



# INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CLUP

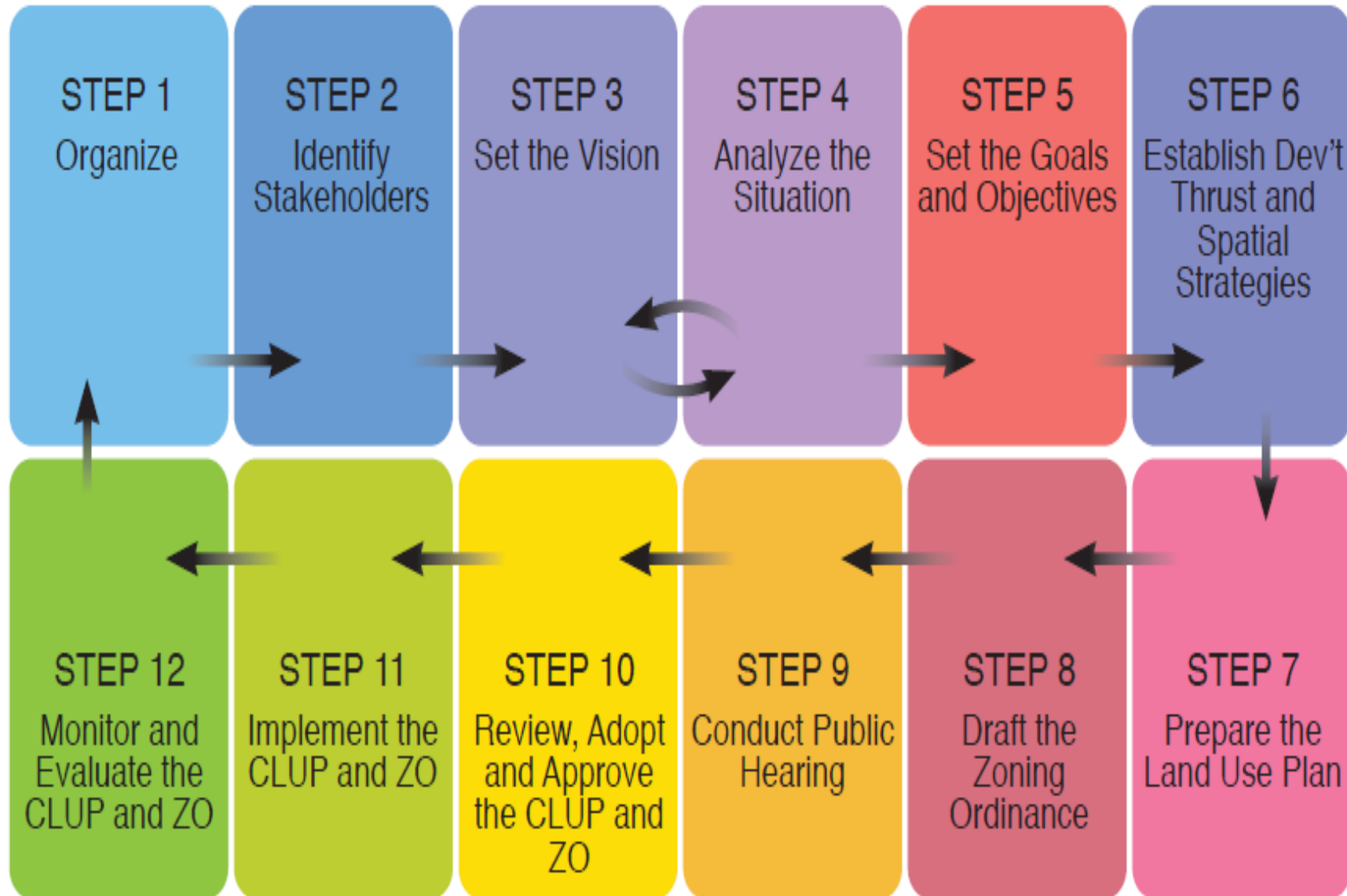
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# Objectives

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- To understand the importance/ rationale of the institutional arrangements in CLUP Preparation
- **What are the institutional arrangements required in preparing and implementing the CLUP?**

Figure 9. CLUP process



# The Land Use Plans of the Local Government Units (LGUs)\*

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- A systematic and organized presentation of the LGU's strategic vision, objectives and directions
- Translated into a physical and spatial dimension
- Covers both public and private lands
- Starts from the uplands-to-lowlands-to-coastal ecosystems of the watershed/sub-watershed system where the LGU is located.

# The Land Use Plans of the Local Government Units (LGUs)\*

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- The detailed implementation of the CLUP's strategic vision, objectives and directions is presented through the various local development plans such as Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) and sectoral/thematic plans within the LGU's area or shared area with other LGUs.

\*in the enhanced CLUP guidelines by HLURB

# Enhancements in the CLUP Guidebook

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- Integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;
- Adoption of the ridge-to-reef or integrated watershed ecosystems management framework to emphasize the interrelationship between the upland, lowland and coastal ecosystems;

# Enhancements in the CLUP Guidebook

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- Integration of public and private land use management and newly mandated land and resource use regimes such as ancestral lands, biodiversity, cultural heritage, forestlands, coastal/inland waters and protected areas, among others;
- Inclusion of green growth/eco-efficiency and urban design considerations in urban development;

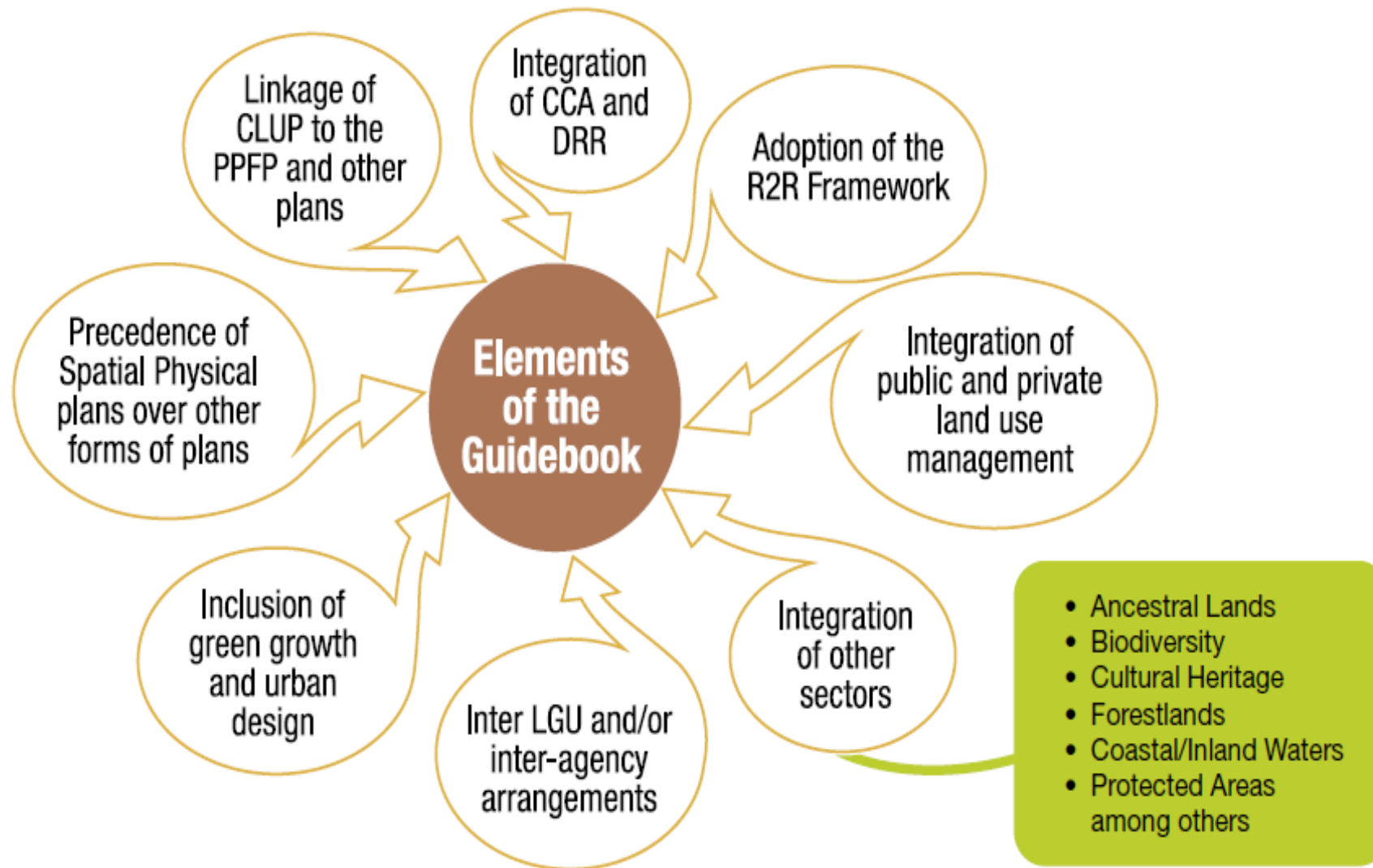
# Enhancements in the CLUP Guidebook

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- Establishment of inter-LGU and/or inter-agency arrangements to facilitate CLUP implementation;
- Emphasis on the precedence of spatial physical plans (at the regional/ provincial/ local levels), particularly the CLUP, over other forms of sectoral and development plans in the LGU; and
- Highlighting the linkage of CLUP to the PFP and other plans (barangay plan and other area specific plans).



Figure 4. Elements of the Guidebook.



# Critical elements of a successful national land use policy

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- The **National Physical Framework Plan (NPFP)** has primacy over all other types of plans being made for the country, including the Philippine Medium-Term Development Plan;
- The national land use policy and physical planning process shall be formulated following a combined bottom-up and top-down approach;

# Critical elements of a successful national land use policy

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- The NFPF, guides the planning and management of the country's land and other physical resources at the national and sub-national levels;
- The NFPF indicates broad spatial directions and development guidelines on the four major land use policy areas, namely, settlements development, production land use, protection land use, and infrastructure development;

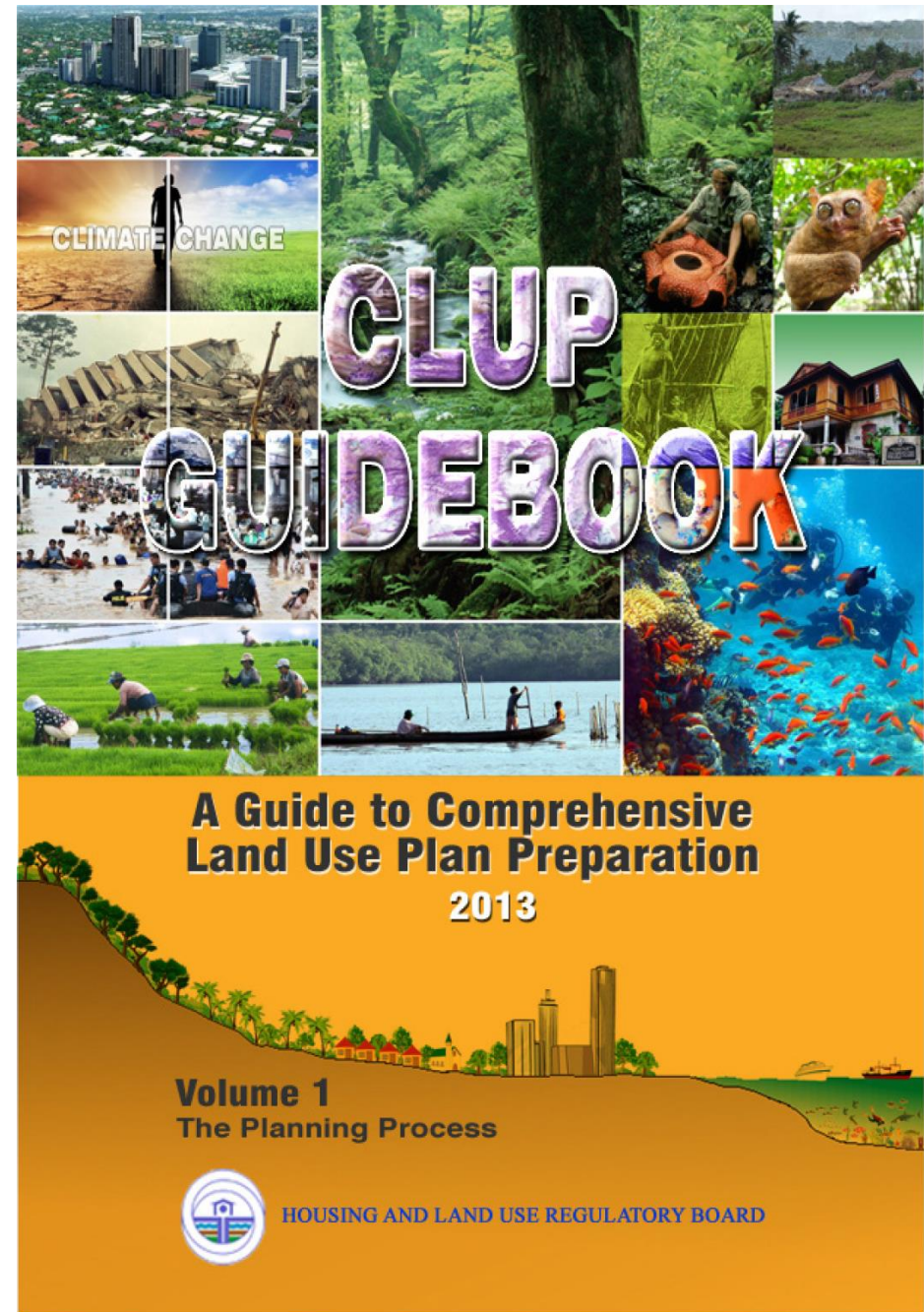
# Critical elements of a successful national land use policy

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- The NFPF should be the reference point by which subsequent national and local sectoral or development plans are directly linked and aligned;
- All plans and programs prepared by national and local government agencies should be seen as contributing and supportive of the physical development objectives and goals of the adopted national, regional, and local physical plans.



The **enhanced CLUP Guidebook** advocates the principles of the Philippine Agenda 21 (PA21) adopted in 1996



# Philippine Agenda 21: the National Agenda for Sustainable Development

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- PA 21 envisions **a better quality of life for all** through the development of a just, moral, creative, spiritual, economically-vibrant, caring, **diverse yet cohesive society**
- characterized by appropriate productivity, **participatory and democratic process**
- and living in harmony within the limits of the carrying capacity of nature and the integrity of creation.

# Sustainable Development, according to PA 21 (1996)

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the 'harmonious integration of a sound and viable economy, **responsible governance, social cohesion** and ecological integrity, to ensure that **development is a life-sustaining process.**'



# Philippine Agenda 21's Five Goal Elements

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## 1. **Poverty Reduction:**

2. **Social Equity:** Social equity should mean allocation of resources on the bases of efficiency and equity to achieve balanced development.

Efficiency and equity mean the channelling of resources to developing areas where greater economic benefits accumulate and where there is greater need, distribution being dependent on the practicality and urgency of needs.

# Philippine Agenda 21's Five Goal Elements

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## 3. **Empowerment and Good Governance:**

Empowerment is a precondition of informal choices. Good governance is a necessary precondition to empowerment, as empowerment is to good governance. These two are a defining element of each other.

## 4. **Peace and Solidarity:**

## 5. **Ecological Integrity:**

The enhanced CLUP Guidebook also promotes the principles, which are consistent with the planning and management of resources, provided for in the **National Framework for Physical Planning (NFPP) 2001-2030**

# National Framework for Physical Planning (2001-2030), principles

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- Food security:
- Environmental stability and ecological integrity:
- Regional Urban Development:
- Spatial Integration:

# National Framework for Physical Planning (2001-2030), principles

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- **Equitable access to physical and natural resources:** Ensuring equitable access to resources through a just distribution of the country's resources and by providing equal opportunities to all Filipinos in the use and acquisition of land and other resources.
- **Private-public sector partnership:** Encouraging shared responsibility between the government and the private sector in the development and management of the country's physical resources.

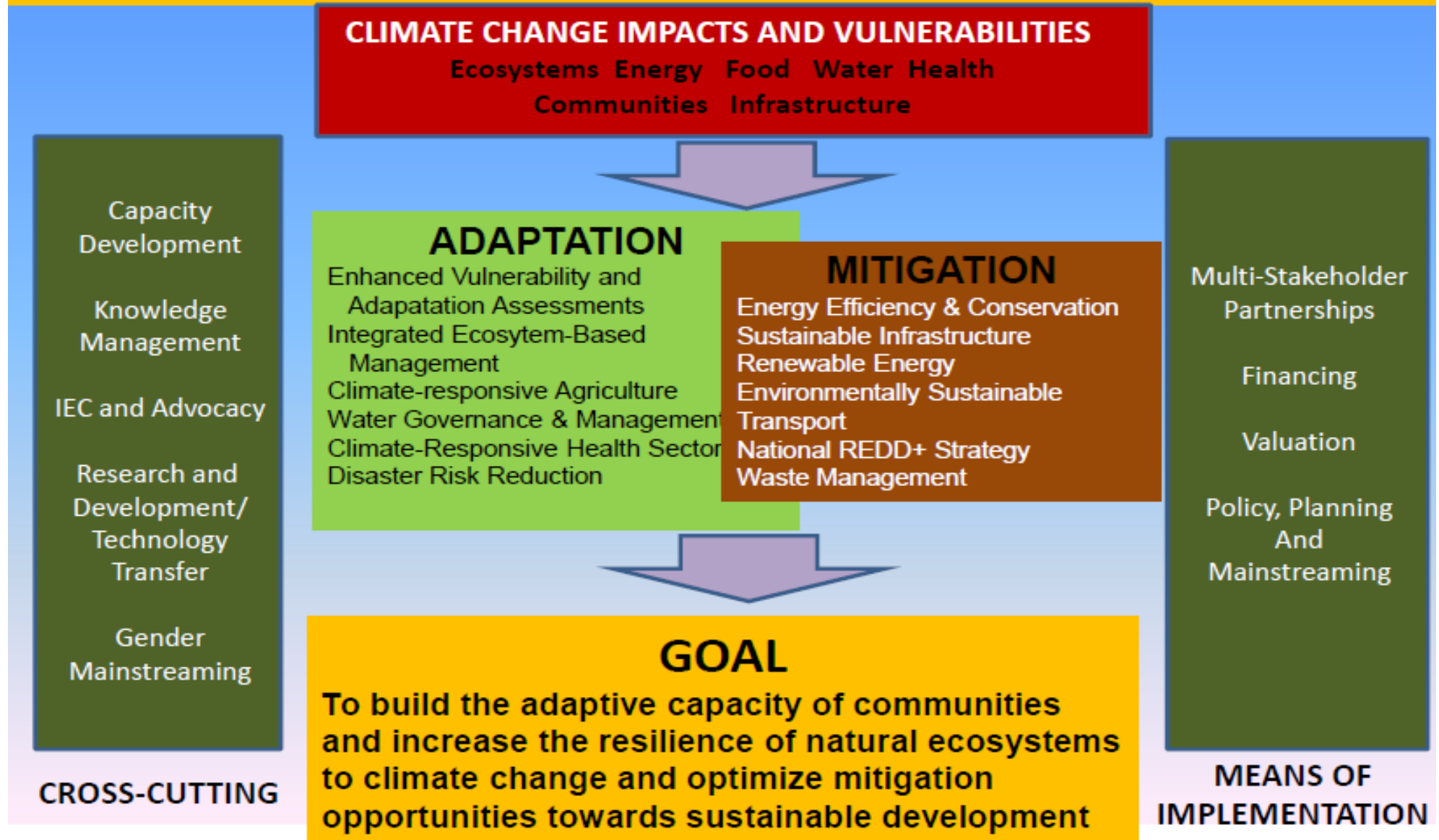
# National Framework for Physical Planning (2001-2030), principles

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- **People Empowerment:** Establishing pragmatic appropriate flexible and dynamic structures or mechanisms that involve the participation of key stakeholders.
- **Recognition of the rights of indigenous people:** Ensuring the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) right to develop, control, and use lands within their ancestral domains.
- **Market orientation:**

The enhanced CLUP Guidebook supports and complements the **National Strategic Framework for Climate Change (2010-2022)** adopted by the Government of the Philippines as its national strategy towards **‘ensuring and strengthening the adaptation’ of our natural ecosystems and human communities to climate change.**

# The National Framework Strategy on Climate Change





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**Section 16.** Every LGU shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied there from, as well as powers necessary, appropriate or incidental for its **efficient and effective governance**, and those which are essential for the promotion of the general welfare... the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology, ... improve public morals, enhance economic prosperity and social justice, promote full employment among their residents, maintain peace and order and preserve the comfort and convenience of their inhabitants.

- **Republic Act 7160:** Local Government Code of 1991

# Principles and Approaches Adopted in the CLUP Preparation Process

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- Watershed as platform for land use planning
- **Inclusive and expansive governance** - all three actors in governance, namely: government (state), civil society, and the private sector must be actively involved in the enhanced CLUP process; good local governance allows for collaborative partnerships among the local government, business, and civil society; good governance is characterized as sustainable, participatory, transparent, accountable, legitimate and acceptable to the people, and promoting equity and equality.

# Principles and Approaches Adopted in the CLUP Preparation Process

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- **Co-management principle** - Section 3 (i) of the Local Government Code provides that “local government units shall share with the national government the responsibility in the management and maintenance of ecological balance within their territorial jurisdiction.” Local governments and the national government are therefore mandated by RA 7160 to act as co-managers of the national territory and patrimony.

# Principles and Approaches Adopted in the CLUP Preparation Process

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- Gender responsiveness and sensitivity
- Integration of Barangay Development Plans (Bottom-up Approach)

# Principles and Approaches Adopted in the CLUP Preparation Process

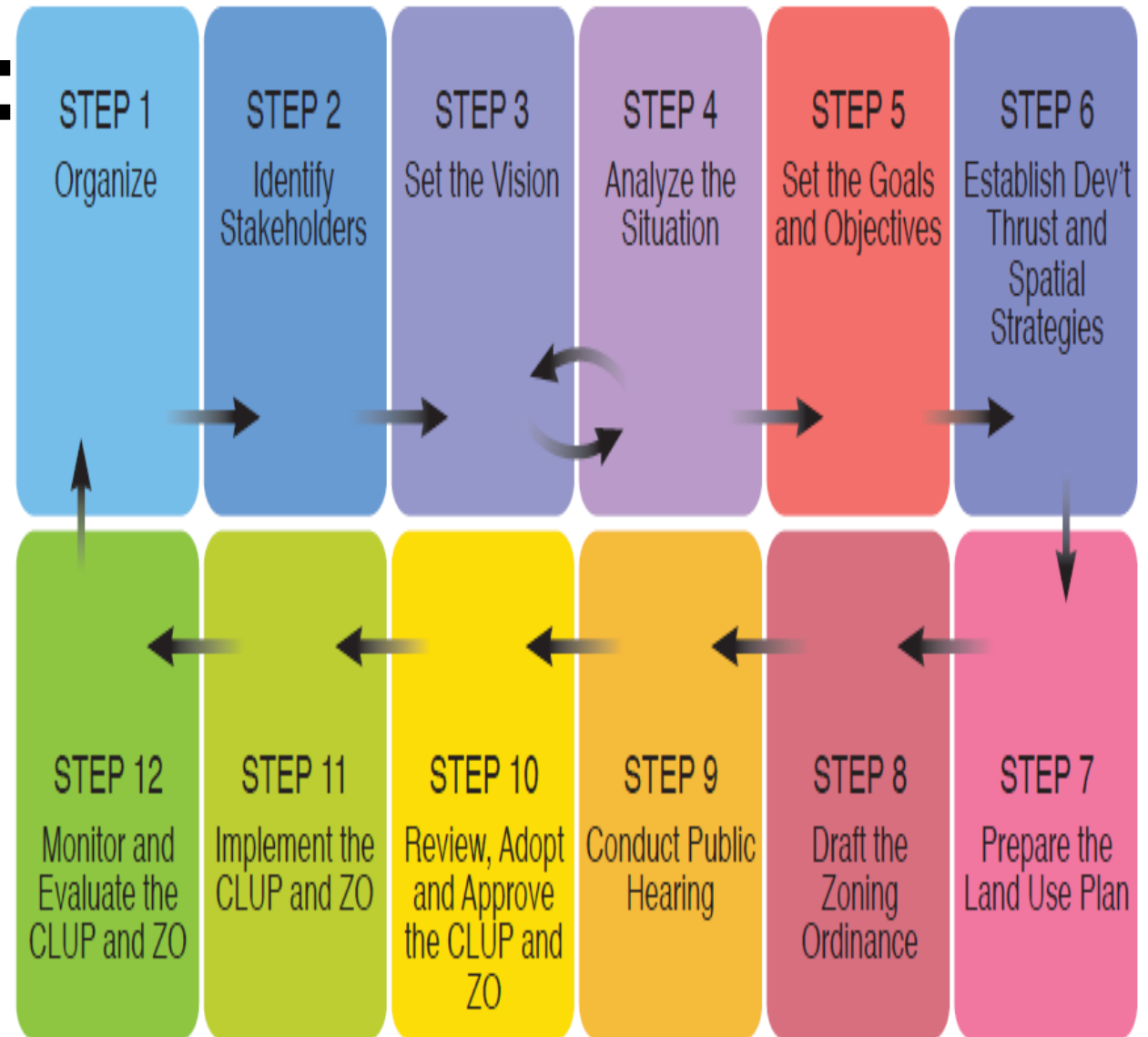
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- **Top-to-bottom approach** - In the absence of barangay and municipal development plans, ... the Provincial Land Use Plan/Physical Framework Plan (PPFP), if available, may serve as basis and framework for the formulation and updating of the CLUP without precluding consultation with component LGUs; similarly, other national or sub-national plans could be referred to by local land use plans particularly key strategic development priorities identified in the regional physical framework or development plans in the area where the LGUs are

# STEPS 1 and 2:

Were the concerned stakeholders from various sector involved/ engaged in the planning process?

Figure 9. CLUP process



# Objectives of Step 1: Organize

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- **Obtain the commitment, support, and participation** of the Local Executive, Sangguniang Bayan (SB)/Panlungsod (SP) members, Local Development Council (LDC), City/Municipal Department Heads and their staff, and the whole community.
- **Assess the availability of resources** in terms of funds, personnel, logistic support and available data and information for the planning activities.
- **Establish the' guiding framework** and focus of the planning activities.

# Annex 1-2. Suggested Composition of the Planning Team

## Planning Core Group

MPDC/CPDC	Planning Officer	Architect/Env'!/ Urban Planner/ME	DRRMO/CCA Specialist	C/M ENRO
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## Support Group

Encoder, Writer Mapper/Draftsmen, Staff/Researcher	SB Rep on Housing DEPED/DS. MHO MSWDO, PNP/JMBA, SK/FD	As needed: Legal Expert Real Estate Developers
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## TWG

Social	Economic	Infra-structure	Physical	Forest and Ancestral Domain	Coastal and Marine	CCA-DRR	Heritage	GG Urbanism
Comm. Group Rep	MAO	Local Water Utilities Rep.	Academe	Rep. from Ancestral Domain	BFAR	Academe	DOT	Architects
Concerned NGA	MARO	Electrical Corp. Rep.	Assessor	Assessor	Fisherfolks Org. Rep.	Brgy. Chairman	Cultural Heritage Conservation	PIEP
Pres. of Liga ng Barangay	Tourism Officer	PPC Rep.	CSCAND Agencies	DENR-FMS	PO-NGO	PAGASA/ CSCAND Agencies		
Senior Citizen	DTI, TESDA	DOTC, NIA	Real Estate Developer	CBFM/ etc.	MAO	DENR		
SP/SB Committee Chair/Sector Committee Rep.	PESO, DOST	DPWH, PNP	PPDO Rep	PO-NGO	Coastguard			
GAD Concerned Local Heads	NGO, PO	LTO, Irrigators Assoc.		DOT				
		PPA, Marina		IPs				
		Coastguard, DOE		Biodiversity Sp.				



# Objectives of Step 2: Identify Stakeholders

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- Identify the key stakeholders and assess their knowledge, interests and concerns related to the CLUP formulation, and how they might affect or be affected by the plan.
- Understand the relations between stakeholders and the real or potential conflicts of interest and expectations between and among stakeholders.

# Objectives of Step 2: Identify Stakeholders

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- **Develop an action plan for involving the stakeholders in the planning process.**
- Interact more effectively with key stakeholders to get their support for the plan preparation, implementation and monitoring.
- Avoid potential misunderstandings about and/or opposition to the plan.

# A Stakeholder

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- Any person, group or institution that has an interest in a development activity, project or program.
- This definition includes intended beneficiaries and intermediaries, winners and losers, and those involved or excluded from decision-making processes.

# A Stakeholder

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- **Primary stakeholders** are those who are ultimately affected, i.e. who expect to benefit from or be adversely affected by the planned interventions;
- **Secondary stakeholders** are those who are indirectly affected by the impacts of the CLUP but may have a particular knowledge and/or significant roles related to its formulation, implementation, and/or evaluation.

# Important to also identify and include stakeholders who:

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- Perceive they may be affected even though you think otherwise
- Think they should be involved because of their standing in the community, and are likely to get annoyed if not invited to participate
- May be neutral in their views about the project but could become critical if not handled well.

# Primary considerations in identifying stakeholders

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- Identify those stakeholders directly and indirectly affected by the (implementation/non-implementation) of plan/project.
- Identify those whose interests determine them as stakeholders.
- Be strategic and prioritize by identifying those directly affected or influence results or outcomes of the implementation of the plan/projects.
- Refer to past stakeholder information and consultation.

# Primary considerations in identifying stakeholders

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- Develop socio-economic fact sheets with a focus on vulnerable groups.
- Verify stakeholder representatives.
- Engage with stakeholders in their own communities.
- Remember that government is a key stakeholder.
- Work with representative and accountable NGOs and community-based organizations

# Tools for Stakeholders Identification\*

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- Stakeholder Identification Workshop (Annex 2-2)
- Venn Diagram and Stakeholder Influence Diagram: Identifying stakeholder links and relationships (Annex 2-3)
- Power-Interest Grid: Identification of influence and roles of key actors/ players in the community (Annex 2-4)
- Typology of Stakeholder Analysis Methods (Annex 2-5)
- The Basic Methods of Technology of Participation TOP (Annex 2-6)
- Principles of Effective Consultation (Annex 2-7)

\*See CLUP Handbook



# Annex 2-5. Typology of Stakeholder Analysis Methods

Method	Description	Resources	Strengths	Weaknesses
Focus groups	A small group brainstorm of stakeholders, their interests, influence and other attributes and categorize them	High quality facilitation; room hire, food and drink; facilitation materials e.g. flip-chart paper and post-its	Rapid and hence, cost-effective; adaptable, possible to reach group consensus over stakeholder categories; particularly useful for generating data on complex issues that require discussion to develop understanding.	Less structure than some alternatives; requires effective facilitation for good results
Semi-structured interviews	Interviews with a cross-section of stakeholders to check/ supplement focus group data	Interview time; transport between interviews; voice recorder	Useful for in-depth insights to stakeholders relationships and to triangulate data in focus groups	Time-consuming and hence, costly; difficult to reach consensus over stakeholder categories
Snow-ball sampling	Individuals from initial stakeholder categories are interviewed, identifying new stakeholder categories and contacts	As above: successive respondents in each stakeholder category are identified during interviews	Easy to secure interviews without data protection issues; fewer interviews declined	Sample may be biased by the social networks of the first individual in the snow-ball sample
Interest-influence matrices	Stakeholders are placed on a matrix according to their relative interest and influence	Can be done within focus-group setting, or individually by stakeholder during interviews (see other methods) or by researcher/practitioner	Possible to prioritize stakeholders for inclusion; makes power dynamics explicit	Prioritization may marginalize certain groups; assumes stakeholder categories based on interest-influence are relevant
Stakeholder-led stakeholder categorization	Stakeholders themselves categorize stakeholders into categories which they have created	Same as semi-structured interviews	Stakeholder categories are based on perceptions of stakeholders	Different stakeholders may be placed in the same categories by different respondents making categories meaningless
Q methodology	Stakeholders sort statements drawn from discourse according to how much they agree with them, analysis allows social discourses to be identified	Materials for statement sorting; interview time; transport between interviews	Different social discourses surrounding an issue can be identified and individuals can be categorized according to their "fit" within these discourses	Does not identify all possible discourses, only the ones exhibited by interviewed stakeholders
Actor-linkage matrices	Stakeholders are tabulated in a two-dimensional matrix and their relationships described using codes	Can be done within focus-group setting, or individually by stakeholder during interviews (see other methods) or by researcher/practitioner	Relatively easy, requiring few resources	Can become confusing and difficult to use if many linkages are described
Social Network Analysis	Used to identify the network of stakeholders and measuring relational ties between stakeholders through use of structure interview/ questionnaire	Interviewer, questionnaire, training in the approach and analyses, time, software	Gain insight into the boundary of stakeholder network; the structure of the network; identifies influential stakeholders and peripheral stakeholders	Time-consuming questionnaire is a bit tedious for respondents; need specialist in the method

## Annex 2-8. Guide in Conducting Consultations in CLUP Preparation

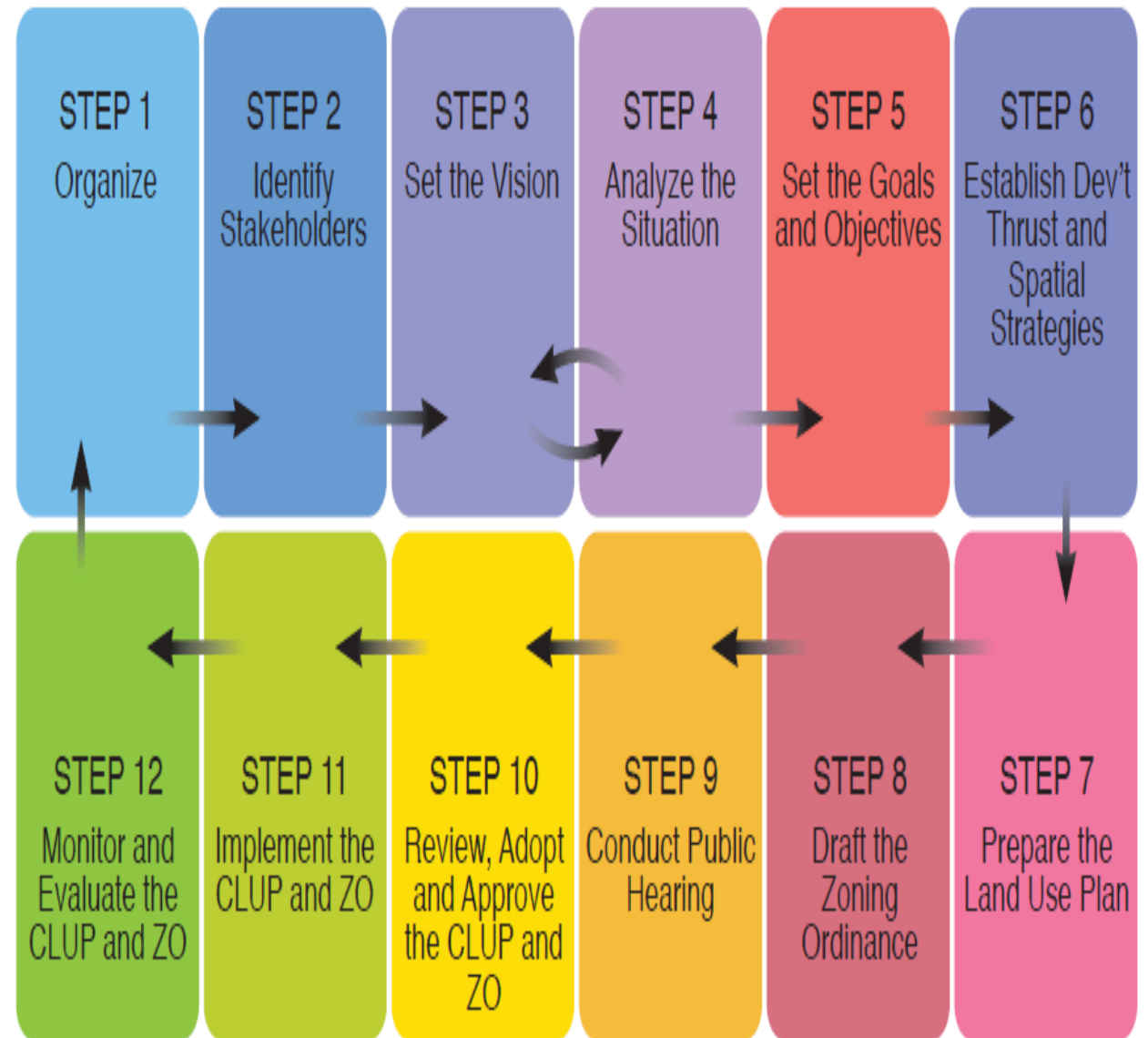
WHAT (Stage)	WHEN (Step)	WHO to consult	HOW to consult
Getting started	1	Key decision makers	Present proposal and generate commitment.
Identifying stakeholders	2	Planning team/ committees/TWGs	Generate list of primary and secondary stakeholders.
<b>Planning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering information/ ideas to formulate/ validate and establish:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the vision</li> <li>– the existing conditions</li> <li>– the objectives</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3 4 5	All members of the community	Identification of issues and ideas through broad-based discussions such as workshops, focus groups, surveys, meetings with existing groups, and interviews.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyzing data to generate and evaluate options</li> </ul>	6	Planning team and interested members of the community	Explore the pros and cons of various options through participatory design workshops, evaluative workshops, and interactive displays/exhibits.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a draft CLUP</li> </ul>	7	All members of the community	Gather feedback to fine-tune the draft through presentations /displays, public hearings, work- shops and submission of written comments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalizing the plan</li> </ul>	7, 8, 9 &10	All members of the community	Inform the community of the final outcomes and decisions through use of tri-media, flyers, and various levels of public assemblies.

# STEP 3:

## Set the vision

Will the vision serve as the driving force that will move the entire city/municipality towards the achievement of a common development direction and also guide the succeeding stages of the planning process?

Figure 9. CLUP process



- The CLUP visioning exercise should be complemented by a **public or stakeholders perception survey** which would provide a reference for the CLUP planning team or local development council (LDC) on the future expectations and demands of its people.
- To involve the community in formulating the city/municipal vision, visioning exercises may also be conducted at the barangay level prior to the visioning at the city level.

- After the vision review or visioning workshop, disseminate the selected Vision Statement to the Sangguniang Panglunsod/Bayan and the general public for feedback.
- Validate and refine the Vision Statement considering the feedback.
- Once the vision has been adopted by the SP/SB, proceed to the next step.

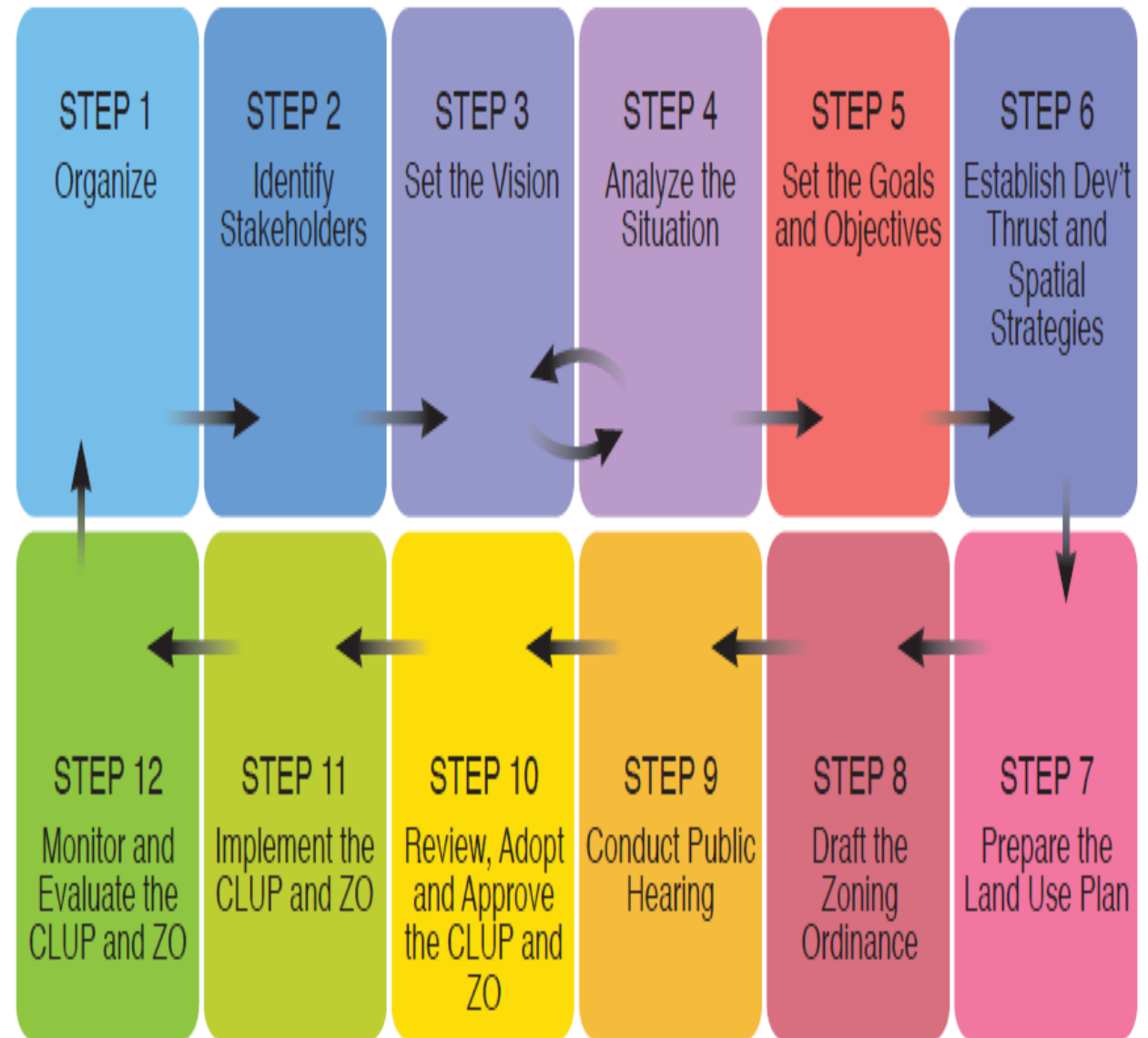
# STEP 4:

## Analyze the situation

What were the issues, potentials and future development needs and spatial requirements of the city/municipality?

Were they assessed using both technical and **participatory** methods?

Figure 9. CLUP process



# Cross-sectoral analysis and integration of sectors and land uses

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- Identify LGU potentials and comparative advantages, priority issues and problems, and possible interventions
- This activity requires a series of consultative **workshops with key stakeholders** to be conducted by the planning team

# Cross-sectoral analysis and integration of sectors and land uses

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- The workshops provide for an opportunity for the stakeholders to discuss issues/concerns and opportunities that directly or indirectly affect their respective sectors as well as in identifying possible solutions and policy options.



# Cross-sectoral analysis and integration of sectors and land uses

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- The process involves a series of stakeholders' workshops by the different sectoral committees, for the individual sectoral committees to identify and analyze development issues and opportunities peculiar to their own sectors (e.g. for social sector: inadequate number of classrooms to house additional students, absence of hospital, absence of day care centers).
- **This is also the venue wherein pairing of individual sector is done with other sectors.**

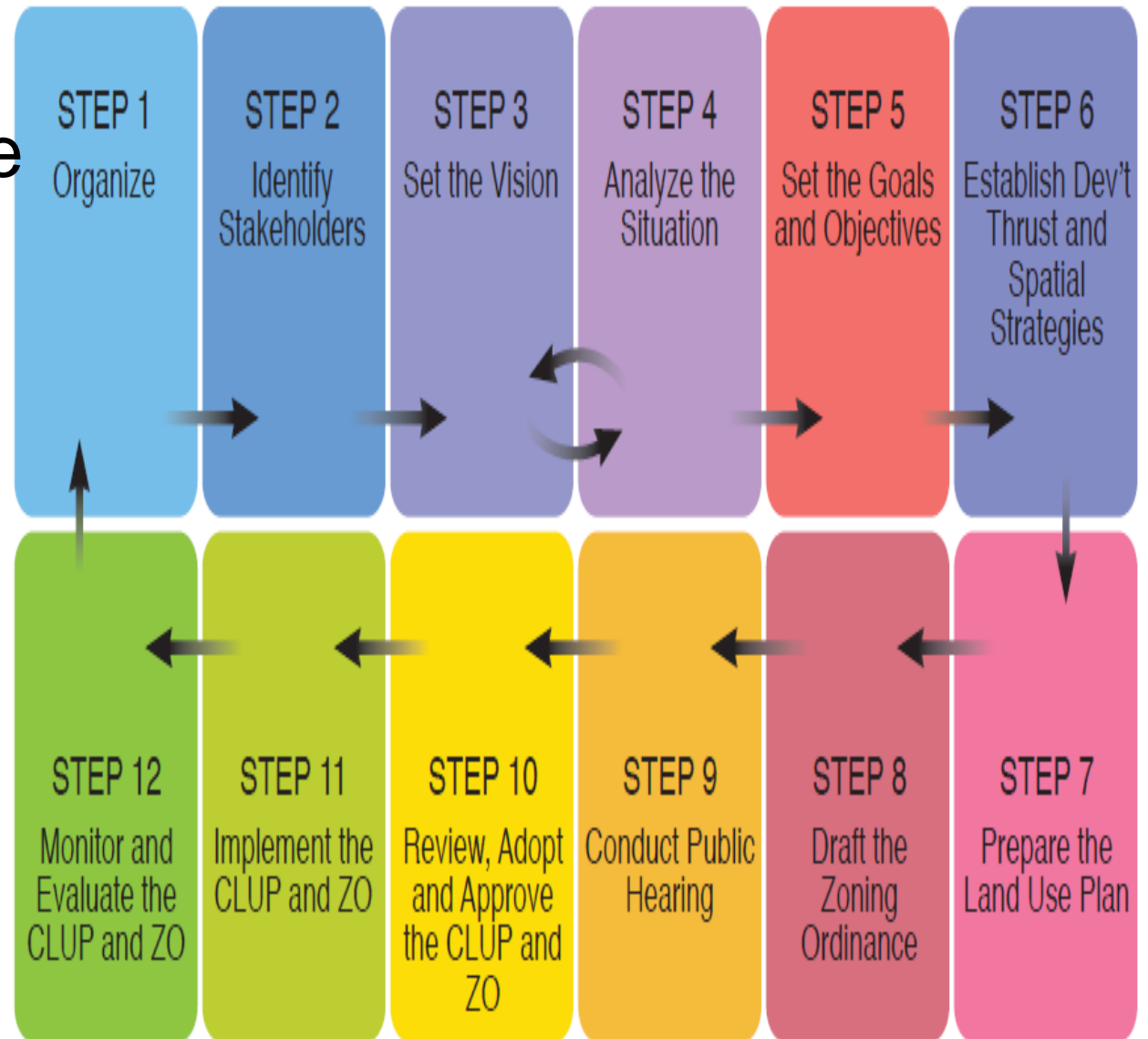
Figure 9. CLUP process

# STEP 5:

Set the goals and objective

Were the formulated goals, objectives, outcomes, and output indicators achievable?

Were they **responsive** to the issues, needs, and potentials, of the city/municipality?



- It is important that the goals and objectives are formulated with the **consensus** of the broader community.
- In this way the plan is able to engage all sectors and **ownership of the plan** is shared by the community.
- Participatory goal setting is a good way to achieve this.
- The working draft of the goals and objectives may initially be prepared by the Planning Team in consultation with key stakeholders.
- This will later be presented to the various stakeholder group workshops for further comments/ revisions, validation, and acceptance.

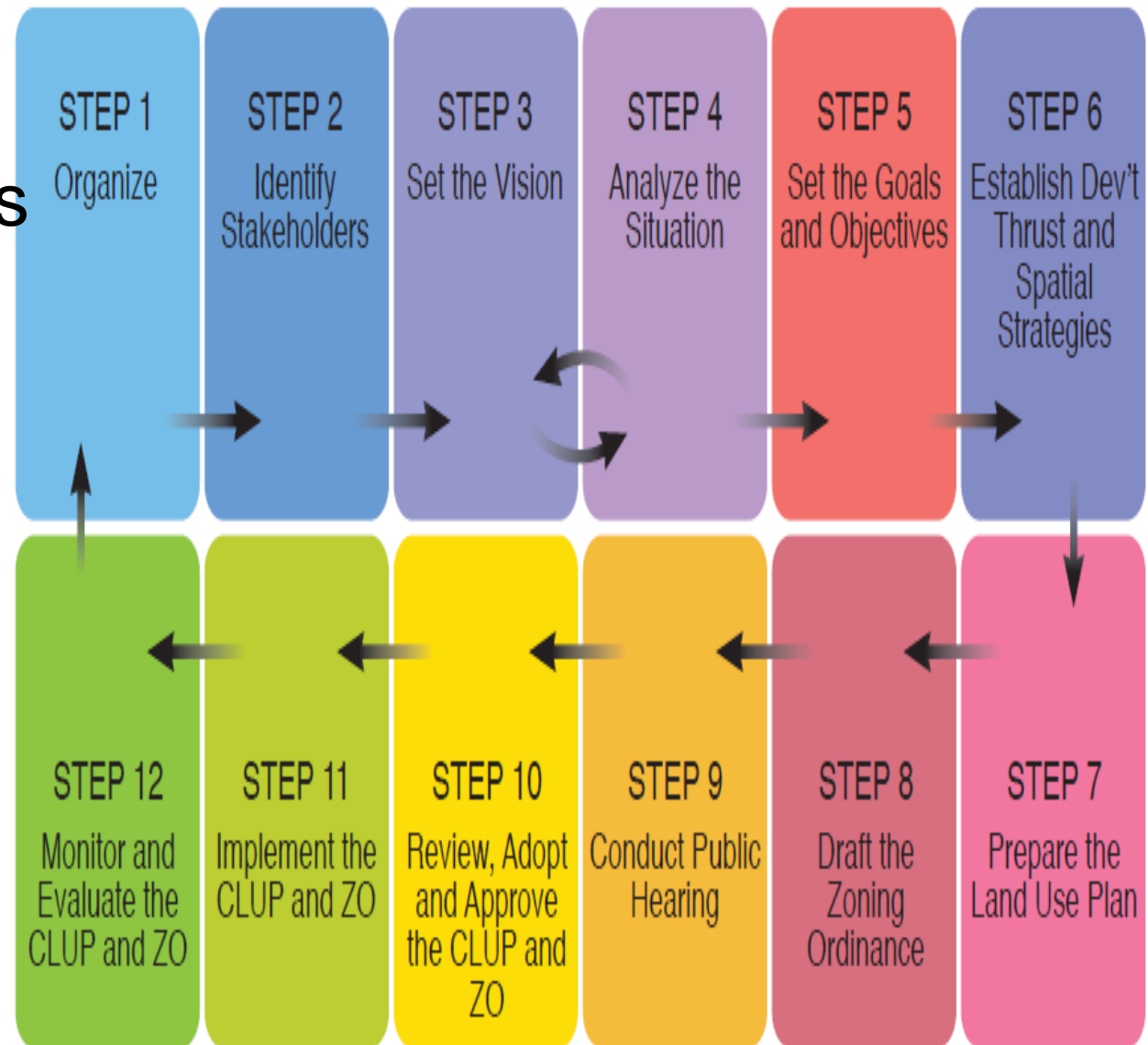
# STEP 6:

## Establish Development Thrusts and Spatial Strategies

Were the city/municipality's vision, goals, and objectives translated into various development alternatives or scenarios?

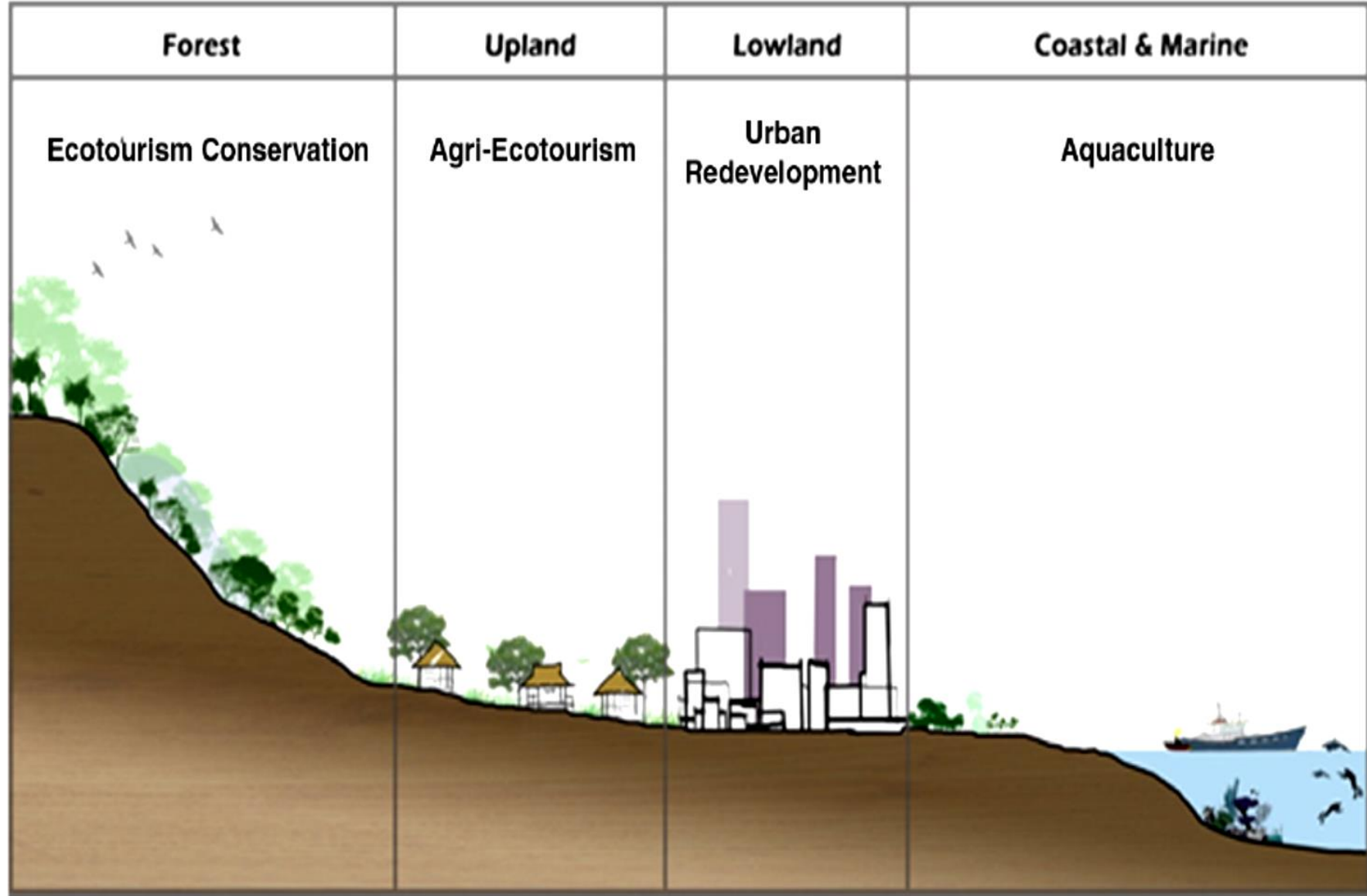
(Note: the chosen scenario or a combination of scenarios shall serve as a framework for detailing the future land use plan)

Figure 9. CLUP process



- The inputs from the various sectoral, thematic, and area studies should serve as input to this framework (i.e. the selected scenario)
- This exercise is also an opportunity to test public reaction to various scenarios given competing goals and objectives.
- Public participation is encouraged before the development thrust and spatial strategy are finalized.
- The Technology of Participation (ToP) tool may be used for handling focus group discussions and stakeholder meetings.

Figure 6-1. Transect Diagram

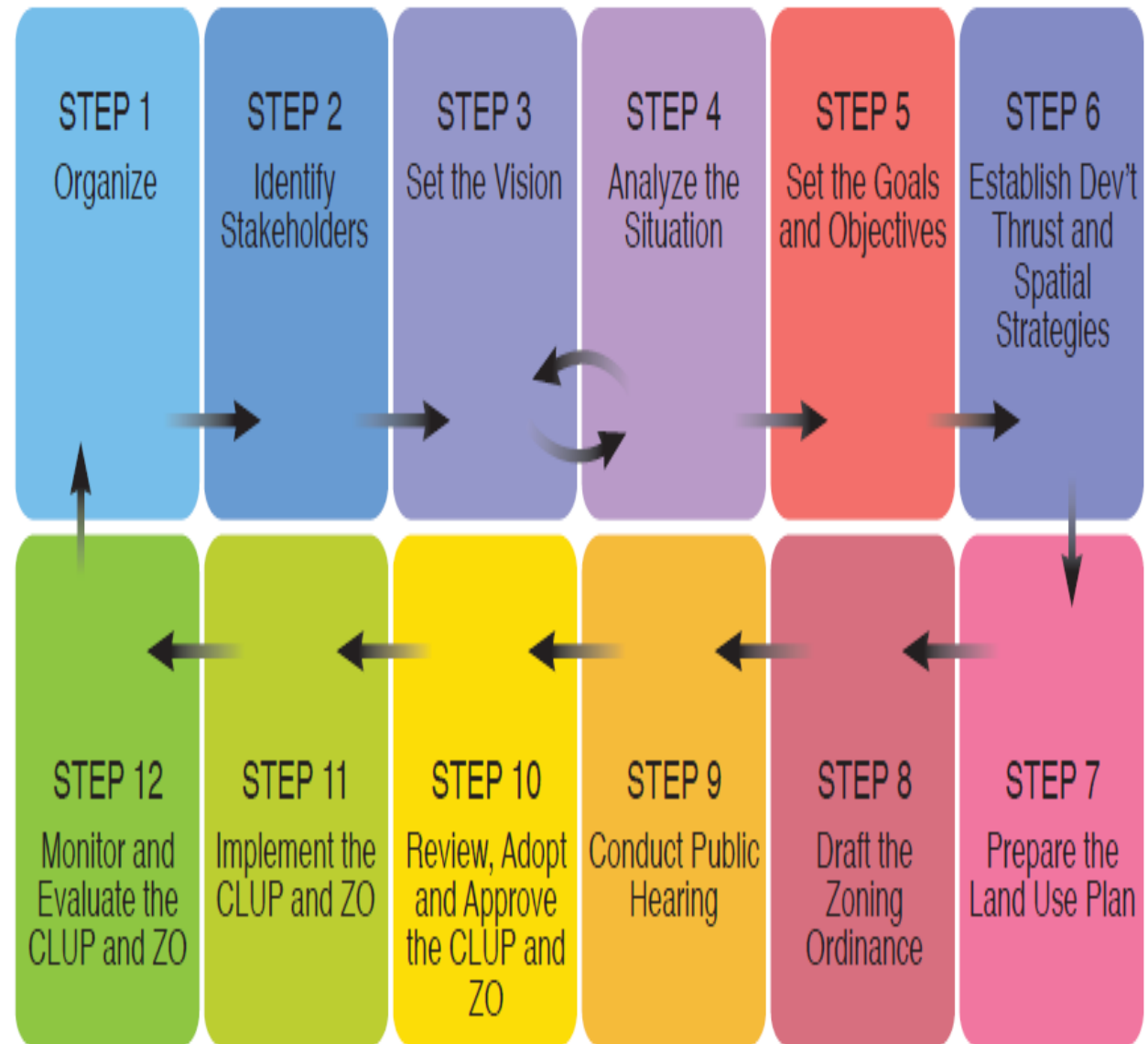


# STEP 7:

## Prepare the Land Use Plan

Were the vision, development thrust, and spatial strategies translated into a Land Use Plan that describes physically and spatially what, where, why, when, and how a LGU's land and water resources are allocated within its territorial jurisdiction (upland, lowland and

Figure 9. CLUP process

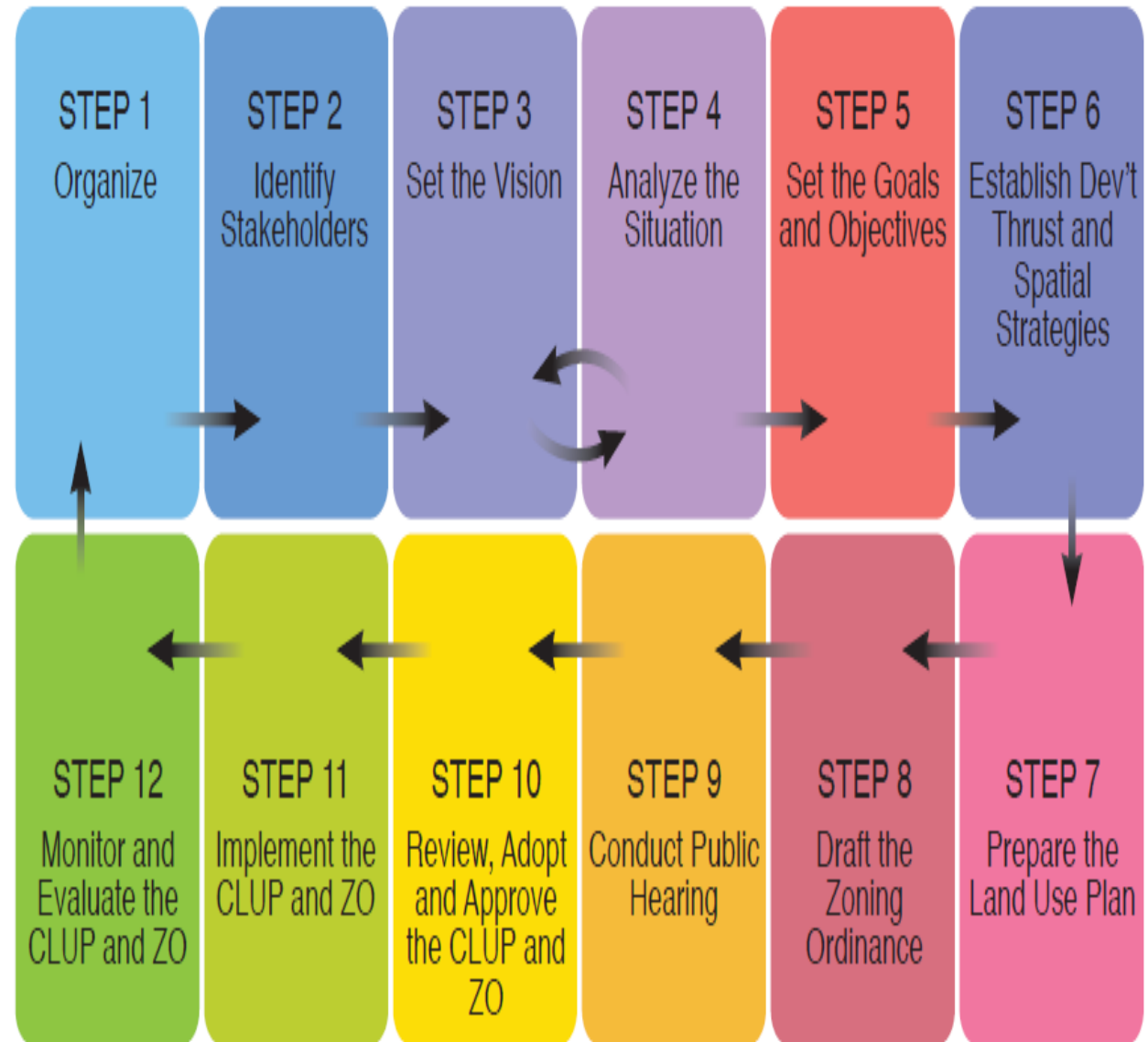


# STEP 7:

## Prepare the Land Use Plan

Were the land and water resources of the LGU identified to be either under (a) protection and production use; (b) infrastructure; (c) urban, and (d) other development uses, consistent with and complementary to the CLUP's vision, development goals, and objectives?

Figure 9. CLUP process



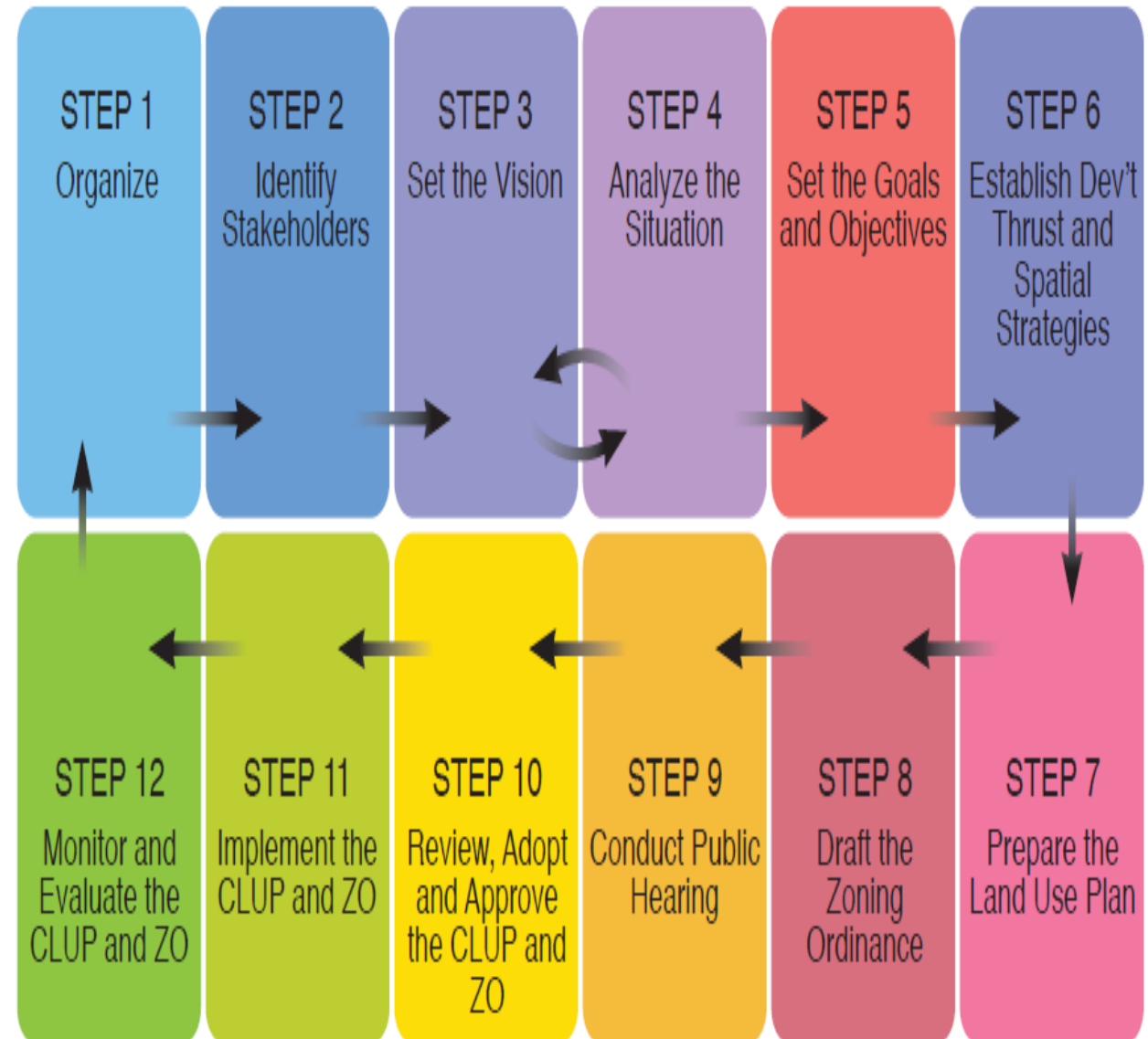


# STEP 8:

## Draft the Zoning Ordinance

Were the zone boundaries defined/delineated in the map?

Figure 9. CLUP process

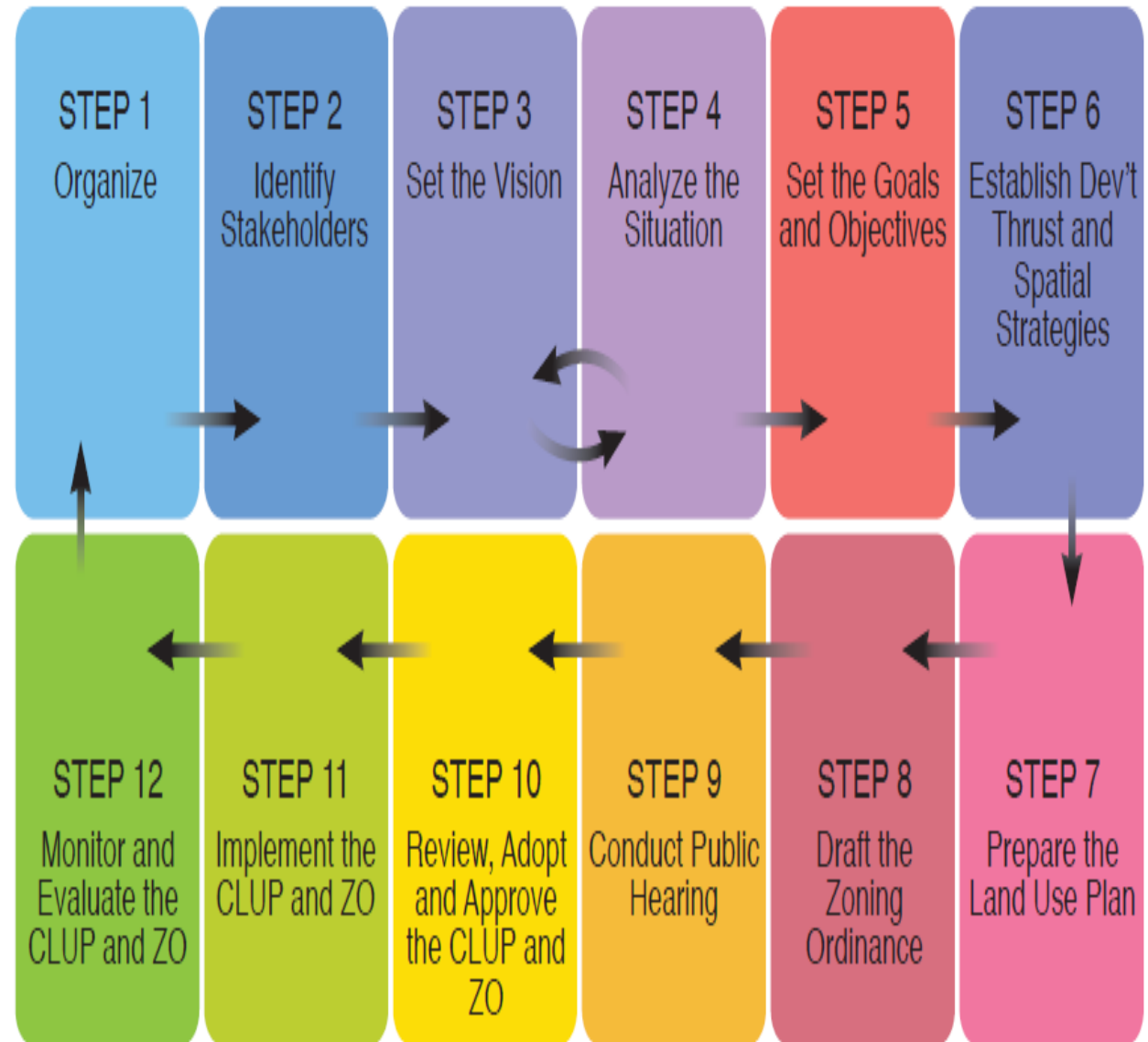


# STEP 8:

## Draft the Zoning Ordinance

Were the development controls and integrated zoning arrangements (for upland, lowland, and coastal areas) that will govern both public and private lands of the LGU formulated and reflected in a zoning map that shall accompany the CLUP?

Figure 9. CLUP process

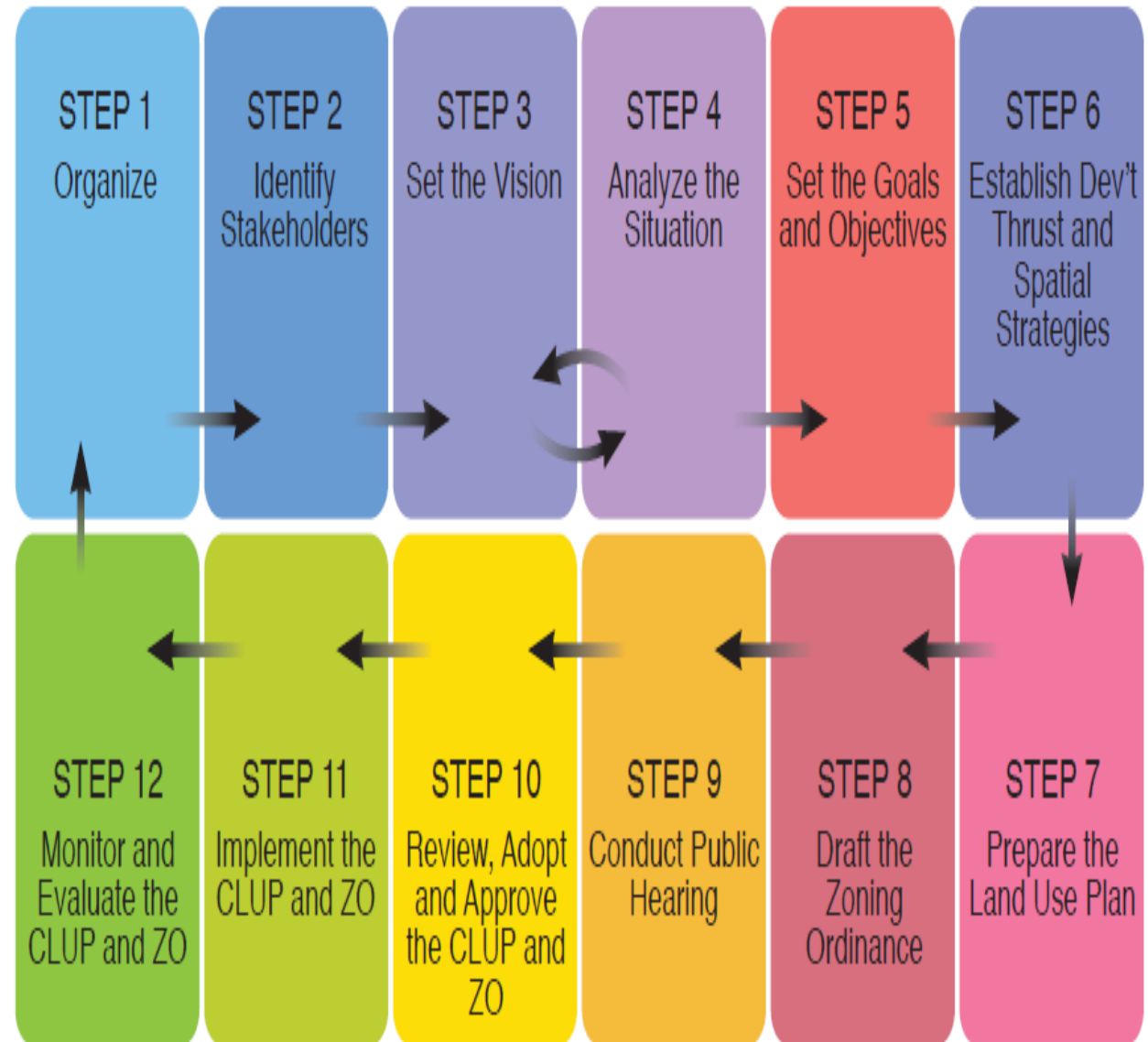


# STEP 8:

## Draft the Zoning Ordinance

(Note: The zoning map shows the detailed zoning/sub-zoning arrangements that will govern the specific land use categories identified in the CLUP)

Figure 9. CLUP process



- The **Zoning Ordinance (ZO)** provides a mandate for an LGU to **enforce development controls** and **zoning restrictions** in public lands subject to co-management arrangements with the appropriate national agencies.
- The integrated ZO shall not restrict the LGU from approving **complementary ordinances** (e.g. fiscal and revenue incentives, environmental code, traffic code, etc.) and/or additional ordinances on local zoning or development controls so long as they are consistent and complementary to the land use management arrangements in the approved CLUP.

# 2 Major Elements of a Zoning Ordinance

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- **Regulatory Statements** comprise a legally binding set of rules and regulations governing the use of land in a city/ municipality. This document contains a set of allowed uses and regulations that apply to each designated zone: Zone Classifications/Regulations, Innovative Techniques, Performance Standards, Mitigating Devices, Administration and Enforcement

# 2 Major Elements of a Zoning Ordinance

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- **Zoning Map** - a duly authenticated map defining divisions of different planned land uses and regulations of land into zones in a city/ municipality. It is a graphical translation of the Regulatory Statements to facilitate their application. For purposes of accountability, the zoning map shall be provided with transparent overlay(s) depicting critical information that the users/ public should know, e.g. fault lines, subsidence areas, protected areas, etc.

# In designating Zones

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- The provisions of **relevant laws**, such as the National Building Code, Revised Forestry Code, Fisheries Code, Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Law, Heritage Act, Tourism Code, etc. with regards to zone divisions **should be considered in designating zones.**

# In designating Zones

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- For urban areas, it is recommended that consideration be given towards harmonizing the zone classifications provided in the integrated ZO and in the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the **National Building Code (NBC)** dated April 30, 2005.
- This will **facilitate coordination** between the Office of the Zoning Administrator/ Zoning Officer and the Office of the Building Official (OBO) especially regarding the related review of applications for Locational Clearance and Building Permit.



# Co-Management Agreement

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- Because public lands are under the jurisdiction of national government agencies (NGAs)—particularly the DENR—not LGUs, partnership and management arrangements between NGAs and the LGU are important
- to strengthen coordination, complementation, and effective enforcement and implementation of public land use zoning arrangements.

# Co-Management Agreement

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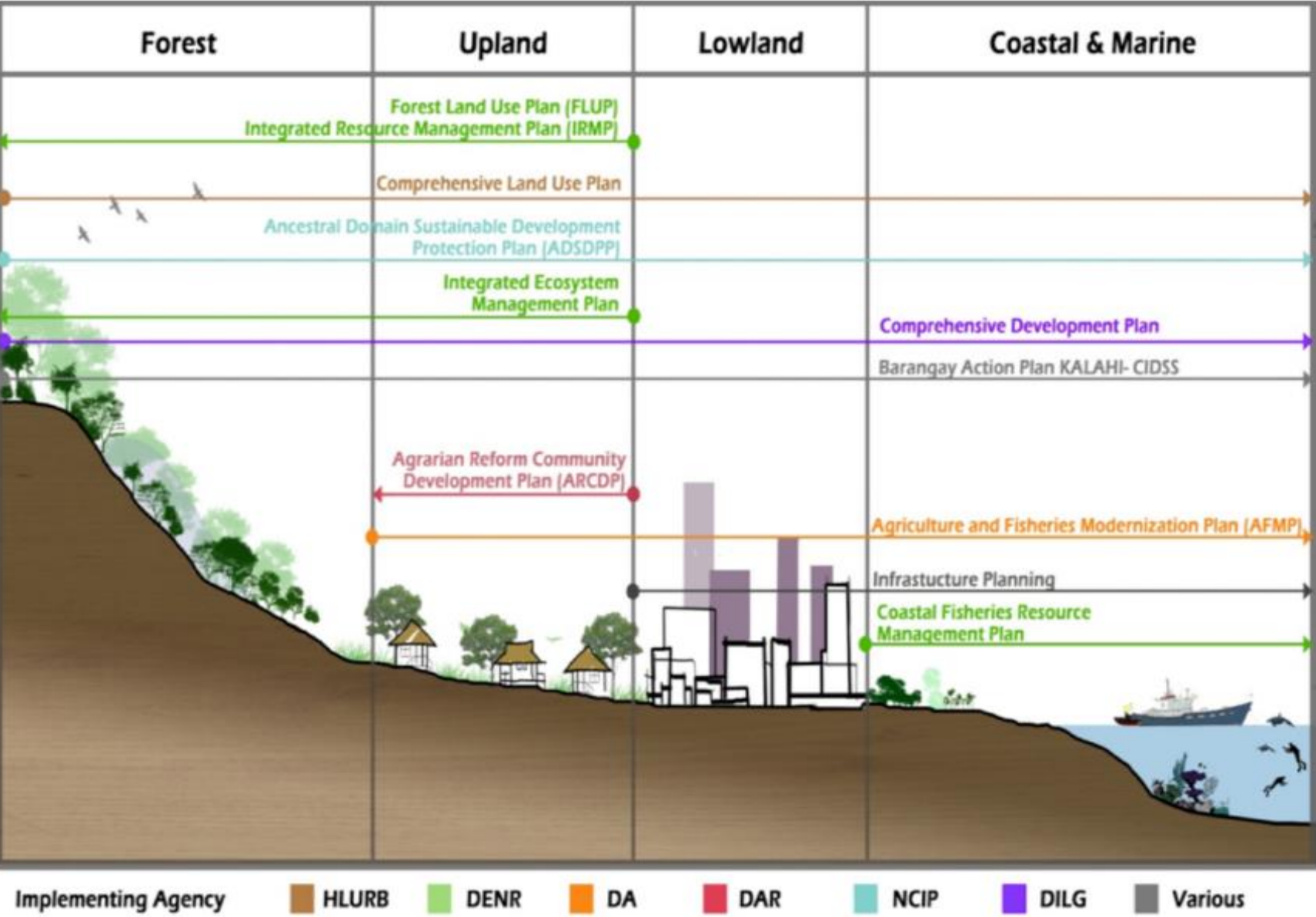
- Such areas for co-management and inter-LGU cooperation can easily be identified based on the shared watershed/sub-watershed areas or coastal waters.
- CMA provisions could be included in the Administration and Enforcement Article of the integrated ZO.

# Co-Management Agreement

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- This could also include other institutional or management arrangements with other agencies or LGUs, such as inter-LGU alliance/agreement for watershed management; common service facilities for solid waste management or waste water; and coastal law enforcement.

Fig. 6. Horizontal Transect (institutional and administrative jurisdiction) of the Ridge-to-Reef Integrated Watershed Ecosystems Management Framework.



# STEP 9:

## Conduct Public Hearing

Was the plan presented to the general public thereby ensuring an objective and participatory review of the draft CLUP/ZO?

Figure 9. CLUP process

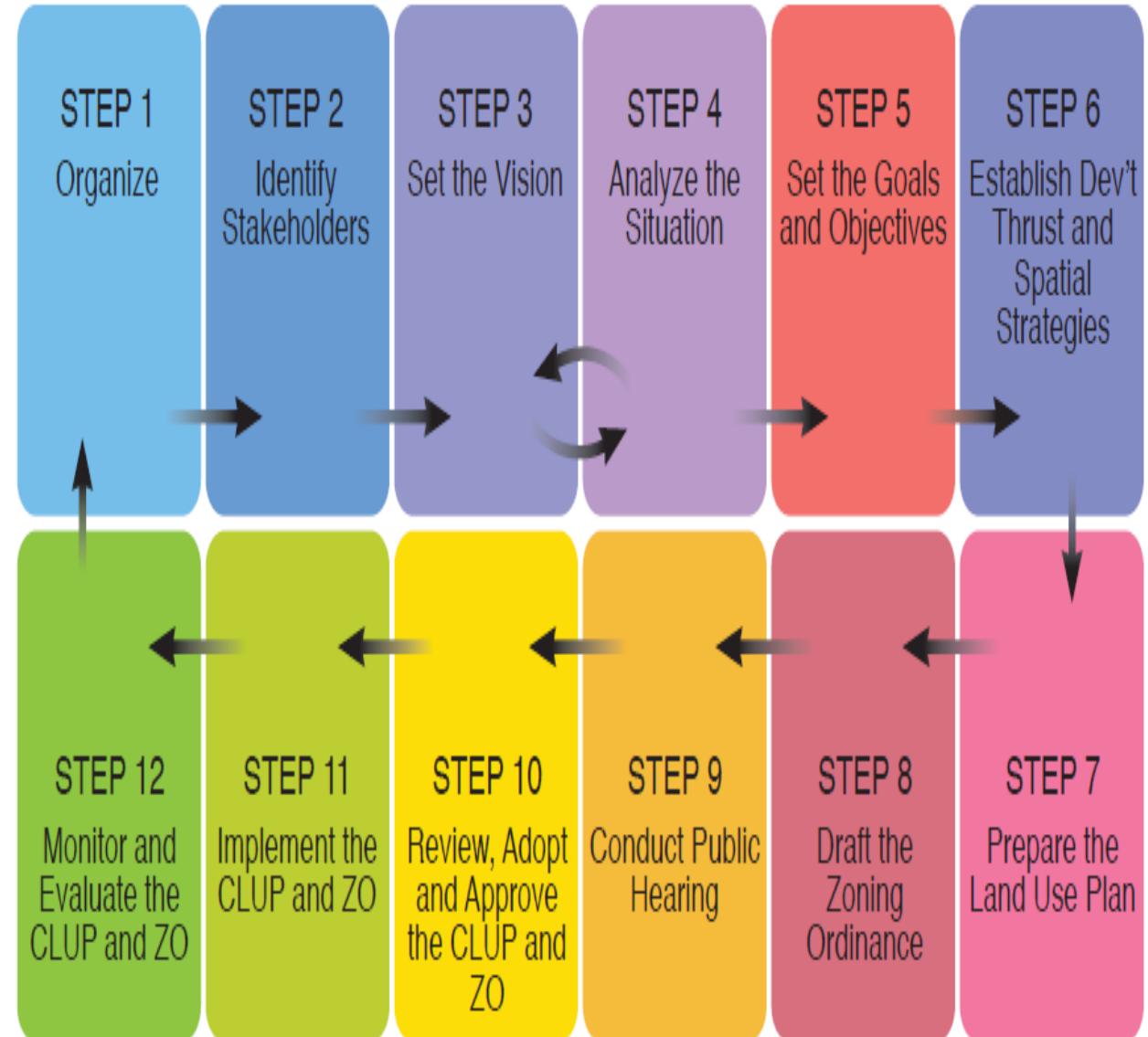


# STEP 9: Conduct Public Hearing

Was the stakeholder acceptability of the CLUP/ZO ensured?

Was common ownership of and support for plan implementation obtained and gained?

Figure 9. CLUP process



# Step 9

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- This step provides a systematic approach to consensus building on the final draft of the CLUP/ ZO prior to its submission for approval/ ratification.
- This involves a 3-stage process:
  - public display and information dissemination,
  - conduct of public hearing/consultation, and
  - the refinement of the CLUP/ ZO as a result of the public hearing/ consultation

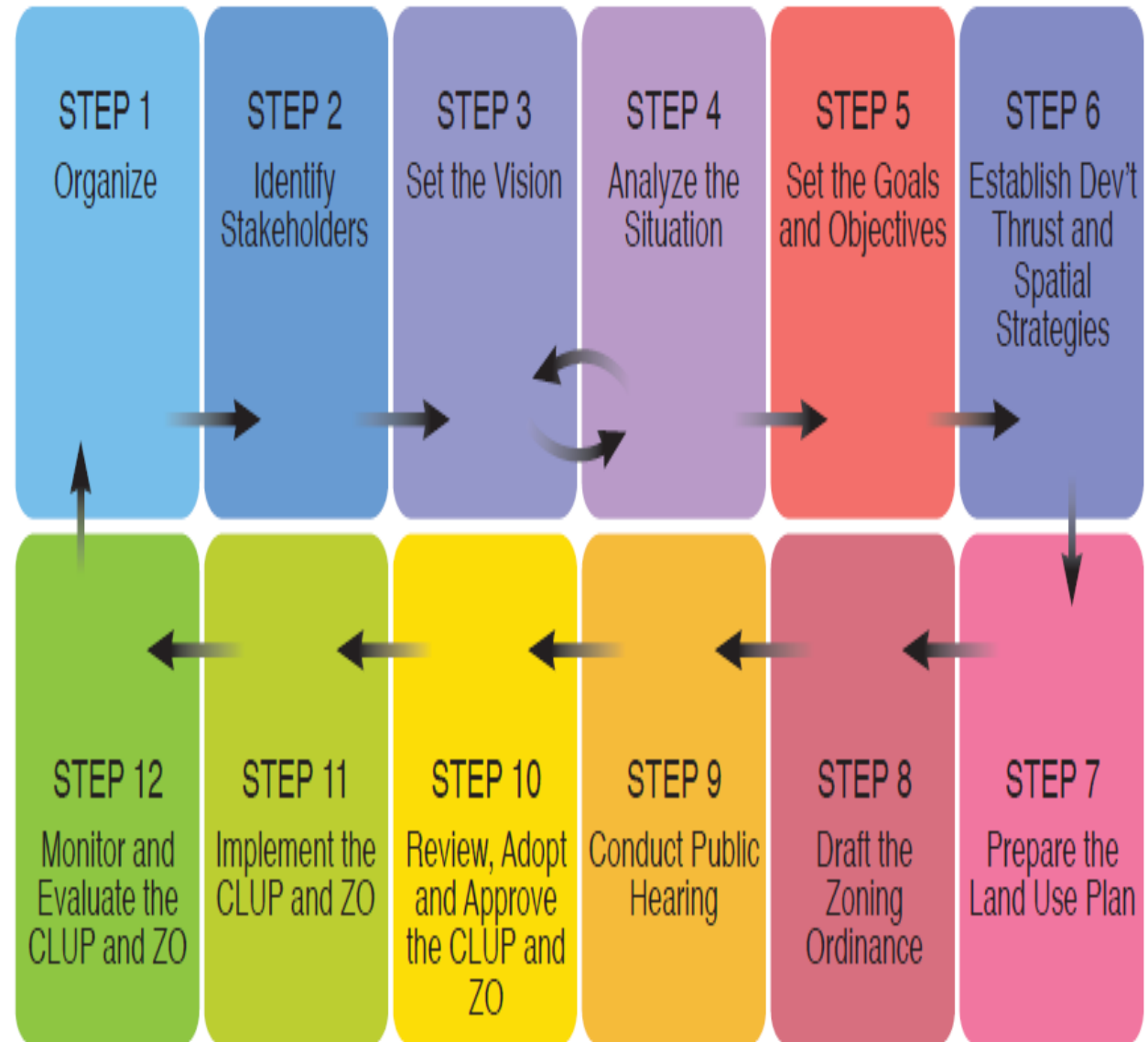
# STEP 10:

## Review, Adopt and Approve the CLUP and ZO

Was the plan reviewed in terms of its consistency with national, regional and other relevant plans?

Were the CLUP and ZO legitimized for implementation?

Figure 9. CLUP process





- The Sangguniang Panlalawigan through the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) reviews and approves the CLUP and ZO of component cities and municipalities
- The Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) through the Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) reviews and approves the CLUP and ZO of highly urbanized cities (HUCs) and Independent Component Cities (ICCs)
- The HLURB through the Metro Manila Development Authority reviews and approves the CLUP and ZO of Metro Manila cities and municipalities

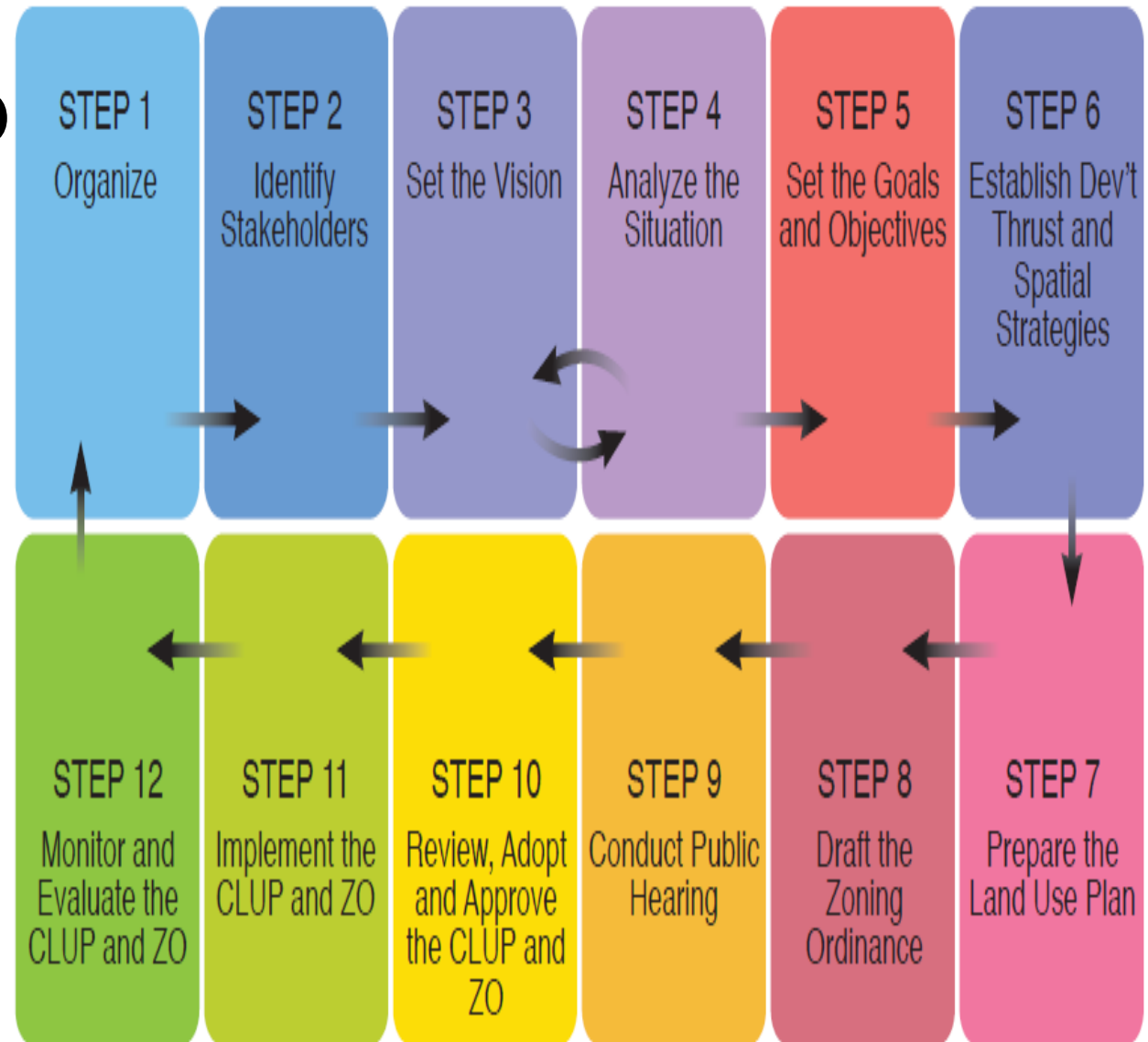
# STEP 11:

Implement the CLUP and ZO

Were the detailed operational plans for the implementation of the CLUP and ZO established?

Were the institutional mechanisms responsive to the vision, goals and objectives of the CLUP established?

Figure 9. CLUP process

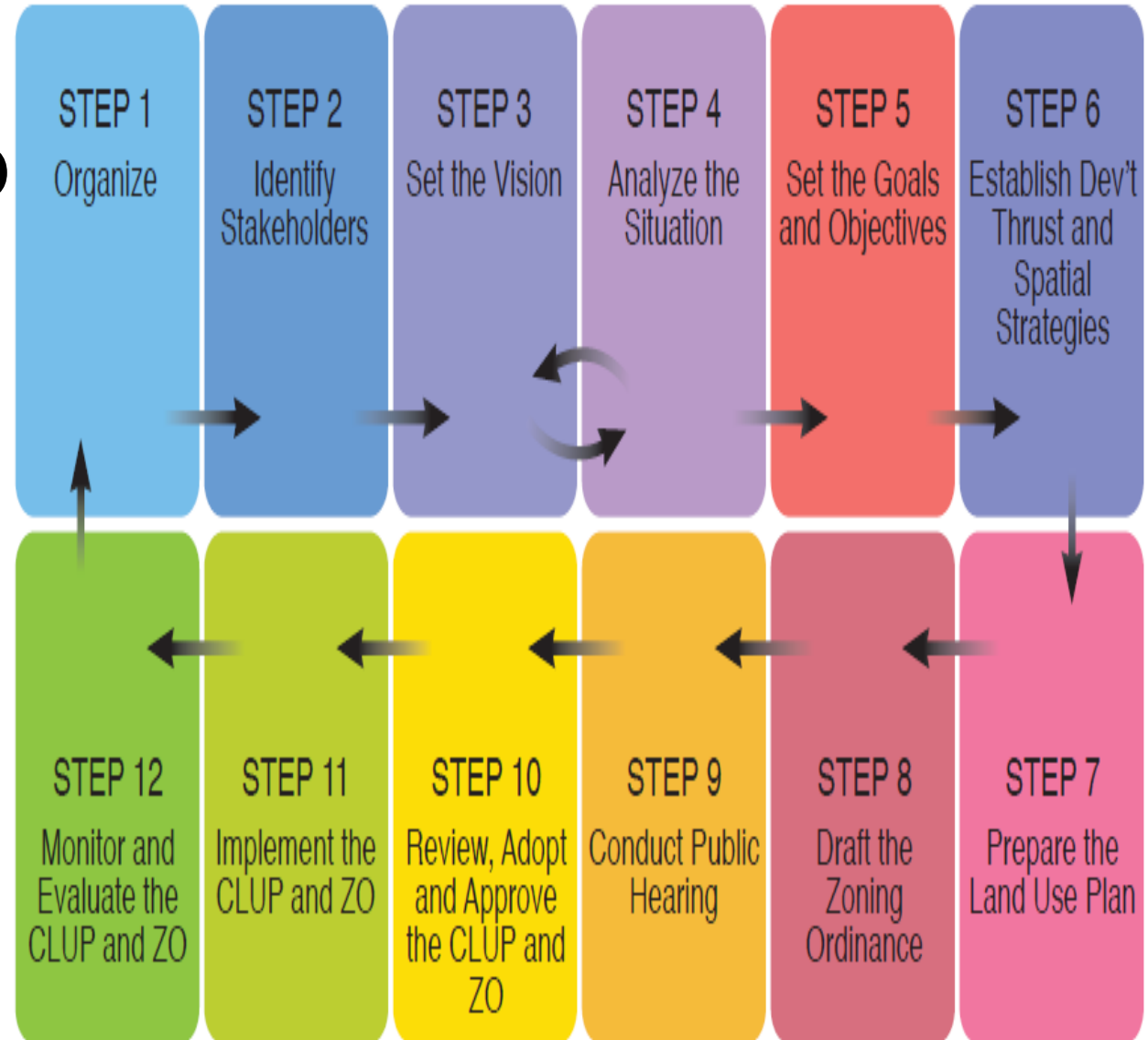


# STEP 11:

## Implement the CLUP and ZO

Were complementary instruments such as revenue/fiscal incentives, planning and policy instruments, permits/fees and licensing structures of the LGUs identified?

Figure 9. CLUP process

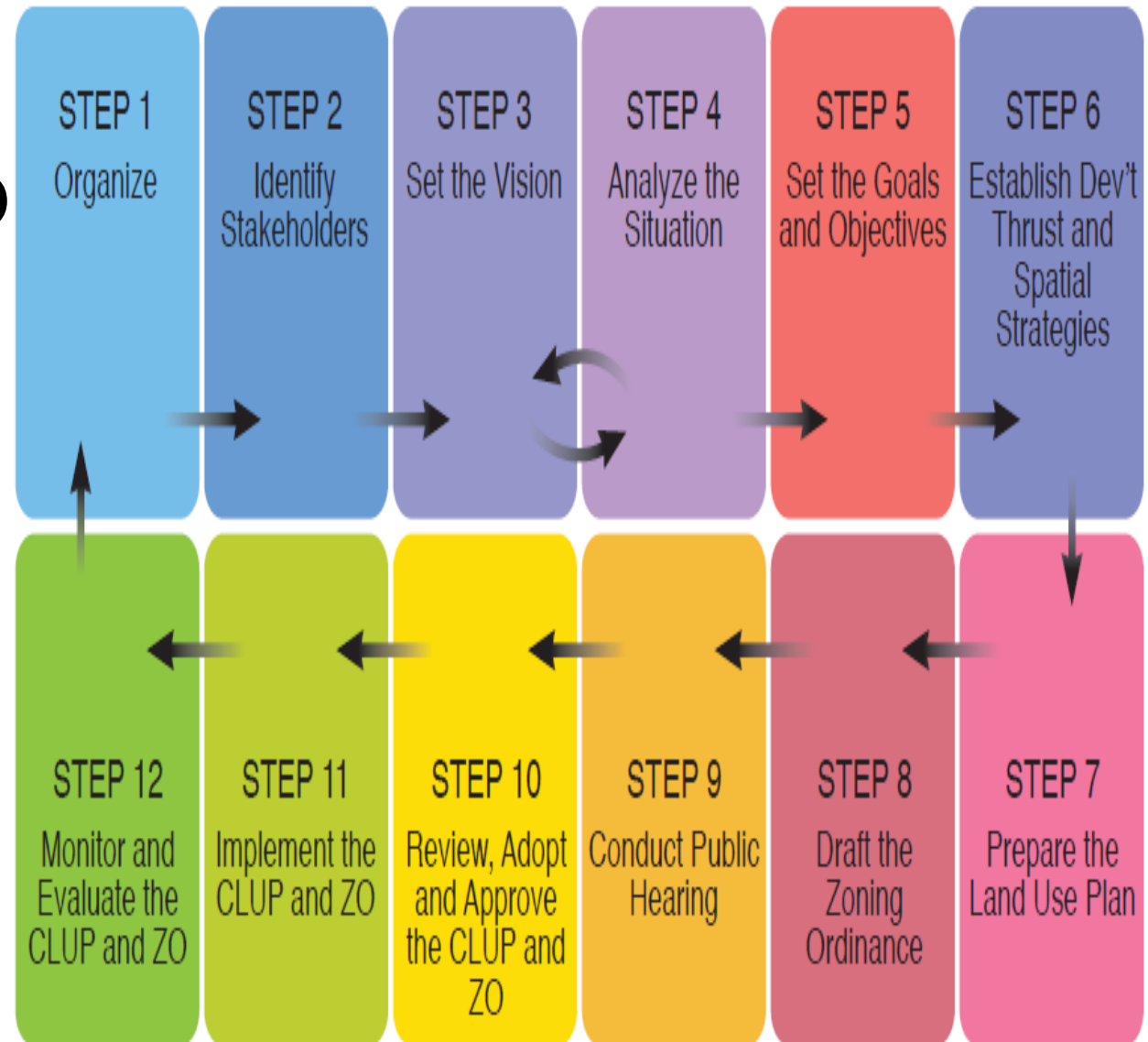


# STEP 11:

## Implement the CLUP and ZO

Were partnerships and cooperation arrangement with stakeholders established/strengthened ?

Figure 9. CLUP process



# KEY ACTORS/AGENCIES

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- Decision-making Authority: Local Chief Executive, Sanggunian Panlungsod/ Bayan
- Lead Technical and Implementing Arm: City/Municipal Planning and Development Office (C/MPDO); Local Zoning/Enforcement Office; Local Zoning Board of Appeals; Local Zoning Review Committee
- Other Implementing Bodies: Relevant LGU offices and Barangays

# Recommended (and Examples of) Special Bodies/Committees

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- Steering Committee (SC) for Forest Lands. Consistent with DENR-DILG JMC 2003-01, a multi-sectoral Steering Committee can be organized which would provide oversight in the implementation of the Zoning Ordinance within forestlands.
- All permits and application for tenure instruments will have to be endorsed by the SC through the office of City Municipal ENRO and Zoning Administrator

# Recommended (and Examples of) Special Bodies/Committees

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- Heritage Conservation Committee. The Citizens Advisory Subcommittee for Heritage Conservation (proposed as part of the Planning TWG) can be transformed into the Heritage Conservation Committee who can provide oversight in developments which would affect heritage conservation.

# Recommended (and Examples of) Special Bodies/Committees

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- Area Development Council—composed of multi-sectoral representatives created to ensure an effective partnership in implementing the policies, programs and projects in the designated Area Development Zones (ADZs) provided for in the CLUP and ZO (Pasay City CLUP).



# Recommended (and Examples of) Special Bodies/Committees

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- Local Housing Boards—composed of local government unit officials, private sectors and informal settlers association created to manage the housing program in the LGU. These are based on the Housing Sector Plan as well as the land use plan on residential areas as reflected in the CLUP/ZO of the LGU (Office of Population and Urban Affairs, Ormoc City).
- Citizen Participation Committee—a multi-sectoral committee established to ensure the active participation of community in governance. (Naga City)

# Working with National Agencies

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- For infrastructure: Department of Public Works and Highways
- For forest management: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) FMB and BMB
- For mariculture farms: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
- For port development: Philippine Port Authority (PPA)
- For fishing port/fish landing development: DA Phil. Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA)
- For ecotourism: Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA)

# Working with National Agencies

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- **For navigational lanes:** Department of Transport and Communications (DOTC) and Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA)
- **For foreshore management:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and Land Management Bureau (LMB)
- **For Marine Protected Areas:** DENR BMB, DA-BFAR

# Working with National Agencies

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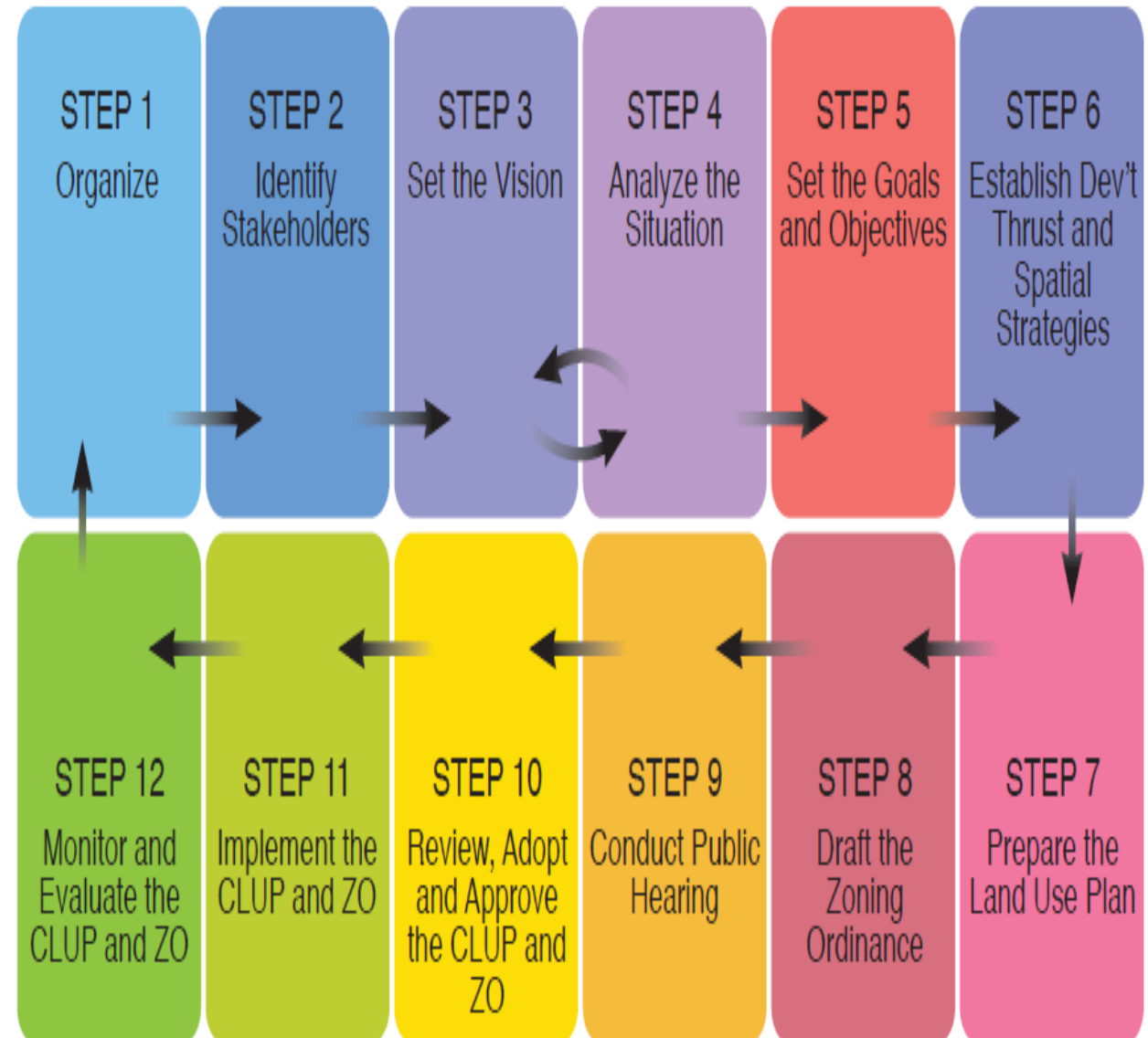
- **For climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management:** Climate Change Commission; OCD-National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council; and CSCAND Agencies (Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), and the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)

# STEP 12:

## Monitor and Evaluate the CLUP and ZO

Was there a Monitoring, Review and Evaluation (MRE) System established to assess how fully and effectively the plan is being carried out and implemented?

Figure 9. CLUP process



# STEP 12:

## Monitor and Evaluate the CLUP and ZO

Was there an MRE body  
organized?

Was an MRE ever  
conducted?

Were the results of an  
MRE considered in the  
review and updating of  
the Plan and the ZO?

Figure 9. CLUP process

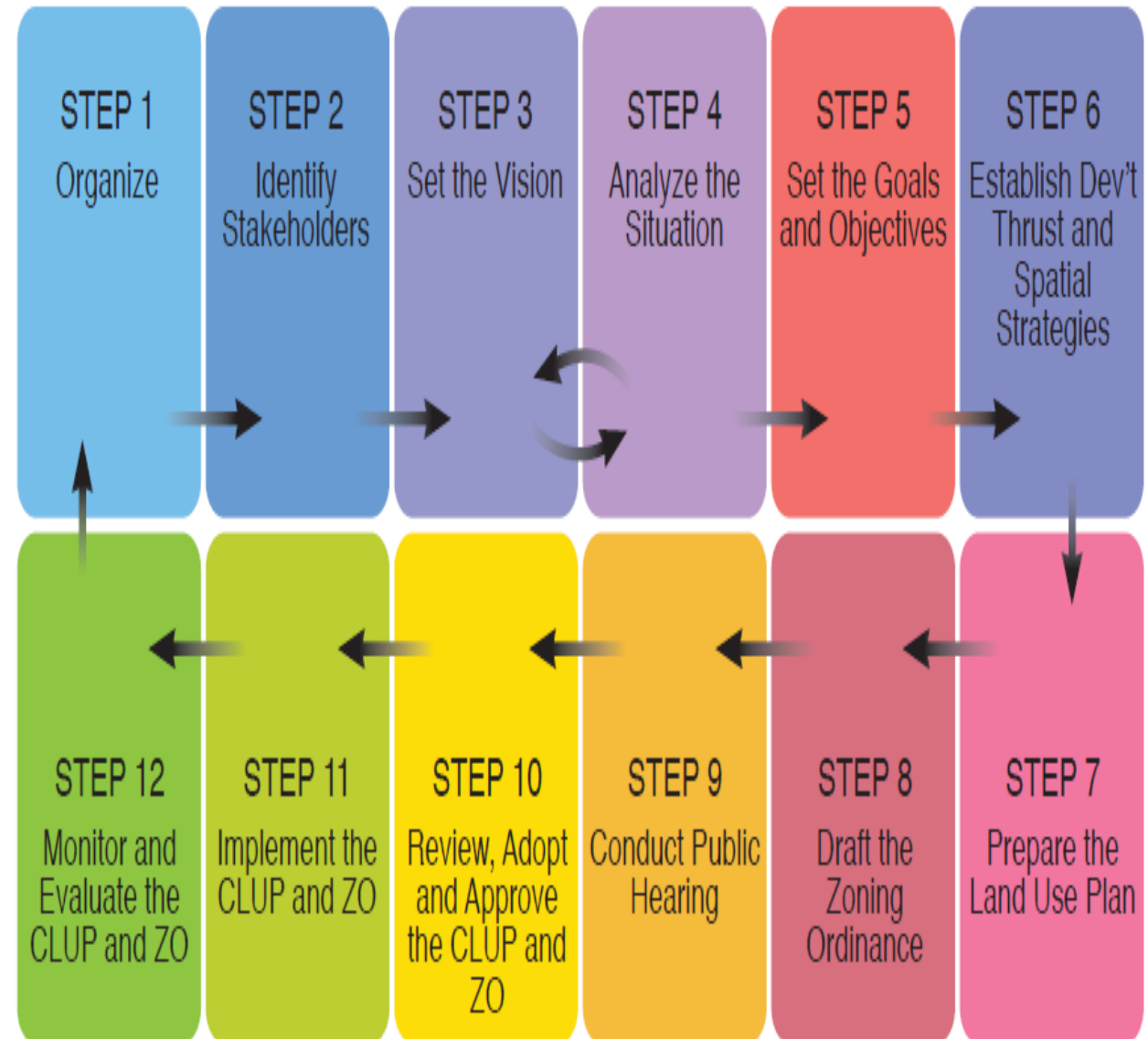


Figure 9. CLUP process



# REFERENCES

Enhanced CLUP Guidebook, HLURB, Volume 1



# THANK YOU!

