

The Philippines Initial National REDD plus Readiness Programme:

*A comprehensive and multi-stakeholder
approach to enhance good governance &
environmental sustainability*

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Outline of Presentation

1. The Forest Situation in the Philippines
2. Challenges to Sustainable Forest Management
3. The Prospects and Potentials of REDD+ in the Philippines
4. The Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS)
5. The Philippines Initial National Programme

Forest Situation in the Philippines

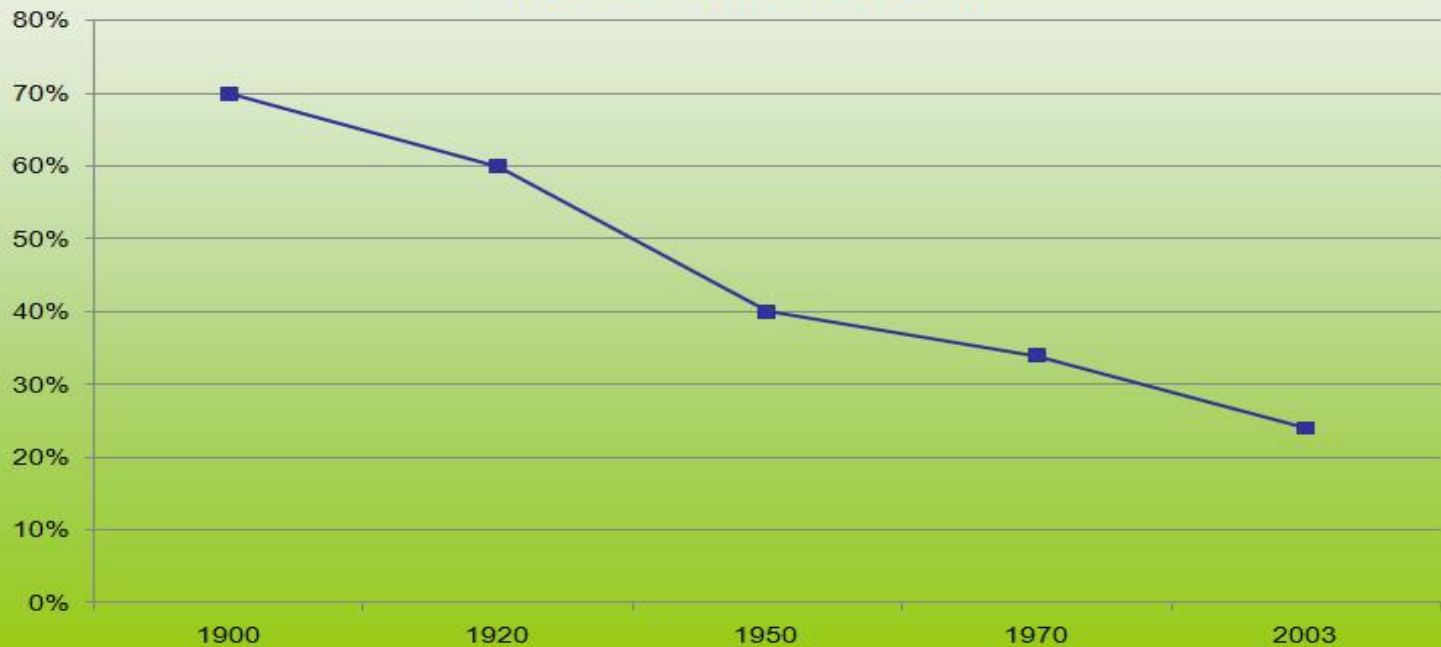


UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

Total Land Area & Forest Cover

Total land area of the Philippines – 30 M ha

Status of Forest Cover



Forest Situation in the Philippines

- By 2015, could lose >8% of its carbon storage potential due to deforestation
- Changes in forest land use remains greatest source of carbon emissions
- Only 5% of tropical forests are under Sustainable Forest Management

Challenges to Sustainable Forest Management

- 33% of the Philippine population still live below the poverty line
- About 25 million Filipinos live in uplands with half of them occupying forest lands (Cruz, 1997).
- High unemployment rate
- Low level of educational attainment and weak support for human resource development are features of forest based communities
- Communities in the upland and rural areas are mostly indigenous peoples and settlers dependent on forest resources



Prospects and Potentials of REDD+ in the Philippines

- a) potential to deliver co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation, ecological restoration and equitable benefit sharing
- b) progressive pro-community land tenure and forest management policies (IPRA/RA 8371, EO 263)
- c) established framework and mechanisms for consultation with strong civil society participation;
- d) halt further deforestation and forest degradation and increase carbon stocks.

Enabling Environment for the development of REDD+ governance

- Formulation of the Revised Forestry Master Plan
- Passage of the Climate Change Act/Creation of the CC Commission
- Adoption of the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change
- Multi-stakeholder model in resource conservation efforts – public-private partnership



The Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS): Process

Consultative Workshops, April 2009-May 2010

Critique and review by experts, regional
and sectoral consultations, May-June 2010

Facilitating the adoption of the PNRPS,
April –July 2010

Finalization and approval by DENR, August 2010

DENR endorsement to Climate Change
Commission, August 2010

Establishing demonstration sites





The Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS)

PNRPS envisions an empowered forest managers sustainably and equitably managing forestlands and ancestral domains with enhanced carbon stock and reduced greenhouse gases emission.

- ☐ Reduced forest degradation and deforestation
- ☐ Poverty alleviation
- ☐ Biodiversity Conservation
- ☐ Improved governance



PNRPS aims to have...

- Nested, scaling up approach
- Priority development areas being community tenured areas and protected areas
- Community-focused
- Multi-level governance approach: decentralization and maximizing existing working mechanisms
- Inter-sectoral coordination/Participatory, Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Rigorous Carbon Accounting
- Watershed, Natural Ecosystems and Landscape Approach

Philippines Initial National Programme

- Objective:

to increase capacity of forestland, protected areas and ancestral domains' managers & support groups to implement REDD+ projects and activities

Philippines Initial National Programme

- Goal:
to address national priorities of poverty alleviation, environmental protection and management and adapting to climate change impacts while contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions globally

Philippines Initial National Programme

Link to UNDAF outcome

- Good governance
 - stakeholders voluntarily amending the way they manage forest resources
 - based on full understanding of the benefits and risks
 - rewarding stakeholders in fair and equitable way
- Environmental sustainability
 - increased capacity of stakeholders on SFM

Philippines Initial National Programme

Key Strategies

- Capacity development (including policy, institutional and competency development)
- Addressing capacity gaps
- Addressing the barriers on effective use of forests ex. Varying quantification of forest aerial coverage, characterization and value, conflicting management arrangement, lack of incentives for conservation

Philippines Initial National Programme

Target Beneficiaries:

- Forest communities, especially indigenous peoples

Philippines Initial National Programme: Outcomes

Outcome 1:	REDD+ readiness support by effective, inclusive and participatory management process.
Outcome 2:	Systematic and structural approach to REDD+ readiness identified through concrete studies of options and inclusive consultation.
Outcome 3:	Increased capacity to establish reference baselines

Philippines Initial National Programme: Outputs (Outcome1)

Output 1.1:	Strong commitment on REDD+ from key stakeholders at the national and local level gained
Output 1.2:	Awareness of key stakeholders on REDD+ enhanced
Output 1.3:	Multi- stakeholder coordinative mechanism for REDD+ established
Output 1.4:	National REDD+ capacity programme developed

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Outputs (Outcome 2)

Output 1.1:	Approach on REDD social and environmental safeguards developed
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Outputs (Outcome 3)

Output 1.1:	Harmonized methodology for reference baselines for selected REDD-able sites established
Output 1.2:	A national MRV approach established

Convergence and Synergy

Proposal will be strongly supported by existing REDD+ development initiatives:

- ☐ Preparation of the PNRPS by SDC
- ☐ Demonstration sites in Panay & Leyte by GTZ, Palawan by EU
- ☐ Reforestation sites in Cagayan, Quirino & Palawan by CI
- ☐ Project on Linking Communities to Voluntary Carbon Market by FAO



Thank you!