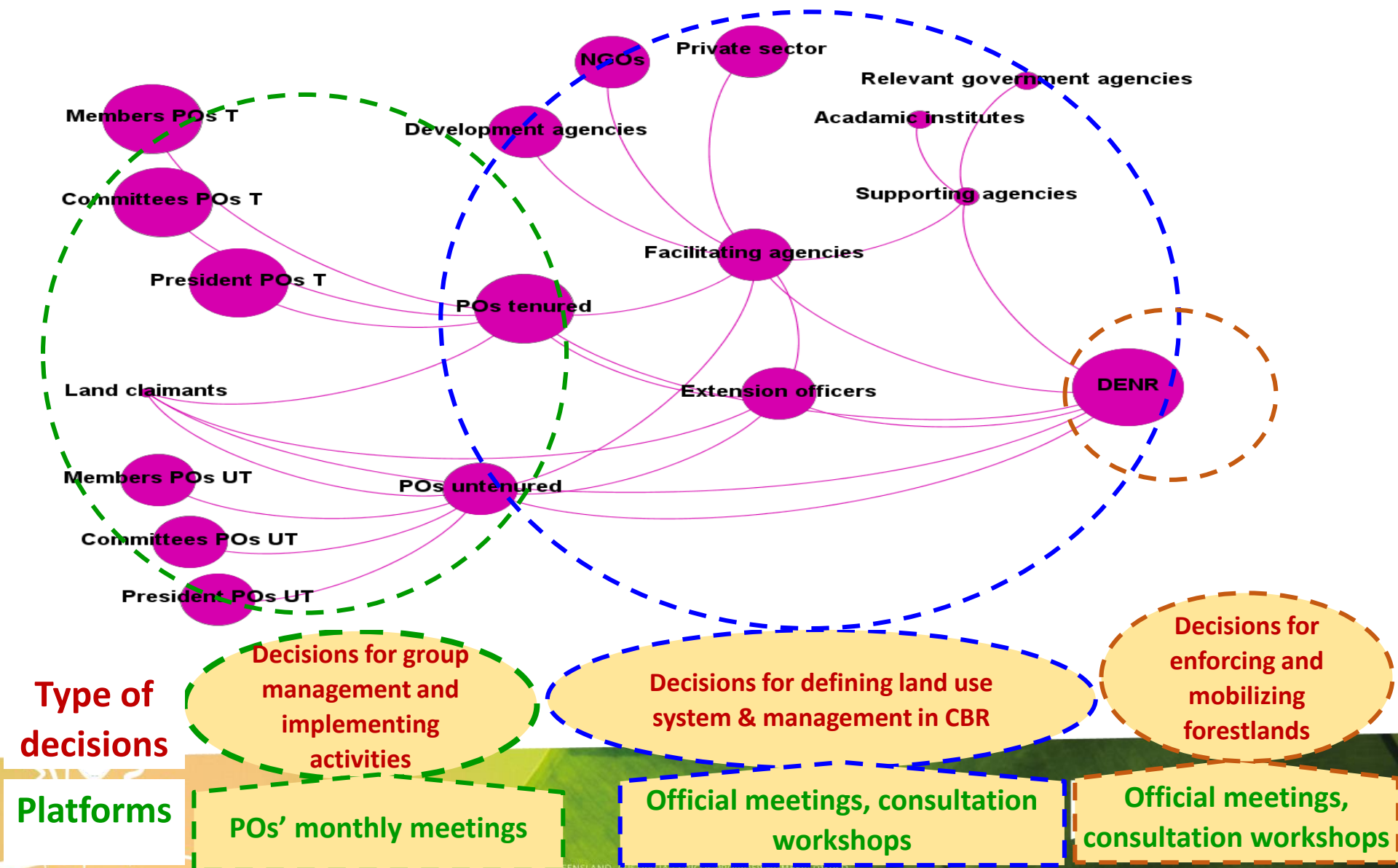


Stakeholders and their relation in land uses decisions for FLR

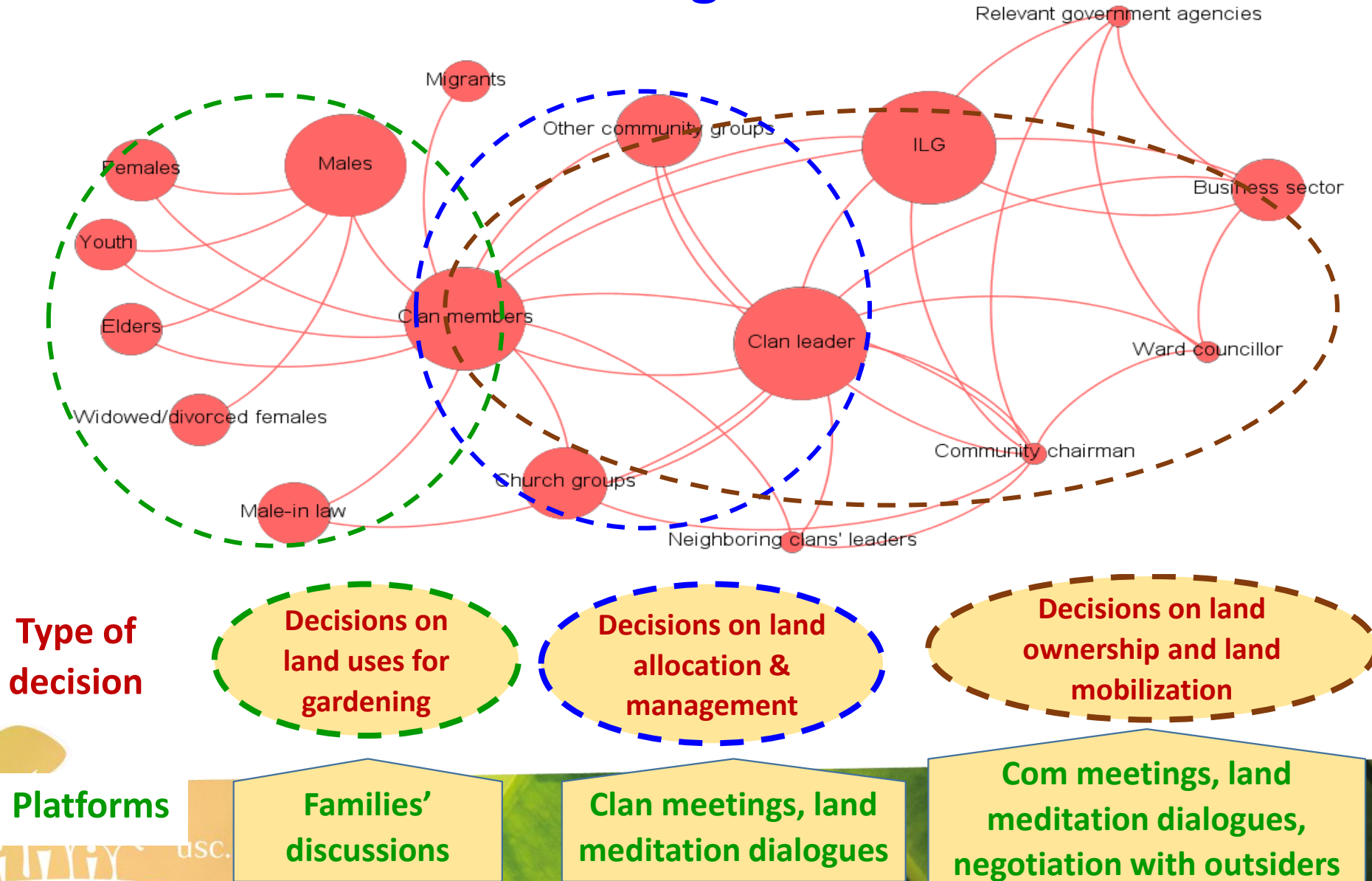
Stakeholder mapping and 4R analysis (Rights, Responsibilities, Revenue and Relation)




Stakeholders' relation for land use decisions in the CBR initiatives, in Philippines



Stakeholders relation for decision-making of clan's land uses and management, PNG



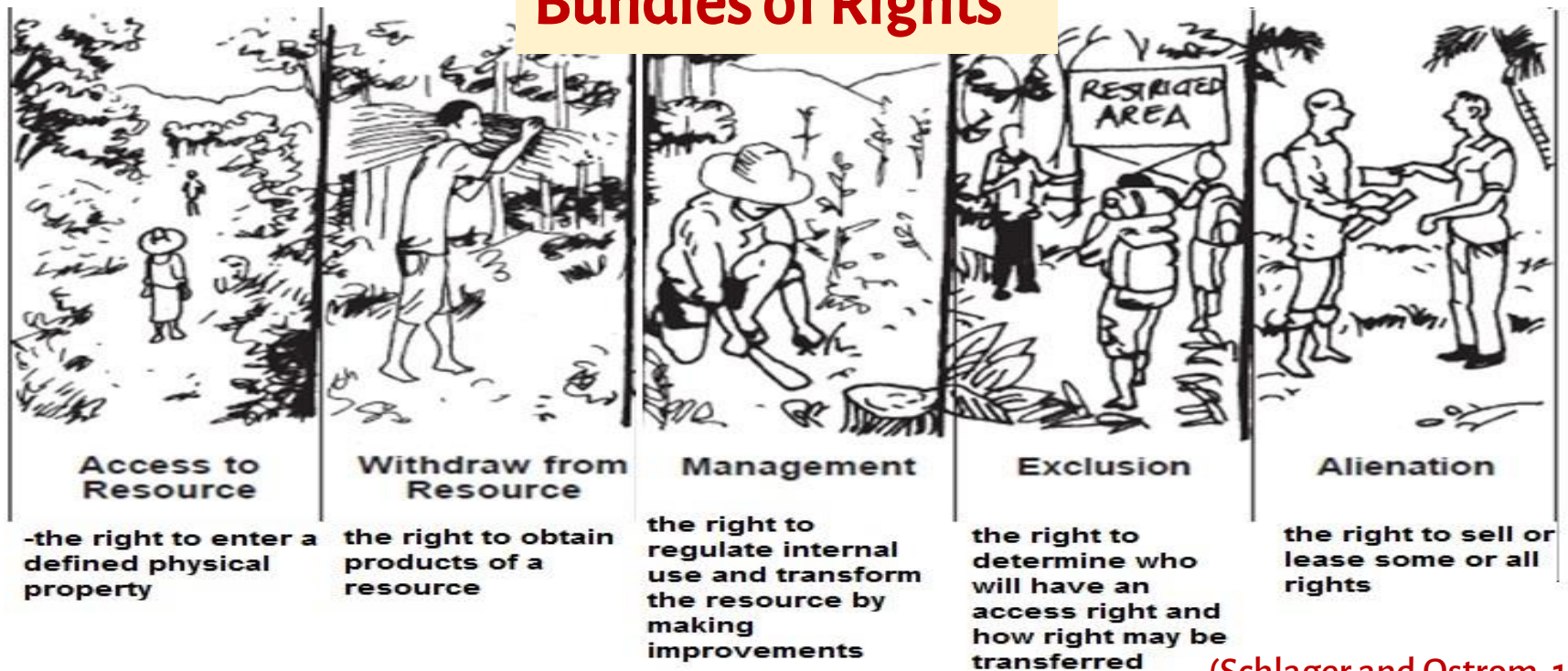


What shapes the decision- making process?

- **Contexts of decisions** – different scale of decisions require different stakeholders involvement
- **Macro level**: Rights over the land resources
- **Micro level**: Power relation (social norms, social status, gender roles, knowledge & education)

Who have rights and control the decisions?

Bundles of Rights



(Schlager and Ostrom, 1992)

Operational-level property

Collective-choice property

**DENR (Legal rights),
Philippines**

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**Clan (Customary
land ownership),
PNG**

JSC

Who have power to control the decisions?

Social status, norms, gender roles, knowledge & education



Philippines



PNG



What conditions influence local decisions to whether engage or not engage in FLR?

- **Physical conditions:** Bio-physical contexts, land availabilities and land ownership and tenure rights system
- **Economical conditions:** Job opportunities, alternative livelihoods, market drivers, and financial capital
- **Social-cultural conditions:** Social system, cultural norms, gender roles & relations, social institutions and networks
- **Personal conditions:** Living conditions, dependency on forestlands & tree resources, capacity & knowledge, and awareness

As the results of interviews and the literature e.g. Pattanayak et al., 2003, Matata et al., 2008, Kabwe et al., 2009, Shiferaw et al., 2009, Baynes et al., 2011, Kallio, 2013, Malawska et al., 2014, Swinton et al., 2015, Bravo-Monroy et al., 2016, Singh et al., 2016, Vuillot et al., 2016, Mills et al., 2017, Mills et al., 2018



Way forward



- Determine factors affecting local decisions
- Identify key conditions for a success of local engagement\
- Discussion on strategies & proper engagement initiatives
 - Community-based initiative
 - Family-based initiative