

Country: PHILIPPINES

Date of submission: OCTOBER 26, 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment (FRA)* 2005 and 2010.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the "yes" and "no" answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by 30 September 2012. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁴

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁵:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <p>Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).</p>
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1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (FRA -T14 Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (FRA -T14 Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		
Agriculture	x	
Climate Change	x	
Energy	x	
Tourism	x	
Water	x	
Other:	x	
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<p>In 1999, the National Convergence Initiative (NCI) was created through the joint efforts of the Secretaries of the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The initiative aims to develop and operationalize a common framework for sustainable rural development (SRD) that will facilitate the convergence of the resources of the three agencies to maximize the positive impacts on countryside development.. Complementation of agency initiatives within a defined area under a common intervention strategy is critical in maximizing impact, compared to a situation where these agencies would work independently. This creates a synergistic relationship among the agencies leading to more complementary and unified efforts to pursuing development.</p>		

⁴ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify : The National Greening Program led by DENR is a classic convergence program cutting across several cross-sectoral cooperation among many allied agencies of the government, including the Department of Energy and the Climate Change Commission. This program offers job and livelihood opportunities to forest communities not only in forestation and afforestation but also in planting fruit trees that can be sources of income for these communities in the future.	x	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	x	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	x	
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). By virtue of Executive Order No. 263, Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) became the national strategy in the sustainable development of the country's forestlands. Latest DENR records indicate that a total of 1,790 upland communities have been awarded by the government with Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA). The Department of Environment and National Resources (DENR) has allotted P100 million this year for livelihood projects of Peoples Organizations (POs) who are beneficiaries of the CBFM program. This Agreement (CBFMA) entitles them to make productive the land they have been tilling for 25 years, and is renewable for another 25 years. The government's National Greening Program (NGP) is another program that aims not just to reforest but also to alleviate poverty in communities where trees are planted. Through NGP, "site-species matching" is done for the tree planting so that people in communities, including conditional cash grantees, can also benefit from sustainable livelihood activities. For NGP, some fruit-bearing trees can be planted in suitable production areas, as well as those for lumber, from which people in communities can earn income as they help take care of the seedlings planted. These programs, particularly the CBFMA, have already proven to be a viable program that has enhanced the livelihood opportunities of many forest communities. A number of business enterprises have already been established among CBFM areas. Many of these enterprises make use of both timber and non-timber raw materials, which create horizontally-integrated enterprises within forest communities.		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
		x
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 - Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 15 - Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	x	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	x	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	x	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) is the principal research agency of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). It was created in June 10, 1987 through Executive Order No. 192, to put R and D in the mainstream of DENR operations and provide technical backstopping for the development programs of the Department. The mission is to provide relevant technology and information through research towards sustainability and enhanced productivity of the natural resources and protection of the environment for the improvement of the quality of life of the Filipino people. In addition, the Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI) was established in response to the need for information and technology on the utilization of timber resources as well as non-wood forest products. Its primary mission is to generate, improve and transfer technologies and information on the efficient utilization of forest-based products to make local industries more competitive in the domestic and global markets and to benefit the general public. Its stated vision is work towards a sustainable forest-based industry that is able to produce economically competitive and environment-friendly commodities that contribute to socio-economic development and support the disadvantaged sectors of the society.</p>		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	x	
Tax breaks	x	
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	x	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
<p>The Development Bank of the Philippines offers low interest loans for plantation development; Board of Investment (BOI) provide incentives for private investors interested in engaging in Industrial Forest Management Agreements (IFMA). Areas under IFMA can be used as collateral for obtaining loans. Forest products obtained/derived within IFMA plantation are free of forest charges, which are fees levied from industries and paid to the national government for every cubic meter of timber or other forest products. National standards described as Criteria and Indicators have been developed for purposes of accreditation.</p>		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
National	x	
Sub-national	x	
Local	x	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Public participation is central to the implementation and pursuit of SFM in the Philippines. The different tenurial instruments, particularly through CBFMA, are testaments to the highly participatory nature of SFM in the Philippines. Through CBFMA, forest communities have access to livelihood opportunities as they manage their tenured forest areas sustainably. The People's Organization (e.g. cooperatives formed from different villages) often holds People's Congress or National Summit, where they gather and make important decisions on the management of their CBFM areas. The National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) was also formed to protect and promote the interest and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) with due regard to their beliefs, customs and institutions. FPIC studies have also been conducted to: 1) Assess the faithful implementation of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) provisions as effective safeguards for IPs to assert their right to self-determination; 2) Develop a policy agenda and recommendations for enhancing FPIC process in the Philippines, particular in the context of REDD-Plus implementation; and, 3) Determine the community definition of FPIC. There are also policies in place to make sure third party entities are involved in the evaluation of projects.</p>		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		

11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	x	
North-South	ITTO, USAID, CIDA, Bilateral and Multi-lateral arrangements, GIZ	
South-South	ASEAN	
Triangular		
Others:		
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Eco-governance program supported and funded by USAID, capacity development programs funded by the German Development Agency (GIZ) are excellent examples of international cooperation. A classic example of this cooperation is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)- funded Eco-Governance Project in Bohol. The successful implementation of environment programs in the province has prompted a USAID-assisted project to support a rare "Learning Destination for Good Environmental Governance" initiative to the province. USAID has cited programs implemented by such Bohol towns as Talibon, Jagna and Duero with a high degree of success worth replicating by other local government units (LGUs) willing to learn solid waste management, coastal resource management, and management of fisheries, and forests and forestlands as those which were started in Talibon and San Miguel municipalities. The project also included negotiations with LGUs near Talibon for the delineation of their municipal waters even as Talibon undertook coastal resource management projects.</p>		
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change	x	
Forest biodiversity	x	
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	x	
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	x	
Forest rehabilitation	x	
Others; please list: 1. Forest Certification		
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance		
Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
13. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	x	
14. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	x	
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Philippines is a signatory to the Convention on Biodiversity. It is also a signatory to CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. To ensure that these two agreements are implemented, the country has formed various Committees at the Local and National Levels to oversee their implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations. Nationally, it has formed a Wildlife Management Committee whose functions include: 1) Evaluate and submit to the Parks and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) Director recommendations on, applications and/or project proposals involving collection, trade and/or use of wildlife resources for commercial or conservation breeding, scientific studies, trade and other purposes; 2. Recommend policies on the collection, trade and sustainable use of wildlife resources; 3. Provide technical and scientific advice to DENR Regional Offices on matters concerning the conservation, management and sustainable use of wildlife species under the jurisdiction of the DENR, as requested; 4. Submit Committee reports to the Secretary, through the PAWB</p>		

Director from time to time; and 5. Perform other relevant duties as may be assigned by the PAWB Director or higher authorities.

In terms of recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance and trade, the Philippines has existing protocols to determine the legality of timber and timber products found in the market. Round timber and lumber are always covered by transport documents called, Certificate of Timber or Lumber Origin (CTO/CLO) that must always accompany any shipment from origin to final destination. These documents can be issued only if products came from a legal source. The Philippines also has a forest stock monitoring system used in tracking timber from cutting areas down to the primary wood processing plants. Harvesting of timber commercially must be in accordance with long term plan duly approved by governed agencies, and are compliant with CITES provision. Large scale or commercial timber harvesting must always undergo environmental impact assessment before they can proceed.

2B: International trade in forest products

15. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	x			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	907,953	1,167,538	1,192,493	2,166,339
Fuelwood	19	1,058	0	1,058
16. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	344	58	689	1,244

Comment [MGA1]: Are these figures in US\$ (1000)?

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).
As far as DENR is concerned, there are no recent significant steps taken enhance international trade in forest products.

2C: Protection of forests

17. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3- Forest designation and management).

Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3- Forest designation and management).

Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).

In the Philippines, all protected areas are governed by the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) law. Hence, production forests are designated forest for timber production. But within production forest, a protection forest may also be found but not necessarily a protected area. The country has more than 4 Million hectares of production forests. Since February 2011, all harvesting of timber in the natural and residual forest is prohibited as mandated by Executive Order No. 23. Thus, to date, all natural forests nationwide is considered as protection forest. In support to EO 23, Regional Anti-Illegal Logging Task Forces were created to combat illegal logging. Moreover, all wood processing plants are closely screened and evaluated before approval of its renewal and operation. Renewal is allowed only if they can prove that they have sufficient supply of raw wood materials from legitimate sources like private tree plantations.

2D: Science and research

18. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	2.98	5.71
19. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
	X	X
Public sector	X	X
Private industry	NR	NR
Bilateral cooperation	X	X
Multilateral cooperation	X	X
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		

20. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	X	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
	NA	NA
Forest owners	NA	NA
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NA	NA
2E: Public awareness and education		
21. Graduation of students in forest-related education: Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16- Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
22. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). The Philippines, as one of the member states of the United Nations and a Party to the UNFF, recognizes the International Year of Forests as an opportunity to increase awareness of the importance of forests and the central role of people in its conservation and sustainable development by promoting collaborative actions at the national, regional and local levels. In support to UN declaration of IYF, the Philippines, through Malacañang (Presidential) Proclamation No. 125 dated March 15, 2011 proclaimed the Year 2011 as "National Year of the Forests (NYF)". The proclamation is also in support of the National Greening Program (NGP) and all efforts towards the sustainable management of the country's forests. Activities undertaken in support of IYF celebration include: public awareness program, greening initiatives, poverty reduction related activities, and policy support.		
23. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	x	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		X
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society		X
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		X
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). Exhibits presented for public viewing at shopping malls, and Trade Exhibitions, People's Congress participated in mainly by forest community organizations and CBFM – based organizations (People's Organizations); Road Shows presenting seminars at different regions where forums, symposia, and public discourses are conducted. The Forest Instrument Project of FAO also conducted a Legislative Forum designed to increase the legislature's awareness, appreciation and understanding on the value of forests, the significance of the forest's ecosystem services, and their impacts on climate change.		
2F: Private sector and industry⁶		
24. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable	Yes	No

⁶ In addition, assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under question 23 (thematic cluster 2B)

forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	x	
25. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Philippines has promulgated policies encouraging public participation and democratized access to livelihood opportunities in its forests, provided they adhere to sustainable forest management practices. The country has encouraged the private sector to invest in forest-related enterprises. The National Greening Program is a classic example of these public-private partnerships. Also, the Industrial Forest Management Agreement which provides rights of access to private industries to forest lands is another initiative that encourages partnerships with private industries to pursue sustainable forest management.</p>		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
<p>A number of initiatives were undertaken to entice private enterprises as well CBFM areas to invest in the sustainable development of forest areas, particularly within idle lands. The Industrial Forest Management Agreements (IFMA), Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreements (500 hectares or less) are examples of such policies/regulations. The Society of Filipino Foresters, Inc. also actively participates in advancing the principle of sustainable forest management.</p>		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
26. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	x	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
<p>For local communities, the government issues tenure rights such as Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) to qualified Peoples Organization in the community. For Indigenous Peoples (IPs), the right of ownership to, and possession of, their ancestral domains, by virtue of native title, is recognized and respected under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA). Formal recognition, when solicited by IPs concerned, is embodied in a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT), which shall recognize the title of concerned IPs over territories identified and delineated. Individual members of IPs with respect to their individually-owned ancestral lands shall have the option to secure title under the provisions of Land Registration Act 496.</p>		
27. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁷	Yes	No
	x	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Along with tenure rights of local communities and indigenous peoples (IPs) are the resource use rights. The People's Organizations (POs) are assisted by the government to develop plans on how to develop and manage the forestlands covered by CBFMA. The POs prepare a Community Resources Management Framework (CRMF) which serve as the strategic plan of the community on how to manage and get benefits from the forest resources on a sustainable basis. This document describes the long term vision, aspirations, commitments and strategies for protection, rehabilitation, development and utilization of forest resources. Similarly, the IPs need to develop an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) for their forests.</p>		
28. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	x	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).		
<p>Aside from Muyong, which is one of the officially recognized traditional forest management practice of the IPs in Cordillera, other traditional practices are now being documented and recognized through a series of processes embodied in the Guidelines issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) entitled "Guidelines and Procedures for the Recognition, Documentation, Registration, and Confirmation of All Sustainable Traditional Indigenous Forest Resources Management Systems and Practices of Indigenous Cultural Communities or Indigenous Peoples in Ancestral Domain/ Land.</p>		
29. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest	Yes	No

⁷ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

management exist for the engagement of the following?		
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	X	
Local communities	X	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The Government has adopted participatory governance as one of the principles in implementing its forest management program, projects and activities. This applies to all stakeholders, most especially local communities and IPs. The IPs within their communities determines and sets for themselves policies, development programs, projects and plans to meet their identified priority needs and concerns. They have the right to accept or reject a certain development intervention in their particular communities through the process of securing Free and Prior Informed Consent. Under the CBFM Program, local communities, including IPs, are considered forestland managers. They perform their respective obligations in accordance with collaborative and/or partnership arrangement with support groups or development partners. Also, on October 29, 1997, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act was ratified into Philippine law. A broad description of the act is that it was designed to recognize the land rights of the indigenous Filipino people and redress significant historical injustices against the indigenous people. The stated purpose of the Act is: "to recognize, protect and promote the rights of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples, creating a national commission on indigenous peoples, establishing implementing mechanisms, appropriating funds therefor, and for other purposes."</p>		
30. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	NA
Local Local communities/People's Organization are trained/mentored on the different aspects of forest management and livelihood establishment. No data at the moment on the number of persons benefited from the training.	NA	NA
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Much effort has been done by the country to reverse loss of forest cover through sustainable forest management. In terms of protection, the country has embarked on a logging moratorium through a Presidential Executive Order banning logging from natural forests in almost all of the country's forests. In terms of afforestation and reforestation, the country has also embarked on a big national program, also through a Presidential Executive Order, called National Greening Program (NGP) with the aim of planting at least 100,000 hectares annually. Efforts have also been stepped up to prevent forest degradation through enrichment planting, enhanced natural regeneration activities particularly in highly degraded areas. The two programs, NGP and logging moratorium are particularly significant because they are national in scope, and they also involved other big government ministries, with incentives provided to private investors, including partnership ventures.</p>		

Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
31. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services? No national standard yet for PES (computation)	Yes	No
		X
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	NA	NA
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
32. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	797,599	545,317
33. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
34. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
Data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
35. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please specify:		
The Philippines has developed a National Set of Criteria and Indicators. The Set is a systematic adaptation of the ITTO model refined under the country's forestry situation. The C&I in the country is a product of extensive consultations amongst relevant and concerned government agencies and forest stakeholders. The C&I is also consistent with the provisions and objectives of the Presidential Executive Order 318 known as 'Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines'.		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
This objective is deeply imbedded in many of the policies, initiatives and programs of the DENR, particularly in the forestry sector through the Forest Management Bureau. This is demonstrated for instance in the country's primary management strategy through the Community-Based Management program. CBFM in the Philippines emerged as a result of several driving forces including 'forest and environmental degradation' and 'inequitable access to forest resources and benefits'.		

More recently, the National Greening Program led by no less than the President is another significant program contributing to the achievement of this Global Objective. This program was instituted as a government priority program to reduce poverty, promote food security, environmental stability and biodiversity conservation, and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation. Finally, another Presidential Executive Order declared a moratorium banning logging on all natural forests in the Philippines also contributes to the objective of achieving sustainable forest management in the country.

Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

36. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No		
	x			
37. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)? (exchange rate US\$1.00= Php 42.315)	2007	2011		
	US\$ 43.9 M	US\$ 93.8 M		
38. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:				
Agriculture	NA			
Energy	NA			
Water	NA			
Climate change	NA			
Nature conservation	NA			
Others; please specify:				
Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No		
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
There is no significant increase in the budget but beginning 2011 there is significantly increase in the budget because of the National Greening Program. The NGP budget for the year 2011 is Php 1.8 B for 2012 is Php 2.2 B and for 2013 is Php 5.07 B.				
39. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No		
	x			
40. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
		x		
41. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
				1000,000
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	

Please list the indicators.

1. Farm productivity increased
2. Agroforestry systems including indigenous technologies adopted in CBFM areas
3. Livelihood projects established
4. Socio-economic upliftment
 - Housing materials improved
 - Number of children sent to school increased

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).

Forests provide a wide range of goods and services including food security. Agroforestry is practiced in areas under CBFM where communities can grow short term crops in combination with tree (forest and fruit) crops. The application of organic farming is promoted in CBFM areas. Initially, harvests from short term rotation crops are sources of their livelihood. Non-timber forest products are also allowed to be utilized based on the Resource Use Plan prepared by the community/People's Organizations. The importance of the forests to forest communities is exemplified in the guiding principle of CBFM, which is: "People first and sustainable forestry will follow". The Government believes that by addressing the needs of local communities, they themselves will join hands to protect and manage the very source of their livelihood. CBFM stresses the importance of involving communities in sustaining the forest through projects such as timber harvesting, agro-forestry and livestock raising.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR

Please list the indicators.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
Please list the indicators. 1. Greater women's access to and control over agroforestry technologies, training credit, markets, and information; 2. Increased proportion of woman recipients of stewardship contracts; 3. Increased number of women adopting new technologies or activities that do not deplete the natural resources; 4. Increased leadership capacity of women involved in farmers' associations organized by the project; 5. Increased capacity of woman and man upland dwellers to improve their production; 6. Greater economic options for woman farmers		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). The Philippines through the National Economic Development Authority developed the <i>Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines</i> for Project Development, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation, which seek to promote the twin goals of gender equality and women's empowerment. Specifically, the guidelines aim among others to provide NEDA, ODA donors, Philippine government agencies, and development practitioners with a common set of analytical concepts and tools for integrating gender concerns into development programs and projects. The guidelines provide a Checklist for designing and evaluating natural resource management projects that aims to address the gender issues and gender gaps, which are manifested in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Norms, attitudes, and institutions that limit women's and men's life options ▪ Women's limited access to land and natural resources ▪ Low participation of women in governance or decision-making processes and in project activities ▪ Gender-role stereotyping and women's multiple burdens and various forms of violence against women and girls ▪ Unequal access to resources and services to improve their productive and reproductive work ▪ Limited access to education and health services 		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NR
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators. The Philippine Set of Criteria and Indicators for SFM include the following indicators relevant to environmental sustainability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage increase in forest cover 2. Extent (area) and percentage of total land area under comprehensive land use plans 3. Extent of forests committed to production and protection 4. Extent (area) and percentage of total land area under each forest type 5. Changes in forest area 6. Extent of forest encroachment, degradation and disturbance 		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Even with the absence of a sustainable forest management law, the Philippine forest is managed in accordance to a long and short term management plans prescribed by the government forest service. To ensure sustainability of timber and forest products, the prescription is that only mature, designated diameter sizes and defected trees are allowed to be harvested. Unfortunately, much of the forests were wiped out due to excessive timber harvesting including timber poaching, smuggling and illegal logging. However, the recent Executive Order banning logging in all natural and residual forest nationwide, the shift to harvesting goes to private plantations. Moreover, under the Revised Master Plan for Forest Development, 460,000 hectares of commercial forest plantations need to be established for a period of 12 years to render the wood industry self sufficient in raw wood material.</p> <p>On February 24, 2011, the President issued Executive Order (EO) 26, declaring the implementation of the National Greening Program as a government priority program to reduce poverty, promote food security, environmental stability and biodiversity conservation, and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation. Areas for planting under the program include forestlands, mangrove and protected areas, ancestral domains, civil and military reservations, urban areas under the greening plan of Local Government Units, inactive and abandoned mine sites, and other suitable lands of the public domain.</p>		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NA
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		