

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural
Resources (DENR)

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Ms. Mayumi Quintos-Natividad
Forest Management Bureau – DENR

Ms. Nancy Corpuz
Protected Areas & Wildlife Bureau - DENR



National experience with multiple benefits

• National structure for REDD planning

- 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 stands for *Community Development, Community Developing- and Conservation and Development* through 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.

- **National structure for REDD planning**

- Republic Act 9729 Re: Climate Change Act of 2009

- Creation of the Climate Change Commission (CCC)

- 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

- **Status of REDD preparations**

- Already completed the formulation of the Philippines National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS)

- Action plans to implement PNRPS completed

- **Philippines National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS)**
 - Articulates a common vision among the stakeholders regarding the ways in which the REDD+ agenda should be pursued in the Philippines
 - Presents a broad range of strategies and corresponding activities over a 10-year time horizon (2010-2020)
 - Readiness phase – 3 to 5 years
 - Scaling up phase – 3 years
 - Engagement phase – starting 2015
 - A result of a series of consultations & workshops/writeshops involving more than 500 stakeholders from various sectors of the society such as government agencies, local government units, research institutions, academe, non-government organizations, Peoples' Organizations, Indigenous Peoples, & community-based organizations

PNRPS is a result of...

1 National consultation (April 09)

3 Regional consultations

i) Luzon (May 09)

ii) Visayas –Mindanao (July 09)

iii) Palawan (Aug 09)

3 NRPS Consultative-Writeshops



National REDD-plus Strategy

Major strategies

**enabling policies for
REDD-plus**

forest sector governance

**forest resource use,
allocation &
management**

**measurable, reportable
and verifiable systems
for REDD-plus**



Cross-cutting strategies

**capacity building and
communication initiative**

research & development

**sustainable financing for
REDD-plus**



PNRPS: 9 KEY FEATURES

1. Nested, Scaling-up Approach
2. Priority Development Areas
3. Decentralized Forest Governance
4. Build on Existing Structures
5. Community Focus
6. Participatory Planning and Multi-stakeholder Approaches
7. Inter-sectoral Approach
8. Rigorous Carbon Accounting
9. Watershed, Natural Ecosystem and Landscape Approaches

National experience with local and indigenous community participation and benefits

- Executive Order 263 of 1995 recognizes that community based forest management would be the strategy for achieving sustainable forest management
- Republic Act 8371 “*The Indigenous Peoples (IP) Rights Act 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

National experience with local and indigenous community participation and benefits

- Republic Act 7586 “*The NIPAS Act*”
 - *Participation of IPs and local communities in protected area management*
- Active participation of the local communities and indigenous peoples in the PNRPS development process

Tools at national level

- Completed the national ecological gap analysis (focusing on terrestrial and marine areas)
- Identified and mapped-out Key Biodiversity Areas which are significant for biodiversity conservation (228 KBAs, approx. 11M ha)
- Established and managed around 109 protected areas covering 3.5M has
- Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Main opportunities and challenges

- There is an increasing level of political support and capacity for achieving multiple benefits
 - Approval of PNRPS
 - National Multi-Stakeholder REDD Plus Council
- Main obstacles for achieving multiple benefits
 - Institutional arrangement and conflicting policies are not addressed
 - Inadequate involvement of all stakeholders in the whole process
 - Safeguards are not addressed
- Concrete capacity building needs regarding biodiversity and indigenous/local benefits (if any),
 - Promoting REDD-Plus & raising awareness of all stakeholders thru IEC
 - Inventory/measurement, monitoring and assessment of forest biodiversity

Regional collaboration for multiple benefits

- Participation in regional and international exchanges of REDD pilot experiences regarding multiple benefits
 - ASEAN Seminar on Current International Issues affecting Forestry focusing on climate change concerns, particularly on REDD Plus
 - FAO Project – Linking Communities in SEA on forestry-related voluntary carbon markets
 - ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest & Climate Change
- Other collaborations on REDD-plus
 - REDD Pilot/Demonstration sites funded by GTZ/BMU
 - Other Pilot projects implemented by NGOs
- Regional and international support – implementation of REDD readiness activities

Thank you!

CONTACT DETAILS:

Forest Management Bureau
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines

Tel: +63-2 9262141

Fax: +63-2 9208650

Email: mayquin@mozcom.com

