



Good Practices for Basin Planning in Laguna Lake

By

JOCELYN F. SIAPNO

Laguna Lake Development Authority

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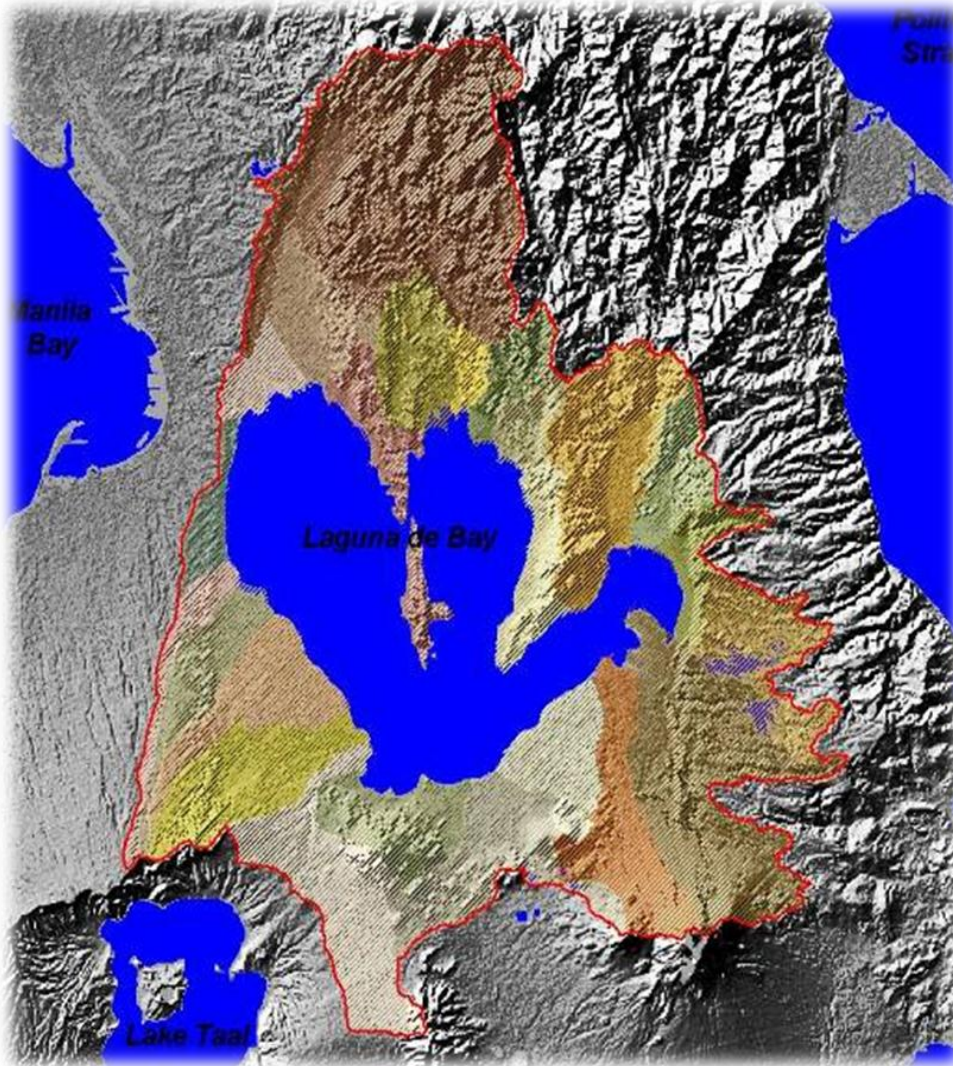
One Tagaytay Place, Tagaytay City

Presentation Flow

- Introduction
- LISCOP-Laguna de Bay Environmental Action Planning (LEAP)
- Key Messages and Lessons Learned
- Conclusion



Laguna de Bay Basin



- Lake surface area=900 sq.km.
- Water volume=3.2 MCM
- Watershed area = approx. 2,920 square kilometers; cradles a region encompassing 6 provinces, 14 cities, 47 municipalities and 2,656 barangays, 188 of which are within lakeshore; population of 13 million
- Some 100 streams drain into the lake
- Divided into twenty-four (24) hydrological sub-basins
- Pasig River is the only outlet of the lake

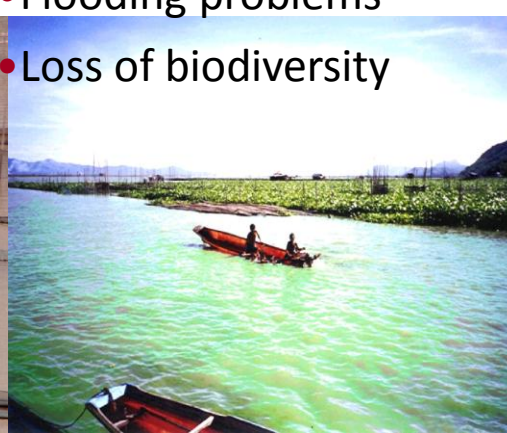
Environmental Threats

Factors

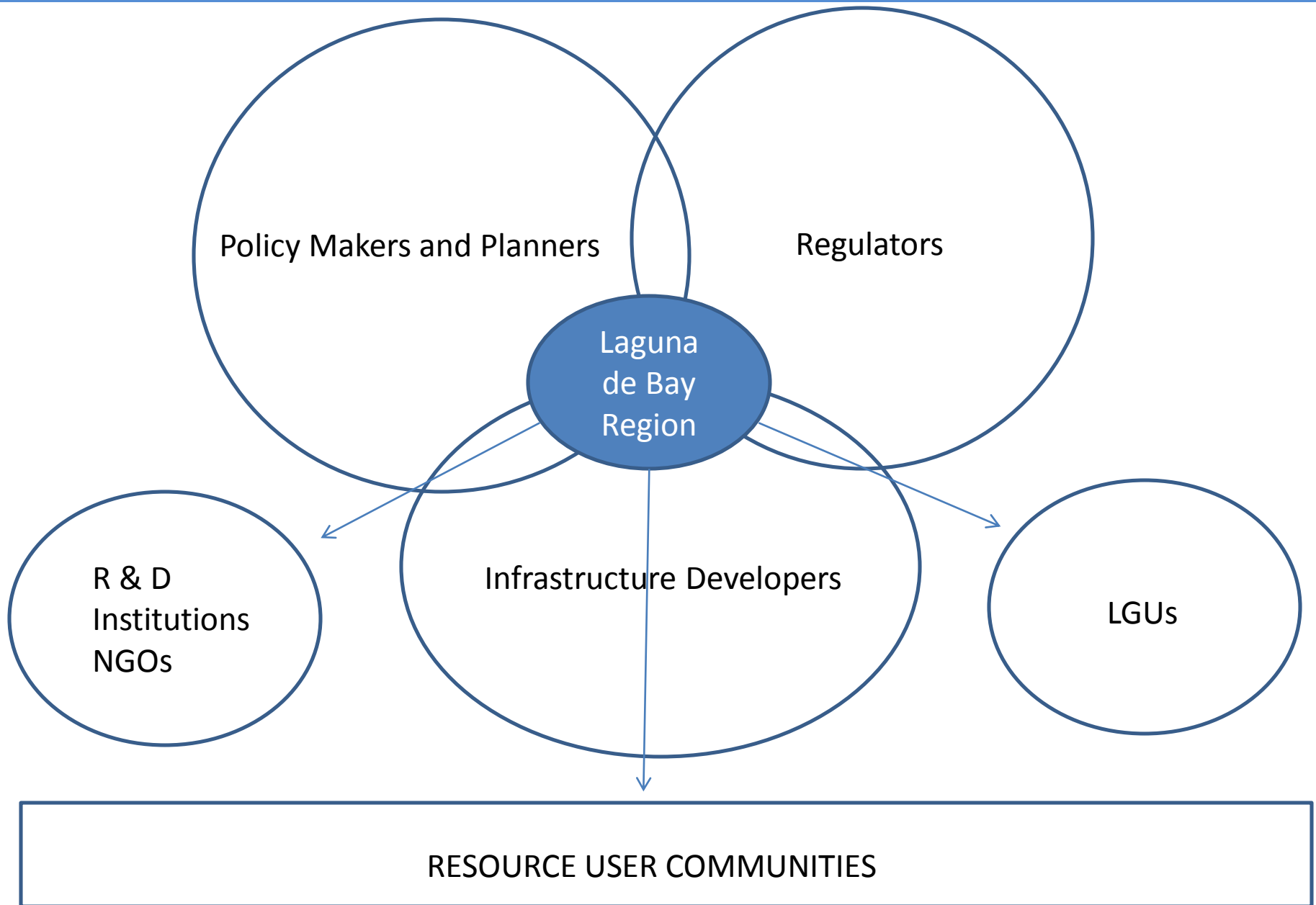
- Rapid population growth
- Deforestation
- Indiscriminate land conversion
- Widespread urban sprawl
- Overfishing

Effects

- Solid waste management problems
- Sewerage and Sanitation problems
- Congestion
- Siltation and sedimentation
- Increased inputs of pollutants
- Degrading water quality
- Flooding problems
- Loss of biodiversity



Stakeholders of Laguna de Bay



Weak Watershed Environmental Planning at Local Level

- Lack of institutional structure and capacity
- Inability to address environmental issues beyond LGU political boundaries at the sub-watershed level
- Limited engagement of sub-watershed stakeholders in environmental management

II. LISCOP'S LEAP PROCESS



LISCOP Project Goal and Objectives

Goal: Environmental Quality Improvement

Objectives:

Deepen watershed co-management

Strengthen institutions and instruments



<p>Specific Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the environmental quality of the Laguna de Bay, through direct micro-watershed interventions • Strengthening of key institutions in the management of the Lake
<p>Components</p>	<p>Component 1: Co-managed investments for watershed development</p> <p>Component 2: Strengthening Institutions and Instrument</p>

Laguna de Bay Watershed Environmental Action Planning - LEAP

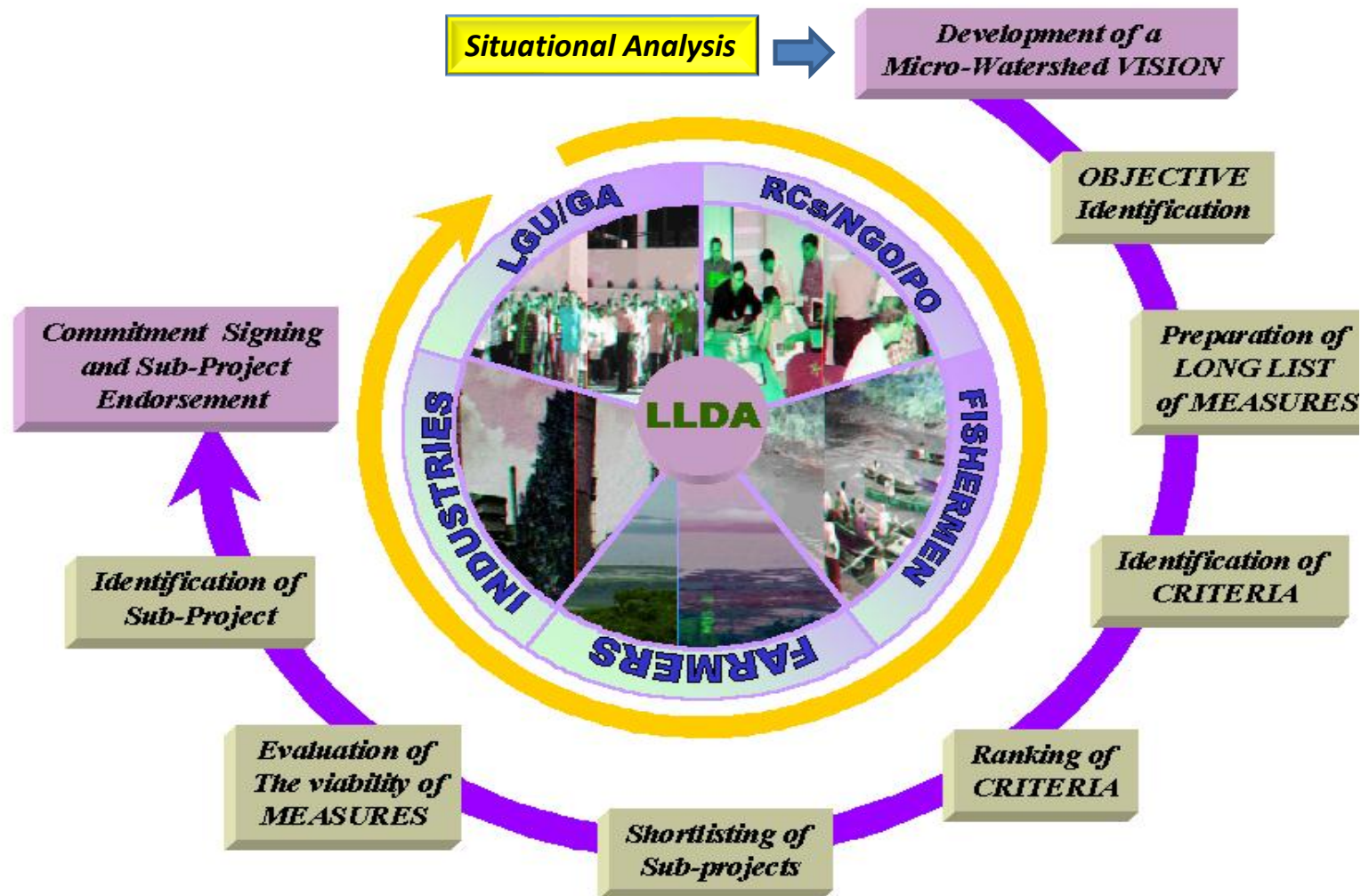


Purposes:

- Identify and prioritize projects for watershed protection and development
- Collectively strengthen capacity for participatory watershed management at sub-basin level

LEAP: Process and Institutional Roles

Lake Environment Action Planning (LEAP)

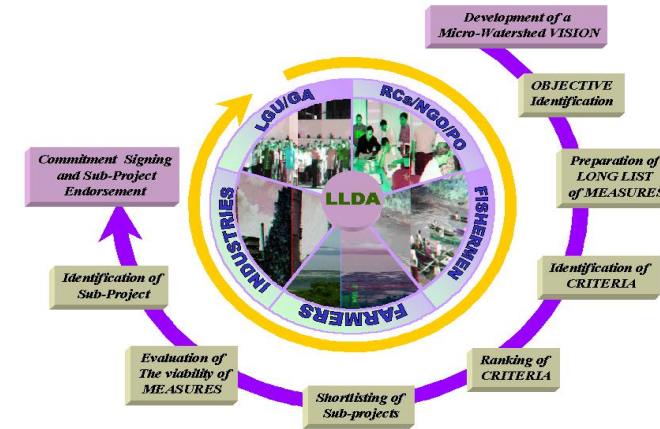


FEATURES OF THE LEAP

1. Participatory in Nature

2. Progressive and Cyclical

3. Flexible and Localized

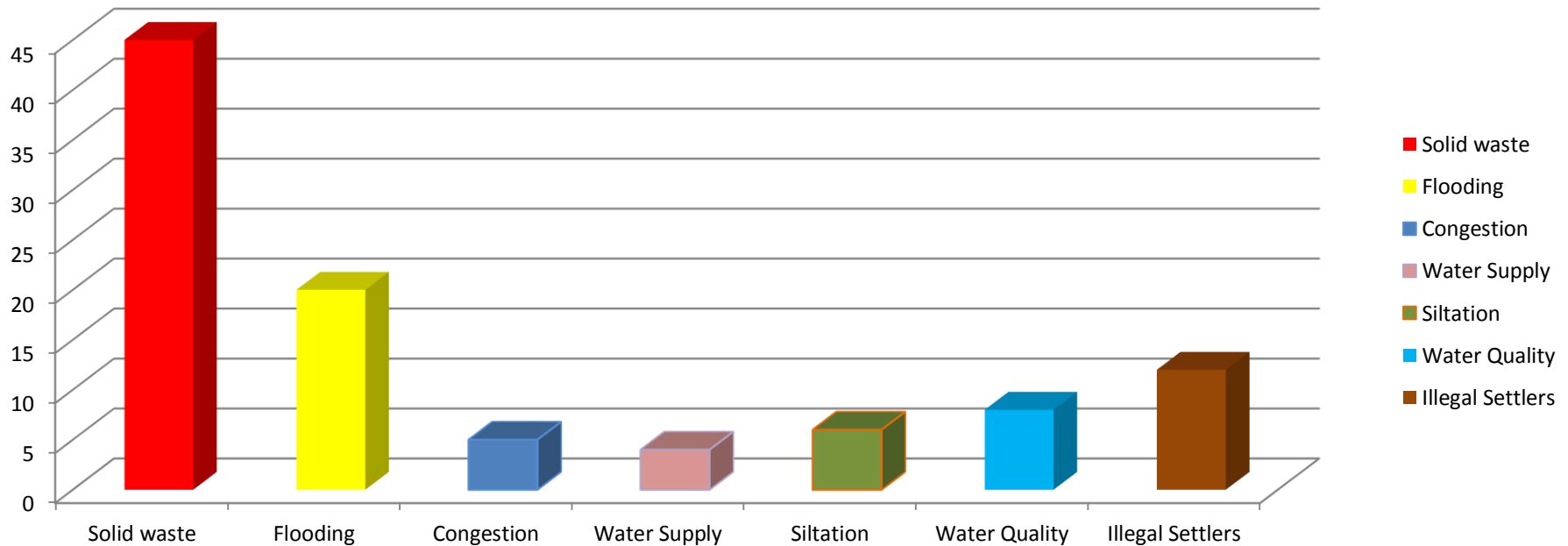


Application of Tools in the LEAP

Multi-Criteria Analysis

Tool for project evaluation

Criteria identified and ranked through pair-wise comparison



III. Key Messages and Lessons Learned

Multi-LGU/Multi stakeholder approach to address environmental Issues transcending political boundaries

Pivotal role of civil society as convenor of multi-lgu LEAP and implementation

Success Factors

- **Micro-watershed as basic planning and project development implementation**
- **Built around the principle of stakeholders' participation**
- **Sharing the right information, teaching them the right skills**
- **Use of LLDA's modeling tools to simulate the project impacts**

Lessons Learned

1. High tech tools (e.g. MCA) are effective only if goal setting, criteria identification and ranking are localized
2. Guard against “political elitism” by LGUs
3. More-in-depth analysis of environmental situation
4. Tight timelines need not sacrifice technical design requirements social and environmental safeguards

IV. Conclusion

Effective lake/river basin management requires an enabling environment that builds upon and engages/capacitates key players under a watershed co-management framework

The LEAP is an experience on institutional mainstreaming of microwatershed/river –basin based multi-stakeholders planning

Thank You!

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