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# Strengthening CBFM in Support of Sustainable Forest Management

SFFI, October 26, 2018  
Puerto Princesa City  
Palawan

ES Guiang  
USAID-Protect Wildlife Project



# Story Line

- Looking Back – Policy, completed assessments, latest assessment?
- Key Findings of assessments
- Areas of concern
- Opportunities
- Asset-Based Framework for Strengthening CBFM
- Recommendations and Next Actions

# Executive Order No. 263, s. 1995

**ADOPTING COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT  
(CBFM) AS THE NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ENSURE THE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S  
FORESTLANDS RESOURCES AND PROVIDING MECHANISMS  
FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION**

# Overall Purpose of CBFM

## Social Justice –

- ✓ equal access,
- ✓ Use rights,
- ✓ Equal share,
- ✓ inclusive support systems,
- ✓ participation and voice

**Sustainable Forestry** - access to or having ASSETS (land/natural resources, human, social, financial, physical) to DO:

- Protection
- Conservation
- Production
- Contributes to economic development

# MILESTONE PROVISIONS

- **SECTION 1.** Community-based forest management (herein referred to as CBFM) shall be **the national strategy to achieve sustainable forestry and social justice.**
- **SEC. 2.** The DENR, through **its Community and Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Offices, in coordination with the local government units and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)** shall, at all times, take into account the needs and aspirations of local communities whose livelihood depends on the forestlands.
- **SEC. 3.** Participating organized communities may be **granted access to the forestland resources under long term tenurial agreements**, provided they employ environment-friendly, ecologically-sustainable, and labor-intensive harvesting methods. Such harvesting methods shall be mentioned under a site-specific management plan of each recipient community and duly approved by the DENR.
- **SEC. 4.** The **indigenous peoples may participate** in the implementation of CBFM activities in recognition of their rights to their ancestral domains and land rights and claims.

# Community-Based Forest Management in the Philippines: A Preliminary Assessment



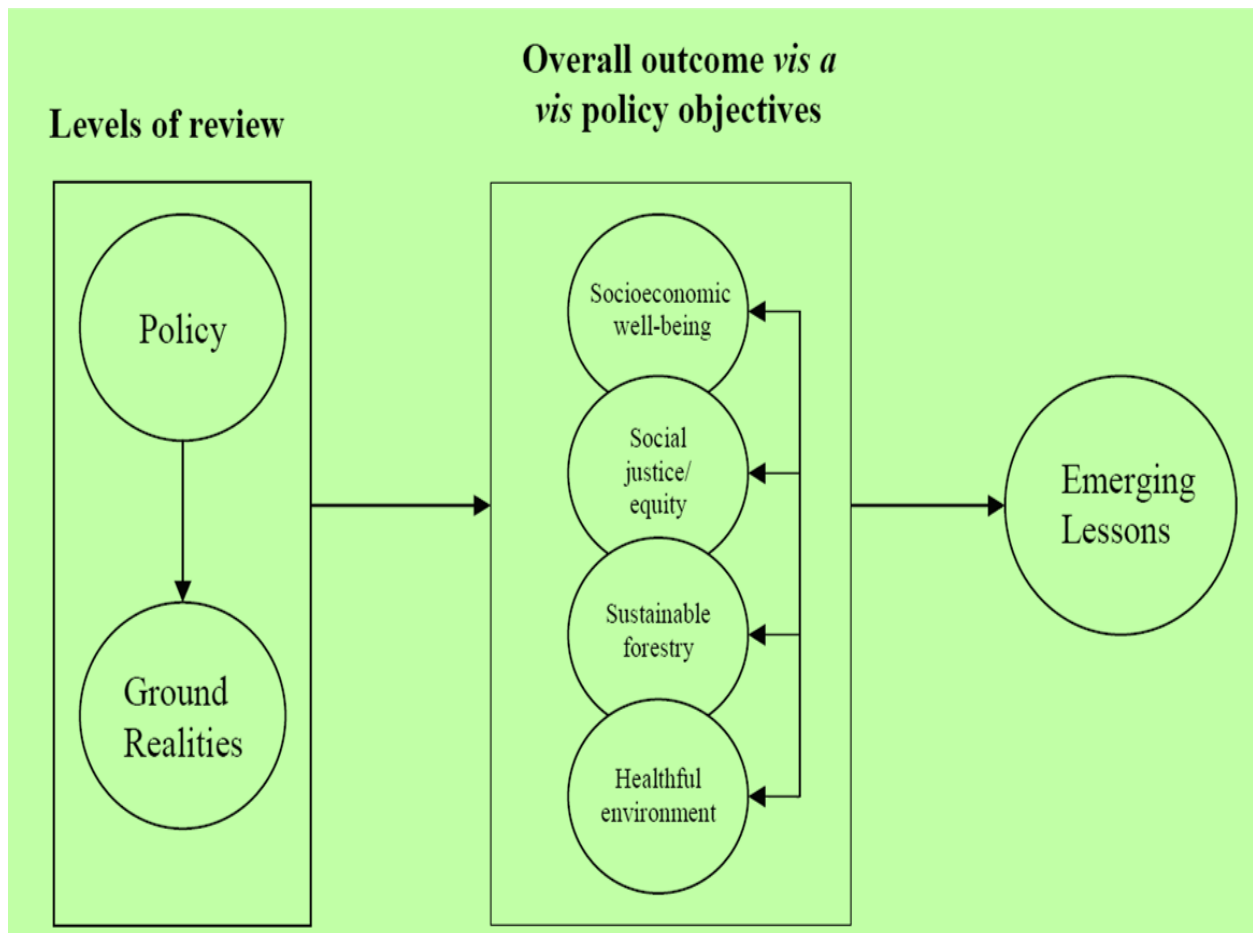
*Ernesto S. Guiang  
Salve B. Borlagdan  
Juan M. Pulhin*

In 2001, the major findings were:

1. Weak and State-dependent Tenure and Resource Use Rights
2. Inadequate/Inappropriate Responses to Community Limitations
3. Debilitating Project Mode
4. Inadequate LGU Involvement
5. Marginalized Private Sector

# Three decades of community-based forest management in the Philippines: emerging lessons for sustainable and equitable forest management

J. M. PULHIN, M. INOUE and T. ENTERS



1. Unstable (*implementing*) **policy**,
2. Overly **bureaucratic procedures**,
3. CBFM viewed as a **project** and not as an approach to replacing commercial large-scale forestry, and
4. **Weak institutional support system**,

**Key Area of Concern # 1-**  
 Much of so called  
 “forestlands and  
 protected areas” are  
 with occupants  
 (tenured and not  
 tenured) and with  
 ancestral domains

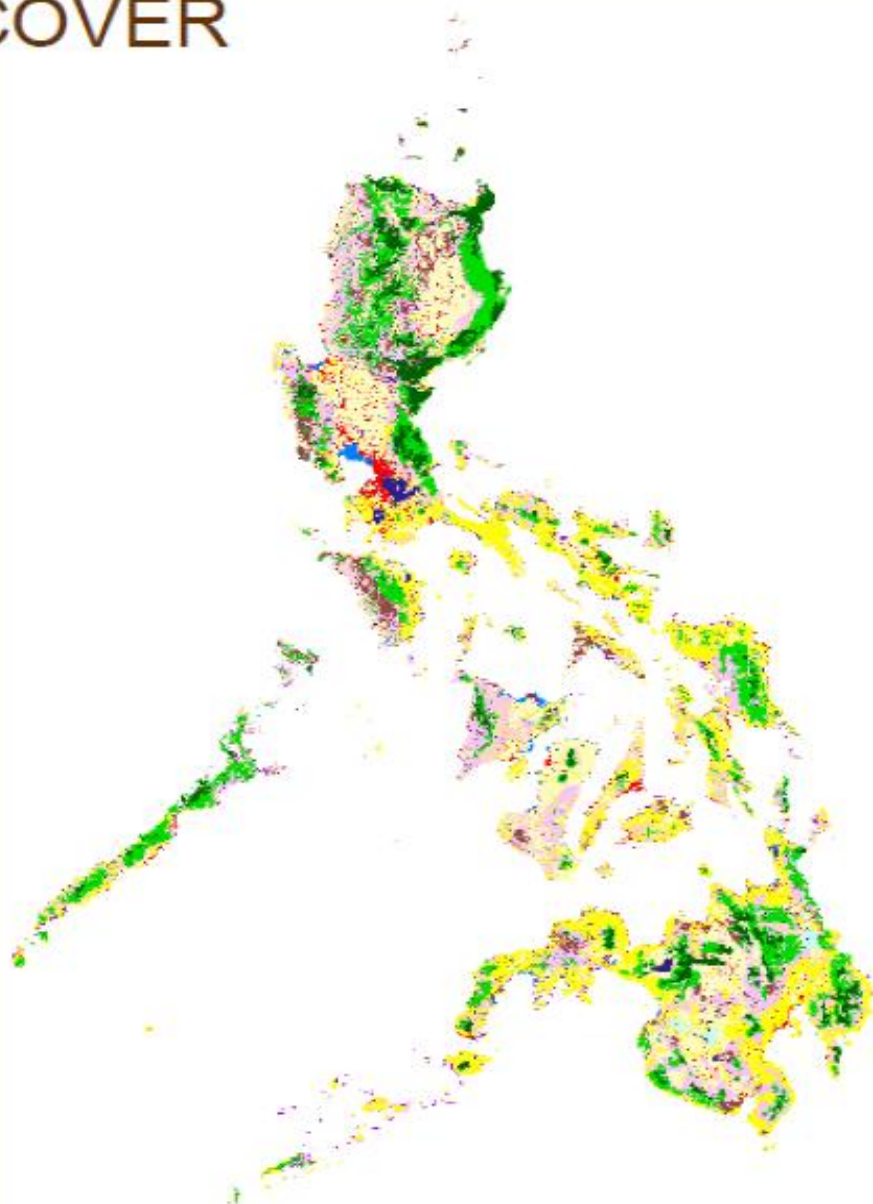
| Allocations of Lands of Public Domain                    | Governance-Designated Entity with Responsibility, Accountability, and Authority | % of 15+ million ha     |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Protected areas and reservations                      | DENR and Other Government Agencies (PAs and reservations)                       | 26% (4+ million)        |
| 2. Allocations to civil and military reserves            | Recipients of reservations (military, state universities, etc.                  | 2%                      |
| 3. Allocations to LGUs                                   | LGUs with co-management agreements, communal forests                            | Minimal                 |
| 4. Allocations to community forestry & ancestral domains | Communities with tenure; IPs with CADTs, CADCs, claims                          | 35 % (>5.5 million ha)  |
| 5. Allocations to the private sector                     | Private tenure holders in forest lands  | 10 % (> 1.5 million ha) |
| 6. Unallocated forestlands (no tenure, open access)      | None – (State as the “de-facto”)  | 19% (> 3 million ha)    |
| 7. Unclassified forestlands (and to be allocated)        | None – (State as the “de-facto”)  | 8 % (> 1 million ha)    |
| 8. Agricultural lands (A&D)                              | Title holders   | 14+ ,mil (47%)          |

Table 6. CBFMA areas in the Philippines















| Region       | No. of CBMA Issued | Project Area Awarded (ha) | No. of families/HH |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,815</b>       | <b>1,604,662.00</b>       | <b>225,535</b>     |
| CAR          | 57                 | 51,182.68                 | 10,454             |
| R1           | 140                | 39,107.32                 | 13,202             |
| R2           | 99                 | <b>263,869.36</b>         | 45,955             |
| R3           | 120                | 79,154.32                 | 11,703             |
| R4-A         | 47                 | 17,524.52                 | 3,957              |
| R4-B         | 78                 | 93,944.04                 | 9,252              |
| R5           | 112                | 51,253.74                 | 8,330              |
| R6           | 104                | 34,053.61                 | 8,775              |
| R7           | 197                | 56,600.75                 | 13,862             |
| R8           | 143                | <b>107,393.43</b>         | 9,175              |
| R9           | 145                | 93,152.04                 | 15,605             |
| R10          | 292                | <b>211,635.98</b>         | 28,257             |
| R11          | 99                 | <b>206,571.10</b>         | 12,762             |
| R12          | 56                 | <b>97,892.17</b>          | 17,969             |
| R13          | 126                | <b>201,326.93</b>         | 16,277             |

# KEY AREA OF CONCERN # 2 – LOW PRODUCTIVITY

## COVER



## Legend

|   |                  |            |          |
|---|------------------|------------|----------|
|    | Closed Forest    | 1,923,866  | 6.51 %   |
|    | Open Forest      | 4,614,704  | 15.61 %  |
|    | Shrubs           | 3,415,452  | 11.56 %  |
|    | Wooded grassland | 3,819,978  | 12.93 %  |
|    | Grassland        | 1,429,358  | 4.84 %   |
|    | Fallow           | 7,379      | 0.02 %   |
|    | Perennial Crop   | 6,166,236  | 20.86 %  |
|    | Annual Crop      | 6,217,137  | 21.04 %  |
|    | Built-up         | 693,931    | 2.35 %   |
|    | Open/Barren      | 95,677     | 0.32 %   |
|   | Mangrove Forest  | 307,682    | 1.04 %   |
|  | Marshland/Swamp  | 131,460    | 0.44 %   |
|  | Fishpond         | 256,246    | 0.87 %   |
|  | Inland Water     | 475,360    | 1.61 %   |
| TOTAL   |                  | 29,554,467 | 100.00 % |

More than  
25%  
unproductive

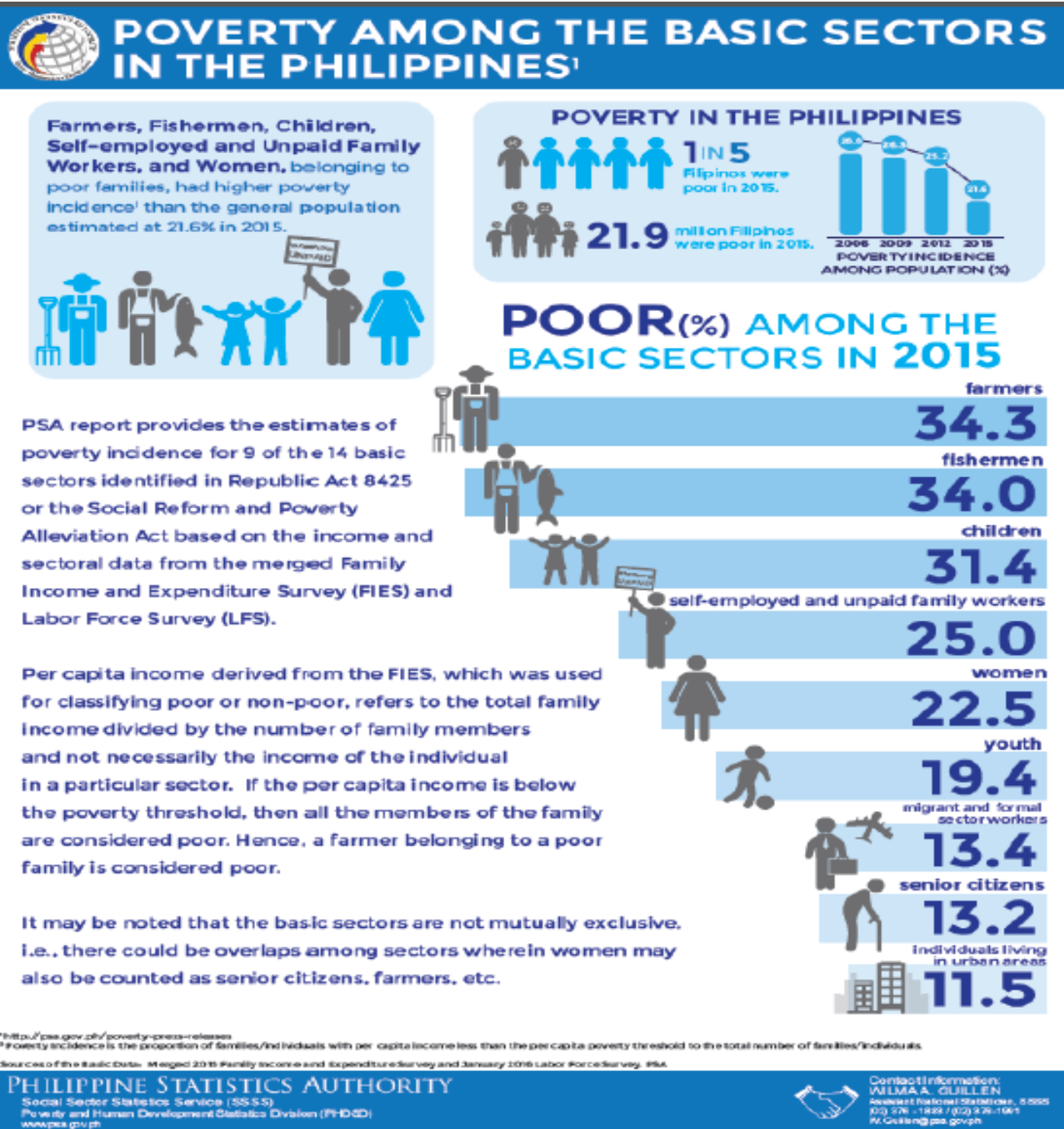
**Table 8.2 Plan Targets to Expand Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry, 2017-2022**

NEDA/PDP 2017-2022

| INDICATORS  | BASELINE |        | END OF PLAN TARGET |
|---|----------|--------|--------------------|
|   | YEAR     | VALUE  | 2022               |
| Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in AFF expanded  |          |        |                    |
| Growth of GVA in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)   | 2015     | 0.1%   | 2.5%-3.5%          |
| a. Crops  | 2015     | -1.8%  | 2.0%-3.0%          |
| b. Livestock  | 2015     | 3.8%   | 3.0%-4.0%          |
| c. Poultry  | 2015     | 5.7%   | 3.0%-4.0%          |
| d. Forestry   | 2015     | -26.7% | 2.0%-3.0%          |
| Growth in Value of Production of Fisheries Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)             |          |        |                    |
| a. Commercial   | 2015     | -3.3%  | 2.5%               |
| b. Municipal  | 2015     | -2.2%  | 1.0%               |
| c. Aquaculture  | 2015     | 0.8%   | 5.0%               |
| Growth in the Value of Agriculture and Fishery Exports Increased (year-on-year, FOB value, in percent)              | 2015     | -21.6% | 9.0%               |
| Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisherfolk increased                        |          |        |                    |
| Growth in Labor Productivity of Farmers and Fisherfolk Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent) | 2015     | 4.6%   | 5.0-6.0%           |

-26.7%  
to 2-3%

**KEY CONCERN** - High Poverty Incidence Despite The Potentials For High Production Of Food, Fiber, Timber, Ntftp, Ecosystems-related Tourism



# Opportunity - Improving Value Chains by Improving Land Cover in Designated Land Uses



# Opportunity - Improving Land Values by Strengthening Support Systems towards increased production and processing of FOOD, FIBER, TIMBER, NTFPS, and high value perennials



# Opportunity - Improving Land Values of forestlands and PAs with ecotourism potentials



# Opportunity – Comparative Advantages to Produce, Process, and Supply Local Demand for Food, Fuelwood, Timber, NTFPs, and Areas for Ecotourism Services

- INCREASING DEMAND for fuelwood, charcoal, timber, and other non-timber forest products

✓ Fuelwood/charcoal == 0.4-0.5 cubic meter per capita per year X Population

**❖ 40 million cubic meters annually or equivalent to 200,00 hectares of yearly cutting area to meet national demand**

✓ Timber for construction == 0.034 cubic meter per capita per year X population

**❖ 3.4 million cubic meters annually or equivalent 34,000 hectares of yearly cutting area to meet national demand**

## **Opportunity** – Marshalling and Strengthening Support for *Asset-Based Development* of CBFM Communities

| Assets             | Description   | Areas for Strengthening   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>1.Physical</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• infrastructure such as with road, potable water, irrigation, energy, equipment for processing</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enjoining LGUs and DENR to provide infra, planting materials, equipment as part of their support to CBFM as part of FLUP-CLUP implementation</li> </ul>                              |
| <b>2.Financial</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• savings,</li> <li>• Access to credit for production, processing, enterprises and livelihoods</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in business planning</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Linking with GFIs and other FIs to finance tree farms, high value crops, orchards, etc, equipment</li> </ul> |
| <b>3.Human</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills and knowledge on forest management, agroforestry, finance, and other technologies on production and processing</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension and technology related to CBFM areas management and development</li> <li>• Linking with private sector and resource institutions</li> </ul>                                |

## Opportunity – Marshalling and Strengthening Support for *Asset-Based Development* of CBFM Communities

| Assets                               | Description   | Areas for Strengthening   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>4. Social</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community organizations, rules, norms, obligations, reciprocity, social structures, cultural values, etc.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance in CO, conflict resolution</li> <li>Engaging CBFM communities in policy making, implementation, M&amp;E, enforcement, and IEC/BCCs</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5. Land and Natural Resources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>access to land for farming and housing, forest resources, soil, air, atmosphere, water, wetlands, fishing grounds</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenure strengthening and stability</li> <li>Use rights especially for planted forest products and setting up value chains</li> <li>Assistance in conflict resolution, resource management</li> <li>Assistance in delineation communal and individual member's area</li> <li>Strengthening tenure instrument to access financing from GFIs</li> </ul> |

# BEGINNINGS

Starting Right, Starting Again,  
and Starting Together

Todo es comenzar á ser venturoso.  
(To be lucky at the beginning is everything.)

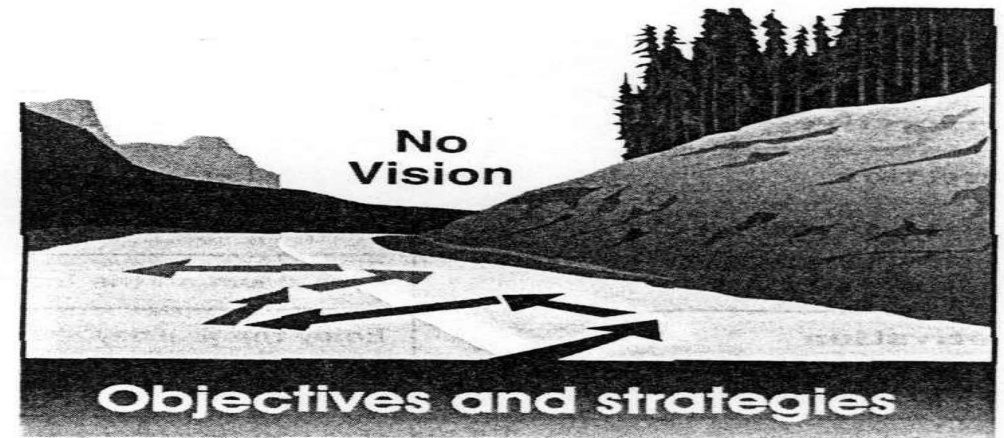
—MIGUEL DE CERVANTES, *Don Quixote*

# Igniting and Redirecting CBFM *Purpose* and Generating Foresters' *Passion* to Achieve CBFM Vision

## *#People First and Forests Will Follow*

### Envisioned future

- CBFM areas as sources of food, fuelwood, timber, and NTFPs from smallholder farmers and fisher folks
- CBFM communities enjoying adequate and equal access to assets for inclusive development



If you don't know where you're going, any road will take you there

The Koran

## Next Steps

- NEED for VOLUNTEERS!
- Set up CBFM fuelwood, timber, NTFP-based industries in selected regions and provinces – VOLUNTEERS?
- Disseminate “#People first and forests will follow” – HASHTAG
- Advocate with DENR and LGUs adoption of more ASSET BUILDING-FRIENDLY policies for CBFM communities