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

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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.

  - Promotion and Recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (issuance of FPIC)
  - Engage/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!

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