Technical Working Group on the SFM Bill

"Philippine Sustainable Forest Management Act of 2018"

Society of Filipino Foresters, Inc. 2018 Convention

Puerto Princesa

October 25-27, 2018



Photo credit: Oxfam International

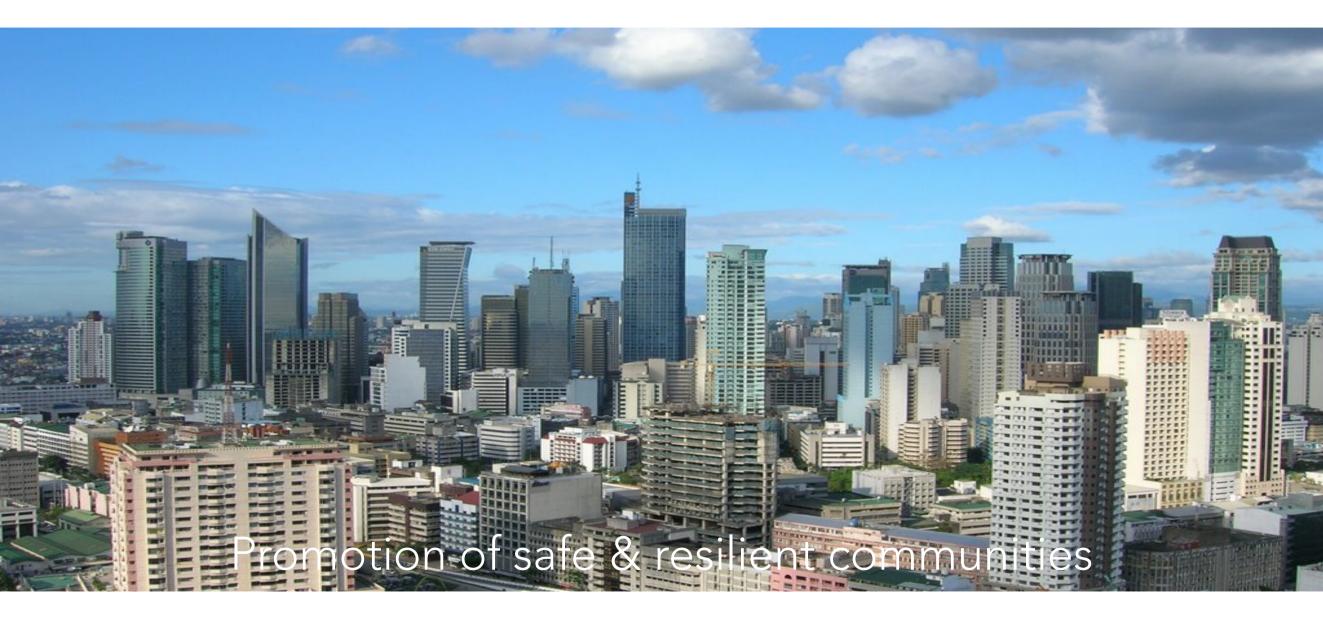




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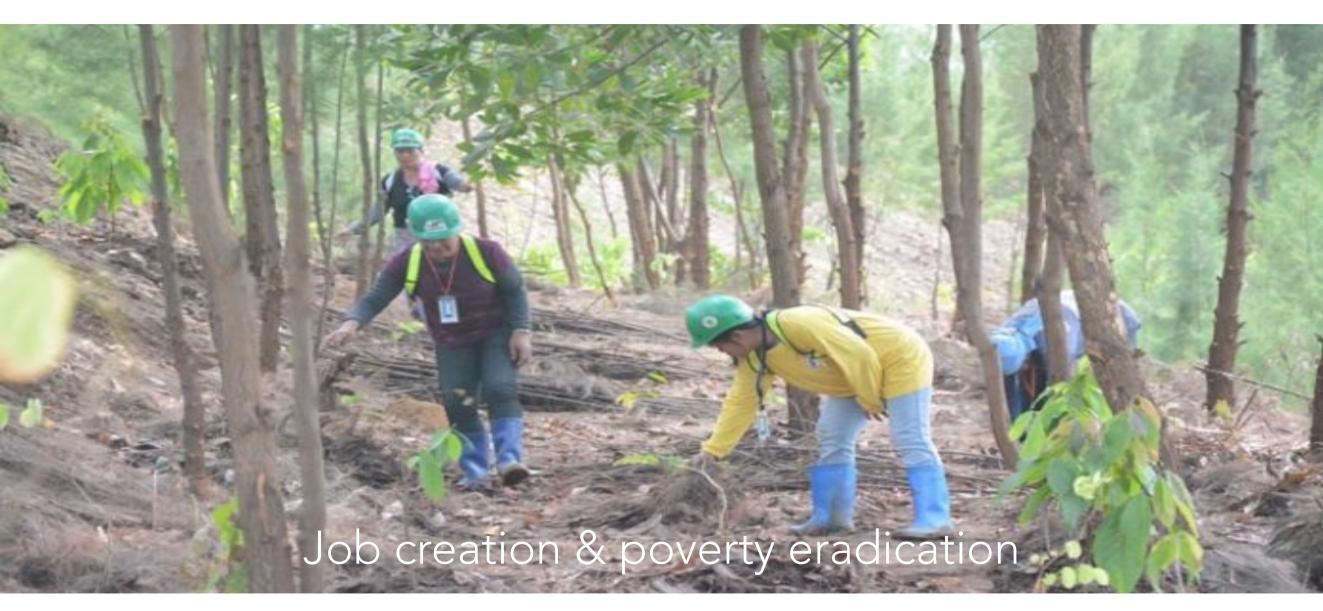


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Renewable energy production

HOW PH PRESIDENTS FARE

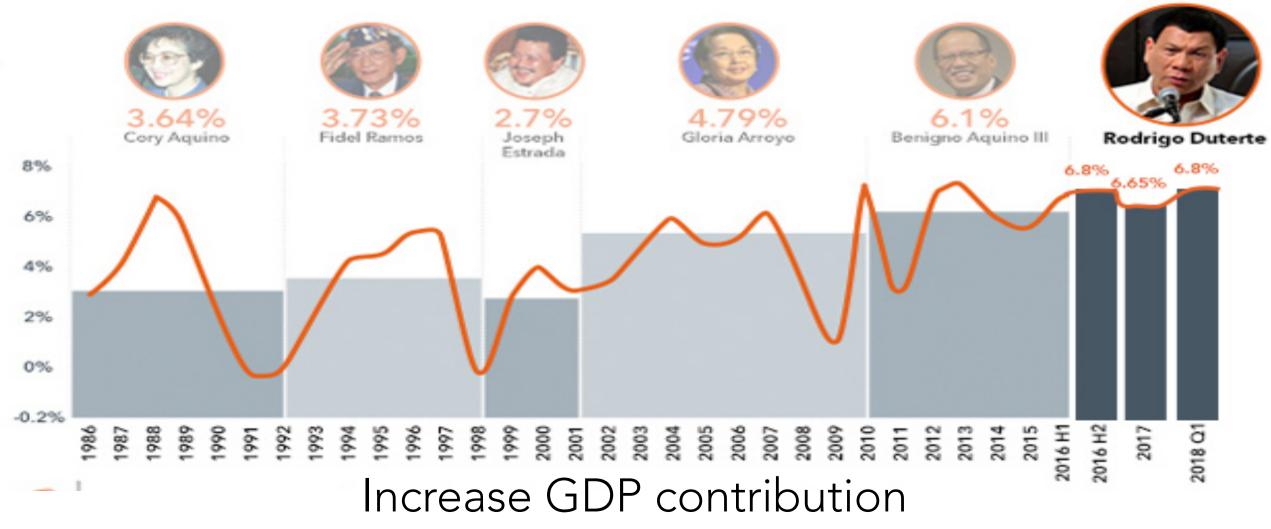


Photo credit: Philippine Statistics Authority/Rappler

Forestry Statistics

GDP Contribution @ 0.02%, PhP8.1 M (constant)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) IN FORESTRY: 1998 - 2016 (In million Php)

	At Constant 2000 Prices			At Current Prices		
Year	GDP	GVA in Forestry	% Share to GDP	GDP	GVA in Forestry	% Share to GDP
2016	8,126,403	3,622	0.04	14,480,720	2,418	0.02
2015	7,600,175	4,027	0.05	13,322,041	2,832	0.02
2014	7,165,478	5,521	0.08	12,634,187	4,729	0.04
2013	6,750,631	5,380	0.08	11,538,410	4,657	0.04
2012	6,305,229	3,848	0.06	10,561,089	3,238	0.03
2011	5,910,201	3,761	0.06	9,708,332	3,871	0.04
2010	5,701,539	2,676	0.05	9,003,480	2,435	0.03
2009	5,297,240	3,896	0.07	8,026,143	3,758	0.05
2008	5,237,101	3,977	0.08	7,720,903	3,574	0.05
2007	5,028,288	3,894	0.08	6,894,721	4,155	0.06
2006	4,716,231	5,159	0.11	6,271,157	5,126	0.08
2005	4,481,279	4,396	0.10	5,677,750	4,537	0.08
2004	4,276,941	4,275	0.10	5,120,435	4,330	0.08
2003	4,008,469	2,759	0.07	4,548,102	2,123	0.05
2002	3,818,667	2,151	0.06	4,198,345	1,758	0.04
2001	3,684,340	3,016	0.08	3,888,801	2,741	0.07
2000	3,580,714	5,206	0.15	3,580,714	5,206	0.15
1999	3,429,434	3,983	0.12	3,244,197	3,325	0.10
1998	3,326,902	3,413	0.10	2,952,762	2,847	0.10

Note: The PSA revises the GDP estimates based on an approved revision policy which is consistent with international standard practices on national accounts revisions.

Photo credit: Forest Management Bureau (FMB)

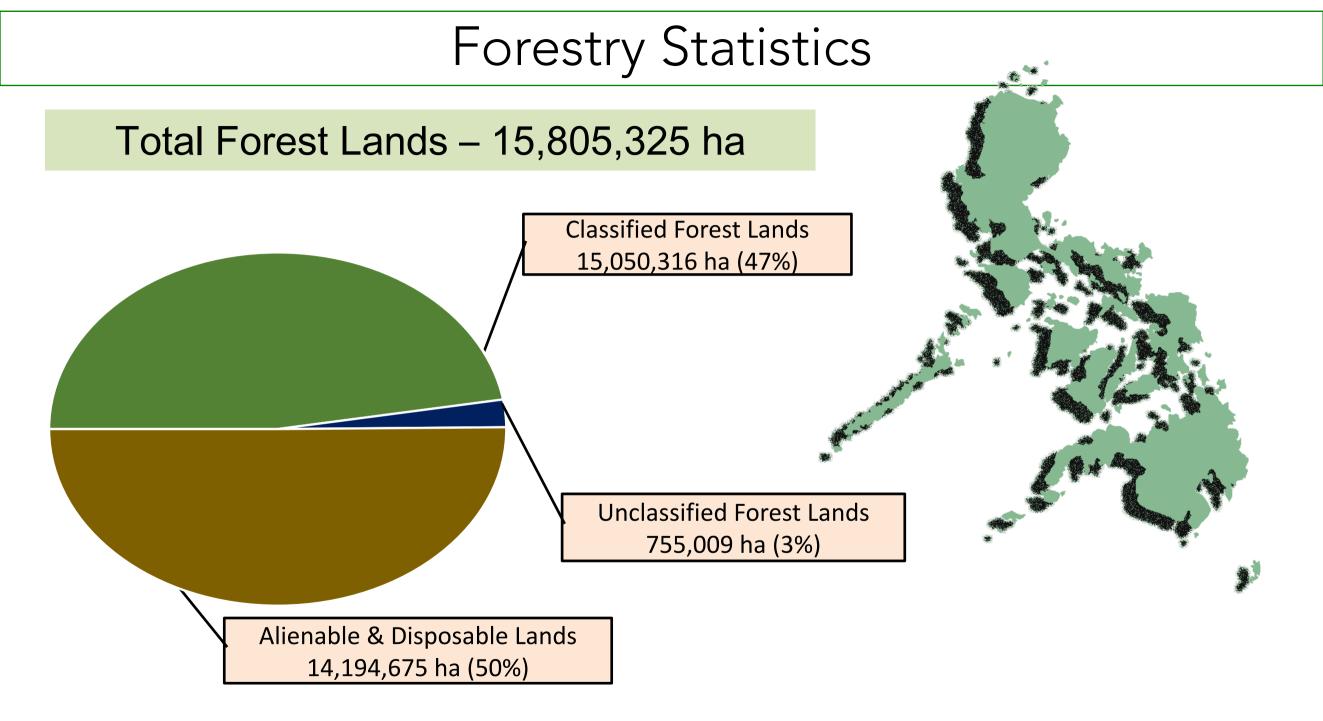


Photo credit: Forest Management Bureau (FMB)

Forestry Statistics

Total Forest Cover – 6,839,831 ha

within Alienable and Disposable Lands 739,135 ha (11%)

> within Forest Lands 6,100,696 ha (89%)

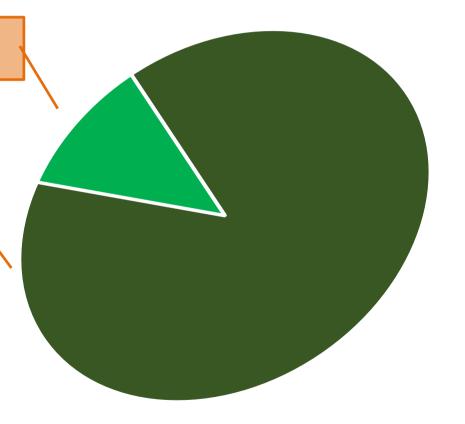


Photo credit: Forest Management Bureau (FMB)

Forestry Statistics

Total Tenured Area – 2,798,644 ha

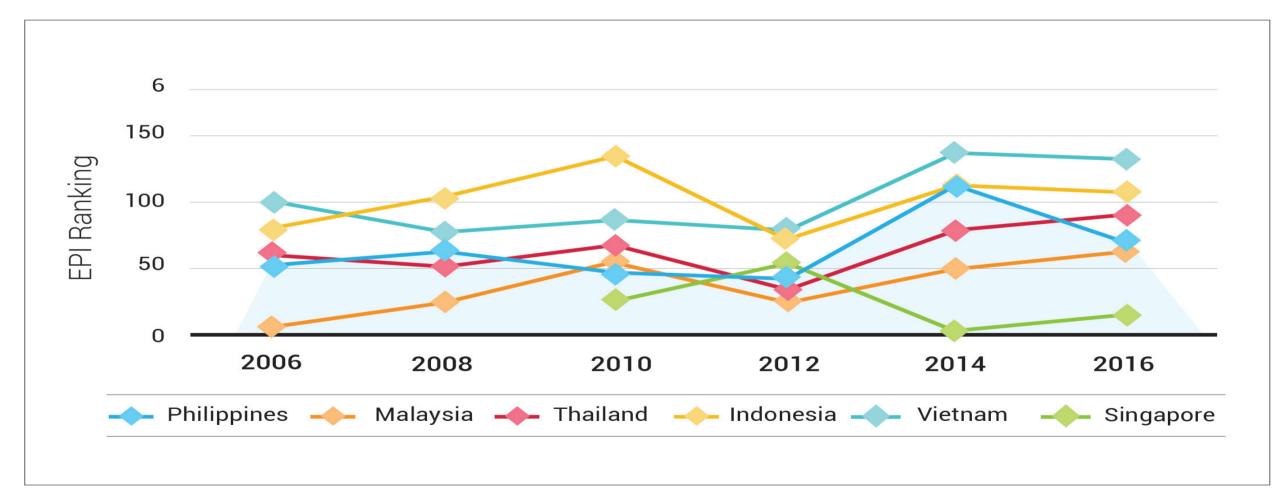
	Tenure	Area (ha.)
Timber L	119,560	
Commun	nity-Based Forest Management Agreement	1,615,598
Integrate	d Forest Management Agreement	961,510
Tree Far	m Lease Agreement	5,870
Agro-fore	estry Farm Lease Agreement	398
Socialize	ed Industrial Forest Management Agreement	32,219
Private F	orest Development Agreements	5,275
Forest La	and Grazing Management Agreement	53,536
Special I	and Use Agreement	67
🔥 Forest La	and Use Agreement for Tourism Purposes	306
Forest L	and Use Agreement	3,856
TOTAL		2,798,644

Figure exclude CADTs & Protected Areas

Photo credit: Forest Management Burequ (FMB)

Current State

Figure 20.1 Environmental Performance Index Ranking of ASEAN-6 (2006-2016)



Source: Adapted from Environmental Performance Index Reports, Yale University, 2006-2016

Current State

Continuing degradation of ENR

- Forests
- Biodiversity
- Water
- Soil
- Agricultural land
- Aquatic and marine ecosystems

Socio-economic and environmental landscape is changing

- Between 2017 and 2022 there will be additional 8.3 million Filipinos
- Likely increase in demand for food, social services, infrastructure and transport facilities, electricity and power, and other basic needs

Increasing threats to human security and resiliency

- Impacts of climate extremes and variability are felt with increased intensity and frequency
- Exacerbated by unsustainable use of natural resources
- Inadequate DRR and CCA

Weak enforcement of ENR laws

- Forestry laws and regulations
- Land use and development controls
 - Urban development
 - Mining
 - Agriculture

Private sector engagement in ENR management, including investment in CC and DRRM actions is limited

- Product development
- Improving export potential of ENR products
- Lack of clear mechanisms for engagement

Lack of sustainable financing and limited access to available funding facilities

- ENR financing largely relies on public finance
 - Protection, conservation and development of forests
 - DRR and CCA

Poverty remains pervasive affecting mainly ENR dependent communities

- Forest dependent communities
- Farmers
- Fishers

Key PDP Targets for 2022

- Increased forest cover increased from 6.8 M ha in 2010
- Improved quality of coastal and marine habitats
- Employment from ecotourism and sustainable community resource-based enterprises increased
- Percentage of priority water bodies within water quality guidelines increased
- Area of land degradation hotspots reduced

Intensify sustainable management of natural resources through adoption of ridge-to-reef approach and sustainable integrated area development

- Complete delineation of final forest limits including production and high value conservation areas as protection forests
- Sustained rehabilitation of degraded forestlands and strengthened protection of remaining natural forests

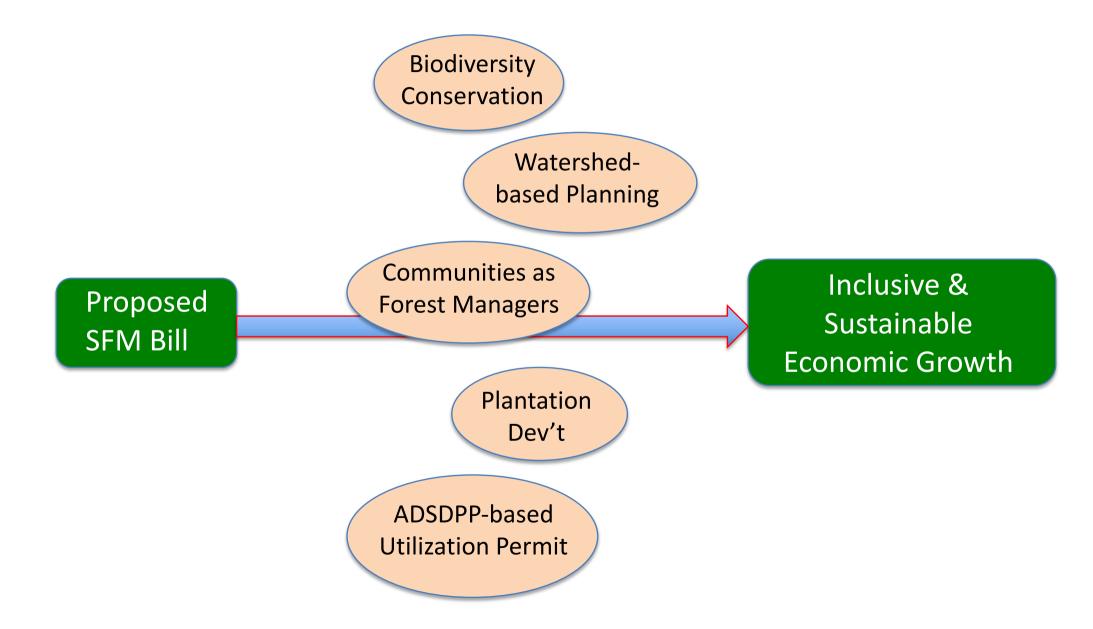
Intensify sustainable management of natural resources through adoption of ridge-to-reef approach and sustainable integrated area development

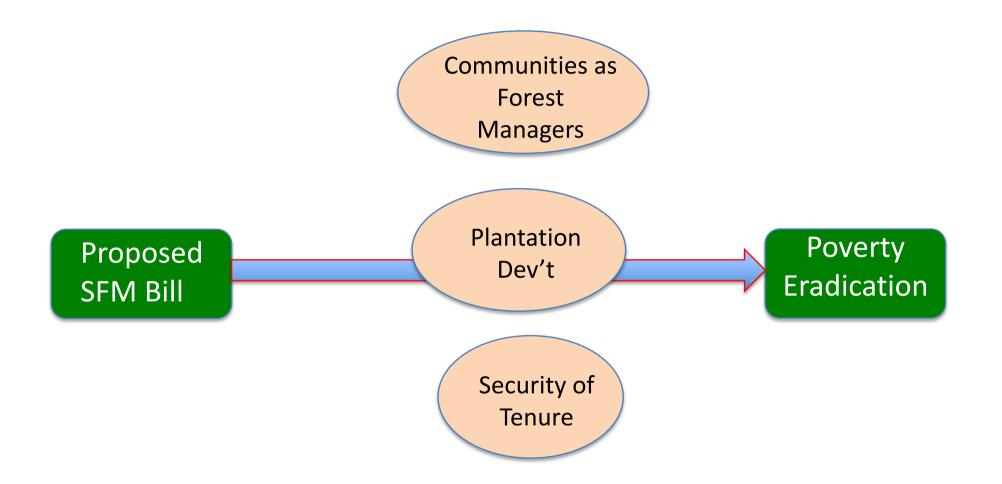
- Issuance of appropriate tenure and management arrangement
- Improve land administration and management
- Strengthen research and development on forest, watershed and biodiversity
- Strengthen law enforcement

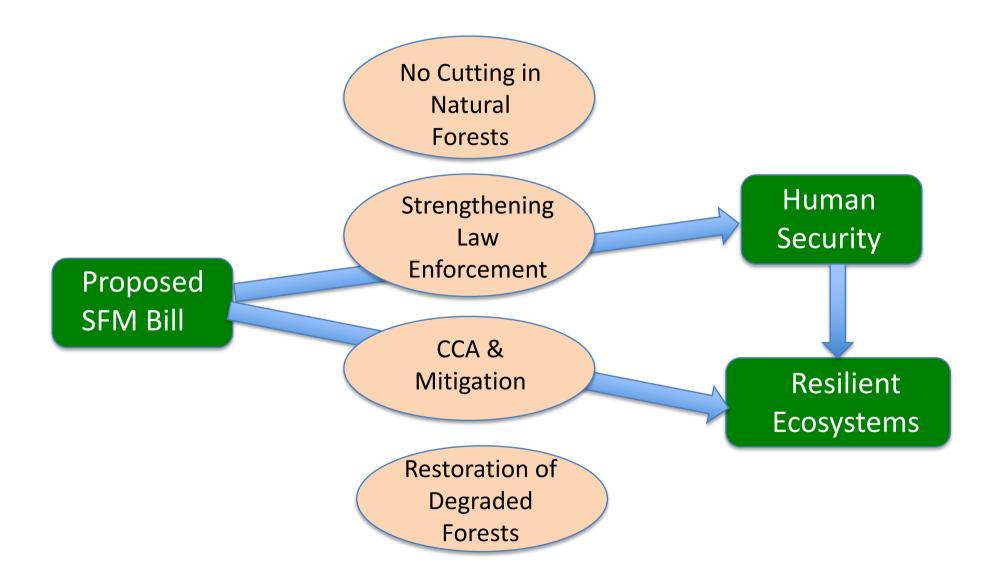
LEGISLATIVE AGENDA RATIONALE Subsector Outcome: Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained **Delineation of the Specific Forest Limits** Provide a clear and solid basis on the limits of the forest line. Institutionalize the development of an effective and sustainable forest **Comprehensive Forestry Law** management strategy based on the allocation of forestland uses (i.e. production and protection zones). This will also enhance private sector participation and develop systems on Forest Certification and Forest Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting.

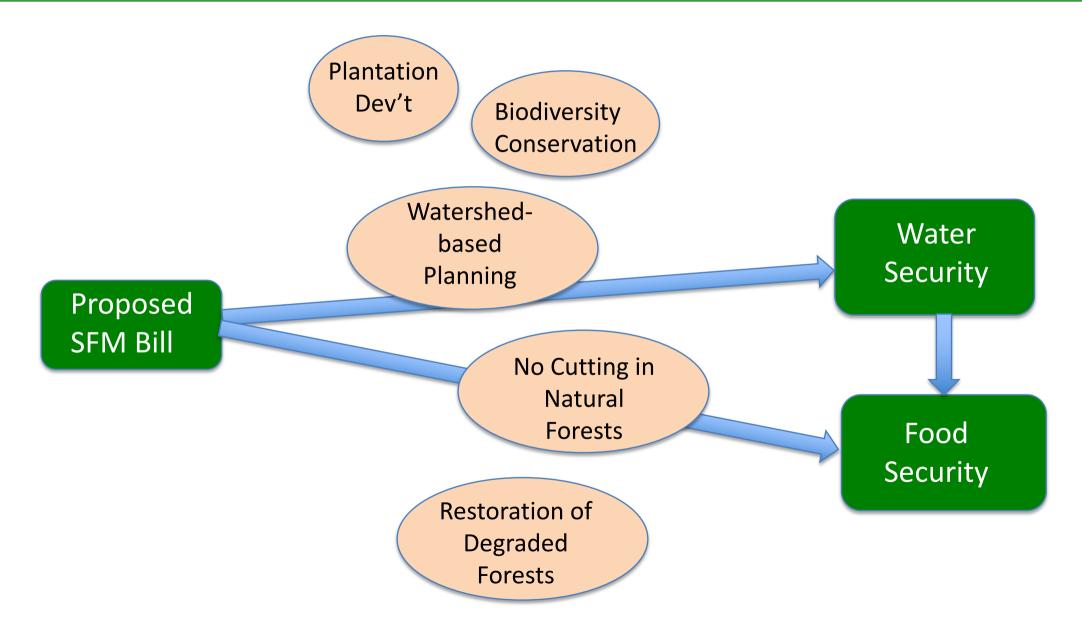
Salient Provisions of the Bill

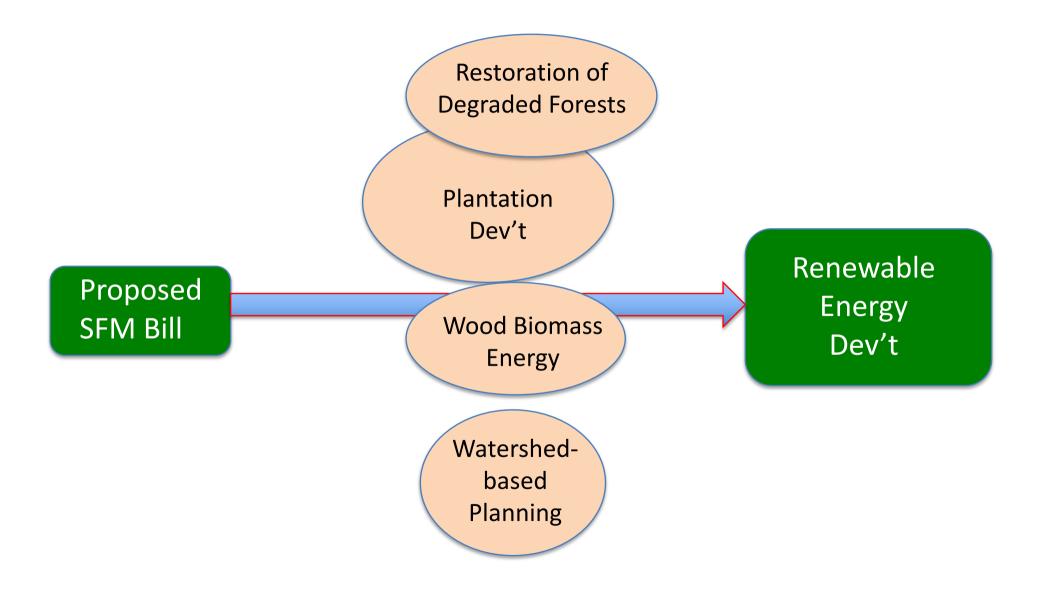
- 1 Promotion of general welfare and social justice
- 2 Ensures a balance & healthy ecology
- 3 Watershed-based planning
- 4 Enhancing ecosystems services
- 5 No cutting in the natural forest
- 6 Inclusive governance, involving all forest stakeholders
- 7 Community-based management
- 8 Promoting plantations (prioritizing indigenous species)
- 9 Climate change adaptation & mitigation
- 10 Promotion of wood biomass as renewable energy
- 11 Security of tenure for stakeholders
- 12 Third Party Forestry Certification System
- 13 Strengthening FMB as a Line Bureau
- 14 Professionalism in the Forestry service
- 15 Liberalized harvesting & transport mechanisms on planted forest resources
- 16 Approved ADSDPP-based IP utilization of forest resources

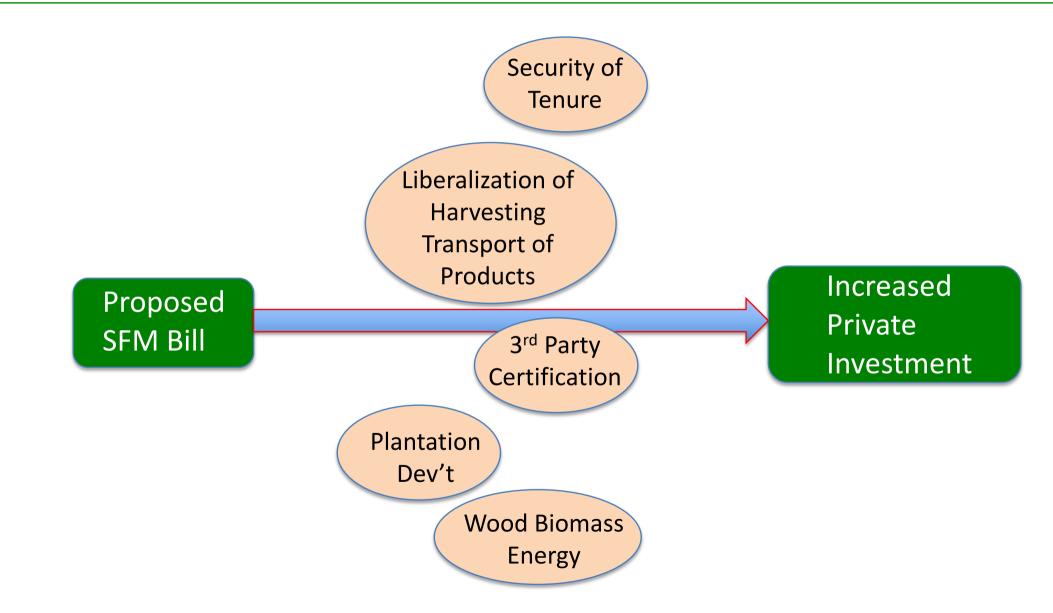


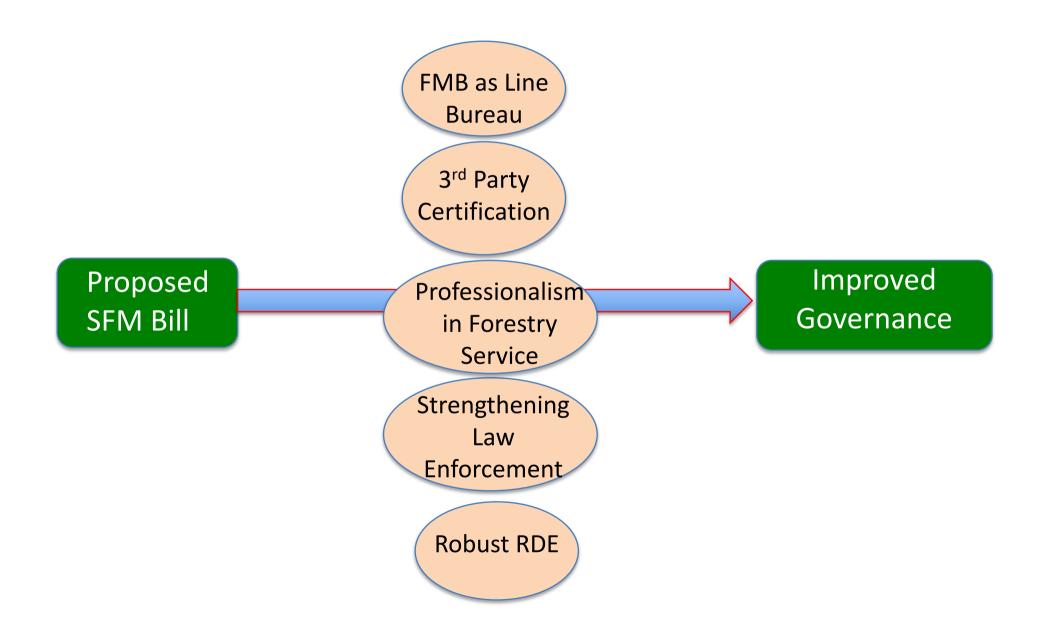


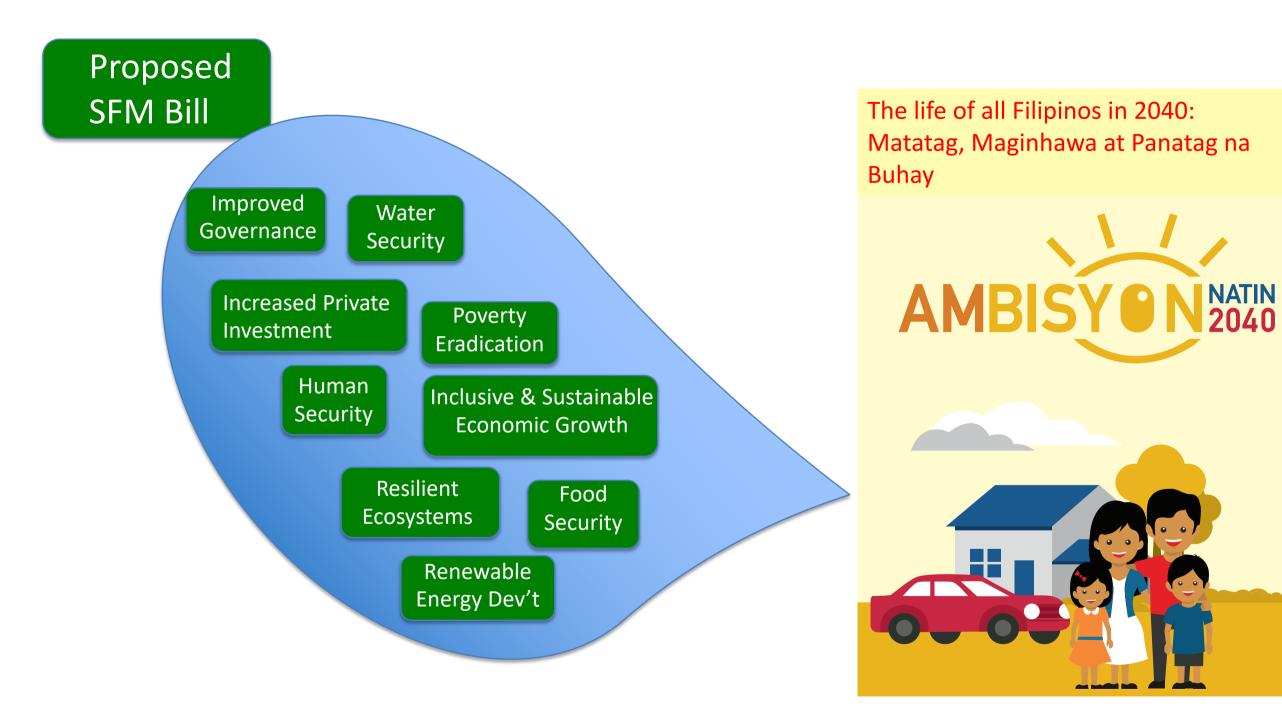










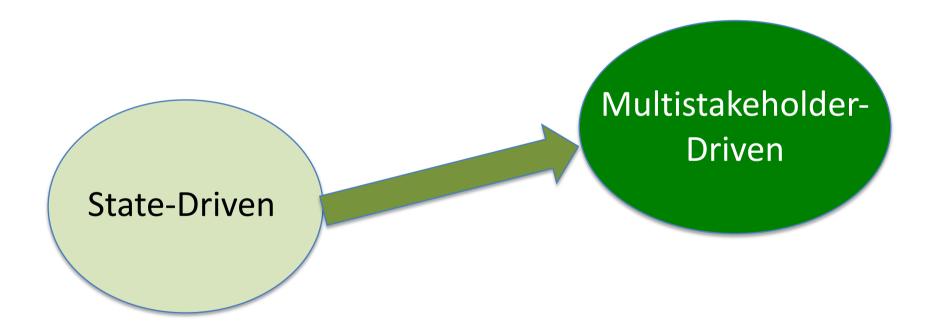


Forestry an Element of Development Forestry a Foundation of Sustainable Development

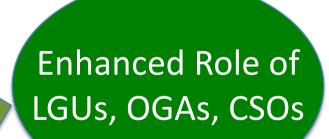
Forestry a Key to Economic Development Forestry a Key to Human Well-Being and Security

Production Focused Forestry Balanced Protection and Production Forestry

Forests Sources of Priced Wood and Non-Wood Products Forests Sources of Invaluable Ecosystem Goods and Services



Limited Role of LGUs, OGAs, CSOs

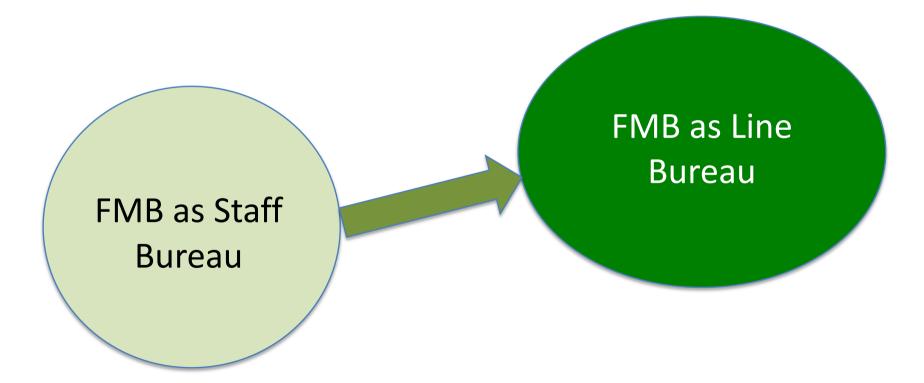


Forests Largely Without Formal Management

Forestry a Corporate Enterprise Forestry an Inclusive Business Enterprise

Unstable Climate for Forestry Investments Enhanced Climate for Responsible Private Investments

DENR as Regulator, Police and Developer DENR as Empowered Law Enforcer and Facilitator of Inclusive Forestry



Limited Role of Academe and Research Enhanced Role of Academe and Research

THANK YOU