



Thesis/Practicum Reports
Social Forestry and Forest Governance
2024

Title:	Aeta of Ditao's Perspective on Forest Conservation Projects in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, Philippines
Author:	Bandelaria, Mareon Bron
Adviser:	Malabayabas, Felisa L.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis
Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>The study investigates Aeta's views and practices regarding forest conservation in Pantabangan, Nueva Beija, within the National Greening Program (NOP) and Enhanced National Greening Program (E-NGP) framework. This is qualitative research that employs descriptive and narrative techniques, including focus group discussions. interviews. PRA tools (community mapping, timeline of events, daily activity clock, and mobility map), as well as gender analysis matrix (GAM) and the researcher's observation in data collection. Purposive sampling was used to identify participants. The Aetas have deep connection to the forest, viewing it as their home, a source of livelihood, and a sacred space that must be preserved for sustainability, cultural preservation, and respect for their ancestors. They actively participate in reforestation and fuelwood production. They manage to balance resource extraction with conservation efforts through rotational hunting and gathering which demonstrates a commitment to maintaining the health and sustainability of the forest. The shift from a People's Organization (PO) approach to a family based participation model has negatively affected Aeta's employment in conservation projects. This organizational change has had a detrimental impact on their livelihoods, eating a need to reconsider how these programs are structured to better support the community. There is a clear division of labor between Aeta men and women in forest conservation. Men are primarily responsible for planting and maintaining the forest, while women juggle domestic responsibilities with plantation work. The study</p>

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	<p>highlights the necessity for equitable workload distribution and the design of gender-responsive programs. This would help address disparities in labor, time allocation, and access to resources between men and women, ensuring a more balanced and fair participation in conservation efforts. Findings suggest that community organizing, local-site-species matching, capacity building and livelihood training can enhance project outcomes, as well as the well-being of the community. This study can be a reference in recalibrating the forest conservation initiatives of the country.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>A Shift in Farming Systems and Practices Among Upland Farmers in Buhi, Camarines Sur, Philippines</p> <p>Bermejo, Abby Grace Estrera</p> <p>Malabayabas, Felisa L.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>The shift in farming system and practices among upland farmers is essential in bridging the knowledge gap and enhances local knowledge on agroforestry. This study utilized mixed method, such as focus group discussion using participatory tools and techniques, key informed interview, participant's observations and survey. Thirty-five members of the Namurahood Upland Corm Farmers Association in Buhi Camarines Sur participated in the study. The upland farmers decided to shift in farming systems and practices of the local NUCFA farmers. The upland farmers' decisions to shift in farming systems and practices aims to sustain income generation and optimize farmland. The study also reveals that their own understanding of agroforestry primarily revolves on the economic benefits. Currently, abaca and coconut as windbreakers. The interventions of Local Government Units, Department of Agriculture and Department of Environment and Natural Resources play a significant role by providing them seeds, conducting trainings, and support for agricultural diversification. The farmers expressed a need for more targeted and adaptive interventions in the future as the current farming systems and practices is the start of agroforestry.</p>
Title:	Perceived Impacts of Agroforestry Adoption on Livelihood, Income, Farmland Condition, and Equity (Life) of Liliw

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Upland Farmers Marketing Cooperative (LUFAMCO) in Liliw, Laguna	
Author:	Carbonell, Cyrene Jira Jerusalem
Adviser:	Sabino, Lorena L.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis
Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>This study analyzed the perceived impacts of agroforestry (AF) adoption on livelihood, income, farmland condition, and equity (LIFE) within the Liliw Upland Farmers Marketing Cooperative (LUFaMCo), a people's organization with 23 years of involvement in Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM). The objectives of the study include determining the socio-demographic and economic profiles of farmers, typologies of AF systems adopted, factors influencing AF adoption (social, technological, economic, environmental, and political), challenges faced during adoption, perceived impacts on LIFE, and the relationship between socio-demographic and economic profiles, and adoption factors and impacts. Mixed-methods approach including survey questionnaires, key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussion (FGD), and direct field observations were conducted to gather data. Findings indicate that majority of the farmers (32.7%) are middle-aged (41 to 50 years old) and in their productive stage. Husbands (78.3%) earn less than P18,200 (low income) while wives (65.9%) earn less than P9,100 (poor) per month. Agrisilviculture (88.5%) and agrisilvopastoral (11.5%) were the primary AF systems adopted, particularly vegetable-based intercropping, boundary planting, and multi-storey systems. Political factors such as LGU participation, government policies, support and extension are the most influential in AF adoption. Challenges included climate change impacts, invasion of animals owned by non-members, pest infestations, soil erosion, and limited financial capital and market access/linkages. Farmers perceived AF adoption improved farmland conditions by creating mini-forests on their farms. Statistical analysis revealed significant correlations between farmers' productive age and the technological, economic, and environmental factors, as well as impacts on LIFE. Membership in LUFaMCo also showed significant correlations with political factors. Results imply the need for age-specific programs and promoting organizational membership for more effective AF adoption and benefits. This study</p>

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	recommends strengthening governmental policies on land tenure, providing more livelihood training and financial support, and addressing climate change and market access challenges to maximize various benefits.
<p>Title: Increasing Forest Cover Through Policy Convergence: The Case of Agusan Del Sur Timber Corridor</p> <p>Author: Dioso, Eloisa Ramos</p> <p>Adviser: Mendoza, Marlo D.</p> <p>Stream: Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>Access: General Public</p> <p>Type: Thesis</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary: The Philippines is a mega-diverse country with a thriving wood-based industry. particularly in the Caraga Region. However, deforestation has been a persistent problem, leading to the loss of millions of hectares of forests. Logging once is a major contributor to deforestation, regardless of its legality (Paqueo & Israel, 2016). Deforestation and the depletion of natural resources have been ongoing issues in the Philippines. The assessment of the implementation of Executive Order No. 23 (EO 23), Executive Order No. 26 (BO 26), and the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) program on the forest cover of Agusan del Sur is crucial to understanding the effects on forest cover. This study examined the combined implementation and interplay of the policies on the changes in forest cover over the years from 2010 to 2020. It was found that over the period the forest cover of Agusan del Sur increased by 2.6 percent, wherein it has been significantly decreasing during the prior years. The increase was due to the establishment of new tree plantations and growth of the natural forest, accounting for 1.22 percent and 0.85 percent, respectively. The forest cover increased from 344,073.79 hectares in 2010 to 351,320.64 hectares in 2020. The increase in total forest cover was made possible through the simultaneous implementation of three complementing policies to address the drivers of deforestation and at the same time provide safety nets in the form of economic assistance to the upland communities.</p>	
Title:	The Role of Indigenous Women in Forest Conservation Management: The Case of the Ikalahan Community in Imugan, Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines

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Author:	Del Rosario, Czarielle Kim Suelto
Adviser:	Malabayabas, Felisa L.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis
Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>This study discusses the role of the Ikalahan women in forest conservation management in Imugan, Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. This is in relation to their traditional engagement with conservation through farming systems in history and how this has changed with modern programs like the National Greening Program (NGP). In the same breath, this study gives special attention to the more traditional methods of conservation as observed by women among the Ikalahan and their participation in modern efforts towards conservation. Though previous studies have been carried out on indigenous knowledge concerning its role in sustainable environmental practices, this was not done with respect to gender-specific roles in such schemes. This study utilizes qualitative approaches such as key informant interviews, participant observation, and focus group discussions in an attempt to fill that gap in investigating the Ikalahan women's unique contributions to these practices. Also, it came to be known that traditional practices were continued, although some innovations in those had been made due to the need for both biodiversity conservation and community resilience enhancement done by women. This helps add to the general body of knowledge about indigenous people's conservation approaches, as well as to underscore the needs of their women in the national and international policies relating to environmental management.</p>
Title:	Sustainability of Agroforestry Farms Adopted by the Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. and Policy Implications in Brgy. Sta. Catalina, Atimonan, Quezon
Author:	Dirain, Aeronne Paul Aton
Adviser:	Sabino, Lorena L.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis

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Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>This study performed a comprehensive analysis of the sustainability of agroforestry farms by examining four (4) parameters of sustainable upland farming, such as Environmental, Economic, Social, Policy and Institutional aspects. The respondents were officers and members of the Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI) in Barangay Sta Catalina, Atimonan, Quezon Province. A semi-structured survey instrument and Focus Group Discussion were utilized to gather socio-demographics data and assess agroforestry (AF) farm sustainability indicators. The study revealed that boundary planting and coconut multistorey mixed cropping were identified as predominant AF systems. The overall level of AF sustainability is moderately sustainable with a score of 0.54. The study also revealed that farmers age significantly impacts AF farming system sustainability, with aging or old farmers significantly decreased their level of productivity, and youth disinterest poses challenges to generational continuity. On the other hand, educational attainment is not greatly significant to AF forming sustainability due to knowledge and experiences gained from KBFAI trainings and seminars. Participation in KBFAI activities and local government support were highlighted as the main factors enabling AF sustainability, while tenure security and destruction of farm components due to wild animals are the constraining factors. Recommendations for the study revolve around the need for the Association to continue investing in training and other capacity building to sustain the gains built throughout their years of existence. Incentive systems should be devised to attract youth to continue AF farming of their parents, including access to quality seedlings and financial support. Government policies supporting land security for members are crucial, and there is a need to review Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) policies to allow farmers to harvest previously planted species, thereby expanding cultivatable land.</p>
Title:	Governance Dynamics and Stakeholder Engagement of the Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (UMRBPL)
Author:	Dumapi, Maria Louela D.
Adviser:	Peras, Rose Jane J.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis

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<p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>The Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (UMRBPL) is an important yet critical ecosystem serving the water requirements of its surrounding communities. The multi-stakeholder Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) who sits as the existing governance mechanism for UMRBPL is challenged by the limited enforcement capacity, inadequate funding, conflicting stakeholder interests and complex socio-environmental dynamics, including land use changes, urbanization, and pollution. Hence, this study delved on the governance and stakeholder engagement in the forest landscape. The study focuses on the protected area's management effectiveness in terms of its governance dynamics, stakeholder engagement, and external factors including socio-ecological conditions and local and national policies. Secondary and primary data were collected and subjected to document and thematic analysis. These were further compared with Assel and Gash (2008) criteria of collaborative governance to determine the alignment of UMRBPL governance framework. Findings showed a significant shift in the forest cover of UMRBPL between 2010 and 2020, challenged by the increasing population of communities and urbanization of the forest landscape. While PAMB have been rigorously conforming to its mandate, politics, conflicting policies and resources are important challenges to consider. The study emphasizes the need to address the external factors in UMRBPL to improve governance and stakeholder dynamics, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the protected area. This study contributes to the broader understanding of governance in protected areas and offers insights towards effective collaborative governance.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Habing Luisianahin: Exploring Gender and Social Learning in the Pandan Weaving Enterprise in Luisiana, Laguna, Philippines</p> <p>Esperanza, Alexandra Nicole Menchero</p> <p>Tapia-Villamayor, Maricel A.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>Pandan weaving is an important nature-based enterprise in Luisiana, Laguna, that not only supports livelihood but also promotes local culture, community ingenuity, and eco-friendly products. Opportunities brought by the nature-based (pandan)</p>

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	<p>enterprise in Luisiana is thriving as it faces challenges such as: lack of youth's interest, the overall continuity and motivator is in question as the full potential income from weaving pandan is far from realized. This study employed a qualitative design to analyze gender and social learning in the Pandan Weaving Enterprise in Luisiana, Laguna, Philippines. In-depth interviews of 30 pandan weavers and KII of Luisiana Tourism Officer were conducted to collect data on the historical context of pandan weaving enterprises in Luisiana. Results showed that both women and men actively participate in all activities related to pandan weaving enterprise, with men highly involved in harvesting and women in weaving and the corresponding conceptualization of designs, thus dispelling common notions that it is a women-led enterprise. The social learning of men and women in the pandan weaving enterprise is that women learn faster and more effectively in terms of artisanry and creative avenues of learning compared to men that need more than a visual observation. Social learning of men and women are attributed to the way society depicts their behavior or what we call gender roles. The study showed that income is the major enabling factor of the respondents and lack of income as a constraining factor. Hence, a commensurate market pricing of pandan bags and others can help increase the willingness of the weavers that will put a halt to the possible cultural erosion in the said enterprise. Gender-disaggregated data show that although both genders were allowed to participate in the pandan weaving enterprise, the activities are still gendered.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Gender Analysis of Liliw Upland Farmers' Marketing Cooperative (LUFAMCO) in the Implementation of Community-Based Forest Management Program in Liliw, Laguna</p> <p>Fulge, Shealiah Mikaela Rivel</p> <p>Sabino, Lorena A.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>Women have remained underrepresented when it comes to necessary roles and access and control over resources and benefits. Given the gender disparity within various sectors in the country, gender mainstreaming serves as a solution to address these issues. The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive</p>

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	<p>Development for 1995-2025 advocates for mainstreaming gender and development in various government projects, activities, and programs such as the Community-based Forest Management (CBFM). Hence, the main objective of this study is to analyze Liliw Upland Farmers' Marketing Cooperative (LUFAMCO) before and during CBFM implementation through a gender lens. This study employed qualitative and quantitative methods. A structured survey questionnaire was distributed to LUFaMCo members, and the study also conducted sex-disaggregated focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The findings revealed that there were more male members (55.77%) compared to female members (44.23%). Men predominantly held productive roles and had greater access to and control over benefits, whereas women were primarily responsible for reproductive activities. The study found that gender mainstreaming is not yet integrated in the LUFaMCO-CBFM implementation, particularly in the reproductive, productive, organizational roles, as well as in access and control over benefits and resources. Additionally, improvements in knowledge, skills, opportunities, and time savings in farming activities were the same for both men and women, indicating that gender needs, such as leadership and livelihood training especially for women were not addressed during the implementation of CBFM. Hence, the CBFM program implemented in Liliw, Laguna may be categorized as "Gender-blind" as it does not recognize gender needs, roles, and gaps. Moreover, Gender and Development (GAD) has not been mainstreamed nor introduced to the organization based on the study's results. It is therefore recommended that gender-sensitivity training and awareness campaigns must be implemented to achieve the first level of gender mainstreaming. Empowering female farmers to join and lead the organization is also necessary.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p>	<p>Climate-related Risk and Vulnerability Assessment of Barangay Malinta, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines</p> <p>Mariano, Neil Ivan Balejo</p> <p>Peras, Rose Jane J.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p>

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<p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Climate change is a contemporary threat to local communities brought about by anthropological causes. Increased global temperatures have a significant effect on weather patterns and increase the risks of climatic disasters. Vulnerable to these risks, the Philippines has a need to assess the adaptation strategies that are in place to reduce the impacts of these climate-related events. Communities like Barangay Malinta in Los Baños, Laguna are exposed to climate-related risk events such as typhoons, flooding, and tornadoes identified by 16 participants through the Participatory Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (PRVA). Furthermore, the community is primarily at risk for typhoons and flooding heightened by the urbanization and deforestation in the nearby Mount Makiling Forest Reserve (MMFR) especially areas near the Laguna Lake and Saran River where light material houses are damaged and livelihoods involving agriculture and fisheries are affected. Consequently, residents and the local government have implemented adaptation strategies to reduce the effects such as cleaning operations, early rescue, public announcements, and the provision of financial and material aid. However, these strategies do not address the root cause of the risks and vulnerabilities in the barangay. The number of vulnerable families did not decline for the last three years, for they still reside near Laguna de bay. Moreover, information dissemination remains weak leaving people more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The study recommends a robust and strategic adaptation strategies to make Barangay Malinta a resilient community.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>The Involvement of Gaddang Women in Forest Conservation Management: The Case of Pawak, Masoc, Bayombong Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines</p> <p>Montealegre, Bryan Joash Javier</p> <p>Malabayabas, Felisa L.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>Restricted</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>This qualitative case study aimed to analyze the involvement of Gaddang women in forest conservation management in Pawak, Masoc, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. The study utilized a Key Informant Interview (KII) with 12 selected respondents and a focus group discussion (FGD) using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools to verify the gathered</p>

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	<p>data. The findings revealed the multifaceted contributions of Gaddang women to forest conservation efforts in Sitio Pawak. Women were found to be actively engaged in diverse roles and responsibilities related to the management and conservation of forest resources, emphasizing their crucial involvement in sustainable environmental practices. The study also identified the conservation technologies used by women, highlighting their commitment to environmental preservation and the development of innovative conservation approaches. However, the research also shed light on the challenges faced by women in participating in forest conservation efforts, including gender-specific barriers and social and cultural norms hindering their full and equal participation. Thus, the study emphasizes the importance of gender-inclusive approaches in environmental management and sustainability initiatives. It advocates for the implementation of gender-responsive policies and programs that recognize and support the involvement of women in forest conservation efforts, ultimately contributing to the achievement of sustainable and equitable environmental outcomes.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Youth's Role in Mangrove Conversation: Understanding Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions in Strengthening Commitment to Coastal Conversation in Barangay Olo-olo, Lobo, Batangas</p> <p>Par, Erica Pamjklakin</p> <p>Gevaña, Dixon T.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>This study assessed the youth's knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions on mangrove conservation and their role in the conservation of the Olo-olo Mangrove Forest and Ecopark. Data were collected through key informant interviews and interview surveys among the youth. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis while quantitative data were analyzed for descriptive and statistical analysis using Spearman correlation. Results showed that the knowledge of the Olo-olo youth has an average mean score of 4.38, which implies that they are knowledgeable about mangroves. Moreover, the attitude of the youth expresses a strong willingness (93%) to participate in conservation efforts. In terms of the perception of the youth, 52% perceived the importance of mangroves and their</p>

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	<p>conservation, and 46% perceived that it is very important. The Spearman correlation test indicates that there was a positive correlation between different variables in terms of the youth's socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards mangrove conservation. For instance, effective seminars on mangrove conservation and interest in participation have a weak positive correlation ($r = .319$), significant at $p < .001$. This analysis emphasizes the importance of promoting motivations that can increase youth involvement in conservation efforts. The role of the youth in conserving the mangrove forest is very important, as they hold significant contributions for future generations.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Institutional Analysis of Alitas Farmers and Fisherfolk Association (AFFA) in Infanta, Quezon, Philippines</p> <p>Reyes, Lindsay Noelle Tabao</p> <p>Sabino, Lorena L.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>People's organizations play a role in natural resources management. Essentially, assessing an organization in an institutional perspective will add knowledge on factors that influence the institutional development and management of an organization, and will guide aspiring communities. Especially in natural resources management, there is limited research that elaborates the institutionalization in an organizational context. As the study sought an understanding to this, the case of the Alitas Farmers and Fisherfolk Association (AFFA) was examined given its potential for institutional development and management. Hence, the objectives of the study include: (1) AFFA's socioeconomic and demographic profile characterization, (2) assessment of its institutional development and management using the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework, (3) analysis of AFFA's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges (SWOC), and (4) strategies at enhancing institutional development and management. A semi-structured survey questionnaire was given to 67 AFFA members, while 3 AFFA leaders have undergone key informant interviews. The survey data were assessed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, and mean values. Moreover, results from the 4-point Likert scale data were</p>

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	<p>analyzed through corresponding interpretations. Results revealed that most members are at their prime working age (25-54 years old), are mostly female, are mostly high school graduates, and have experienced an increase in income upon membership. Moreover, the association has 'very high institutional development and management' in all IAD framework variables with 'patterns of interaction' as the highest at 3.79 mean value, while 'physical and material conditions' as the lowest with 3.42. Additionally, the primary strength of the association is on 'resources' (58%), primary weakness is on 'inadequate human resource management' (48.15%), greatest opportunity is on 'ecotourism venture' (29.17%), and greatest challenge is on 'sustainability of AFFA operations' (51.72%). Given these, the most identified strategy for enhancement of institutional development and management of the association is the enhancement of its human resources (70.21%).</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Analysis of Landscape Governance Concepts and Theories and its Application to Social Forestry in the Philippines</p> <p>Ronquillo, James Gabriel Pomasin</p> <p>Sabino, Lorena L.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Practicum Report</p> <p>This practicum report examines landscape governance concepts and theories and their application to social forestry in the Philippines and analyzes the gaps, benefits, and challenges. This study uses a literature review to give a general overview of landscape governance, its key concepts, and related case studies of its application in the Philippines. Activities during the practicum at the Forest Foundation Philippines also provided a basis for comparing the application of landscape governance with relevant literature. Study shows that landscape governance involves analyzing the various stakeholders and decision-making processes that affect systems within the landscape. In addition, landscape governance views stakeholders as integral components of landscape systems, with their cohesion and decisions significantly affecting the landscape. Concepts commonly used in social forestry, such as the analysis of institutions, socio-economic factors, political ecology, and legal influences, were applied as vital elements in landscape governance. The study concludes that landscape governance has significance to</p>



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	<p>social forestry for its ability to promote forest protection and sustainability. This is achieved by analyzing various stakeholders' decisions that impact the landscape. Landscape governance has significant implications for developing social forestry in the Philippines, providing insights into how society's relationship with the environment influences governance decisions. Given the study's focus on stakeholders, future researchers should incorporate diverse perspectives from various groups, communities, and individuals. Additionally, future studies should explore the roles of other NGOs as additional lenses for analysis.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p>Adviser:</p> <p>Stream:</p> <p>Access:</p> <p>Type:</p> <p>Abstract/Executive Summary:</p>	<p>Knowledge, Practices and Perception of coastal Dwelves on Mangrove Conservation in Barangay Lagadlarin, Lobo, Batangas</p> <p>Salazar, Alyzza Mae Gematao</p> <p>Gevaña, Dixon T.</p> <p>Social Forestry and Agroforestry</p> <p>General Public</p> <p>Thesis</p> <p>This study focused on the coastal community of Barangay Lagadlarin, Lobo, Batangas who reside near the Lagadlarin Mangrove Forest. Mangrove provides various services for people to enjoy. However, without proper knowledge and action, this may result in deterioration. This study examines the knowledge, practices, and perceptions of the coastal dwellers to mangrove conservation. The researcher used mixed methods to gather data. The researcher used mixed methods to approach. Purposive sampling was done gather data from the coastal community. The results revealed that the respondents know the services offered by the mangroves. They join various activities such as coastal cleanup and tree planting activities, yet, some activities are limited to selected individuals alone. Further, results showed that there are factors that influence and hinder the people to participate. Additionally, they also identified some of the organizations that may help to encourage the people. Residents likewise showed a generally positive perception of the chances of a more improved and sustainable mangrove management and conservation.</p>
<p>Title:</p>	<p>Youth Participation in Pandan (<i>Pandanus simplex</i> Merr.) Weaving: A Case of Luisiana, Laguna, Philippines</p>

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Author:	Villaver, Jhun Kenneth Banasihan
Adviser:	Malabayabas, Felisa L.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis
Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>With the fewer youth involvement in pandan weaving nowadays, the long-term growth of the traditional pandan weaving sector is in question. With this, the study was conducted to analyze the involvement of youth in pandan weaving activities in Luisiana. Three barangays in the municipality of Luisiana: Barangay San Antonio, San Isidro, and San Diego were selected. The mixed method research design was utilized involving qualitative and quantitative. Data were collected from 80 youth participants using a pre-tested survey questionnaire. Participant observation was employed to facilitate the overarching systematic observation and capture the step-by-step process involved in pandan weaving. A series of interviews were conducted to the various concerned entities in Luisiana including the principal at Luis Bernardo Memorial High School, the president of SK Federation, the designated officer at the Local Youth Development Office (LYDO) as well as selected local weavers in each selected community. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistical analysis and thematic analysis. The findings of the study revealed the degree of participation of youth in pandan weaving. Barangay San Antonio and San Isidro appeared in the form of the non-participation category. Youth in the San Antonio community belonged to the decoration level (2.82) while youth in barangay San Isidro belonged to the manipulation level (3.06). Barangay San Diego on the other hand was categorized under genuine participation. Youth in this barangay are in consulted and informed level (3.15). In light of the findings, the following are recommended: strict implementation of RA no. 9413 of the National Policy of the weaving industry; develop and support programs for young weavers; enhance education through the inclusion of weaving components in their course and intensify research work related to youth and the weaving sector.</p>
Title:	Local Participation in Mangrove Conservation and its Relation to Promoting Community Well-Being: A closer Look at Hamtic, Antique, Philippines
Author:	Ybut, Aira Gene Palacio

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Adviser:	Gevaña, Dixon T.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis
Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>Mangroves are a unique ecosystem of woody plants that typically grow in saline intertidal zones of tropical and subtropical coastlines (Reef and Landlock, 2014) that provides a wide range of ecosystem services, such as provisioning, supporting and regulating services, and supports the subsistence and livelihood of communities in coastal areas. As the Philippines is regarded to be one of the megadiverse countries in the world, the country's rich ecological assets, particularly mangroves, are being depleted due to anthropogenic and natural disturbances. Community engagement enables people to play an active role, however, participation is often reinforced by giving them livelihood incentives. This study focuses on the participation of coastal communities in mangrove managed areas in relation to sustainable livelihood in Hamtic, Antique. Specifically, this aims to describe their demographic profile, mangrove-based livelihood, and income, assess the awareness on the mangrove ecosystem services, identify the various mangrove conservation and the level of participation; and assess the relationship between participation and demographic profile, livelihood, and income as primary indicators of well-being. Results showed that there is a high level of participation in mangrove conservation among respondents and a high level of perception of the identified ecosystem services. Consequently, participation does have a direct impact on income, and gender roles affect the participation of the PO members. Hence, this study recommends to amplify, promote, and foster collaboration with the government, non-governmental organizations, other institutions, and stakeholders to develop comprehensive programs and activities that promote sustainable livelihoods to local communities, formulate programs and policies that promote inclusivity to enable participation and ensure equal opportunities to both men and women, and pursue studies related to the social forestry aspect of the local communities that are dependent on mangrove resources in the province.</p>
Title:	Traditional Forest Knowledge on Use and Management of Non-Timber Forest Products of the Ikalahan-Kalanguya in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines
Author:	Zafra, Hanalit Natividad

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Adviser:	Camacho, Leni D.
Stream:	Social Forestry and Agroforestry
Access:	General Public
Type:	Thesis
Abstract/Executive Summary:	<p>Indigenous communities commonly rely on non-timber forest products (NTFP) to meet their subsistence needs, and they possess traditional knowledge of these resources and their management. It is anticipated that with increasing population and market demands, the pressure on NTFP resources will intensify, leading to their degradation in the near future. Consequently, indigenous communities are expected to face a shortage of NTFP supply, significantly impacting their livelihoods. This paper described the process of NTFP production and the traditional knowledge of the Ikalahan-Kalanguya ethnic group from Barangay Imagan in Nueva Vizcaya. It assessed their resource management for the raw materials of their NTFPs and its implications on conservation and livelihood. Jams and Jellies from wild fruits and soft brooms were the major NTFPs of the Ikalahana. A total of 10 species of NTFPs used by the local people of Imugan were recorded. The list consists of eight medicinal plants, six for jams and jellies, while tiger grass (sanolana ka and rattan (Calamus row) are raw materials for broom making. The Ikalahan practice sustainable management of their NTFPs and add value to their products. Though the Ikalahans have the potential to commercialize their NTFPs, lack of marketing and the decline of material culture were the significant constraints to continue their tradition and develop their products for the public. This is despite their strong legal basis for ownership of their ancestral land and access to road markets. Integration of the traditional process of producing NTFPs in their local academy's curriculum and establishing local guidelines based on the cultural practices for sustainable management of their NTFPs to promote its value in local and regional markets.</p>

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