

National Consultation Workshop on Sustainable Land Management Approaches and Technologies

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MESSAGE



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RATIONALE AND MILESTONE OF THE PROJECT



Engr. Samuel M. Contreras
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HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 SPATIAL LOCATION OF THE SLM Presentation of Project Website

Mr. Baldwin M. Pine
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1.2 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION

Engr. Evangeline F. Dacumos
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1.3 IRRIGATED RICE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

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1.4 SMALL-ISLAND ENVIRONMENT VULNERABLE TO TYPHOONS

Mr. Jose D. Manguerra
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Conservation Agriculture & Tech. Devt. Section
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1.5 HIGHLAND WITH CORPORATE FARMING FOR HIGH VALUE CROP PRODUCTION

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Agriculturist II
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1.6 HIGHLAND WITH SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE FOR HIGH VALUE CROP PRODUCTION



Ms. Karen S. Bautista
OAP
Bureau of Soils and Water Management




DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Group/Individuals Concerned	Concern	Answer/ Suggested Action
 <p>Mr. Isagani R. Serrano PRRM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriculture is a major source of greenhouse gas emission. What will be the contribution of these SLM practices in our commitment to the reduction of greenhouse emission? ➤ Migration of conventional farming to organic to achieve 30% contribution of agriculture on the reduction of emission by 2030. ➤ The major land use change is due to urbanization. Land use change has greater effect on agriculture whether talking as negative in terms of greenhouse gas emission and positive in terms of carbon capture. How will SLM be connected to rapid urbanization of the country? What will be its impact to our effort in making the situation in agriculture better? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SLM is not only the option to address LDN. It can also be a policy or regulation depending on the extent of degradation or land use change. ➤ In LDN, there are three indicators to be considered: trend in land use change or land cover, trend in land productivity dynamics and trend in soil carbon stocks. But before we could establish that, we need baseline, example land use change of 2000-2010 (data from UNCCD). There are six clusters of land uses of land cover: (1) forest land cover, (2) grass land, (3) cropland, (4) wetland, (5) artificial guests that's urban and (6) bare areas. We'll see if there are changes from baseline of 2000 to 2010. In the Philippines, there is 2003 land cover mark and 2010 land cover mark. This would be a basis of assessment if the trend is whether a positive or negative. If negative, we will make actions and intervention. SLM is one of potential intervention depending on what causing negative trend but there will be other interventions such as policies and regulations. We will answer that once we established that specific trends in the land use change, land productivity dynamics and soil carbon stocks. We need to put specific interventions to address those problems. Because we are still on the point that we need to capacitate ourselves and we need support from UNCCD.
 <p>Mr. Wilson Henson NEDA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What are the sets of criteria used in the selection process of these SLM practices presented? Do we compare these projects with other similar or related projects? How exhaustive is the process you've been done? As far as I know there are lots of related projects which are also good or best practices. In fact, MDGF has a compilation of Climate Change adaptation projects. ➤ One of the problems of farmers is that they don't have financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We prepared guidelines and conducted seminars on how are we going to select. From good number of possible SLM practices, we select among them. In the process, we conducted five seminars. Those that are presented in each seminar have been documented. Based on the guideline, we selected which of the practices helped in improving productivity, improving livelihood, and environmental sustainability. ➤ SLM should be economically viable, socially acceptable and economically compatible. Socio-economic is not the only target of SLM but also its contribution to the environment. ➤ We make scoring, but we did not use it because we consider everything for documentation. Since we came up with 15 technologies and 5 approaches which is the target of the project, we did not do the ranking. ➤ Based on the presentation, it was observed that some of the SLM technologies do not have a support from LGUs; I think if they will know about PSF, it will be a way for LGUs to support SLM practices. ➤ Those proposals that were made, it indicates that LGUs needs great help; also the Climate Change

	<p>to be able to adopt the SLM practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We considered this SLM as climate change adaptation strategy and we have this People's Survival Fund (PSF) which provides change adaptation projects and that can be tap via LGUs to be able to make lots of SLM technologies or practices. ➤ DA or BSWM can also help to disseminate information about PSF. 	<p>Commission should assist for the better and faster facilitation of the project development.</p>
<p>Ms. Flora Clariza LGU Talavera</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We are interested to the PSF. How to access it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is a template for this PSF available in CCC's website. ➤ In one of the seminars that I attended, there is a suggestion of asking assistance/ help from Philippine Information Agency (PIA) to disseminate the information about PSF.
 <p>Ms. Nenita dela Cruz PSSST</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most of the technologies presented focus on how to address soil loss. Is soil health maintained? Can we include this in the determination of land sustainability? How about on soil resource assessment? ➤ For example in Rapid Composting, is there any research made, to know the contribution of RC on carbon dioxide emission since it is an open decomposition. What is its contribution for the possible nitrate leeching in the future? Likewise in organic agriculture, how far are we going to add organic fertilizer so it will not cause nitrate leeching on ground water contamination? And also, there are some technologies that are soil health depleting like sweet potato relay cropping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Long term impact in soil health should be part of determining sustainability, when we say soil health we're not only talking of the feasible chemical characteristic in the soil but also the available properties in the soil. Give focus on the research component of the technologies. It must be shown and explained scientifically if there is long term effect or beneficial effect in soil health. ➤ In WOCAT documentation, we give more attention on physical changes of soil in the context of questionnaire. In answering the WOCAT questionnaire, landuser must be accompanied by an expert, somebody who is expert of that particular subject matter and familiar with the soil, so it's a combination of land user experience and knowledge and expert knowledge. ➤ About the sweet potato, according to Dr. Garcia of BSU, there is a practice made to minimize the effect of typhoon. During regular season, main crops are planted and during typhoon period, creeping crops are planted, in which typhoon has minimal effect on crops. ➤ There must be analysis and baseline to determine whether there is improvement on soil health after many years.
 <p>Ms. Fidela Bongat PhilRICE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clarify the term best practice. Regarding on what you are saying good practices instead of best practices a while ago, we already have accreditation of good practices on production system, it is just like SLM. Is it also considered in WOCAT? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Before, in UNCCD, we are required to submit SLM best practices, it means that it should have success stories together with the testimonial of land users. However, in WOCAT, instead of best practice, it is the good practices that are considered because it's a choice of made practices. ➤ But at the moment, we are only following WOCAT methodologies and standards or accreditation is not yet mentioned.
 <p>Ms. Alicia Castillo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On vegetable contour farming, there is a place on the upper part which is okay but when it comes to the lower part, it has negative impact, the siltation. There is negative impact because the woodland is converted into agricultural land e.g. vegetable farming; the vegetables are shallow rooted compared to trees. The impact on the lower part was not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We have recommendation that it is possible to make appropriate drainage canals and to verify the water current state system on the lower part. We have also conducted field study. ➤ To be able to get a truly good information offsite impact, we should ask those who are on the lower part or outside potential areas that are affected.

FMB	captured.	
 <p>Mr. Raymond Virgino RBCO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There should be a greater picture on the impact (downstream and off-site) of the SLM practices. There are areas in which people cannot convey their opinions. ➤ We should also obtain the opportunity cost of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is difficult to acquire cost. Some of the landuser has the difficulty on giving cost. And it is not really given in corporate farming. We need cost and benefits to complete the story so that others could be encourage in adopting the practices.
 <p>Mr. Virgilio T. Villancio UPLB-CFMI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In economics, it is easier to obtain the cost rather than the benefits. ➤ There is a need for a System of Triangulation. Information from the land user is insufficient and must also be explained by science-based information. In case of corn, relay with sweet potato, the main intention of land user is for food security and risk reduction but the main benefits of this when it comes to SLM is the continuity of land cover that basically minimizes the exposure of the soil. The expert must give explanation to the practices of the farmer or the land user to give essence to the technology. ➤ Incorporate off-site users to validate the system of triangulation. Concerning land degradation neutrality in relation to SLM, based on the data availability in the Philippines, it is difficult to make a realistic baseline. In the absence of baseline formation in land degradation, we have to identify SLM technologies and approaches that could contribute positively to the land use productivity, dynamics, and carbon stocks, so that we can promote these practices with or without the baseline. We really need that basic information of the opportunities for the utilization of SLM, like PSF, hoping that we could help the communities to access it. And we will also cooperate with the Climate Change Commission. 	
<p>Mr. Canencio D. Predo UPLB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify the optimal time on SLM practice, how many years to determine if the technology be considered as sustainable. In relation to LDN, only the variable stocks and on sight are mentioned. Highlight in documentation what Ecosystem Services that are provided or being degraded because of these SLM practices. 	

<p>Mr. Rodolfo Ilao PCAARRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Why do we choose to include the technologies like composting and terracing? We have to consider the totality of onsite and offsite and the balance between economic versus degradation in selecting practices. Example, conservation farming village, conceptualize by PCAARRD was completed in 2010. Then we have conducted an impact assessment after five years to be able to validate if it is sustainable. ➤ I don't think we should include NOAP as an approach. Organic agriculture have lot of technologies and NOAP is a program implementing organic agriculture act, however, we must observed it first because for the last five years we have not seen yet the effect and maybe it is too premature. Sustainable concept comprises of organic base or organic agriculture technologies. Be careful on writing same thru with choosing of what are we going to do. It is the write up that is also important, the way we write things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ That's why when we choose these SLM approach we didn't take NOAP as an SLM approach. We consider organic agriculture as an SLM approach and then the approach area is not all over the Philippines but only in La Trinidad, Benguet because it is already practicing organic farming for almost ten years and so far they are able to sustain their production. ➤ Impact of technologies is site-specific. Maybe we should really contextualize the technology like Conservation Farming Village in La Libertad. La Libertad was only documented among the four communities that were also in the CFV so the practice is being contextualized.
 <p>Ms. Corazon Ferrer MGB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I cannot see the term Partnership. When you go down to the community, what are the benefits to them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ [same as Ms. Nenita dela Cruz' concern]
<p>NIA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What particular cropping pattern can you recommend during rainy season? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We need water storage that they can use during the dry season. Because of the climate change, there are also changes on the crops that the farmers are going to plant. Based on their experience, farmers know what crops to cultivate. Constitute water resources in the practices since most of the SLM practices only focused on soils and water component do not have good documentation. ➤ We have guidelines regarding on the cropping pattern or planting calendar but it still depends on the farmer during drought, El Nino and La Niña. There is also an accompanying technology. You can coordinate to the PhilRice to know what are available.
<p>PhilRICE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The AWD is very practical and very logical on partially irrigated areas but it is hard to apply in fully irrigated areas. If possible, can you categorize whether the approach is for partially or fully irrigated since it is not suitable when it comes to practical application. Check the applicability in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Those were in the questionnaire and classified under natural and human environment. When we say natural environment, there is rainfall then interventions in terms of irrigation, while human environment in terms of security of tenure. Conceptualize on successful practices.

	areas that have similar characteristics.	
Bicol region	➤ I would like to request that Bicol should also be included as one of the sites. We have farmers in Camarines Sur who are also practicing SLM practices. They do plant BT corn but also organic farming practices.	

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Isagani R. Serrano

Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)