









### Republic of the Philippines

**Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)** 

# Philippine Experience in REDD-plus Actions — Biodiversity and Indigenous and Local Community

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- The DENR-Forest Management Bureau (DENR-FMB) and the CoDe REDD spearheaded the formulation of the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS)
  - DENR-FMB the government agency responsible for the management of the country's forest resources
  - CoDe-REDD is a nongovernment organization composed of forest-based communities and civil society organizations that are involved in livelihood, conservation, and community development projects in Philippine forests and are working towards pro-community and pro-conservation REDD thru REDD plus advocacy.









- Republic Act 9729 Re: Climate Change Act of 2009
  - Creation of the Climate Change Commission (CCC)
- National Framework Strategy for Climate Change (2010)
  - To build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development
- Executive Order 881 issued in April 2010
  - CCC to coordinate existing climate change initiatives, REDD-Plus, and other similar mechanisms
  - Designates DENR as the operational implementer of REDD-Plus

- Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS)
  - Approved by the DENR and endorsed to the Climate Change Commission for issuance of appropriate Order
  - Articulates a common vision among the stakeholders regarding the ways in which the REDD+ agenda should be pursued in the Philippines











- Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS)
  - Timeline

#### **Engagement**

National-level implementation Performance-based compensation

#### Scaling Up

Scale up from site-level to provincial and regional levels
Establish new sites

#### Readiness

Focus on capacity-building, consultation, communication, integration and reform Establish national level bodies and carbon accounting

**NRPS** 

Establish pilot/demonstration sites, provinces and regions Implement NRPS Readiness Strategies

CoDe REDD Consultations

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020











- Involvement of biodiversity experts and traditional knowledge
  - Experts from academe as well as tribal leaders/representatives are regular participants in all the planning and capacity building initiatives as well as in the implementation of pilot sites in the local level



- Experience on voluntary carbon market
  - Upcoming workshops (March 21-25 & March 29-30, 2011) on forest carbon market, forest carbon financing, internal readiness on forest carbon accounting, registry, structures and mechnisms











#### National experience with biodiversity safeguards

- There is an increasing level of political support and capacity for including biodiversity safeguards
  - R.A. No. 7586. National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS)
    - Strict nature reserve, Wildlife sanctuary, Natural biotic areas, etc.
  - R.A. No. 9147. Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001.
  - E.O. 247. To regulate bio-prospecting (1995)
  - 128 key biodiversity Areas (KBAs) identified covering 6,008,813 hectares, etc...
- Main obstacles for including biodiversity safeguards
  - Not well-defined institutional arrangements currently being worked out
  - Conflicting policies for harmonization











#### National experience with biodiversity safeguards

- Capacity building needs for biodiversity safeguards at the levels of: government, civil society, local communities, and IPs are:
  - Key Biodiversity Area identification and profiling;
  - Establishment, protection of critical habitat;
  - Biodiversity assessment and monitoring.
- Lessons learned regarding biodiversity safeguards:
  - participation of LGUs, dealing with local and IP communities, tools and procedures

## National experience with safeguards for indigenous and local communities

- Structures of civil society organizations representing indigenous and local community views:
  - Primary organizations;
  - Federation level;
  - Alliances; and
  - Loose networks
- Civil society views are often incoherent specially when dealing with critical engagements











## National experience with safeguards for indigenous and local communities

- Mechanisms through which the views of indigenous and local communities are considered:
  - E.O. 263 of 1995 recognizes that community based forest management would be the strategy for achieving sustainable forest management
  - R.A. 8371 "The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997"
    - Promotion and Recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (issuance of FPIC)
    - Engagement/Involvement of IPs and local communities in planning and management)
  - R.A. 7586 "The NIPAS Act" recognizes the participation of IPs and local communities in protected area management;
  - Active participation of the local communities and indigenous peoples in the PNRPS development process











## National experience with safeguards for indigenous and local communities

- Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS) is driven by the following principles, among others:
  - Recognize the peoples' right to free and prior informed consent (FPIC) regarding REDD-plus projects, notably of Indigenous Peoples on ancestral domains; and
  - Generate and develop knowledge management systems and intensify information sharing of both academic and indigenous knowledge. Knowledge must be in the service of protecting forest lands and communities











# National experience with assessing/monitoring impacts of REDD-plus

- Based on national circumstances, work on criteria and indicators for the baseline and monitoring of REDD-plus including biodiversity and local livelihood is on-going
- A case study on MRV on biodiversity within the REDD-plus pilot site has just been completed. Results will be presented on March 31, 2011
- Two case study sites being scaled up to REDD-plus are early action (with Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards gold certification for biodiversity)



# National experience with assessing/monitoring impacts of REDD-plus

National Ecological Gap analysis (work in progress as inter-agency effort)









# Regional collaboration regarding safeguards and impact assessment

- Philippines is active participant of exchanges within REDD-plus Partnership, UN-REDD-plus, NLBI, ITTO and others
- Philippines is part of the ASEAN discussions and position on REDD-plus
- Useful support to Philippine initiatives on REDD-plus include:
  - Capacity building
  - Research and development,
  - Protection and conservation of biodiversity, and
  - Development and rehabilitation of forest lands











### thank you!

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