

UPDATE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL

# REDD-PLUS STRATEGY



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
**FOREST MANAGEMENT BUREAU**



This is the first update of the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy.

#### **DISCLAIMER**

The updating of the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS) is a key activity under the Financing Agreement between the Department of Environment and Natural Resources–Forest Management Bureau (DENR–FMB) and the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) through the National REDD-Plus System Philippines Project (*Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines*). This project is financially supported by the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB-IKI).

The preparation of the document was spearheaded by the Forest Management Bureau for the purpose of providing an update with regard to REDD-Plus based on recent UNFCCC-COP decisions, modalities, and guidelines. This included learnings from existing REDD+ sites and various REDD+ demonstration projects. However, this document does not give an in-depth review, analysis, or assessment of the PNRPS as a strategic tool for REDD+ implementation in the Philippines. Although stakeholder consultation has been conducted to collect information, this document does not reflect the views of all the stakeholders involved.

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## Foreword

**T**he crucial role of forests in combating climate change is a highlight of the landmark Paris Agreement. This historic climate accord features a stand-alone article on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, more commonly known as REDD-Plus.

REDD-Plus gained worldwide recognition at the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali, Indonesia, then evolved through time and may now have the utmost potential of prudently addressing the perennial problem on poverty, the loss of biodiversity, and ecological imbalance. This development and the overall goals and objectives of climate change mitigation sets the stage for REDD-Plus to play a huge part in fighting the adverse effects and consequential impacts of climate change.

The Philippines embarked on a REDD-Plus journey by adopting the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS) in 2010. It has a ten-year time frame

which seeks to implement REDD-Plus on a phased approach, with guidance from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Given recent COP decisions and other developmental activities underlying REDD-Plus implementation, there is a need to provide updates on the PNRPS to guide field implementers of REDD+, along with other stakeholders and practitioners.

These updates on the PNRPS will benefit its target clientele and the public in general. It is my fervent hope that this publication will accelerate REDD-Plus implementation in the country, with concrete outputs in achieving poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable forest management.

*Mabuhay!*

A blue handwritten signature of Roy A. Cimatú, written in a cursive style.

**ROY A. CIMATU**

*Secretary*

*Department of Environment  
and Natural Resources*



## Message from the Director

**R**EDD-Plus offers another facet in forest management. Its primordial aim of avoided deforestation cuts across other sectoral boundaries and differentiated landscape settings. REDD-Plus is not simply an issue of paying to keep trees standing and carbon intact but the same transcends sustainable and adaptable forest management practices, paradigms and measures. With the Paris Agreement on climate change up and running, it bolstered REDD-Plus operationalization on the ground or at the local level. A daunting task at hand, its beneficial effect either on a national or global scale is immensely incalculable.

The Philippines as a long-time Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change remains committed to adopting and implementing REDD-Plus in the country. With international guidance as an offshoot of climate change negotiations, the country formulated its own national REDD-Plus strategy in 2010 with a ten-year time frame. Already beyond the middle stage of its intended full implementation, the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) sees the need to provide updates to the PNRPS in view of the recent Conference of the Parties (COP) decisions setting forth modalities and procedures, including the different design elements of REDD-Plus as articulated and indicated in the Warsaw REDD-Plus Framework. This document hinges on the main PNRPS with substantial integration of new learnings from sub-national REDD-Plus projects, in addition to the on-going works on the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), among others. All of these will feed to our international reporting requirements and submissions to the UNFCCC such

as the National Communication, the Biennial Update Report, and the Nationally Determined Contributions with global stocktaking of every five years starting in 2023.

The Philippines is also one of the signatories to the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF), an international declaration to halt global deforestation. It behooves us that more than quantifying our contributions, the NYDF is actually a commitment to implement REDD-Plus.

REDD-Plus is not just a collective effort to avert the global emissions trajectory and avoid disastrous global warming. Beyond its climate change mitigation function, REDD-Plus offers a wide array of menu to foster ecosystem-based adaptation with the aim of achieving resiliency to the harsh impacts of climate change.

Let us pursue REDD-Plus with the avowed purpose of meeting our emissions reduction targets while at the same time accomplishing our goals of sustainably managing our forests.

Thank you and may this update greatly increase your knowledge and appreciation of REDD-Plus.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nonito M. Tamayo'.

**NONITO M. TAMAYO, CESO IV**

*Director*

*Forest Management Bureau  
Department of Environment  
and Natural Resources*

This graphic illustration shows the different REDD+ project sites in a national-level map

 Project sites

*Note that the point locations are indicative positions only.*

 Gen. Nakar

 Oas  
 Ligao

 Borongan  
Maydolong

Bontoc  
Maasin City  
Tomas Oppus

 Silago  
Sogod

 Narra  
 Quezon

Caraga  
Manay  
Tarragona




## About this Report

**T**he recent global and national developments, studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and other related activities pertaining to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus or REDD+)\* provided an impetus for updating the 110-page document called the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS). As a dynamic document, the PNRPS needs to reflect on the country's efforts in implementing REDD+ from readiness to actual grounding in demonstration, replication, and upscaling sites, as well as the advancements on REDD+ as an offshoot of international climate change negotiations. The wealth of knowledge gained over

the years through different studies and reflections of stakeholders also needs to be utilized to update the PNRPS.

The progress included are those which occurred from October 2010–December 2016. Projects or activities which are still on-going but have accessible and readily available draft documents were also acknowledged and included in this document. The process of gathering the updates was inclusive and participatory taking into account the responses of various stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, and institutions.<sup>1</sup>

It bears stressing that this commissioned undertaking neither reviews nor assesses the implementation of REDD+. Therefore, the update is contingent upon and relies heavily on the main PNRPS document.

### notes

- \* REDD-plus and REDD+ are both accepted acronyms. In this document, REDD-plus was used in the title to follow the original title of the PNRPS while REDD+ was used in the succeeding paragraphs based on how Executive Order 881 (EO 881) abbreviated 'reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation-plus' (REDD+) and as agreed upon during the discussions for the preparation of this document. The definition of REDD-plus per EO 881 mentions "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-Plus (REDD+) as a set of steps designed to use market/financial incentives in order to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation. Its original objective is to reduce greenhouse gases but it can deliver "co-benefits" such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation." It is because of the Philippines' particular character of the strategy when the PNRPS was crafted (Nov 2009 to mid-June 2010) and launched as such (even before the COP decision in December 2010 in Cancun), that the reference to it officially has been REDD-plus.



# Acknowledgements

**T**he completion of this document was made possible through the support of many individuals and organizations. The Forest Management Bureau extends its sincerest gratitude and appreciation to all of them.

This report is the fruition of the consultancy work done by CCI as commissioned by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) with support from the FMB REDD+ Technical Working Group and members from GIZ, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Many thanks to NTFP-EP Philippines in particular for providing access to their documents and for giving valuable inputs. The team expresses its deepest appreciation to the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF) and the Xavier Science Foundation (XSF) for providing support to the Mindanao-based CSO consultation workshop on REDD+ held in SEARSOLIN, Cagayan De Oro and to the different non-government and people's organizations that participated therein.



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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Ancestral Domain
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
ALU	Agriculture and Land Use National Greenhouse Gas Inventory software
BAU	Business as Usual
BMUB	German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
CADT	Certificates of Ancestral Domains Titles
CBC	Capacity Building and Communication
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CBFM PO	Community-Based Forest Management Peoples Organizations
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CCI	Center for Conservation Innovations
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CoDe-REDD	consists of forest-based communities and civil society organizations involved in livelihood, conservation, and community development projects in Philippine forests - Three banner messages: Community Development through REDD, Communities Developing REDD, and Conservation and Development through REDD.
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
C/MTWG	City/Municipal Technical Working Group
C/M MFPC	City/Municipal Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Council
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-FMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Forest Management Bureau
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
eCCT	Conditional Cash Transfer for Environmental Services
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resources Management
EO	Executive Order
ERR	Emission Reductions and Removals
ESPE	Eastern Samar Provincial Environment
ESPEO	Eastern Samar Provincial Environment Office
EU	European Union
FCPF	World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FMU	Forest Management Units
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference [Emission] Levels
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GOFC- GOLD	Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IKI	International Climate Initiative
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPAF	Integrated Protected Area Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
Lawin	Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System
LERMA	Land and Environmental Resources Management Agreement
LGU	Local Government Unit
LGU AIP	Local Government Unit Annual Investment Plan
LULUCF	Land use, Land use Change and Forestry
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFMP	National Forest Monitoring Program
NFRA	National Forest Resource Assessment
NFRI	National Forest Resource Inventory
NFSCC	National Framework Strategy on Climate Change
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NICCDIES	National Integrated Climate Change Database Information and Exchange System
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NMRC	National Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council
PA	Protected Areas
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFAT	Provincial Forestland Assistance Team
PFLUFP	Provincial Forest Land Use Framework Plan
PFSF	Provincial Forest Sector Framework
PGHGIMRS	Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMRC	Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council
PNRPS	Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy
PO	People's Organization
PTFCF	Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation
PTWG	Provincial Technical Working Group
PTWG-ENRM	Provincial Technical Working Group - Environment and Natural Resources Management
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries
RPAG	REDD-Plus Advisory Group
R&D	Research and Development
SFG	Safeguards Frameworks and Guidelines
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on REDD
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard



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# Executive Summary

**R**educing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries or REDD+<sup>3</sup> is a results-based climate change mitigation strategy under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). REDD+ was initially adopted in the Philippines after several multistakeholder consultations putting forth the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS) in 2010. Recognizing the potential of REDD+ to meet domestic climate change mitigation and adaptation goals and as a country Party to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, the Climate Change Commission was authorized to coordinate REDD+ and other similar mechanisms with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as the operational implementer of REDD+ by virtue of *Executive Order No.881, s. of 2010* (EO 881).

This update of the PNRPS was strongly influenced by the significant progress made globally and the in-country actions on the REDD+ process in the period following the completion of the national strategy document. Over the years, the Philippines took REDD+ readiness steps and established demonstration sites, as well as undertaken studies and assessments which are necessary to implement REDD+. These advances have

contributed to a clearer understanding of REDD+ and have also shaped thinking on the key approaches to be adopted for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in a manner consistent with national circumstances.

Important issues related to REDD+ implementation were clarified during the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 19) when the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR) was set forth. The WFR defined the international architecture that will provide financial incentives to developing countries who are implementing policies on REDD+. It also established the requirements for obtaining recognition of mitigation results and for receiving the associated results-based payments. Furthermore, the Paris Agreement in COP 21 signaled a significant milestone in recognizing of the role of REDD+ where it encourages Parties to implement and support REDD+ interventions under Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Agreement.

The PNRPS has seven complementing components which are: Enabling Policy; Governance; Resource Use Allocation and Management; Research and Development; Measurable, Verifiable, and Reportable Conditions; Capacity Building and Communications; and Sustainable Financing. Each component identifies key strategies and activities in order to implement REDD+ programs, research, projects and activities over a 10-year time horizon (2010 –

2020). Developments related to each component have been included in the update of the PNRPS.

The PNRPS envisions a dedicated national legal framework on REDD+ to ensure an enabling policy environment for REDD+ implementation and a National Multistakeholder REDD+ Council (NMRC) to act as the primary implementing and coordinating body for REDD+ in the Philippines. Efforts to pursue a dedicated legal framework on REDD+ as well as establishing a governance structure are currently in progress. In particular, a legal options document listed possible policy scenarios in order to operationalize the NMRC. These options are:

- a) DENR to propose to CCC the establishment of the NMRC through an Executive Order or Administrative Order;
- b) DENR and CCC to issue a Joint Resolution; or
- c) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Cluster of the Cabinet can pass a Resolution to establish the NMRC.

There is also a draft Executive Order with the CCC to establish a REDD+ Advisory Group (RPAG) as the interim oversight body to assist the CCC in governing the implementation of the PNRPS and its Action Plan until such time that the NMRC is established. Moreover, Provincial Technical Working Groups (PTWGs) in Albay, Davao Oriental, and Eastern Samar functioning similar to the envisioned Provincial Multistakeholder REDD+ Council (PMRC) have issued a Joint Resolution declaring support and commitment to REDD+

implementation as a strategy for achieving sustainable development goals. This has been submitted to the DENR, CCC, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the Office of the President for appropriate action. Scaling up REDD+ to the national level and establishing the necessary legal and governance structures are necessary in order to meet the elements required under the WFR to access and obtain results-based financing. Reviewing and harmonizing existing policies and/or establishing coherent and consistent policy issuances, as well as establishing the NMRC in accordance with EO 881 are necessary in order to create an enabling environment for full REDD+ implementation in the Philippines.

There are also significant developments from the different programs and projects of the government which are related to REDD+ such as the National Greening Program (NGP) and the Enhanced NGP (eNGP); National Forest Protection Program (NFPP); Integrated Watershed Management Planning (IWMP); Forest Land Use Planning (FLUP); Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (INREMP); Forestland Management Project (FMP), among others. These relate to the achievement of REDD+ objectives and sustainable management of forests and natural resources. While achievements from these activities address the key strategies proposed under resource use, allocation, and management, other activities such as securing carbon tenure and enhancing

carbon stocks; providing incentives for early REDD+ engagement in demonstration communities; and integrating population growth and in-migration into forest management as well as improving governance of tenure through the proposed Land and Environmental Resources Management Agreement (LERMA) System can be undertaken.

Projects which have produced studies like the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, a review and analysis of forest policy, carbon rights, frameworks and guidelines on benefit sharing and safeguards, among others strengthened REDD+ implementation. These studies help guide the implementation of the PNRPS as it informs the government and other stakeholders of the potentials of REDD+ and the issues or gaps to be addressed in order to fully implement it.

In addition, studies on a national reference level, a national forest monitoring system (NFMS), and measuring, reporting, and verifying (MRV) of REDD+ activities are underway for the REDD+ Readiness Phase. Once these activities have been completed and REDD+ implementation requirements are fulfilled, studies on the impact of REDD+ to sustainable forest management may be carried out in order to measure the effectiveness of REDD+ in achieving the Philippines forest objectives. While the MRV component of the PNRPS achieved remarkable milestones over the last six years, there is still much work to continue and pursue on the

remaining key strategies. There will be a need for further multi-institutional collaboration and engagement to do participatory scenario-building and projections for REDD+ in the whole country, to raise carbon MRV from the level of project-based to sub-national and national phases in a nested approach, and to operationalize the institutional structure for the national MRV scheme. Roles and functions of various stakeholders and institutions need to be specified in this structure. Moreover, proposed administrative arrangements such as designating a team to operationalize NFMS, and to collaborate with local and international agencies to help establish the rest of the key strategies for financial review procedures, and policy and transaction reviews in implementing MRV was recommended.

Several workshops on REDD+ capacity developments such as REDD+ 101 and REDD+ Roadshows were conducted in demonstration sites. Additionally, a REDD+ dedicated website containing REDD+ information, publications, and other resources has been made publicly available. (<http://forestry.denr.gov.ph/redd-plus-philippines/>) Technical trainings are currently in progress to train participating REDD+ organizations and relevant stakeholders to aid them in addressing their respective challenges. Revisiting the REDD+ Communication and Media Plan (CMP) and implementing it through an appropriate body can provide additional structure and further improve the capacity building and communication approach for REDD+.

The success of REDD+ is dependent on ensuring sustainable financing schemes are available and accessible. Technical aspects that conceptualize sustainable financing such as frameworks, guidelines, and mechanisms have been drafted and proposed in order to provide the knowledge and structure necessary to sustainably manage REDD+ financing. Apart from fulfilling all the elements to obtain and access results-based REDD+ payments, there is a need for legislative action to set up the system, establish a governance structure to

manage the activities and funds, and to operationalize these concepts.

The Philippines, currently in the Readiness Phase, continues to progress in REDD+ implementation. Learning from the pioneering projects and following through on current activities can guide future REDD+ actions in the country in order to scale up efforts, access and obtain the results-based payments from REDD+, and most importantly, to sustainably manage forests.



# 1

## INTRODUCTION

The succeeding sections provide a brief background on REDD+, REDD+ in the Philippines, significant global and national developments related to REDD+, and the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS).





## 1.1 Background on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation – Plus (REDD+)

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is a climate change mitigation measure first introduced under the agenda item on *“Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action”*<sup>4</sup> presented at the Conference of Parties 11 (COP 11) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The document called upon the Parties to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol<sup>5</sup> (KP) to *“take note of present rates of deforestation within developing nations, acknowledge the resulting carbon emissions, and consequently open dialogue to develop scientific, technical, policy and capacity responses to address such emissions resulting from tropical deforestation.”*<sup>6</sup> The Parties to the UNFCCC recognized the contribution of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation<sup>7</sup> and adopted two decisions<sup>8</sup> during COP 13<sup>9</sup> on REDD. In its report following Decision 1/CP.13, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) 29<sup>10</sup> recommended a methodological guidance on issues relating to *“reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.”*<sup>11</sup> The inclusion of *“and*

*the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”* to REDD led to what is now referred to as REDD-plus or REDD+.

Following COP 13, relevant decisions<sup>12</sup> relating to REDD+ such as a methodological guidance for activities (COP 15), a framework for Parties (COP 16), guidance on systems to address safeguards and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels (COP 17), financing options for the full implementation of the results-based actions (COP 17), and ways to transfer payments for results-based actions, incentivize non-carbon benefits, and improve coordination of results-based finance (COP 18) were adopted.<sup>13</sup>

Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 70<sup>14</sup> *“encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forestry sector by undertaking the following activities...”*<sup>15</sup>

- a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- d) Sustainable management of forests; and
- e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.



In other words, REDD+ is an incentive system for reducing GHG emissions wherein industrialized countries will provide financial incentives to forested, developing countries for the management and protection of forests in order to reduce GHG emissions and enhance carbon stocks.

The system is performance-based, such that payments will only be delivered if emissions are reliably reduced.

The acronym "REDD+" is often used to refer to informally refer to these five activities.<sup>16</sup> REDD+ can be implemented in phases and the starting phase is dependent on the specific national circumstances, capacities, and capabilities of each developing country Party.<sup>17</sup>

To participate in climate change actions listed above and to receive results-based payment for REDD+ actions, the UNFCCC requests developing country Parties to have the following elements<sup>18</sup> in place:

- a) A national strategy or action plan;<sup>19</sup>
- b) A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level;
- c) A national forest monitoring system; and
- d) A system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected.

The section on the global developments discusses the significant decisions related to REDD+ in detail.



## 1.2 REDD+ in the Philippines and the Philippine National REDD+ Strategy

### notes

\* In 2009, civil society organizations spearheaded consultations, mapping, and capacity building on REDD+ since the Government had not yet commenced national REDD+ planning at the time. This initiative resulted in the founding of CoDe REDD Philippines. See *Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS) (2010)* (Philippines)

The Government recognized REDD+ in *Executive Order 881, s. 2010*<sup>20</sup> (EO 881) where it was defined as "*Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-Plus (REDD+)* is a set of steps designed to use market/financial incentives in order to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation. Its original objective is to reduce greenhouse gases but it can deliver "co-benefits" such as

*biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation."*

The Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy (PNRPS) adopts the UNFCCC definition of REDD+ but also clarifies that it can deliver additional social, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem benefits. It was crafted in 2010 as the result of multistakeholder consultations and multilevel processes through the collaborative efforts of the government, non-government institutions, and civil society organizations\* (CSOs). It facilitates REDD+ development, guides the

Government, CSOs, donors, and development partners in implementing REDD+ activities from demonstration projects to establishing the building blocks of a more institutionalized and sustained implementation of REDD+ in the country.

care for the Earth and life in all its diversity; respect for human dignity; encourage social responsibility; attainment of social justice; transparency and accountability; and empowerment through partnership and collaboration (i.e. CREATE <sup>21</sup>). Its vision and mission is shown in Table 1.

The PNRPS is driven by the following core values and associate principles:

**Table 1. PNRPS Vision and Mission.<sup>22</sup>**

VISION	MISSION
<p>Empowered managers and support groups sustainably and equitably managing forestlands, protected areas and ancestral domains with enhanced carbon stock and reduced greenhouse gases emission. Within the vision framework, the impact areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced forest degradation and deforestation</li> <li>• Poverty alleviation</li> <li>• Biodiversity Conservation</li> <li>• Improved governance</li> </ul>	<p>Forestlands, protected areas, and ancestral domains managers to assume responsibility in implementing REDD+ programs, research, projects and activities with the support of the international, national and local agencies, NGOs and other support groups.</p>

The PNRPS has seven complementing components: four major strategies and three cross-cutting strategies as shown in Table 2 and its objectives are shown in Table 3. Each component contains a list of proposed strategies and activities in order to enable REDD+ development in the Philippines<sup>23</sup> shown in Table 19 in the Appendix.

**Table 2. PNRPS Components.<sup>24</sup>**

MAJOR STRATEGIES	CROSS CUTTING STRATEGIES
1. Enabling Policy	5. Capacity Building and Communication
2. Governance	6. Research and Development
3. Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	7. Sustainable Financing
4. Measurable, Verifiable, and Reportable Conditions	



**Table 3. Objectives of the PNRPS.<sup>25</sup>**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure sustainable management of forests for both reduced carbon emissions and biodiversity conservation;</li> <li>• To enhance national carbon stocks through forestry programs that deliver clear and multiple social and ecological benefits;</li> <li>• To provide a research-based enabling environment in the implementation of the REDD+ programs, projects and activities;</li> <li>• To leverage REDD+ resources and projects to deliver social benefits and contribute to poverty alleviation;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish sustainable financing mechanisms to support REDD+ 'readiness' and long-term implementation;</li> <li>• To enhance the capability of forest managers and support groups to successfully and equitably implement REDD+ strategies; and</li> <li>• To develop and implement a forest carbon emissions reduction measuring, reporting and verification system that engages local managers and is national in scope</li> </ul>
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**Figure 1. Nine Key Features of the Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS).<sup>26</sup>**



Figure 1 shows the nine key features of the PNRPS that transcend all of its strategies and distinguishes it from other REDD+ developments internationally.

The timeline of the PNRPS is ten (10) years (2010–2020) and serves as an approximate guide for development of REDD+ activities in the Philippines. It is divided into three main Phases: Readiness, Scaling up, and Engagement. The Readiness Phase seeks to focus on capacity building, consultation, communication, integration and reform; establish national level bodies, and carbon accounting; establish

demonstration sites, provinces, and regions' and implement PNRPS Readiness Strategies. The Scaling Up Phase seeks to move from the site level to provincial and regional levels and to establish new sites while the Engagement Phase seeks to implement REDD+ at the national level and pursue performance-based compensation. The Philippines is in the Readiness Phase of REDD+ development.

The section on the implementation phases and emerging lessons in the field discusses the various REDD+ project activities in detail.



## 1.3 Global and National Developments of REDD+

From 2010 until the historic Paris Agreement of 2015, significant milestones, agreements, actions, and decisions have taken place both at the global level and at the national level. These developments are relevant to REDD+ and its implementation in the Philippines. The following sections discuss these developments accordingly.

### 1.3.1 Global Developments

#### UNFCCC Decisions and Agreements

Building on earlier decisions by the COP, a breakthrough in negotiations providing clarity on important issues related to REDD+ implementation occurred during COP 19 when the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR) was produced.<sup>27</sup> The WFR adopted seven key decisions which provides methodological, institutional, and funding aspects for REDD+. It establishes a strong and comprehensive framework for the effective implementation of REDD+ in developing countries. It also reaffirmed that the results-based finance provided to developing countries for the full implementation of REDD+ may come from a variety of sources, including alternative sources.

(emission) levels;<sup>32</sup> modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV);<sup>33</sup> and information on addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.<sup>34</sup> It also established the Lima REDD+ Information Hub<sup>35</sup> on the REDD+ Web Platform as a means to publish information on the results of REDD+ activities, and corresponding results-based payments aims to increase transparency of information on REDD+ and recognized the role of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and alternative sources in channeling resources.\*

Moreover, because REDD+ has the potential to deliver social and environmental benefits that go beyond the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but may also entail potential risks to people and the environment, the Cancun Safeguards<sup>36</sup> were put in place in order to protect against these potential risks while promoting benefits. Table 4 shows the Cancun Safeguards that should be promoted and supported in undertaking REDD+ activities and the specific requirements for receiving REDD+ results-based finance outlined in the Warsaw Framework.

#### notes

- \* Decision 9/CP.19 also reaffirmed that the results-based finance provided to developing countries for the full implementation of REDD+ may come from a variety of sources, including alternative sources.

Specifically, the WFR provides: a work program on results-based finance;<sup>28</sup> coordination of support for implementation<sup>29</sup>; modalities for national forest monitoring systems;<sup>30</sup> presenting information on safeguards;<sup>31</sup> technical assessment of reference



**Table 4. Cancun Safeguards<sup>37</sup>\* and Warsaw Framework Requirements.<sup>38</sup>**

<b>CANCUN SAFEGUARDS FOR REDD+</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements;</li> <li>• Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;</li> <li>• Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the UN General assembly has adopted the UN declaration of the Rights of IPs;</li> <li>• The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities;</li> <li>• That action as are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity...not used for the conservation of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;</li> <li>• Actions to address the risk of reversals; and</li> <li>• Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.</li> </ul>
<b>WARSAW FRAMEWORK ON REDD+ RELEVANT TO RECEIVING RESULTS-BASED FINANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results-based actions should be fully measured, reported, and verified, in accordance with decisions on reference levels and prescribed MRV modalities;</li> <li>• The following elements should be in place: <b>national strategy, national reference level, national forest monitoring system, information on how required safeguards, are being addressed and respected;</b> and</li> <li>• The country should provide the most recent summary of information on how all of the required safeguards have been addressed and respected.</li> </ul>

## notes

- \* Cancun Decision contained more than the Cancun safeguards, there is broad guidance set out in that same decision which is oftentimes missed. The activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision should:
- (a) Contribute to the achievement of the objective set out in Article 2 of the Convention; (b) Contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments set out in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention; (c) Be country-driven and be considered options available to Parties; (d) Be consistent with the objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems; (e) Be undertaken in accordance with national development priorities, objectives and circumstances and capabilities and should respect sovereignty; (f) Be consistent with Parties' national sustainable development needs and goals; (g) Be implemented in the context of sustainable development and reducing poverty, while responding to climate change; (h) Be consistent with the adaptation needs of the country; (i) Be supported by adequate and predictable financial and technology support, including support for capacity-building; (j) Be results-based; (k) Promote sustainable management of forests;

The key decisions relevant to REDD+ are outlined in Table 20 in the Appendix.

In COP 19, the Parties also decided to initiate the preparation of their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). This was reiterated at COP 20 in Lima, under 1/CP.20 'Lima Call for Climate Action', where the Parties agreed<sup>39</sup> that INDCs work towards achieving the objectives of the Convention should represent a progression beyond current mitigation efforts and prevent backsliding.<sup>40</sup>

During COP 21, the Parties reached a historic agreement to keep a global

temperature rise in this century “well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels”<sup>41</sup> while recognizing the importance of “the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs”<sup>42</sup> and noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems.<sup>43</sup> Additionally, the agreement seeks to increase and strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change while ensuring equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.<sup>44</sup>

Article five of the Paris Agreement explicitly mentions that sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases (GHG), including forests, should be conserved and enhanced<sup>45</sup>; and that the Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the advancement of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries while incentivizing non-carbon benefit approaches.<sup>46</sup>

The second paragraph of Article five focuses on reducing emissions from forest-related activities in developing country Parties. It recognizes the existing REDD+ framework and calls on Parties to take action and move to implementation of REDD+. The paragraph also explicitly mentions results-based payments as a possible modality of supporting REDD+, in

reference to the countries that actively pioneer results-based finance while also stressing the importance of non-carbon benefits of REDD+ actions. But it also endorses the concept of joint mitigation and adaptation approaches.<sup>47</sup>

The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016<sup>48</sup> when the conditions for entry<sup>49</sup> of at least 55 Parties ratifying the agreement and that these ratifying Parties account in total for at least 55% of the total global GHGs, making the agreement legally effective and operational, were met.

The section on national developments discusses the participation of the Philippines as a non-Annex I Party to the Convention, its submissions to the UNFCCC, and other in-country actions related to REDD+

### **REDD+ as a mechanism that can help achieve Sustainable Development Goals**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) raised a collective international ambition to conserve forests and set targets including a halt on deforestation by 2020. This ambition is also highly significant for the UNFCCC given that the forestry sector represents a quarter of all anthropogenic GHGs. As such, REDD+ provides a useful means of action that can help achieve various SDGs because forestry can contribute to eliminate poverty, to food security, to prosperity in the green economy, among others.

REDD+ objectives are related to SDG 13 (mitigating and adapting to climate change) and SDG 15 (territorial ecosystems sustainability). Although





REDD+ results and payments are calculated on the basis of reduced ton of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent per year, other benefits such as biodiversity conservation, local socioeconomic development, and improvements in governance<sup>50</sup> are also recognized by the UNFCCC as important to reduce the risk of reversals, securing carbon permanence, and ensuring long-term sustainability of REDD+ actions. The promotion of non-carbon benefits, in particular, can expand the scope of REDD+ action for progress on SDGs 13 and 15.<sup>51</sup>

REDD+ actions that deliver non-carbon benefits can also achieve other SDGs such as SDG 1 (poverty eradication) and SDG 2 (sustainable food security), among other. For example, REDD+ implementation strategies that promote sustainable economic alternatives for local action can reduce human pressure on forests while increasing the incomes of small-scale food producers (SDG 2, Target 2.3) and reduce poverty (SDG 1).<sup>52</sup>

The SDGs mentioned are only examples of how these can be related to REDD+ objectives as other SDGs may also relate to REDD+. Coordinating the development of national REDD+ strategies with the national responses to SDGs is important to avoid duplication of efforts, dilution of resources, and policy conflicts. In line with this, synergistic policy instruments that can deliver multiple benefits in REDD+ actions and cost-effective fulfillment of the SDGs can be developed.

### notes

- \* Similar to the synergies between REDD+ and the SDGs, the Declaration on Forests overlaps with some of the objectives of REDD+.

## Maximizing Synergies between REDD+ and SDGs

REDD+ related activities in REDD+ project sites such as community-based enterprises and other non-timber forest products (e.g. forest honey, forest teas, nipa syrup, nipa sugar, nipa wine) in Mts. Irid-Angelo and alternative livelihood project support to Peoples' Organizations in Southern Leyte are examples of REDD+ actions that deliver non-carbon benefits that can achieve SDGs.

## UN New York Declaration on Forests and Key Actions Related to REDD+

The UN Climate Summit's New York Declaration of Forests<sup>53</sup> endorsed a global timeline to cut natural forests loss in half by 2020, and strive to end it by 2030 while also calling for the restoration of forests and croplands.<sup>54</sup> Meeting these goals would cut between 4.5 and 8.8 billion tons of carbon pollution every year. A menu of key actions governments, private entities, indigenous peoples', civil society organizations, and multilateral institutions could take were outlined, some of which were related to REDD+ \* such as the following:<sup>55</sup>

- Promote national and jurisdictional approaches consistent with national REDD+ strategies that align the provision of REDD+ payments with private sector investments in (and commodity purchases from) provinces, states, regions and municipalities that are reducing deforestation.

- Put forward climate mitigation contributions that include ambitious goals to reduce forest emissions and/or ambitious provisions to generate demand or finance for verified emission reductions from REDD+, both before and after 2020.
- Facilitate REDD+ actions at scale by implementing the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ to ensure that countries and provinces that take action are rewarded economically for their efforts including through scaled up payments for verified emission reductions.

### 1.3.2 National Developments

Recognizing the global importance of REDD+, the Philippines has taken steps that moved REDD+ from the global level to the national level. Recent national developments, actions, and decisions, as well as national laws or policies related to REDD+ including those that link these national developments to development plans ultimately builds into to the Philippines' global commitments and national objectives in achieving REDD+ development and implementation.

#### **The Philippine Submissions to the UNFCCC and Related National Climate Plans**

The Second National Communication<sup>56</sup> (2<sup>nd</sup> NC) of the Philippines which was submitted on 29 December 2014 to the UNFCCC highlights the potential of forests to serve as a carbon sink, mentions REDD+ as one of the mechanisms to address climate change issues, and identifies the National REDD+ Strategy (i.e. PNRPS) as one of the areas of potential support for REDD+.<sup>57</sup>

Subsequent to and in accordance with Decisions 1/CP.19<sup>58</sup> and 1/CP.20, the Philippines submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)<sup>59</sup> on 1 October 2015 to the

United Nations (UN) Secretariat. The Philippine INDC states that it *"intends to undertake GHG (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030 relative to its business as usual (BAU) scenario of 2000-2030"*<sup>60</sup> but is *"conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development and transfer, and capacity building, that will be made available to the Philippines."*<sup>61</sup> These reductions will come from the energy, transport waste, forestry and industry sectors.<sup>62</sup>

The Philippine INDC is "premised on the philosophy of pursuing climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation"<sup>63</sup> as a priority while ensuring that loss and damage are minimized to ensure the achievement of development goals.<sup>64</sup> It even mentions the PNRPS as part of the Philippines' comprehensive climate change policy agenda which articulates the importance of forest resources contributing to both adaptation and mitigation needs.<sup>65</sup> Forest rehabilitation (e.g. NGP and eNGP) and forest protection projects (i.e. Lawin or use of new technology for patrol operations) are some examples of mitigation actions sector that deliver or support emission



reduction contributions from the forestry sector.<sup>66</sup>

Under the Paris Agreement, countries are invited to submit its first nationally determined contribution no later than when it submits its respective instrument of ratification, accession, or approval of the Agreement. Countries who submitted INDC prior to joining the Agreement, are considered to have submitted unless they decide that they will submit an NDC. An INDC, once ratified and converted into a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), will feed into the Philippines' reporting process together with other Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). These will be reported through the NC every four years and Biennial Update Reports (BURs)<sup>67</sup> every two years. The NC will include information on the national circumstance, the national GHG inventory, and information on strategies for mitigations while the BURs include updated information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements, national GHGs estimates, including a national

inventory report, and information on mitigation actions (i.e. NAMA and REDD+). For REDD+ activities, national forest monitoring system and information on how the safeguards are addressed are included in reporting.

### Legal and Policy Developments in Relation to REDD+

Upholding Section 16, Article II and Section 2, Article XII of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, as well as in keeping with global agreements and commitments, the Philippines continuously pursue institutional reforms to recognize critical and complex challenges posed by climate change and environmental issues to form part of a comprehensive climate policy agenda. These reforms factor in the sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, protection and promotion of human rights, notably those for indigenous peoples and local communities, gender equality, and intergenerational equity.

By virtue of Republic Act No. 9729 or the "Climate Change Act of 2009"<sup>71</sup>, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) was created as the lead policy making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate its programs and action plans as regards to climate change. The CCC adopted the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) which resulted to the formulation and adoption of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).<sup>72</sup> The Climate Change Act also calls for the systematic integration of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies,

### The Philippines' Participation in the Paris Agreement

The Philippines is a party to the Paris Agreement which was signed in New York in 22 April 2016. The President signed the Instrument of Accession on 1 March 2017<sup>68</sup> and was approved by the Senate on 14 March 2017<sup>69</sup>. It was formally ratified on 23 March 2017 and entered into force in 22 April 2017.<sup>70</sup> By ratifying the Paris Agreement, the Philippines can access the US\$100 billion climate financing pledged to be put up by developed countries annually by 2020 for climate mitigation and adaptation.

and other tools and techniques by all agencies of the government both at the national and local level.

The NFSCC 2010–2022, which lays the foundation and roadmap for addressing climate change and identified adaptation as the anchor strategy and considered mitigation as a function of adaptation, mentions the National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS) as a Key Result Area (KRA) for Mitigation and provides seven strategic priorities to support its objectives.<sup>73</sup> Additionally, the NCCAP 2011–2028 also includes the implementation of the PNRPS as one of the activities for climate change mitigation and adaptation for ecosystem resilience and environmental stability.<sup>74</sup> Consistent with the provisions of the Local Government Code (LGC), the NFSCC, and the NCCAP, the Climate Change Act of 2009 also require local government units (LGUs) to formulate their respective Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP).<sup>75</sup>

On the other hand, Republic Act No. 10121 or the "*Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010*"<sup>76</sup> provided for the development and implementation of a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) and for LGUs to formulate and implement their Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP). It also established the *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council* (NDRRMC) to coordinate and manage all disaster risk management interventions of government.

These policies require LGUs to integrate or mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster

risk reduction (CCA–DRR) in other mandated LGU plans like the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and have appropriate fund allocation in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

The CLUP Guidebook Volumes 1–3, under the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), adopts the ridge-to-reef or integrated watershed ecosystems management framework in response to the need of having an all-inclusive physical plan through the integration of coastal and forest lands in city or municipal land use planning.<sup>77</sup> Additionally, the process of mainstreaming and integrating CAA–DRR is provided in the Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming CCA–DRR in the CLUP.<sup>78</sup>

Moreover, *Republic Act No. 10174*,<sup>79</sup> which is an amendment to the *Climate Change Act*, established a *People's Survival Fund (PSF)* to support and fund climate change adaptation activities of local governments and communities. It also paved the way towards the integration of disaster risk reduction into climate initiatives and programs and provides the policy framework support for funding climate change adaptation at the local level.

These existing climate change related laws and policies support REDD+ although other existing forestry and natural resources laws and policies also contain certain elements that can implement or operationalize REDD+. Subsequent to the creation of the PNRPS, and despite the absence of a national legislation dedicated to REDD+, policies to sustainably manage forests and watersheds to



improve conservation, protection, and rehabilitation of natural resources form part of national frameworks, strategies, and action plans in order to address deforestation and forest degradation.

Support for the implementation of the PNRPS was reiterated in the the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for 2011 to 2016 as a strategy to sustainably manage forests and watersheds in order to improve conservation, protection, and rehabilitation of resources.<sup>80</sup> This strategy is strengthened in PDP 2017–2022 as it seeks to intensify sustainable management of natural resources through the adoption of ridge-to-reef approach and Sustainable Integrated Area Development (SIAD) in order to sustain biodiversity and functions of ecosystem services.<sup>81</sup> Notably, it seeks to reverse the loss of forest cover through sustained rehabilitation of degraded forestlands

including critical watersheds and strength the protection of remaining natural forests<sup>82</sup> along with other strategies on forests and watersheds.

The aforementioned laws and policies provide for institutional mechanisms to implement their objectives, principles and strategies. Although the DENR is mandated under *Executive Order No. 192, s. 1987*<sup>86</sup> to be the primary agency in charge of natural resources and the environment, including forest protection, there are existing agencies or bodies established by existing laws and policies that complement or support DENR in its activities.

Through Section 10 of *Executive Order No. 43 (EO 43), s. 2011*,<sup>87</sup> the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change and Mitigation (CCAM) was created to deliver the outcomes of key results areas under the PDP for environmental integrity and areas for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The CCAM is composed of the secretaries of the DENR, HLURB, DOST, DILG, DPWH, DSWD, DA, DAR, DOE, DND, MMDA and CCC where DENR is chair and CCC acts as the secretariat. The Cabinet Cluster on CCAM is mandated to promote sustainable natural resource utilization and CCAM strategies and measures along national government agencies, LGUs, among others. The Cabinet sets concrete and measurable targets for their projects and/or programs and also serve as advisory committees to the Office of the President. The CCAM formulated the Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) as the framework program to deliver the said outcomes, particularly on strengthening the resiliency of natural ecosystems and the adaptive capacity

### Policy on REDD+

*Executive Order No. 881 (EO 881), s. 2010* authorized the CCC to coordinate existing climate change initiatives, REDD+, and other similar mechanisms.<sup>83</sup> It recognized REDD+ as one of the mechanisms to address climate change and to achieve sustainable forest management. *EO 881* tasked the CCC, to include REDD+ programs and action plans in its scope of coordination and identified DENR as the operational implementor of REDD+.<sup>84</sup> The *Executive Order* also states that “any support from the UN and other international organizations for REDD+ shall be managed and utilized by the DENR” and “shall be coordinated with the CCC”.<sup>85</sup> Through the *Climate Change Act of 2009* and *EO 881*, objectives of REDD+ (and the PNRPS) were included or reinforced in consequent development of national frameworks, action plans, or strategies.

of vulnerable groups and communities to short and long term risks using a landscape management approach, located in the 18 major river basins of the country.

*Executive Order No. 174, s. 2014*<sup>88</sup> institutionalized the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS) designated the CCC as the overall lead implementor to provide direction and guidance in the accounting and reporting of GHG emissions. Lead agencies such as the DA, PSA, DOE, DENR, and DOTC are responsible to conduct, document, archive, monitor, and report sector-specific GHG inventories, among others. The development of a National Integrated Climate Change Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES) is currently in progress. As part of the DENR's Knowledge and Information Support Services (KISS), a Climate Change Information System (CCMIS) is also being developed so that other bureaus may participate in data and information sharing.

Other policies like: *Executive Order No. 263 (EO 263), s. 1995* which adopted community-based forest management<sup>89</sup> (CBFM) as the national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of forestlands resources.\*

*Executive Order No. 318 (EO 318), s. 2004*<sup>90</sup> which states that it is the policy of the government to pursue the sustainable management of forests and forestlands in watersheds; and *Executive Order No. 23 (EO 23), s. 2011*<sup>91</sup> which declared a moratorium on the cutting and harvesting of timber in the natural and residual forests and creating the anti-illegal logging task force guides the government in their approach to manage the forestry sector.

Programs and projects such as the National Greening Program (NGP) (EO 26)<sup>92</sup> and the Enhanced NGP (eNGP) (EO 193);<sup>93</sup> The Revised Master Plan for Forest Development 2003 (MPFD)<sup>94</sup> and Philippine Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forestry Development 2016 (PMPCRFD);<sup>95</sup> Forest Land Boundary Delineation;<sup>96</sup> National Forest Protection Program; Integrated Watershed Management Planning (IWMP); Forest Land Use Planning;<sup>97</sup> Forest Certification;<sup>98</sup> Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (INREMP) (DMC 2008-05);<sup>99</sup> Forestland Management Project (FMP),<sup>100</sup> and Forestry Investment Road Map of the Philippines (FIRM) 2017–2028, among others, relate to the achievement of REDD+ objectives and sustainable management of forests and natural resources.<sup>101</sup> Programs and projects related to REDD+ are discussed in detail in the Resource Use, Allocation, and Management section.

Table 5 shows some of the laws and policies, among others, that influence REDD+ development and implementation in the Philippines.

## notes

- \* In October 2016, CBFM practitioners gathered to exchange knowledge and experience how forest dependent communities are adapting to climate change and showcased evidence of its potential to contribute to NDC planning and implementation. The group led by FMB aims to link social forestry strategies and climate change actions for their inclusion to national climate change related plan such as the NDC targets/implementation at the national and regional level.

Table 5. Laws and Policies Influencing REDD+ Related Elements.<sup>102</sup>

	LAWS AND POLICIES	REDD+ RELATED ELEMENTS				
		FORESTS, LAND, AND NATURAL RESOURCE USE	FOREST MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, AND ENFORCEMENT	SAFEGUARDS	BENEFIT SHARING	GOVERNANCE
NATIONAL LAWS	<i>Article II of the Constitution</i>		✓ <sup>103</sup>	✓ <sup>104</sup>		
	<i>Article III of the Constitution</i>			✓ <sup>105</sup>		
	<i>Article XII of the Constitution</i>	✓ <sup>106</sup>		✓ <sup>107</sup>		
	<i>Article XIII of the Constitution</i>			✓ <sup>108</sup>		
	<i>The Public Land Act</i> (CA 141 of 1936)	✓				
	<i>Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines</i> (PD 705, s. 1975)	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Environmental Impact Statement System (EIS)</i> (PD 1586, 1978)			✓		
	<i>Local Government Code of 1991</i> (LGC) (RA 7160)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992</i> (NIPAS) (RA 7586)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan</i> (SEP) (RA 7611, 1992)	✓	✓	✓		
	<i>Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997</i> (RA 8371)			✓	✓	
	<i>Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act</i> (RA 9147, 2001)		✓			
	<i>National Environmental Awareness and Education Act of 2008</i> (RA 9512)		✓			
	<i>Climate Change Act of 2009</i> (RA 9729)		✓			
	<i>Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010</i> (RA 10121)		✓			
	<i>People's Survival Fund</i> (RA 10174)				✓	
	<i>Integrated Social Forestry under LOI 1260</i> (1982)				✓	
<i>Executive Order No. 192, s. 1987</i>					✓	

	LAWS AND POLICIES	REDD+ RELATED ELEMENTS				
		FORESTS, LAND, AND NATURAL RESOURCE USE	FOREST MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, AND ENFORCEMENT	SAFEGUARDS	BENEFIT SHARING	GOVERNANCE
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES TO IMPLEMENT NATIONAL LAWS	Community Forestry Program (DENR DAO 1989-123)				✓	
	Forestland Management Program (DENR DAO 1993-23)				✓	
	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) (DENR DAO 1993-02)			✓		
	Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim (CALC) (DENR DAO 1993-02)			✓		
	Community-based Forest Management Strategy (EO 263, 1995)			✓		
	Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA) (DENR DAO 1996-24)			✓		
	Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC) (DENR DAO 1996-29)			✓		
	Industrial Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) (DENR DAO 1997-04)			✓		
	Sustainable Forest Management (EO 318, s. 2004)		✓			
	Community-based Forestry Management Agreement (DAO 29, 2004 Revised IRR)			✓	✓	
	Upland Agroforestry Program (DENR DAO 2005-25)				✓	
	Moratorium on Cutting and Harvesting of Timber in Natural and Residual Forests (EO 23, s. 2011)		✓			
	National Greening Program (NGP) (EO 26, s. 2011)		✓			
	Institutionalizing Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (EO 174)					✓
	Expanded National Greening Program (EO 193)		✓			
	Executive Order No. 881 (EO 881)					✓





## 1.4 Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Addressing direct and indirect drivers is essential for effectively reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks in every REDD+ country. It is essential for designing interventions specifically to target the drivers, thereby increasing the likelihood of reducing emissions through REDD+, and assessing the impact of mitigation actions.

degradation when developing and implementing national strategies and action plans.<sup>109</sup>

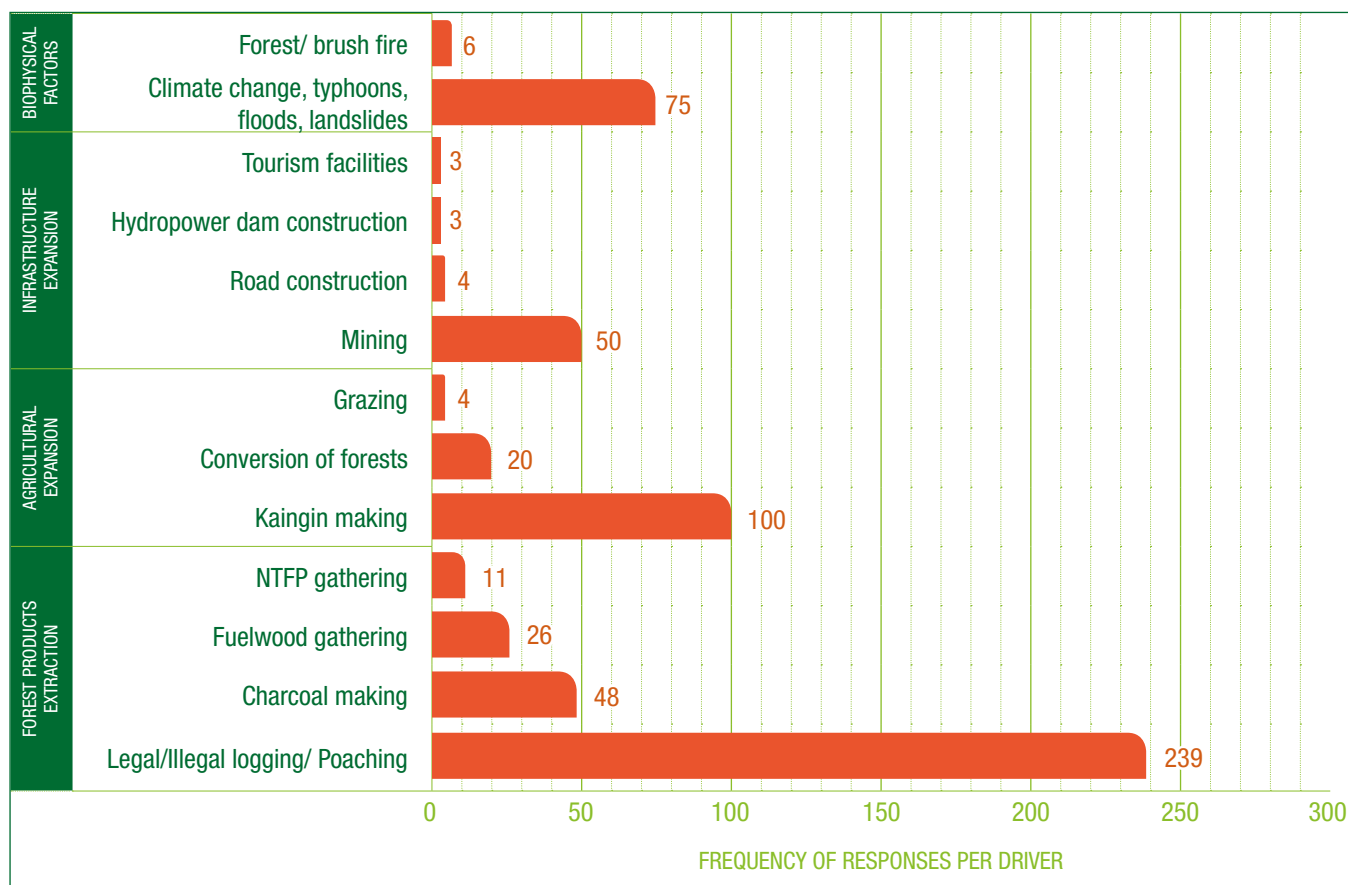
In 2013, a study identified and analyzed the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and reviewed existing forest policies relevant to climate protection and biodiversity conservation.<sup>110</sup> In the study, four sites were selected to represent different geographical regions in the Philippines.\* Figure 2 shows the direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified by key informants from various sectors.<sup>111</sup>

### notes

\* These four sites are General Nakar, Quezon; Southern Leyte towns of Maasin, Bontoc, Silago, Sogod, and Tomas Oppus; Narra and Quezon, Palawan; and Mount Malindang Range Natural Park in Misamis Occidental.

The UNFCCC requested that developing countries address the drivers of deforestation and forest

Figure 2. Direct Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation Identified by Key Informants.<sup>112</sup>

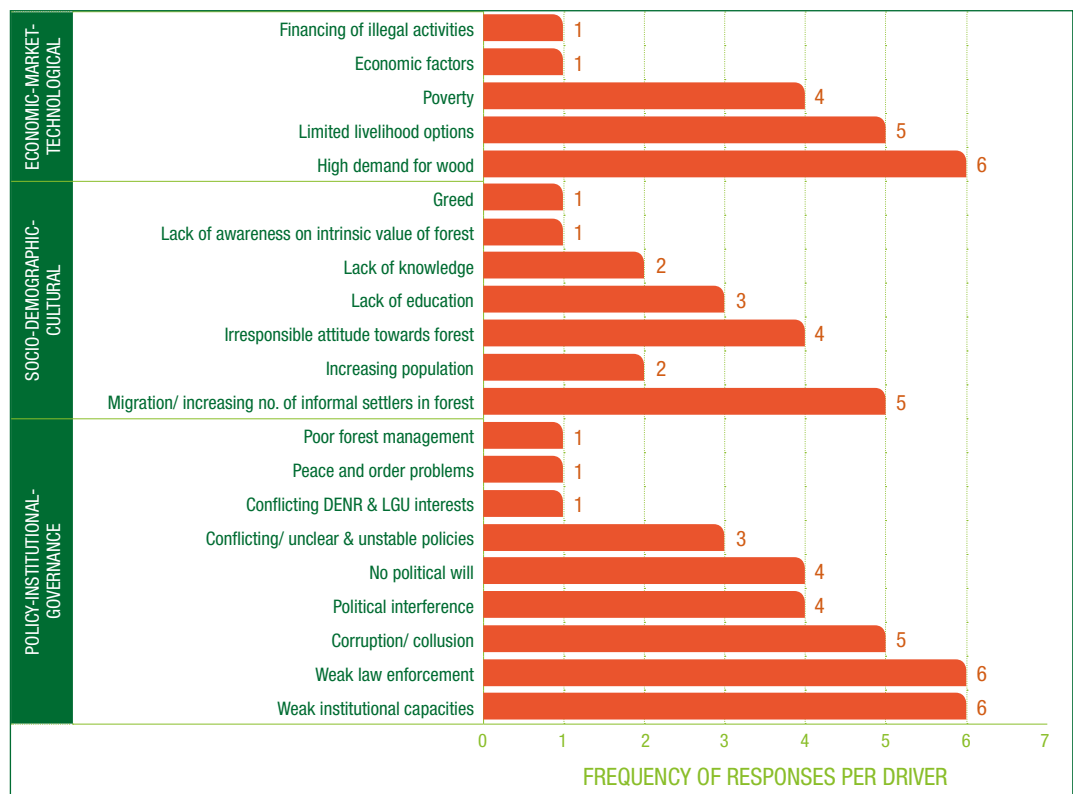


The study identified the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation based on the key informant interviews (KIIs) where the key informants from different sectors cited known drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the four sites. Out of all the drivers mentioned by the informants, legal/ illegal logging/ poaching (239 or 41%); kaingin making (100 or 17%), and climate change, typhoons, floods, and landslides (75 or 13%) were the most frequently cited.

The study also identified the underlying causes of deforestation

and forest degradation which were grouped into policy, institutional, and governance; socio-demographic-cultural factors; and economic, market, and technological<sup>113</sup> as shown in Figure 3. Weak institutional capacities, weak law enforcement, and corruption and collusion were among the most frequently cited as governance related indirect drivers while economic factors commonly listed were high demand for wood, limited livelihood options and poverty. Migration to the forests and irresponsible attitude towards forest are the most cited socio-demographic and cultural factors.

**Figure 3. Indirect Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation listed by Key Informants.**<sup>114</sup>



A ranking of relative importance of drivers of deforestation revealed that the KIIs and focus group discussions (FGDs) both deemed kaingin making as most important followed by mining and forest conversion to non-uses. On the other hand, for forest degradation, the KIIs ranked logging, natural calamities, and timber poaching as important while the FGDs ranked logging, charcoal making,



and timber poaching as the top three drivers of degradation. Table 6 and 7 shows the KII and FGD relative importance rankings of direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

**Table 6. KII Ranking Results of Direct Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation by Stakeholder Groups in the Four Sites.<sup>115</sup>**

INDICATIVE RANK	DRIVERS	
	DEFORESTATION	FOREST DEGRADATION
1	Kaingin making	Logging (legal, illegal)
2	Mining	Climate change, calamities
3	Land use conversion	Timber poaching
4	Settlement	Charcoal making
5	Forest fire	Fuelwood gathering

**Table 7. FGD Ranking Results of Direct Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Four Sites.<sup>116</sup>**

INDICATIVE RANK	DRIVERS	
	DEFORESTATION	FOREST DEGRADATION
1	Kaingin making	Logging (legal, illegal)
2	Mining	Charcoal making
3	Land use conversion	Timber poaching
4	NA	Fuelwood gathering
5	NA	Climate change, calamities

*NA - Not Available*

The study recommended policy agendas such as harmonizing major forestry policies;<sup>117</sup> a comprehensive review of EO 23 and its impacts on forest protection and conservation; a national policy on co-management;<sup>118</sup> and the enactment of a sustainable management of forests law. In particular, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, including REDD+, have to be incorporated into the new forestry law. The study also provided operational recommendations which are: decentralize forest management functions at the local level; regular updating of forest cover and land use data and implement a national database system; support priority

development and livelihood programs of LGUs as identified in their comprehensive land use and development plans; measures should be complemented with a massive information and education campaign to raise awareness of local communities on the importance of forests in terms of sustaining local livelihood and water sources as well as in mitigating adverse impacts of climate change (including REDD+ mechanisms); provide appropriate and acceptable criteria and indicators which will measure progress towards agreed actions and commitments of various stakeholders; and anti-corruption efforts<sup>119</sup> and related efforts presently undertaken by development

partners should be mainstreamed at all concerned government agencies at the national and local levels.

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were also assessed in the REDD+ projects sites of Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental in 2016.<sup>120,121</sup> The priority drivers

identified in both project sites include: upland agriculture expansion, timber poaching, tree cutting for fuelwood, charcoal, rattan extraction, and mining. These drivers were ranked by the stakeholders from the two project sites and by the study team as shown in Table 8.

**Table 8. Stakeholders' Priority Criteria in Determining Drivers to be Addressed in the REDD+ Sites.<sup>122</sup>**

DRIVERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE REDD+ SITES	EASTERN SAMAR		DAVAO ORIENTAL	
	RANKING BY			
	STAKEHOLDERS	TEAM	STAKEHOLDERS	TEAM
Upland agricultural expansion	1	1	1	1
Tree cutting for fuelwood	2	2	-	3
Charcoal making	4	2	-	3
Timber poaching	3	3	2	2
Tree cutting for rattan extraction	6	4	4	4
Mining (small and large scale)	5	5	3	5

Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation were also assessed which include socio-demographic factors such as increasing population and in-migration; cultural factors like changing consumption patterns; economic factors include poverty, limited livelihood opportunities, and market demand; technological factors such as low productivity, proliferation of chainsaws, and poor access to market; and policy and institutional factors were unstable policy environment and weak forest governance.<sup>123</sup>

To address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through REDD+, the interventions include forest land use planning, co-management of forests and forest

lands with tenure options, improved governance, and improved livelihood options. The study's recommendations were: the formulation of local ordinances on the non-expansion of existing kaingin areas at the local government or at the PO/IP levels; strict forest law enforcement through strengthening of the capacities of DENR, LGUs, and local multi-stakeholder groups to collaborate in forest protection; technical assistance on improved upland farming systems such as agroforestry, value-adding product processing, and marketing as well as linking with financing institutions or investors; and including provisions of financial information on REDD+, agroforestry-based farming options, value-adding product processing, and linking with market, investors, or financing institutions.<sup>124</sup>

# 2

## UPDATE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

This section shows the summarized main contents of the PNRPS, the seven complementing strategy components, updates or actions relevant to the strategies, and lessons from the implementation activities in the REDD+ project sites.





## 2.1 PNRPS Components and Updates

The following sections contain a brief description of the original intent and proposed activities of each strategy component in the PNRPS while the subsequent paragraphs discuss the updates on these strategies based on the relevant developments from 2010 to 2016.

### 2.1.1 Enabling Policy

Enabling Policy as a strategy in the PNRPS envisioned a dedicated future legal framework<sup>125</sup> on REDD+, beyond existing regulation, as essential to guiding REDD+ in the Philippines. The PNRPS suggested that such legal framework build on existing policies and institutional frameworks on natural resource management;<sup>126</sup> harmonize developments in science with traditional knowledge and local practices;<sup>127</sup> provide processes and schemes on managing risks and conflicts associated with REDD+; and take into account weaknesses in institutional and political weaknesses to identify roles and responsibilities, clarify jurisdictional overlaps, identify rights and safeguards, and specify incentives and enforcement measures.<sup>128</sup> Specifically, the PNRPS proposed key strategies<sup>129</sup> such as:

- 1) establish early REDD+ development in the Philippines through policy;
- 2) establish quantifiable national forestry emissions reduction target;<sup>130</sup>
- 3) identify enabling policies for REDD+;
- 4) develop a long-term policy on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES); and
- 5) ensure REDD+ social and environmental safeguards.<sup>131</sup>

Key activities proposed by the Enabling Policy component have been mostly undertaken by significant studies and assessment that provided numerous recommendations for policymakers. Necessary frameworks were designed and guidelines have been crafted guidelines which are already being tested at the project level.

A study in 2013 reviewed and analyzed present and proposed forest policies in the context of climate change, impact on climate protection and biodiversity, as well as policy issues like jurisdictional overlaps and institutional weaknesses<sup>132</sup> recommended that the government should prioritize streamlining measures that ensures effective and smooth implementation of REDD+ strategies and interventions and that policy commitments at the global and national level needs to be translated into governance strategies<sup>133</sup> or measures to enable such rhetoric become a reality on the ground.

The current overarching legal framework on REDD+ is still EO 881<sup>134</sup> which attempts to provide the needed clarity and coherence of the roles of the CCC and DENR. The Executive Order authorized the CCC to coordinate existing



climate change initiatives, including REDD+ initiatives and other similar mechanisms. As such, the CCC is the primary body through which PNRPS activities are institutionalized. EO 881 further designates the DENR as the operation arm for REDD+ activities, and as the manager of REDD+ resources acquired by the government. EO 881 provided the initial structure for development of REDD+ decision-making and carbon and non-carbon accounting while other supporting legislation to support REDD+ activities also exist.<sup>135</sup>

The *Joint DAR-DENR-LRA-NCIP Administrative Order No.1, s. 2012* clarified, restated, and interfaced the respective jurisdictions, policies, programs, and projects of the aforementioned agencies in order to address jurisdictional and operational issues between and among these agencies.<sup>136</sup>

DENR also integrated REDD+ into their Philippine Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forestry Development (PMPCRFD)<sup>137</sup> where it implements REDD+ both as an adaptation and mitigation strategy.

On the other hand, an important policy that needs to be implemented

is EO 318 on Sustainable Forest Management. To date, the implementing rules and regulations of EO 318 that would effectively implement Sustainable Forest Management have not yet been issued.

Another important element is a governance structure on REDD+ that is yet to be established. A legal options policy paper on how to establish the NMRC has been drafted and describes how to operationalize it.<sup>138</sup> Establishing a national architecture or governance structure is necessary because the overall responsibility for REDD+ and its implementation lies with the national government whose task it is to develop a national REDD+ strategy or action plan.<sup>139</sup> This important element and its updates are further discussed in the Governance section of this document.

A study on carbon rights<sup>140</sup> put forth concrete policy recommendations for the government to undertake such as: enact a legal instrument that will clarify ownership rights over forest carbon; \* strengthen existing safeguard mechanisms and add new measures to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;<sup>141</sup> provide a benefit sharing scheme; and adopt an information and education campaign and develop a capacity development strategy and implement associated capacity building programs on REDD+. While a legal instrument on carbon rights is not yet available, a concept for operationalizing a REDD+ benefit sharing scheme<sup>142</sup> has been drafted. The scheme designed models for channeling funds to

## notes

- \* The study suggests that carbon rights must be part of the broader forest tenure reform strategy and must be part of a bundle of rights of tenure rights. It also recommends that a legal instrument on carbon rights must define which types of carbon will be allowed to be contracted; follow a rights-based approach, uphold the stewardship principle under Article XIII, Sec. 6 of the Constitution; must not displace local communities and indigenous peoples and that right holders must be specifically identified in the legal instrument to avoid potential conflict, among others.

Forest Management Units (FMUs) in the priority areas of the PNRPS-PAs, ADs, and CBFMA. The paper describes benefit sharing agreements within the FMUs, and how funds can be managed and governed at local levels as well as at the national level. It also recommends to scale up the thinking on REDD+ from project level to national and subnational levels<sup>143</sup> in order to institutionalize and operationalize the benefit sharing scheme.

Additionally, a National REDD+ Safeguards Framework and Guidelines<sup>144</sup> which translates international guidance on REDD+ Safeguards for national appreciation and implementation, as well as converging it with existing national safeguard requirements was formulated and presented to stakeholders. The Philippine safeguards framework and guidelines provide a set of standards in the form of principles, criteria, indicators and appropriate actions. The framework and guidelines represents a realistic starting point to safeguard institutions, policies, and processes are in place and comply with REDD+ safeguards by either modifying and enhancing existing policies and processes or by formulating new policies, programs, measures, and mechanisms to fill in gaps.

Complementary to the safeguards framework and guidelines, the Safeguards Information System (SIS)<sup>145</sup> of the Philippines was devised and field-tested in the demonstration sites of Davao Oriental, Eastern Samar and Albay. Currently, the SIS consists of a website and an offline software that

facilitate recorded safeguards data from the REDD+ sites and the data can be processed into useable reports aggregated into the appropriate organizational structures of the Philippines. The SIS is a necessary element to ensure safeguards are being addressed and respected in the national implementation of REDD+. The SIS was agreed to be mainstreamed in the Climate Change Management Information System (CCMIS) under the Knowledge and Information Support Services (KISS) in the DENR so that other bureaus may participate in data and information sharing. A policy needs to be in place in order to support the integration of the various information systems.

Also, a Conditional Cash Transfers for Environmental Services (eCCT)<sup>146</sup> was proposed as an innovative approach to target key challenges faced in upland and coastal zones where residents are often faced with income depression when moving to more sustainable practices. The eCCT proposed to bridge the transition period with conditional payments that removes barriers to sustainable practices, and thus, in a larger sense, to sustainable rural development. The eCCT was reviewed and a framework was formulated for its implementation. The review recommended, among others, that the 'simplified eCCT' approach be adopted for the pilot and that it be reassessed and revised for upscaling and that beneficiaries should receive full payout of eCCT incentives to increase adoption rates and compliance.

Efforts to pursue a dedicated legal instrument on REDD+ as well as





establishing a governance structure are in progress. These developments are ideal springboards to move forward with REDD+. Nevertheless, while the aforementioned developments have informed REDD+ implementation at the project level, scaling these up to the national level is necessary to move to the next phase of REDD+. Reviewing, harmonizing existing policies and/or establishing coherent

and consistent policy issuances are necessary in order to create an enabling environment for full REDD+ implementation in the Philippines. Moreover, establishing a governance structure that can oversee REDD+ at the national level is necessary in order to create an enabling environment for full REDD+ implementation. Governance is discussed in the subsequent sections.

## 2.1.2 Governance

The PNRPS acknowledged the reality that despite the existence of comprehensive policy and institutional frameworks on natural resource management, effective REDD+ implementation depends on 'good' governance<sup>147</sup> in the forestry sector. The proposed key activities to achieve good governance were:

- 1) conduct broad consultations and meaningful engagement;<sup>148</sup>
- 2) integrate REDD+ in sectoral plans;<sup>149</sup>
- 3) establish equitable benefit sharing schemes;<sup>150</sup>
- 4) establish national and subnational REDD+ coordinating agencies; and
- 5) create a national REDD+ policy advocacy community.<sup>151</sup>

The establishment of an institutional or governance structure called the National Multistakeholder REDD+ Council (NMRC) was proposed in the PNRPS as the primary implementing body that advises the CCC on REDD+ concerns which also facilitates stakeholder engagement, policy reform, and has oversight over the

designated national authority. There are attempts to establish the NMRC and a legal options study<sup>152</sup> has been conducted which figures out how the NMRC should be established.<sup>153</sup> The study considered three options in organizing the NMRC which are: a.) DENR to propose to CCC the establishment of the NMRC through an Executive Order or Administrative Order; b.) DENR and CCC to issue a Joint Resolution; or c.) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Cluster of the Cabinet can pass a Resolution to establish the NMRC.<sup>154</sup>

On the other hand, while efforts to establish the NMRC is still in progress, there is a draft Executive Order with the CCC to establish a REDD+ Advisory Group (RPAG) \* as the interim oversight body to assist the CCC in governing the implementation of the PNRPS and its Action Plan until such time that the NMRC is established.<sup>155</sup> The CCC RPAG will "pave the way for the constitution of the NMRC, which once convened, will be under the direct leadership of CCC."<sup>156</sup>

## Declaration of Support and Commitment for REDD+ Implementation as a Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals<sup>159</sup>

A "Declaration of Support and Commitment for REDD+ Implementation as a Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals" was signed by Practitioners and Stakeholders to support the implementation of REDD+ during the National REDD+ Congress held in Macrohon, Southern Leyte. The declaration recognizes that there is an existing climate policy framework that includes the Climate Change Act of 2009, the NFSCC, the NCCAP which includes the PNRPS as one of the Strategic Actions on Ecosystem and Environmental Stability for 2011–2028 and forestry and the PNRPS were mentioned in the Philippine INDC as a contribution to lower the global GHG emissions under the Paris Agreement adopted by the Parties to the UNFCCC. The Declaration builds on three resolutions passed by the Provincial Technical Working Groups (PTWG) of Davao Oriental, Albay, and Eastern Samar, urging the mandated agencies to provide the enabling policies, institutional arrangements, and technical requirements for REDD+. It has been submitted to DENR, CCC, NCIP, DILG, and the Office of the President for appropriate action.

### notes

- \* The proposed RPAG shall be composed of members from the government and private sector, where government agencies shall be represented by their heads or duly authorized representatives, in their ex officio capacity, as follows: a.) Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DENR); b.) National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP); c.) National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); d.) Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG); e.) Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA); f.) Department of Agriculture (DA); g.) Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR); h.) Representative of the private sector; i.) Representative of the academe or civil society organization; g.) Representative from local forest community.

At the subnational level, the PNRPS also proposed the need for a Provincial Multistakeholder REDD+ Council (PMRC) but its existence is dependent on the establishment of the NMRC. At the project level, there are PTWGs (i.e. Davao Oriental, Albay, and Eastern Samar) which exists in three REDD+ project replication sites. These PTWGs steers and coordinates REDD+ and is an important governance structure which gave an impetus to the first National REDD+ Congress<sup>157</sup> and even issued a Joint Resolution<sup>158</sup> declaring support and commitment for REDD+ implementation as strategy for achieving sustainable development goals<sup>160</sup> during the Joint Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) Meeting together with the REDD+ Practitioners and Stakeholder. The "Declaration of Support and Commitment for REDD+ Implementation as Strategy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals" was reiterated during the National Conference on REDD+ and Forest Protection<sup>161</sup> This was submitted to the DENR, CCC, NCIP, DILG, and Office of the President for appropriate action.

The governance strategy of the PNRPS had remarkable developments and milestones. Continuing work is necessary to establish a governance structure or national architecture overseeing REDD+ as this is indispensable to effectively undertake REDD+ activities to



facilitate comprehensive actions and deliver outcomes that are effective, efficient, and equitable. Establishing the NMRC in accordance with EO

881 is necessary in order to create an enabling environment for full REDD+ implementation in the Philippines.

### 2.1.3 Resource Use, Allocation, and Management

Resources use, allocation, and management is a key component in the PNRPS which aims to determine, clarify, and demarcate allowable forest activities that need to be supported and enforced in order to maximize carbon, ecosystem, wood production, and community benefits. The key strategies identified were:

- 1) complete the delineation of permanent forest lines;
- 2) apply the watershed, natural ecosystem, and landscape approaches;
- 3) define and delineate the protection and production forests within forestlands;
- 4) secure land tenure;
- 5) secure carbon tenure;
- 6) improve management of both protection and production forests for REDD+;
- 7) extend protected areas network;
- 8) enhance carbon stocks;
- 9) provide appropriate support to tenure holders to ensure improved forest management and to decrease pressures on natural forests;
- 10) provide incentives for early REDD+ engagement in pilot/demonstration<sup>162</sup> communities; and
- 11) integrate population growth and in-migration into forest management.

The government continuously takes steps in conserving and managing the

country's environment and natural resources. In doing so, the government also accomplishes the activities under the resource use, allocation, and management component of the PNRPS.

In 2012, a Forest Land Boundary Delineation (FLBD) in two cities and 81 provinces was spearheaded by DENR-FMB. The FLBD was mandated in the *1987 Philippine Constitution* to determine the boundaries of forestlands and national parks. Series of consultations were conducted to finalize the draft bills and mapped outputs of the provinces and cities which covered 88,665 kilometers. The final output of the FLBD resulted to the Omnibus Bill which defines the limits of forestlands, known as the Forestlands Limits Bill. This was already submitted to Congress and is currently undergoing deliberations. These boundaries need to be defined on the ground to enable planning, management, and enforcement at national and local level.

Moreover, management of forestlands in the Philippines seeks a balance between production and protection. This demands a need to delineate the protection and production forests within forestlands to define the extent of Production and Protection Forest (PPF). In 2015, the DENR-FMB conducted a mapping activity which defined a total forestland<sup>163</sup> area

of 14,254,155.16 hectares wherein 51% (7,329,858.44 ha) and 49% (6,924,296.72 ha) were demarcated for production and protection purposes, respectively.

The delineation of forest boundaries serve as a guide in resource management. Production activities with biodiversity conservation can also be integrated in local communities who depend on forest resources for their livelihood. In this case, a broad management approach, such as the integrated watershed management and the forest land use plan, should be used.

Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) is a process of allocating forests and forestlands according to their best uses in order to harmonize uses of forestlands and attain a balance of production activities with forest protection and biodiversity conservation. Land use planning is carried out at the provincial and municipal levels through development of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) which offer frameworks for land use zoning, but generally lack focus on forest and watershed management. Integration of FLUP with CLUPs is important to integrate REDD+ into local planning. In 2011, the DENR-FMB conducted series of orientation training on the formulation of FLUP to train and familiarize FMB staffs and DENR field personnel on related policies and guidelines for planning process, and land and resources allocation. Trained persons in turn provided technical guidance on FLUP to the field implementers and LGUs. Trained persons in turn provided technical guidance on FLUP

to the field implementers and LGUs. As of December 31, 2016, out of 1,424 LGUs, a total of 445 Local Government Units (LGUs) have undergone the FLUP process – 132 of which are already for implementation. These FLUPs are to be incorporated in the CLUPs of the LGUs.

In addition to FLUP, integrated watershed management is also crucial in the planning and management for REDD+ to ensure delivery of multiple benefits. The integrated watershed management or the water ecosystem management (WEM) was employed in 2008 as one of the main strategies of sustainable development – a national policy for all environment and national resources plans and programs. Its major components are watershed characterization and vulnerability assessment. This involves gathering of information describing the biophysical and socio-economic condition of a watershed, and determination of issues, vulnerability, and opportunities for development interventions. To date, there are 106 watershed management plans which are used as basis for development interventions. Moreover, the adoption of the ridge-to-reef approach and Sustainable Integrated Area Development (SIAD), as echoed in the PDP 2017-2022 intensifies the sustainable management of natural resources.<sup>164</sup>

In 2013, the 2003 Revised Master Plan for Forestry Development was updated and climate proofed. The Revised Master Plan has a vision “Climate resilient and sustainably managed watersheds and forest ecosystems providing environmental and economic benefits to society”



with a timeline encompassing year 2015 to 2018. The major programs include: (1) strengthening resilience of forest ecosystems and communities to climate change; (2) responding demands for forest goods and ecosystem services; and (3) promoting responsive governance in the forestry sector. The Revised Master Plan supports REDD+ through the REDD+ for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. The updated and climate resilient master plan which has been translated into regional action plans are presently used in planning and targeting forestry-related interventions and management.

Also, the Five-Year National Forest Protection Program–Menu of Options for Effective Forest Protection and Law Enforcement was developed by DENR–FMB to effectively protect the country’s forests from further destruction and degradation. In April 2015, all DENR regional offices were instructed to prepare their respective Regional Strategic Forest Protection Action Plans based on the template of the 5-Year National Forest Protection Program.

The 5-Year National Forest Protection Program supports the protection of all protected areas (PAs) or national parks, reduce illegal logging hotspot areas nationwide and protect all newly planted areas which complements Executive Order No. 26, s. 2011 or the “National Greening Program” (NGP). DENR also launched the Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System in 2016 to aid and assist forest managers and patrollers in environmental monitoring of forest and biodiversity in high conservation value areas.

The system allows the communities and environment authority to improve the status of the natural forest and to properly manage the forest and watersheds.<sup>165</sup>

The NGP is one of the major programs of the DENR under the overall technical guidance of DENR–FMB. The program has significant contributions to the rehabilitation of denuded and degraded forestlands in the country which is regarded as an eligible activity in REDD+ contributing to the overall enhancement of carbon stocks. Both forest rehabilitation and development accomplishment, as well as forest protection efforts, are recorded as contributions to the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) commitment of the country. As of December 28, 2016, a total of 1,660,231 hectares have been covered from 2011 until 2016 from an actual target of 1,447,683 hectares or an equivalent of 115% accomplishment.<sup>166</sup> On the other hand, seedlings planted amounted to a total of 1,365,105,165 from 2011 until 2016.<sup>167</sup> This resulted to an increase in forest cover from 6.8 million hectares to 8.46 million hectares. The Philippines ranked fifth among 196 countries in the world reporting the greatest annual net gain in forest area from 2010 to 2015<sup>168</sup> as recognized in the World Forestry Congress 2015. The increase in forest cover is attributed to the accomplishments of NGP and protection of the remaining natural forests. The coverage of the NGP was expanded to cover all the remaining unproductive, denuded, and degraded forestlands and was extended from 2016 to 2028 under EO

193, s. 2015 or the "Expanded National Greening Program (eNGP)."<sup>169</sup>

Another key initiative which supports forest protection and assurance that forestry operations are in compliance with the laws is the establishment of forest certification. Establishing a market-based forest certification mechanisms is supportive and complementary to the objectives of REDD+ and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT)<sup>170</sup> as it promotes and verifies sustainable forest management. Standards and draft Executive Orders have been prepared and forwarded to DENR for consideration. An Interim National Governing Body (NGB) for the Philippine Forest Certification System was created in 2016.<sup>171</sup> The role of the NGB representing the broader forestry community is to have the oversight and appellate functions over forest certification and serve as the standard setting body responsible for the governance and administration of the Philippine Forest Certification System.

Forest tenure instruments are also used by the DENR to allocate public forest lands to interested individuals, local communities or organizations and put these areas into effective and responsible on-site management. The agreement has a term of 25 years renewable for another 25 years. As of December 2015, a total of 4,035 tenure instruments exist with a total area of 2,803,560 hectares.<sup>172</sup> Among the tenure instruments, Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) has the largest coverage, with 1,884 issuances, comprising 55.43% (1.6 million hectares) of the total tenured area. CBFMA is

an agreement entered into by and between the government and local community. It is represented by forest managers from people's organization. The CBFM is the Philippines' main strategy for sustainable development of its resources.

A study on improving governance of tenure provides a compelling justification to rationalize the governance of land tenure by developing a unified land tenure system that considers forests in the public domain, ancestral domains (ADs), and private domains, including public lands that are not forested. The study recommends a management agreement with the government referred to as a Land and Environmental Resources Management Agreement or LERMA. The LERMA policy recommendations and its identified elements provide a clear path in identifying how land should be governed and managed. The rightful owners of the land and presumably its carbon credits suggests options on how parties and their management plans can co-exist. LERMA also clarified, although indirectly, how a potential REDD+ implementor or a land-owner can be possibly engaged. Clarification of tenure and the ownership of carbon is critical to encourage implementation of REDD+ that also leads to the identification of a benefit sharing system in a specific area. The study recommends further that an Executive Order establishing LERMA be issued together with the implementing rules and regulations or alternatively, a joint enactment of the DENR, NCIP, DAR, and DILG through a Joint Administrative Order be issued.



While several key activities have already been conducted or are currently in progress, other key activities need to be implemented on the ground in order to achieve the full scope of what was envisioned in the PNRPS. These include: securing carbon tenure and enhancing carbon stocks; provide incentives for early REDD+ engagement in pilot/

demonstration<sup>173</sup> communities; and integrate population growth and in-migration into forest management. Other key activities need to be continuously pursued in order to improve resource use, allocation, and management and engaging multiple stakeholders including the private sector can be beneficial.

## 2.1.4 Research and Development

The Research and Development (R&D) component of the PNRPS has a major role in the design and implementation of REDD+ mechanisms to inform REDD+ policy reforms and governance, enhance research capacity, provide baselines, and perform MRV techniques. The PNRPS recommends the following key strategies:

- 1) Developing of comprehensive R&D program on REDD+;
- 2) Analyzing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- 3) Identifying conservation interventions;
- 4) Enabling resource valuation;
- 5) Review policy to inform alignment and reforms;
- 6) Establishing pilot/demonstration projects on REDD+;
- 7) Determining realistic and appropriate benefit sharing schemes;
- 8) Identifying strategies to harmonize REDD+ and community practices;
- 9) Developing and communicating REDD+ baselines; and
- 10) Information dissemination and knowledge management of R&D.

After the multistakeholder consultations which put forth the PNRPS, REDD+ readiness actions were undertaken by multiple stakeholders (i.e. government, non-government institutions, and other organizations) in order to meet the REDD+ implementation requirements set in the PNRPS.

Initial support for the implementation focused on the development of a capacity-building program for the provision of information on safeguards and developing REDD+ readiness; and for options for benefit distribution and addressing corruption risks" by putting in place an enabling environment specifically by increasing the capacity of forest land, protected areas, and ancestral domains managers and support groups to implement REDD+ projects and activities with the PNRPS as the overarching framework of the program.<sup>174</sup>

REDD+ projects have been initiated by the government together with the assistance of development partners and in collaboration with multiple stakeholders on the ground. Table 9 shows the different REDD+ projects.

These projects are in various stages of development. The first three were established REDD+ pilot sites, the following two are noted as ongoing demonstration sites in the PNRPS,<sup>175</sup> and the last one on the list established replication sites. These are further discussed in Section 2.2.1 where some of the emerging lessons on REDD+ field implementation sites are elaborated.

Besides the establishment of REDD+ project sites, studies on the causes of deforestation, a review and analysis of forest policy, carbon rights, and FPIC have identified shortcomings in governance and have informed subsequent frameworks and guidelines to improve transparency and set standards. Section 1.4. discussed the studies conducted to analyze and assess the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the Philippines. Additionally, results of studies on forest inventory, socioeconomic baselines, and biodiversity studies<sup>176</sup> also better inform partners and government agencies to strengthen forest protection efforts and improve climate-related forestry policy

to reduce GHG, conserve forests and biodiversity. The Program on Forests (PROFOR) also helped support the Philippine Government to strengthen its commitment to sustainably manage forests while the Forest Resource Accounting and Valuation (FRAV) is being developed to complement the development of an MRV. Recently, studies on establishing safeguards, a national reference level, a national forest monitoring system, including MRV REDD+ activities also help drive the REDD+ readiness phase forward. Table 21 in the Appendix shows the list of studies, reports, and other documents published in relation to REDD+. Some of the publications are hosted in the REDD+ Philippines website (<http://forestry.denr.gov.ph/redd-plus-philippines/>).

Other national level and field level measures in 2016 have been completed such as the creation of infographic materials on REDD+, training on Collect Earth, ALU software, NFMP draft framework for emissions estimations in forests, support to field operations on REDD+, and the REDD+ 101 is a continuing activity.<sup>177</sup>

**Table 9. Projects Related to REDD+ in the Philippines.**<sup>178</sup>

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	IMPLEMENTER	SPONSOR	PERIOD
Climate-Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD in the Philippines	Southern Leyte	DENR-FMB	GIZ	2010–2013
Advancing Development of Victoria-Anepahan Communities and Ecosystem through REDD (ADVANCE REDD)	Southern Palawan	NTFP-TF FFI	EU	2010–2013
Community Carbon Pools Programme (C2P2)	Southern Sierra Madre Mountain Range	FFI NTFP-TF	EU TEFI	2010–2014
Quirino Forest Carbon Project	Quirino Province	CI	MoreTrees, Inc.	2009–2029
Philippine Peñablanca Sustainable Reforestation Project	Peñablanca Province	CI	TMC	30 years
Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines	Albay Davao Oriental Eastern Samar	DENR-FMB	GIZ	2012–2017





In terms of developing the elements of REDD+, the major challenges of advancing REDD+ are the establishment of the FREL/FRL and the creation of a national entity for REDD+. The FREL/FRL is necessary for the Philippines' NC, BURs, and NDC reporting, while the creation of a national entity is needed for the coordination of support and REDD+ funding. Nevertheless, the DENR-FMB is continuing developments to advance REDD+ through the development of the NFMS, establishment of the FREL/FRL, and formulation of an MRV system for forestry.<sup>179,180</sup>

It should be noted that the REDD+ implementation sites are still in the process of meeting the full REDD+ requirements. Thus, it is imperative to fulfill such requirements in order to move forward with REDD+. Once fulfilled, studies on the impact of REDD+ to sustainable forest management may be tested in order to measure its effectiveness in achieving the Philippines forest objectives as well as including studies on forest degradation as a research agenda may be explored.

### 2.1.5 Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable (MRV) Conditions

The PNRPS proposed key strategies for MRV are to:

- 1) Utilize appropriate MRV tools;
- 2) Assess capacities and technologies to remotely measure changes in forest cover;
- 3) Improve capacity to monitor emissions factors;
- 4) Calculate emissions reference levels (at least to the Tier 2 level);
- 5) Create business-as-usual and REDD+ projections;
- 6) Assume a phased approach to carbon MRV;
- 7) Establish socioeconomic and environmental impact assessments;
- 8) Establish financial review procedures; and
- 9) Establish review of policies and transactions.

With a national MRV system as a target, establishing forest reference emissions level (FREL) or forest

reference level (FRL), becomes a priority. While there was lack of a national FREL or FRL during the adoption of the PNRPS, significant steps were taken to lay down the foundation for the establishment of the FREL or FRL. Projects designed to study and compare available technologies to help set the FREL were conducted and options on a robust MRV system FREL could feed into were explored. Outputs such as feasibility studies of remote sensing technology for MRV with the complementation of on-site demonstration activities of forest inventory, forest resources assessment, and statistical significance of different plot configurations, biodiversity assessments and land-cover change mapping using geospatial technologies (e.g., remote sensing and GIS)<sup>181</sup> were made available<sup>182</sup>. Trainings on Collect Earth and Accuracy Assessment, including the

engagement of the Mullion Group and the United States Forest Service (USFS) were also conducted for the establishment of the FREL/FRL. However, the country has not yet officially agreed on a baseline year or on a method to estimate forest loss to establish a FREL/FRL.

Currently, the country only releases land cover maps approximately every five-year cycles and might not be sufficient to meet the biennial monitoring and reporting requirement of REDD+. <sup>183</sup> To meet this biennial requirement, options such as the VCS REDD Methodology Module (VM0007) described as “Methods for monitoring forest cover changes in REDD project activities”<sup>184</sup> can be implemented in between the conventional five-year cycle of forest-cover map production of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA).<sup>185</sup> Utilizing the pre-processing or “direct classification of change” technique as described in VM0007 to meet the technical requirements for monitoring and reporting of the FREL/FRL and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions estimates is a possibility considering the Philippines’ current resources in

terms of strong technical capabilities, human resources, available technologies and organizational network.

In contrast to the progress relevant to the measurement and monitoring of deforestation or forest cover change and the biodiversity and threats monitoring; there remains a gap in knowledge regarding methods to measure forest degradation in the Philippines. There has not been any recent reported work on monitoring forest degradation. However, the remote sensing symposium and methodological handbooks such as that from the GOFC-GOLD (2012) and other literature sources published<sup>186</sup> may shed light on which techniques might be plausible for forest degradation.

Continuing the efforts towards a functioning and effective MRV system for the country, a conceptual MRV scheme for REDD+ in the Philippines was tested in Leyte Island.<sup>187</sup> It consisted of key elements inspired from the UNFCCC decisions, technical guidance, and certain standards, which are shown in Table 10.

**Table 10. Key elements of the Philippines’ MRV approach.**<sup>188</sup>

KEY ELEMENTS	GUIDING INSTRUMENT
Designing the MRV System	Cancun Agreements (COP 16) and Decision 12/CP.17
MRV Framework	Verified Carbon Standard (v 3.2.1) <sup>189</sup> and its Jurisdictional Nested REDD Initiative <sup>190</sup>
GHG accounting approach	IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories <sup>191</sup>
MRV of Safeguards	REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards
Forest monitoring system	Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) <sup>192</sup>



An overview on the conceptual approach to REDD+ MRV in the Philippines<sup>193</sup> described the Philippines' national MRV scheme in its current stage, as focusing on emission reductions and removals (ERR) from (1) planned and unplanned deforestation, (2) enhancement of forest carbon stocks through afforestation and reforestation (agroforestry, assisted natural regeneration, reforestation), and (3) unplanned degradation caused by illegal logging. Conserved forest areas and corresponding carbon stocks are being reported as a residual. ERRs from sustainable management of forests are not yet reported, but could be included into the activity-based accounting scheme on request. The ERR accounting for these three activities follows a common approach established by IPCC. For each eligible activity, appropriate activity data and emission factors have to be processed to quantify corresponding carbon fluxes. Both emission factors and activity data have to be combined for each of the eligible activities, anticipating the variability of carbon stocks and fluxes across different forest ecosystems and management practices. Therefore, while the National MRV scheme of the Philippines at this stage focuses on the emission reduction and removals (ERR), there are also plausible opportunities to ERR to include sustainable management and conservation of forests in MRV.<sup>194</sup>

To ensure that all initiatives and approaches to developing the national MRV scheme are encapsulated in a system, DENR-FMB set out to develop a National Forest Monitoring System

(NFMS). Similarly, this initiative was also supported through the launching of DENR-FMB's National Forest Monitoring Program (NFMP). The NFMP is being established as the overarching framework for supporting government reporting and policy development for the forestry sector. A key component of the NFMP will be the forest-emissions measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), which will address the high priority need for emissions-estimation capacity. In the long term, there is potential to include other programs not covered by the current forestry programs (e.g., crop and grass, ecosystem services, biodiversity, and others) in the proposed framework and integration tool as it develops. Functioning institutional arrangements is a fundamental element of the NFMP framework and must be among the first parts of the system to be implemented.

The framework sits within the context of Executive Order 174 and 881 where the CCC has responsibility for overall coordination of climate change policy and UNFCCC reporting, and DENR has the responsibility for the LULUCF/ AFOLU sector, with FMB responsible for the operational elements of REDD+, forest-related emissions estimation and the forest MRV system.

With the development of the national MRV scheme, a system to ensure information and monitoring of safeguards was simultaneously proposed and formulated through the National REDD+ Safeguards Framework. The safeguards framework aligns with one of the seven Cancun Safeguards that puts emphasis on

the “full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular IP and local communities”<sup>195</sup> which also takes into consideration the approaches in the implementation of the national MRV scheme.

Concurrently, embedding and integrating forest protection systems like the Lawin Forest and Biodiversity Protection System to contribute to MRV would also ensure that ‘non-carbon’ co-benefits from REDD+ and its associated social and environment impacts are taken into serious consideration. Establishing a review system of these impacts and benefits similar to the standards outlined by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS)<sup>196</sup> with the MRV system is evidently more feasible than ever to ensure compliance and include safeguards.

In the above, updates where provided on the key strategies from 1 to 5 for MRV. While the MRV component

of the PNRPS achieved remarkable milestones over the last six years, there is still much work to continue and pursue, especially, for key strategies from 6 to 9. There will be a need for further multi-institutional collaboration and engagement is necessary to do participatory scenario-building and projections for REDD+ in the whole country, to raise carbon MRV from the level of project-based to sub-national and national phases in a nested approach, and to operationalize the institutional structure for the national MRV scheme. Roles and functions of various stakeholders and institutions need to be specified in this structure. Moreover, proposed administrative arrangements such as designating a team to operationalize NFMP and NFMS, and to collaborate with local and international agencies to help establish the rest of the key strategies for financial review procedures, and policy and transaction reviews in implementing MRV was recommended.

## 2.1.6 Capacity Building and Communication

Capacity building activities in the PNRPS revolves around the need to increase capacity of managers in forestland, protected areas and ancestral domains and support groups to implement REDD+ projects and activities. As one of the cross-cutting strategies in the PNRPS, it influences all of the other PNRPS components. The PNRPS proposed the following key strategies:

- 1) promote REDD+ through information, education, and communication (IEC) activities;
- 2) establish a REDD+ Continuing Education Mechanism;

- 3) enhance REDD+ learning exchanges;
- 4) strengthen REDD+ implementing mechanisms and structures through organizational development, institutional strengthening, and collaboration; and
- 5) sustain government and non-government cooperation.

In order to promote REDD+, a proposed Communication and Media Plan (CMP) was drafted in 2011 to support the PNRPS over a 5-year period. The CMP was forwarded to



DENR-FMB being the designated operational implementer of REDD+ as mandated in EO 881. While the status of the CMP's implementation is still to be determined, DENR-FMB is already undertaking several activities to support REDD+ such as updating the REDD+ 101 modules and integrates it into the Forestry 101 modules; developing the REDD+ Philippines website (<http://forestry.denr.gov.ph/redd-plus-philippines/>); continuously raising awareness by supporting workshops and conferences; and supporting the Philippines Delegations in international conferences related to REDD+. Several workshops on REDD+ capacity development have also been conducted in REDD+ implementation sites to improve appreciation of REDD+ among key stakeholders.<sup>197</sup> The Government also conducted various REDD+ 101 orientations and other similar activities with the CCC, academe, and distinguished groups determined by the Government. Apart

from government capacity building initiatives, CoDe REDD initiatives also disseminate information and capacity building in their respective communities. Videos such as *Klima at Kagubatan* and *Indigenous People's Voice in the Philippine REDD+*, among others are available online.

The PNRPS envisioned capacity building to be spearheaded by the designated national, regional, and provincial authorities with support from the Human Resources Development Service of the DENR, a Community of Practitioners, professional organizations, civil society, academe, international agencies, and others. As such, revisiting the CMP and determining its operationalization through an appropriate body helps provide a more structured approach for capacity building and communication of REDD+.

### 2.1.7 Sustainable Financing

The inclusion of sustainable financing as a component in the PNRPS is considered as a cross cutting strategy involving sustainable and long-term financing scheme that will drive REDD+ initiatives. The PNRPS proposed these key strategies to achieve sustainable financing:

- 1) capitalize on existing resources to initiate REDD+ readiness;
- 2) seek immediate donor funding for REDD+ readiness;
- 3) seek diverse long-term funding mechanisms;
- 4) ensure resilience within REDD+;

- 5) pursue equitable and reasonable benefit sharing among stakeholders; and
- 6) explore fund management arrangements.

At present, potential financing sources for national REDD+ results-based payments in the Philippines include:

- a) Voluntary Financing
  - International grants (and loans) – UNFCCC-linked Green Climate Fund (GCF), the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

- Carbon Fund, BioCarbon Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, Germany's REDD Early Movers' (REM) Fund, and Norway's International Climate and Forests Initiative (NICFI)
  - Private sector contributions<sup>198</sup> to public funds and programs for corporate social responsibility (CSR) purposes
  - Voluntary carbon markets (projects, jurisdictional)
  - Domestic government at various levels
- b) Compliance Carbon Markets - Japan's Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism (BOCM) and California's compliance market

The most promising at present for the national to subnational approach of the Philippines, in line with the Warsaw Framework requirements are the GCF, REM, and private sector contributions to public funds and programs.

In the Philippines, there are in-country relevant examples of financing and benefit-sharing mechanisms and structures like the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Fund (PTFCF); Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) Fund; Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF); People's Survival Fund (PSF); and the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program provided useful experiences in terms of taking a multistakeholder approach to publicly funded governance.

Drawing on these mechanisms and insights, a study proposed a REDD+ financing and benefit sharing mechanism to receive and channel REDD+ results-based financing. The report recommended the

options of receiving and channeling benefits through either a stand-alone national level REDD+ fund or through a sub-fund of an existing national fund.<sup>199</sup> These two options were recommended for implementing a national level approach linked to national level MRV and accounting, and attracting targeted funding for REDD+ related actions, outputs from diverse sources, and effective disbursement. Both options would require legislative action in order to set up and operationalize the fund structure that would make the NMRC the overall policy making and governance body of national REDD+ activities and the funds.<sup>200</sup> The report also proposed a model for channeling funds down to three priority FMUs (PAs, ADs, and CBFMAs) with REDD+ potential and voluntary taking up REDD+ which would require to set up benefit sharing arrangements within the FMUs.<sup>201</sup>

Moreover, in line with the government's strategy to accelerate the country's development and to sustain economic growth and encourage private investments in the forestry sector,<sup>202</sup> a draft Forestry Investment Road Map (FIRM) 2017-2028 was developed. The FIRM follows the goals and targets for sustainable forestry embodied in the PDP and Investment Priorities Plan (IPP), Revised Master Plan for Forestry Development, SFM, and other relevant documents. It provides directions to create an enabling investment climate for private and other sectors to engage capital investments in forestry. Implementation of the FIRM helps provide an enabling environment for investments in forest and forest-



based products and services to assure investors of stable policies, secure tenure, incentives, and financial and technical support; and promote equity and social justice by uplifting the socio-economic status of forest-dependent communities and workers among others. In relation to REDD+, the FIRM provided recommendations on how to implement private investments for carbon projects which are: (1) the issuance of a DAO rationalizing forest carbon projects and activities; (2) formulation of a policy on carbon rights; and (3) policy issuance designating DENR-FMB as the REDD+ focal point.<sup>203</sup>

Technical aspects that conceptualize sustainable financing such as frameworks, guidelines, and mechanisms have been drafted in order to provide the knowledge and structure necessary to sustainably manage REDD+ financing. Apart from achieving all the elements to obtain and access results-based financing on REDD, there is a need to set up a system and governance structure to manage the activities and funds and to operationalize these concepts. Legislative action is also necessary in order to set up and operationalize the fund structure proposed.



## 2.2 REDD+ Implementation

The PNRPS assumes a 10-year time horizon (2010-2020) and serves as an approximate guide for development of REDD+ activities in the Philippines. The PNRPS is divided into three main phases: Readiness; Scaling up; and Engagement. The Readiness Phase seeks to focus on capacity building, consultation, communication, integration and reform; establish national level bodies, and carbon accounting; establish pilot/demonstration sites, provinces, and regions' and implement PNRPS Readiness Strategies. The Scaling Up Phase seeks to move from the site level to provincial and regional levels and to establish new sites while the Engagement Phase seeks to implement REDD+ at the national level and pursue performance-based compensation.






Project level activities are conducted during the readiness phase. The Readiness Phase activities are being coordinated by technical working groups representing the seven components of the PNRPS with CSOs as part of these TWGs.<sup>204</sup> A Project Management Committee (PMC) which resembles the functions of the NMRC is in place which is concerned with REDD+ implementation in the project level. The secretariat of the PMC is the REDD+ focal person from the DENR-FMB. The PMC illustrates and is an example of REDD+ governance experience at the national level but at a project level perspective.

Currently, the Philippines is at the REDD+ Readiness Phase as the country continues to implement or undertake readiness strategies in the PNRPS. Efforts

at the project level inform national level actions as they provide examples on how REDD+ activities can be implemented. In order to scale up and move forward to the Engagement Phase, national level bodies, carbon accounting, and completing activities currently in progress to meet WFR requirements should be fulfilled.

The aforementioned updates on each component of the PNRPS discussed in the previous sections builds on the elements to achieve the requirements set forth in Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 71 in order to obtain and receive results-based finance. It should be noted that these results-based actions should also be fully measured, reported, and verified, as well as meet the set of Cancun safeguards which call for transparent and effective forest governance, and full stakeholder participation among others. While most of the required elements are already available or are in progress, the Philippines needs to fully complete the remaining elements required by scaling up implementation at the national level and to access and obtain results-based payments. The criteria are listed in Table 11 as well as the requirements fulfilled and elements currently in progress.

**Table 11. Status of Philippine REDD+ Activities to Fulfill Decision 1/CP.16 Elements for Results-Based Financing.**

REQUIREMENT	STATUS	REMARKS
National Strategy or Action Plan	 Available	The PNRPS is already available. However, a designated national authority for REDD+ is still required in order to fully meet this element (e.g. NMRC). <sup>205</sup>
National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL)	 In Progress*	There are ongoing activities in order to establish FREL/ FRL.
National Forest Monitoring System	 In Progress*	A Draft Description of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) is available including a subnational MRV prototype.
Safeguards Information System	 In Progress*	An SIS Prototype has been developed and presented.
Most Recent Summary of Safeguard Information	 In Progress*	A Proposed National REDD+ Safeguards Framework and Guidelines has been crafted and presented to stakeholders.

*\*Requirements which are currently being developed or undertaken.*

The following sections discusses the activities from REDD+ Field Implementation Sites based on information acquired for the updates on the PNRPS where lessons learned and success stories from the field can provide a firmer basis for future REDD+ actions in the country.



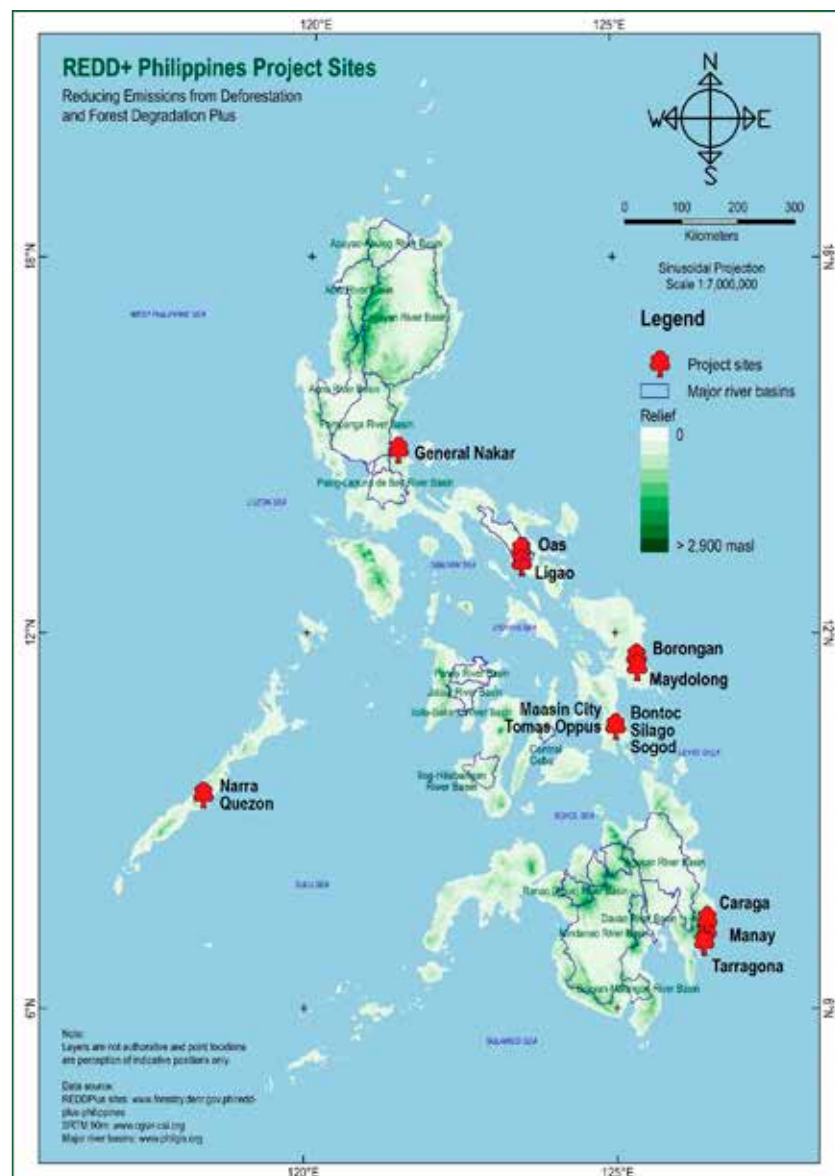


## 2.2.1 Emerging Lessons from REDD+ Field Implementation Sites

Since the adoption of the PNRPS, a number of projects were implemented to serve as demonstration sites for REDD+. The experiences in implementing these projects were utilized and used as basis for crafting policies, and guidelines for upscaling and advancing REDD+ for the next phase. Figure 4 shows the different REDD+ project sites in a national-level map while Table 12 summarizes the REDD+ activities present in

implementation sites that directly affect or contribute to the elements required in Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 71. The following sections provide the details of the REDD+ measures or activities undertaken in the REDD+ implementation sites in relation to the PNRPS and the corresponding success stories and lessons learned provided which contribute to the national framework of REDD+.

**Figure 4. REDD+ Philippines Project Sites.**

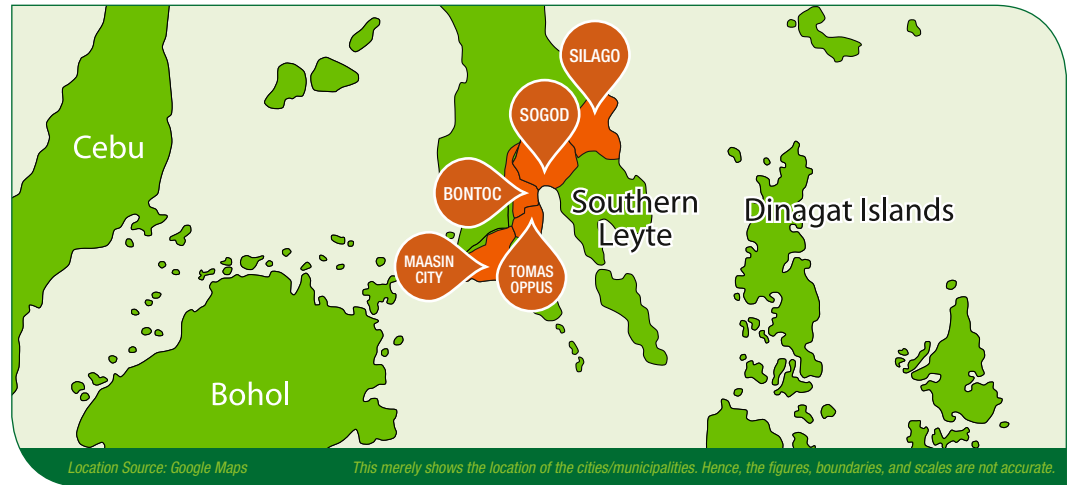


**Table 12. Summary of Activities present in the Implementation Sites directly contributing to REDD+ implementation<sup>206</sup>.**

PROJECT NAME	GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	FRA/FREL/MRV	BENEFIT SHARING AND FINANCE	SAFEGUARDS FRAMEWORK	REMARKS
Climate-Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD in the Philippines (Southern Leyte)	✓ PTWG (Southern Leyte)	✓ FRA (Leyte Island) ✓ Biodiversity resources assessment ✓ Socio-economic baseline study ✓ Sub-national MRV for Leyte Island	✓ Financial assistance ✓ Livelihood projects to support POs and LGUs		See Table 17 in the Appendix for details.
Community Carbon Pools Programme (C2P2) (Quezon)	✓ IPS	✓ Carbon stock assessment	✓ Sustainable livelihoods		See Table 18 in the Appendix for details.
Advancing Development of Victoria-Anepahan Communities and Ecosystem through REDD (ADVANCE REDD) (Southern Palawan)	✓ Local forest governance	✓ Forest carbon accounting	✓ Sustainable livelihoods		See Table 19 in the Appendix for details.
Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines (Albay, Davao Oriental, and Eastern Samar)	✓ PTWG (Albay, Davao Oriental, and Eastern Samar)	✓ FRA (Davao and Eastern Samar)	✓ Financial assistance ✓ Livelihood projects to support PO	✓ SFG and SIS Field-tested (Albay, Davao Oriental, and Eastern Samar)	See Table 20, 21, and 22 in the Appendix for details.



**Figure 5. Map showing the location of the *Climate-Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD in the Philippines Project* in the Municipalities of Bontoc, Silago, Sogod, Tomas Oppus and Maasin City, Southern Leyte.<sup>207</sup>**



Between 2007 and 2010, shifting cultivation (also known as “kaingin” or “slash-and-burn” farming) is the number one driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Southern Leyte, followed by destructive logging, forest fires, land conversion and fuelwood collection, based on studies by people’s organizations, the DENR, LGUs and CSOs. In Southern Leyte alone, 20% (17,938 ha) of the pristine forest was lost and degraded forests increased by 3% (503 ha); other environmental threats include illegal collection of wildlife and timber poaching and degradation of forest ecosystem and biodiversity.

Also, Southern Leyte is highly prone to different types of hazards such as typhoons, landslides, floods, storm surges, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, and liquefaction. Based on the Geohazard Mapping and Assessment Program of the Mines

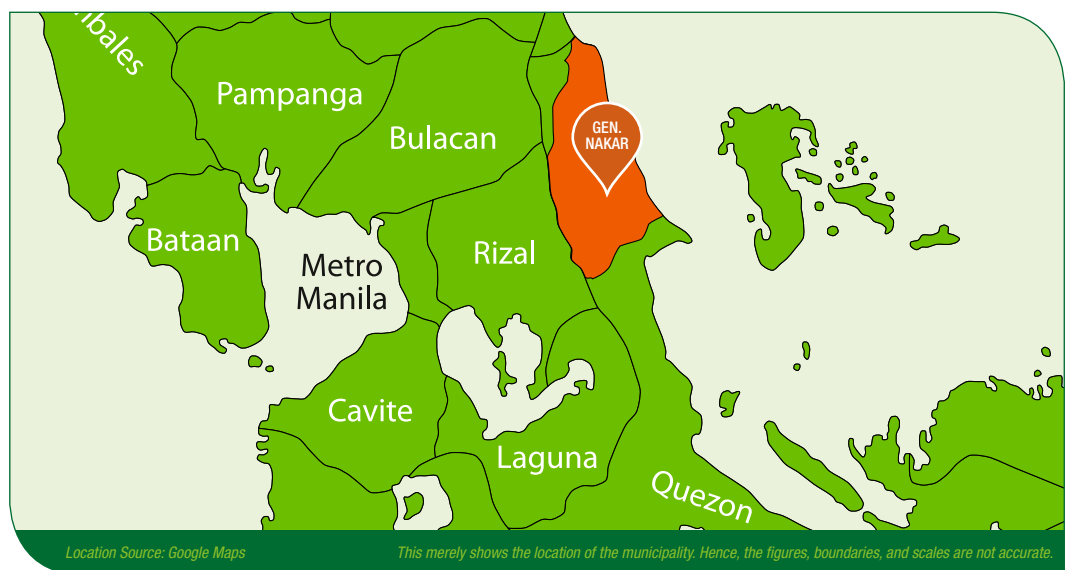
and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of the DENR, Southern Leyte is one of the top ten most landslide-prone provinces in the Philippines.<sup>208</sup> The province was also heavily devastated by Typhoon Yolanda (international codename: Haiyan), the most violent storm ever to make landfall, back in 2013.<sup>209</sup> These natural and man-made environmental destructions increased environmental awareness in the province, which encouraged strong support for environmental projects and programs. Strong support from the LGUs, development partners, and CSOs led to innovations in order to achieve forest conservation through REDD+ as shown in Table 17 in the Appendix.

The success of their projects and programs were largely attributed to the following: sustained political support, sustained technical support through development cooperation,

collaboration with major stakeholders, participatory and community-based approaches in development planning and implementation, the passage of policies and pieces of legislation, most notably, the Provincial Environment Code, and the institutional and funding mechanisms set in place. Their next steps are to scale-up access

to other financing mechanisms for REDD+, lobby for permanent MENRO/ CENRO, streamline the PTWG-ENRM for sustainability, deploy more Bantay Lasang teams, intensify forest protection, sustain greening initiatives, and sustain inclusion of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in LGU AIP.

**Figure 6. Map showing the location of the *Community Carbon Pools Programme (C2P2) Project* in the Municipality of General Nakar, Quezon.**



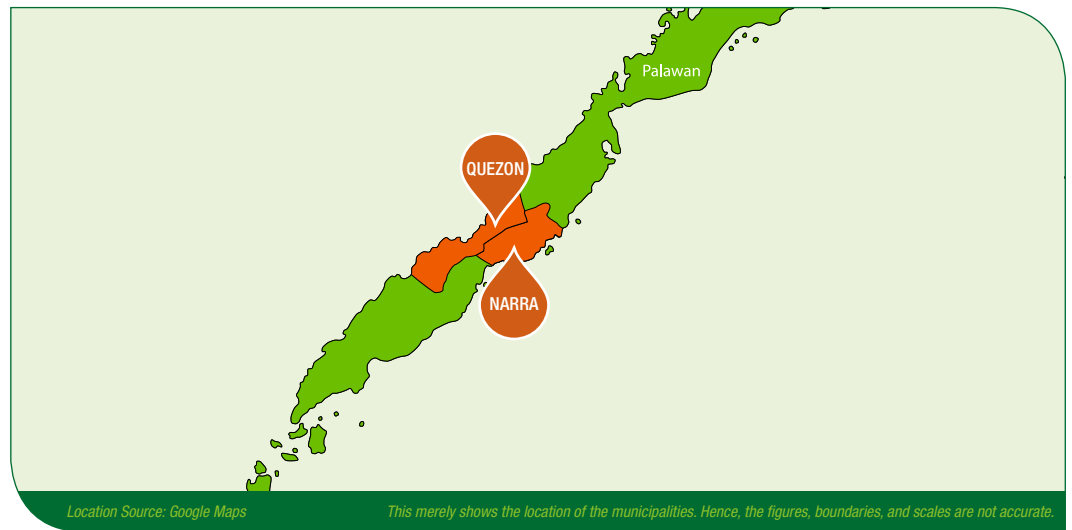
Mount Irid-Angelo, neighboring mountains in Southern Sierra Madre, is listed as one of the 117 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the Philippines with twenty endangered endemic species including the Philippines Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*). However, the forest cover in the mountains have been decreasing at 5.6% annually. It is threatened by land-use conversion, kaingin, logging, mining, and charcoal-making while the causes of forest degradation are poverty, limited livelihood opportunities, rapid population

growth, open access, and weak enforcement of laws. Table 18 in the Appendix shows the REDD+ related activities.

The major success factors and best practices during the project are as follows: a). participation and willingness of communities; b). enterprise was selected by the communities based on their existing skills; c). trust and confidence on the proponent; d). sustained IECs; and e) support from donors including the private sector.



**Figure 7. Map showing the location of the Advancing Development of Victoria-Anepahan Communities and Ecosystem through REDD (ADVANCE REDD) Project in the Municipalities of Narra and Quezon, Southern Palawan.**



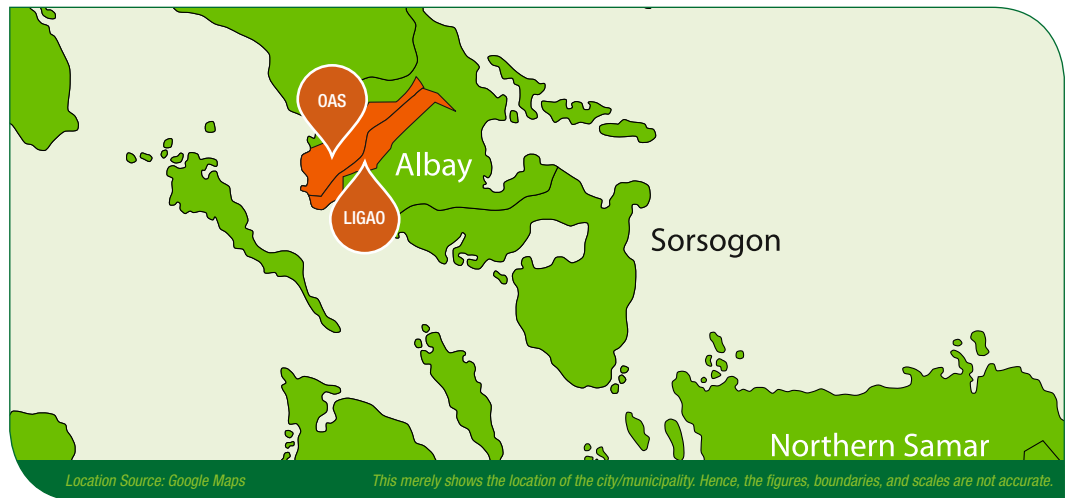
The site is threatened by mining claims as well as logging, charcoal making, and wildlife poaching. Several strategies and approaches were done to reduce the threats of deforestation and forest degradation by promoting effective forest governance and sustainable upland development in Southern Palawan.

These were accomplished through: 1) collaborative, local forest governance mechanisms which enhanced local forest governance in 2 municipalities in Southern Palawan covering over 50,000 has of forest lands; 2) forest carbon and biodiversity co-benefits assessed, monitored, and sustainable carbon financing potentials explored for at least 6 barangays and; 3) sustainable livelihood systems installed in at least 6 barangays benefiting over 1,500

individuals. The ADVANCE REDD pilot site also hosted many educational tours from local and international visitors learning about how REDD+ readiness is being undertaken and, as well as, on natural resources governance.

Moreover, there were other previously unidentified problems which were addressed such as: 1) Ecosystem Alliance/IUCN support which is continuing Forest Governance through tenure and forest management planning and; 2) agroforestry training and inputs distribution. Moving forward, management of Victoria-Anepahan is being negotiated with UNDP Philippines and IUCN to expand coverage at the landscape level is being negotiated. Table 19 in the Appendix shows the REDD+ activities in Narra and Quezon.

Figure 8. Map showing the location of the *Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines Project* in the City of Ligao and Municipality of Oas, Albay.

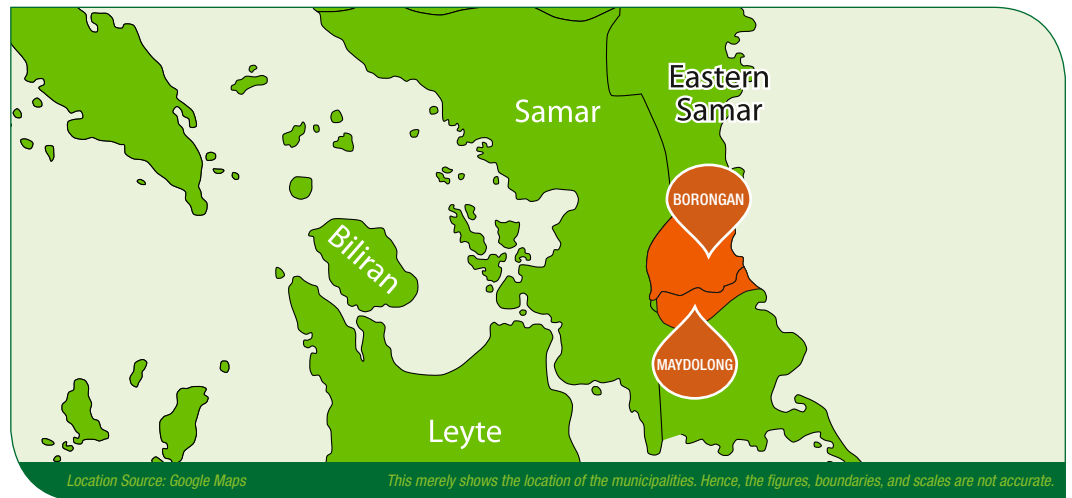


The Province of Albay was selected as a test case to develop a prototype financing mechanism for conservation of forest carbon stocks. The province was identified as one of the areas with low deforestation rates, thus related planned deforestation might be difficult to anticipate in the FREL/FRL and even more difficult to avoid. One of the reasons identified for this is the implementation of a special watershed management scheme to support geothermal energy generation in the forested slopes of Mount Malinao. A document on enhancing and refining benefit-sharing mechanism of REDD+ focusing on conservation of forest carbon stocks in Albay has been elaborated.<sup>210</sup>

Since conservation of forest carbon stocks has to be considered a residual category, which doesn't undergo changes in forest carbon stocks, a site-specific FRA was not required. Instead, the REDD+ Project in Albay focused on improving the land use and land cover detection in the project sites through improved mapping using radar technology and various capacity development on GIS and geo-tagging, monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Albay was also supported in the elaboration of FLUPs and the formulation and implementation of the Environment Code IRR. Table 20 in the Appendix shows the different REDD+ activities in Albay.



**Figure 9. Map showing the location of the *Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines* Project in the City of Borongan and Municipality of Maydolong, Eastern Samar.**



Similar to Southern Leyte, Eastern Samar was also hit by Super Typhoon Yolanda (international codename: Haiyan) in 2013 which caused extensive damage on settlements, coconut plantations, and forests. Moreover, deforestation patterns indicate that the watershed of Suribao River is undergoing dynamic land use change. Opportunities in Borongan and Maydolong inspired an integrated watershed ecosystems management approach (ridge-to-reef), protected areas management, and REDD+ in order to reduce deforestation.<sup>211</sup>

In Eastern Samar, 8 PTWG resolutions were passed, which includes the landmark REDD+ Congress Joint Declaration, and 6 project proposals were endorsed. The active involvement of multiple stakeholders helped complete the formulation of the FLUP, the forest resource assessment, the provincial e-code

amendment and IRR, and conduct of different studies on drivers of deforestation, REDD+ safeguards, and SIS. Eastern Samar seeks to continue its support through providing and recommending inputs for the possible national legislation and institutional mechanisms on REDD+, helping in capacity building and communication by engaging stakeholders, and promoting and capitalizing on existing resources to ensure and pursue equitable and reasonable benefit-sharing among REDD+ stakeholders.<sup>212</sup>

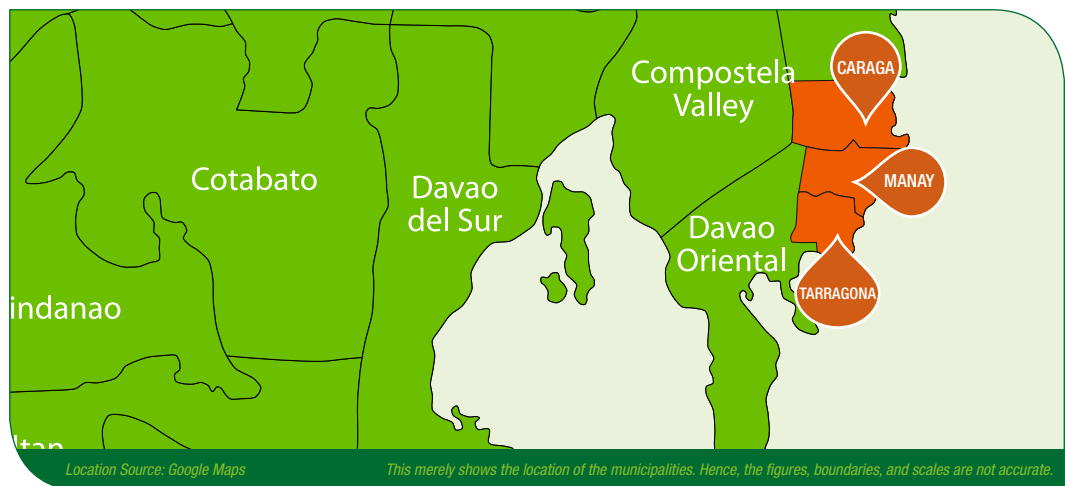
Eastern Samar has an approved Resolution wherein REDD+ mandated agencies should: (1) support the REDD+ implementation; and (2) provide necessary enabling policies, institutional arrangement and technical requirements under the UNCCC and the PNRPS. The resolution is yet to be endorsed to the Office of the President for

appropriate undertaking. Number of provincial and municipal executive orders have also been issued which substantially propelled the success of REDD+ implementation in the replication site as shown in Table 21 in the Appendix.

Aside from issuance of Executive Orders, building the capacities and involvement of partners on ridge-to-reef land use planning, forest land use planning, forest resources assessment

methods, GIS mapping, and forest and wildlife protection enforcement were also strongly upheld for the implementation of REDD+. Different measures on varying levels of resource allocation and management were also considered through the adoption of FLUP of the Municipality of Maydolong, providing legitimacy on the City of Borongan's FLUP, and the declaration of Linal-an Watershed as a critical watershed area.

**Figure 10. Map showing the location of the *Preparation of a National REDD+ Mechanism for Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Philippines Project* in the Municipalities of Caraga, Manay, and Tarragona, Davao Oriental.**



The land area in the project site is overlaid with large-scale mining claims and other settlements that resulted to forest denudation and habitat loss. Davao Oriental is also vulnerable to impacts of climate change for it face the Pacific Ocean where strong typhoons are formed. Sloped area is susceptible to landslides whereas low-lying areas are prone to flooding. As

per WB 2013 Report, Davao Oriental is of high risk to El Niño/La Niña.

Davao Oriental, having been identified by the NCIP as one of its priority convergence areas in 2013, was selected primarily because of the presence of indigenous peoples for the testing of the SFG and SIS. In addition, the Province was also identified as





a critical habitat for the Philippine Eagle while the Municipalities of Manay, Tarragona, and Caraga offer a sufficiently large contiguous area with an interesting potential for REDD+.

The Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) has served as the basis in the determination of protection areas in Tarragona that led to the declaration of “Critical Habitat for the Philippine Eagle and other threatened wildlife species” passed by the Sangguniang Bayan on April 15, 2016 (Mun. Ordinance No. 01 Series 2016). Whereas in Caraga, FLUP focuses on the Community Watershed Development and ADSDPP integration. In Manay, it served as a battle-cry for forest protection and rehabilitation of open access areas. The E-code IRR strengthens law against illegal activities on the environment and it serves as a guide in the improvement and protection of the environment.

The implementation of REDD+ has been helpful in several areas such as on providing guidance on the planning direction through the formulation of the Provincial Forest Land Use Framework Plan, and Municipal Forest

Land Use Plans, and on adopting local policies through the adoption of Provincial Environment Code and its IRR and relevant Local Conservation Area ordinances of LGUs. Moreover, it is also involved on benefit sharing through livelihood development, on the conservation of forest carbon stocks in watersheds and protected areas, and on the strengthening and institutionalizing of MENROs.

Having presented the results of REDD+ implementation in Davao Oriental, the lessons and innovations gained on REDD+ piloting is to be replicated to the whole province by the LGUs and DENR. Issuance of a Joint-Memorandum Circular for the nationwide implementation of REDD+ is to be explored by the DENR, DILG, CCC and NCIP. For further studies and activities, budget on REDD+ eligible activities can be funded under the ELA of LGUs and regular budget of DENR.<sup>213</sup>

Projects are conducted in line with the possible interventions to implement. Descriptions of the projects, targets, and achieved milestones are stated in Table 22 in the Appendix.



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# APPENDIX

GLOSSARY  
TABLES





# Glossary

Afforestation	The conversion of non-forest land to permanent forested land for a period of at least 50 years (as defined by the Kyoto Protocol).
Agroforestry	A forestry approach that integrates trees and shrubs with crops and/or livestock to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems.
Alienable and Disposable Lands	Refers to those lands of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as not needed for forest purposes.
Ancestral Domain	Area generally belonging to indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure, deceit, stealth, as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare.
Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan	Plans for the sustainable management and development of the land and natural resources as well as human resources within ancestral domains based on indigenous knowledge, systems and practices.
Assisted natural regeneration	A simple, low-cost forest restoration method that can effectively convert deforested lands of degraded vegetation to more productive forests. It aims to accelerate, rather than replace, natural successional processes by removing or reducing barriers to natural forest regeneration. .
Biomass	The total dry mass of living organic matter in a given area or volume.
Carbon market	A market that is created from the trading of carbon emission allowances to encourage or help countries and companies to limit their carbon dioxide emissions.

Carbon sequestration	The removal of carbon from the atmosphere to long-term storage in sinks through physical or biological processes, such as photosynthesis.
Carbon sink	A pool or reservoir (e.g. a forest) that absorbs or takes up carbon released from other components of the carbon cycle.
Carbon stock	The quantity of carbon contained in one of five main carbon pools in forests: aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic matter.
Co-benefits	Benefits arising from REDD+ in addition to climate mitigation benefits, such as enhancing biodiversity, enhancing adaptation to climate change, alleviating poverty, improving local livelihoods, improving forest governance and protecting rights.
Conference of the Parties	The governing body of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which meets once a year.
Deforestation	The conversion of forest to another land-use, or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10% threshold. The Philippines uses the FAO definition (FAO, 2001)
Degradation	Changes within the forest, whether natural or human-induced, that negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity of the resulting degraded forest to supply products and/or services. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has not concluded on a specific definition, though in their working definition degradation refers to "direct, human-induced, long-term loss (persisting for X years or more) of at least Y% of forest carbon stocks [and forest values] since time T and not qualifying as deforestation".
Enrichment planting	The introduction of valuable species into forest areas, where economic species are lacking. This is usually done in combination with measures to ensure favorable conditions for natural regeneration.

Forest	<p>Forest refers to land with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ. It consists either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10 percent or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest. These are normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest. It includes forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest within protected areas; windbreaks and shelter belts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and width of more than 20 meter; plantations primarily used for forestry purposes, including rubber wood plantations. It also includes bamboo, palm and fern formations (except coconut and oil palm). (Source: DENR Memorandum Circular 2005-005)</p>
Forest land	<p>Land subjected to the present land classification system and determined as needed for forest purposes and for proclamation as forest reserves. Includes public forest, permanent forest or forest reserves, and forest reservations. (Reference: PD 1559)</p>
Forest Management Unit	<p>Local-level bodies (whether local government, communities, private land holders) legally responsible for the management of a forestland under a specific management regime.</p>



Indigenous people	<p>According to the Philippines' Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) Republic Act 8371, Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples refer to a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by other, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and culture, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.</p>
Kyoto Protocol	<p>A 1997 agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Annex I countries that ratified the Protocol committed to reducing their emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2 % between 2008 and 2012, compared to their 1990 level. The Kyoto Protocol now covers 189 countries globally, but less than 64% in terms of global greenhouse gas emissions. As of November 2009, the United States is the only signatory nation that has not ratified the Protocol. The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ends in 2012.</p>
Natural forest	<p>Forest composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man.</p>
Production forest	<p>Land that can be made available for timber and agro-forestry production, rangelands for grazing and other forest lands for special uses.</p>
Protection forest	<p>Area wholly or partly covered with vegetation managed primarily for its beneficial effects on water, climate, soil, aesthetic value and conservation of biodiversity.</p>

Readiness	REDD+ country actions, including capacity building, policy design, consultation and consensus building, and testing and evaluation of a REDD+ national strategy, prior to a comprehensive REDD+ implementation.
Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD and REDD+)	REDD refers to mechanisms currently being negotiated under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
Reforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of deforested/non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or promotion of natural seed sources.
Remote sensing	A scientific discipline which, in the context of REDD+, can be used to measure deforestation and/or forest degradation by a recording device that is not in physical contact with the forest, such as a satellite.
Restoration	The human-induced enhancement of degraded forestlands
Verification	Independent third-party assessment of the expected or actual emissions reductions of a particular mitigation activity.
Voluntary carbon market	The voluntary carbon markets function alongside compliance markets. Buyers are companies, governments, NGOs and individuals who are voluntarily seeking to offset their emissions by purchasing verified emissions reductions.

**Table 13. PNRPS Components and Activities.**

COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Enabling Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enabling early REDD+ development in the Philippines through policy               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Establish national legislation on REDD+</li> <li>1.2 Engage Climate Change Commission (CCC) with the PNRPS</li> <li>1.3 Address potential jurisdictional conflicts/ overlaps</li> <li>1.4 Clarify legal carbon ownership and tenure upfront</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Establish quantifiable national forest emissions reduction target</li> <li>3. Identifying enabling policies for REDD+               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Review existing policies and proposed bills</li> <li>3.2 Review lessons learned from previous legislation</li> <li>3.3 Develop a “menu” of legal options for REDD+ at the national and local levels                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3.1 Updating the Forestry Code</li> <li>3.3.2 Protection of remaining natural forest</li> <li>3.3.3 Mandated Forest Local Use Planning (FLUP)</li> <li>3.3.4 Devolved forest management</li> </ol> </li> <li>3.4 Establish institutional mechanisms</li> <li>3.5 Review forestry sector definitions</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Developing a long-term policy on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)</li> <li>5. Ensuring REDD+ social and environmental safeguards<sup>214</sup> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Review existing safeguards</li> <li>5.2 Engage stakeholders to determine safeguards<sup>215</sup></li> <li>5.3 Establish safeguards for engaging with private sector on REDD+</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting broad consultations and meaningful engagement               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Identify stakeholders</li> <li>1.2 Conduct broad-based consultation and engagement process</li> <li>1.3 Continue long-term engagement</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Integrating REDD+ in sectoral plans               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Information, education, and communication (IEC)</li> <li>2.2 Strengthen linkages among key institutions responsible for REDD+</li> <li>2.3 Acquire necessary equipment and human resources</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Establishing equitable benefit sharing schemes               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Develop local benefit sharing mechanisms and systems for rewards and sanctions</li> <li>3.2 Pursue activities to enable communities to deal with political arrangements</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Establishing national and sub-national REDD+ coordinating agencies               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Establish National Multi-Sectoral REDD+ Council</li> <li>4.2 Establish Designated National Authority (DNA) for carbon/co-benefits accounting</li> <li>4.3 Establish Designated Regional and Provincial Authorities</li> <li>4.4 Establish Provincial REDD+ Councils</li> <li>4.5 Establish/ recognize/ strengthen Forest Management Units (FMU)</li> <li>4.6 Organizing national and local 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Verifying teams</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Creating a national REDD+ policy advocacy community               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Recruit REDD+ “champions”</li> <li>5.2 Conduct intra-sectoral policy advocacy on REDD+</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completing the delineation of permanent forests lines               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Develop indicative map per province</li> <li>1.2 Conduct assessment of old forest lines</li> <li>1.3 Demarcate final forest lines to clarify the forestlands boundaries</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Applying the watershed, natural ecosystem, and landscape approaches               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Assess and characterize each watershed and conduct land use suitability assessments</li> <li>2.2 Integrate Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) into local planning</li> <li>2.3 Segregate managed forest blocks with markers</li> <li>2.4 Assign or recognize existing Forest Management Units (FMUs)</li> <li>2.5 Apply sustainable management principles</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Defining and delineating the protection and production forests within forestlands               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Determine potential areas for protection and production</li> <li>3.2 Conduct surveys and map areas identified for protection and production purposes</li> <li>3.3 Conduct ground delineation</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Securing land tenure               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Identify forestlands with open access and conflicting tenure</li> <li>4.2 Clarify boundaries of existing tenure instruments</li> <li>4.3 Review ancestral claims</li> <li>4.4 Establish baseline data</li> <li>4.5 Delineate and survey individual claims with communal management areas</li> <li>4.6 Assess the performance of tenure holders</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Securing carbon tenure               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Formally clarify community rights to carbon tenure</li> <li>5.2 Establish equitable benefit sharing with users</li> <li>5.3 Establish clear taxation schemes</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Improving management of both protection and production forests for REDD+               <p><u>Activities in all forestlands areas:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Formulate development plans and management regimes</li> <li>6.2 Enforce forest laws and regulations</li> <li>6.3 Intensify forest protection activities by local actors</li> </ol> <p><u>Activities within protection forests:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.4 Ensure management addresses biodiversity conservation objectives                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.4.1 Establish baseline information on biodiversity</li> <li>6.4.2 Establish regular biodiversity assessment and monitoring regimes</li> <li>6.4.3 Identify and manage for the protection of threatened species</li> <li>6.4.4 Propagate threatened indigenous and endemic species</li> </ol> </li> <li>6.5 Establish buffer zones</li> </ol> <p><u>Activities within production forests:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.6 Adopt indigenous community knowledge and practices</li> <li>6.7 Implement integrated, diversified, forest-based, low-emissions livelihood projects</li> <li>6.8 Conserve and protect steep slopes within production forests</li> <li>6.9 Apply Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.9.1 Establish forest and timber certification schemes</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>7. Extend protected areas network</li> <li>8. Enhancing carbon stocks               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.1 Restore degraded forestlands and reforest deforested lands for protection                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.1.1 Allow for natural forest regeneration</li> <li>8.1.2 Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)</li> <li>8.1.3 Reforestation using diverse native species</li> </ol> </li> <li>8.2 Reforest deforested land for production purposes                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.2.1 Application of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)</li> <li>8.2.2 Application of 'rainforestation' technology</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
<i>(cont.)</i> Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.2.3 Enrichment planting</li> <li>8.2.4 Promote agroforestry</li> <li>8.3 Intensify responsible establishment of plantations for production</li> <li>8.4 Plant trees into urban areas</li> <li>9. Providing appropriate support to tenure holders to ensure improved forest management and to decrease pressures on natural forests</li> <li>10. Providing incentives for early REDD+ engagement in pilot/ demonstration communities</li> <li>11. Integrating population growth and in-migration into forest management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11.1 Conduct census of forest dwellers and users</li> <li>11.2 Establish baselines of existing settlements and built up areas</li> <li>11.3 Coordinate with migration and population monitoring programs</li> <li>11.4 Ensure that adequate delivery of services</li> <li>11.5 Determine the carrying capacity of FMUs</li> <li>11.6 Inform and educate forest communities on population control and management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing a comprehensive R&amp;D Program on REDD+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Identify relevant REDD+ R&amp;D agenda through multi-sectoral consultations</li> <li>1.2 Distill lessons from REDD+ pilots in other countries</li> <li>1.3 Establish data warehouses for REDD+ and climate change</li> <li>1.4 Build capacity among R&amp;D institutions and staff</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Analyzing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Conduct literature review on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</li> <li>2.2 Identify historical, spatial, and temporal deforestation and forest degradation patterns</li> <li>2.3 Verify identified drivers on the ground</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Identifying conservation interventions</li> <li>4. Enabling resource valuation</li> <li>5. Reviewing policy to inform alignment and reforms</li> <li>6. Establishing pilot/demonstration projects on REDD+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Identify REDD+pilot/ demonstration sites</li> <li>6.2 Prepare support groups for REDD+</li> <li>6.3 Prepare communities for pilot/demonstration sites</li> <li>6.4 Conduct baseline assessment of pilot/demonstration sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.4.1 Establish forest carbon stock estimates and site reference levels</li> <li>6.4.2 Conduct socioeconomic and biophysical assessment</li> <li>6.4.3 Identify conservation interventions</li> <li>6.4.4 Conduct legally-required assessments and conduct risk assessments</li> </ul> </li> <li>6.5 Establish and maintain sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.5.1 Adhere to established carbon assessment standards</li> <li>6.5.2 Test carbon and co-benefits assessment methodologies</li> <li>6.5.3 Test trading, benefit-sharing, and incentive schemes</li> </ul> </li> <li>6.6 Assess and evaluate projects and disseminate lessons learned</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Determining realistic and appropriate benefit-sharing schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1 Test-benefit-sharing approaches</li> <li>7.2 Identify community representation strategies for REDD+ transactions</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Identifying strategies to harmonize REDD+ and community practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.1 Identify low-emissions livelihood strategies to local needs</li> <li>8.2 Identify possible policy innovations</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. Developing and communicating REDD+ baselines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.1 Conduct carbon accounting</li> <li>9.2 Establish permanent sample plots (PSP)</li> <li>9.3 Analyze biomass degradation and aggradation dynamics</li> <li>9.4 Determine carbon sequestration ability of various tree species</li> <li>9.5 Quantify emissions from forest soils, peatlands, marshlands/mangroves</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
<p><i>(cont.)</i> Research and Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.6 Map and analyze con-carbon ecological benefits in REDD+ areas</li> <li>9.7 Research carbon life cycle analysis of wood products</li> <li>9.8 Analyze impacts of REDD+ on forest-based and related industries and markets</li> <li>9.8 Analyze social and gender implications of REDD+ implementations</li> <li>10. Information dissemination and knowledge management of R&amp;D <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1 Package R&amp;D outputs</li> <li>10.2 Prepare training materials</li> <li>10.3 Present outputs in the academic community</li> <li>10.4 Establish protocols for information sharing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilizing appropriate MRV tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Identify MRV techniques sensitive to drivers of deforestation and degradation<sup>216</sup></li> <li>1.2 Target MRV approaches</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Assessing capacities and technologies for remotely measuring changes to forest cover <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Establish baselines with available historical data</li> <li>2.2 Acquire supplementary remote sensing data</li> <li>2.3 Acquire carbon monitoring satellite images</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Improving capacity to monitor emissions factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Establish community monitoring</li> <li>3.2 Expand on the National Forest Resource Assessment (NFRA)</li> <li>3.3 Draw on existing national research</li> <li>3.4 Improve design of field monitoring plots</li> <li>3.5 Increase research on carbon dynamics</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Calculating emissions reference levels (at least to the Tier 2 level)</li> <li>5. Create business-as-usual and REDD+ projections</li> <li>6. Assuming a phased approach to carbon MRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Analyze available data</li> <li>6.2 Establish community-based carbon monitoring</li> <li>6.3 Establish interim indicators</li> <li>6.4 Increase data accuracy over time</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Establishing socioeconomic and environmental impact assessments<sup>217</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1 Establish review process to measure social and environmental impacts and co-benefits</li> <li>7.2 Monitor projects to ensure minimum safeguards</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Establishing financial review procedures</li> <li>9. Establishing review of policies and transactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.1 Conduct review of REDD+-related policies</li> <li>9.2 Conduct review of the transactions process</li> </ul> </li> </ul>




COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES
Capacity Building and Communication	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting REDD+ through information, education, and communication (IEC) activities               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Formulate and implement a national REDD+ Communication Plan</li> <li>1.2 Co-develop and utilize a Competence Assessment Tool</li> <li>1.3 Co-develop and utilize a tool to REDDify plans</li> <li>1.4 Conduct training programs</li> <li>1.5 Enjoin stakeholders to participate in the REDD+ Community of Practitioners</li> <li>1.6 Conduct training for trainers</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Establishing a REDD+ Continuing Education Mechanism               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Organize REDD+ community of practitioners</li> <li>2.2 Conduct mentoring and coaching</li> <li>2.3 Generate and develop an appropriate knowledge management system and intensify information sharing</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Enhancing REDD+ learning exchanges               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Facilitate learning visits and exchanges programs</li> <li>3.2 Adopt community-based and managed learning centers</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Strengthening REDD+ implementing mechanisms and structures through organizational development, institutional strengthening, and collaboration               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Develop varied REDD+ certifications for organizations and individuals</li> <li>4.2 Strengthen inter-Local Government Unit (LGU) networks</li> <li>4.3 Establish fora to bring together DENR with other sectors</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Sustaining government and non-government cooperation               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Identify and mobilize organizations and individuals by mandate/position to formalize REDD+ roles</li> <li>5.2 Develop arrangement for sharing of funds and other resources</li> <li>5.3 Facilitate the process of putting teams or people to task</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Sustainable Financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capitalizing on existing resources to initiate REDD+ readiness</li> <li>2. Seeking immediate donor funding for REDD+ readiness               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Develop funding proposals for REDD+</li> <li>2.2 Scout for readiness donors and funding agencies</li> <li>2.3 Seek early private sector finance</li> <li>2.4 Operationalize fund-management within the National Multistakeholder REDD+ Council</li> <li>2.5 Finance REDD_ preparatory phase</li> <li>2.6 Engage with existing voluntary carbon markets on a project-basis</li> <li>2.7 Document the Philippine REDD+ readiness financing experience</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Seeking diverse long-term funding mechanisms               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Continue to seek government and development funds</li> <li>3.2 Explore funding from a potential market-based mechanism</li> <li>3.3 Explore alternative finance mechanisms</li> <li>3.4 Explore opportunities to bundle services</li> <li>3.5 Capitalize on climate change adaptation funding</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Ensuring resilience within REDD+               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Explore potential for national reserve fund</li> <li>4.2 Promote conservative buffers</li> <li>4.3 Catalyze REDD+ co-benefits</li> <li>4.4 Complement REDD+ efforts with other development efforts</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Pursuing equitable and reasonable benefit-sharing among stakeholders</li> <li>6. Explore fund management arrangements</li> </ol>

**Table 14. Overview of Key Decisions Relevant to REDD+<sup>218</sup>.**







DECISION	OVERVIEW
2/CP.13	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action
4/CP.15	Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
1/CP.16	The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
2/CP.17	Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
12/CP.17	Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred to in decision 1/CP.16
1/CP.18	Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan
9/CP.19	Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70
10/CP.19	Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements
11/CP.19	Modalities for national forest monitoring systems
12/CP.19	The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected
13/CP.19	Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels
14/CP.19	Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying
15/CP.19	Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
16/CP.21	Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests
17/CP.21	Further guidance on ensuring transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected
18/CP.21	Methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70



Table 15. List of Studies Collected for the Update of the PNRPS.

YEAR	TITLE	PUBLISHED ONLINE? YES  / NO 	PUBLISHER
2016	Proposed National REDD+ Safeguards Framework and Guidelines	 (Draft)	GIZ
2016	Assessment of Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental REDD-plus Project Sites		GIZ
2016	Draft Concept for a Philippine REDD-plus Financing and Benefit-sharing Scheme	 (Draft)	GIZ
2016	Policy Paper: Towards a Philippine REDD+ Financing and Benefit Sharing Schedule: Options and Operationalization	 (Draft)	GIZ
2016	Policy Paper: Legal Options in Operationalizing REDD+ Governance in the Philippines	 (Draft)	GIZ
2015	Improving Governance of Tenure: Enhancing Guidance for the Issuance of a Unified Tenure System		GIZ
2015	Free and Prior Informed Consent: Reflecting FPIC Guidelines: Presentation of Selected Cases		NTFP-EP
2014	Forest Cover Classification and Change Detection Analysis Using Alos Palsar Mosaic Data: Support to Processing of Remote Sensing Data for the Establishment of a Pilot MRV System for REDD+ on Leyte Island		GIZ
2013	An Assessment of the Implementation of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in the Philippines: Volume I: Main Report		GIZ
2013	An Assessment of the Implementation of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in the Philippines: Volume II: Case Studies		GIZ
2013	Analysis of Key Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Philippines		GIZ
2013	Policy Brief: Assessing Free and Prior Informed Consent Implementation in the Philippines		GIZ
2013	NAMAs and REDD+: Relationship and main issues for consideration with focus on Southeast Asia		GIZ
2013	ALOS PALSAR 25-meter Mosaic Step-by-step Manual on Extraction of Forest Cover and Change Detection Analysis: A Manual for Users		GIZ
2013	Extraction of Forest Cover and Forest Cover Change Detection Analysis Using Alos Palsar Mosaic Data		Proceedings of the 34 <sup>th</sup> Asian Conference on Remote Sensing 2013
2013	Assessing Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Implementation in the Philippines. Policy brief		GIZ
2013	Who Owns the Carbon in the Trees?: Clarifying Carbon Rights in the Philippines and Guidance in Benefit Sharing Arrangements. Policy brief		GIZ
2013	Who Owns the Carbon in the Philippine Forests? A Study on Clarifying Forest Carbon Rights for REDD-plus in the Philippines: Volume I: Main Study Report		GIZ

YEAR	TITLE	PUBLISHED ONLINE? YES  / NO 	PUBLISHER
2013	Who Owns the Carbon in the Philippine Forests? A Study on Clarifying Forest Carbon Rights for REDD-plus in the Philippines: Volume II: Case Studies		GIZ
2013	Supporting REDD+ Safeguards: Towards a Common Approach of German Technical Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Discussion paper of the REDD+ Working Group of the GIZ Sector Network Natural Resources and Rural Development (SNRD) Asia		GIZ
2013	Biodiversity Baseline Assessment in the REDD-plus Pilot and Key Biodiversity Area in Mt. Nacolod, Southern Leyte: Final Technical Report		GIZ
2013	Biodiversity Baseline Assessment in the REDD-plus Pilot Area on Leyte Island as an Input for the Elaboration of a MRV System for REDD-plus Including Biodiversity Co-benefits		GIZ
2013	Pursuing an Enabling Policy Climate for REDD-plus Implementation in the Philippines: Review and Analysis of Forest Policy Relating to REDD-plus		GIZ
2013	ALOS PALSAR 50-meter Mosaic Step-by-step Processing Manual on Forest Cover Classification: A Training Manual		GIZ
2013	Guidebook on Integrating Community-Based Adaptation into REDD+ Projects: Lessons from Indonesia and the Philippines		CIFOR
2013	Integrating Adaptation into REDD+: Potential Impacts and Social Return on Investment in Sogod, Southern Leyte, Philippines		CIFOR
2013	Supporting Philippine REDD+ Readiness: Final Evaluation of the Climate-relevant Modernization of the National Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD Measures in the Philippines Project		GIZ
2013	Forest Carbon Baseline Study in Leyte. Climate-relevant Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD, final report		GIZ
2013	Conceptual Approach to REDD+ MRV in the Philippines: An Overview. Climate-relevant Forest Policy and Piloting of REDD, updated version 2.0		GIZ
2013	LANDSAT Step-by-step Processing Manual Feature Extraction Processing Using LANDSAT 7 ETM+: A Training Manual		GIZ
2013	Concept for a National REDD-Plus Registry and Analysis of Design Options for Its Implementation in the Philippines		GIZ
2013	Lessons from Early REDD+ Experiences in the Philippines		Hindawi
2012	Socio-economic Baseline for the REDD+ Project Sites in Southern Leyte. Forest Policy & REDD-plus Project: A Baseline Study		GIZ
2012	Conditional Cash Transfers for Environmental Services (eCCT): A Concept Review and Framework for Implementation		GIZ
2012	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus (REDD+) in the Philippines: will it make a difference in financing forest development		GIZ
2012	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus (REDD+) in the Philippines: will it make a difference in financing forest development?		Springer

YEAR	TITLE	PUBLISHED ONLINE? YES  / NO 	PUBLISHER
2011	Maximizing the Co-benefits of REDD-plus Actions: Discussion Paper for a Regional Expert Workshop Supported by the German International Climate Initiative		GIZ
2011	Maximizing the Co-benefits of REDD-plus Actions. REDD-plus in Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI) and its contributions to the REDD-plus Partnership		GIZ
n.d.	Exploring Approaches and Mechanisms for REDD+ Benefit Sharing in the Philippines: A Review of Community based Forest Management and Indigenous Forest Management in Ancestral Domains As the Foundation for REDD+ Benefit Sharing		NTPF-EP
n.d.	REDD+ Risks and Proposed Safeguards: Infokit for Philippine REDD+ Community of Practitioners		NTPF-EP

**Table 16. List of Capacity Building Trainings**

REDD+ PHILIPPINES PROJECT SITES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN-REDD Programme Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop: Supporting planning for REDD+ activities through spatial analysis Training in Quezon City [October 2013];</li> <li>• GIS/GPS trainings were also conducted in the two provinces: Eastern Samar [2014] and Davao Oriental [2014];</li> <li>• Series of capacity development trainings on FRA in Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental [2014-2015];</li> <li>• Introduction/orientation on REDD+ in Eastern Samar, Davao Oriental and Albay [2014-2015];</li> <li>• REDD+ 101 and FLUP Orientation in Quezon City [January 2015];</li> <li>• Capacity Building for NGAs / Validation of the Consultation and Feedback Mechanism on REDD+ in the UNFCCC in Quezon City [21-22 Mays 2015];</li> <li>• Capacity Development on REDD+ Design Workshop Capacity Development on REDD+ Design Workshop in Quezon City [23-24 July 2015];</li> <li>• 2 Capacity Development activities in Albay, Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental on REDD+, Safeguards and SIS [2015-2016];</li> <li>• REDD+ Congress conducted in Southern Leyte [12-15 September 2016];</li> <li>• Asia-Pacific Forestry Week [2016];</li> <li>• Strengthening of GIS Training &amp; Data Banking Facility of ESSU in Support of REDD+ in Eastern Samar [ESSU, Eastern Samar, 06-08 April 2016]</li> </ul>

**Table 17. REDD+ Related Activities or Measures in Southern Leyte**

REDD+ MEASURES/ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logging Ban in the Province of Southern Leyte (RA 9772)</li> <li>• Declaring Sogod-San Juan-St. Bernard-Hinunangan Forest in Southern Leyte as Protected Area (House Bill 6908)</li> <li>• Southern Leyte Environment Code and Implementing Rules and Regulations (Res. 2008-06, EO 06, s.2009)</li> <li>• Ordinance Declaring Mt. Nacolod Mountain Ranges as Protected Area (Res. 740, s.2012)</li> <li>• Enjoining collaboration of all LGUs to Go Green by Planting Trees and to establish Marine Protected Areas/ Reserves (EO 003, s.2015)</li> <li>• Designating Bantay Lasang and Wildlife Enforcement Officers (EO 10, s.2015).</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional mechanism through the PENRMO</li> <li>• Provincial technical working group (PTWG)</li> <li>• Decentralized Forest Governance by building on existing structures</li> <li>• PLGU-PENRO a key partner of DENR</li> <li>• Partnerships with CBFM POs and CBFM PO Federation</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLUP integration in the CLUP</li> <li>• Establishment of production and protection forest in order to address the demand on fuel wood, timber products, and fruit trees while preventing encroachment on timberlands and forest degradation</li> <li>• BINHI-Arboretum Project or the replacement of exotic to endemic/ native species</li> <li>• Provincial nursery with a total of 15,000 seedlings raised yearly to be distributed to public and private individuals</li> <li>• Sustainable forest management and Province-led Forest Resource Management (FRM)</li> </ul>
Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest resource assessment</li> <li>• Biodiversity resources assessment</li> <li>• Socio-economic baseline study</li> <li>• Sub-national MRV for Leyte Island</li> </ul>
Capacity building and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening and sustaining partnerships among various stakeholders</li> <li>• Alternative livelihood project support to POs and LGUs including capacity building training</li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access financing mechanism for REDD+</li> <li>• Lobby for permanent MENRO/CENRO</li> <li>• Streamline PTWG-ENRM</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial assistance to POs for their livelihood projects and livelihood inputs from various projects and government (DENR and LGUs)</li> </ul>

**Table 18. REDD+ Related Activities or Measures in General Nakar, Quezon.**

REDD+ MEASURES/ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) of Dumagat Remontado (Engaging in REDD+ is included in the plan)</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) or a leadership based on traditional structure was established</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)</li> </ul>
Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon stock assessment</li> </ul>
Capacity building and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based enterprises and other non-timber forest products: forest honey, indigo dye, forest teas, nipa syrup, nipa sugar, nipa wine, and almaciga resin.</li> <li>IEC activities on REDD+ by IP leaders</li> <li>Communities trained on carbon stock and biodiversity assessment</li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of PIGTEPONEN (ongoing accreditation with the Food and Drugs Administration)</li> <li>IUCN Green Livelihoods Alliance Project</li> <li>Interfacing ADSDPP with FLUP</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	NA

NA – Not Available

**Table 19. REDD+ Related Activities or Measures in Narra and Quezon, Southern Palawan.**

REDD+ MEASURES/ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancestral Domain claim making – delineation and titling in Quezon and Narra</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local forest governance through POELESTAR and local community champion</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FLUP in 4 villages</li> </ul>
Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest carbon accounting</li> </ul>
Capacity building and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IEC activities down to the sub-village level to inform local community and IP</li> <li>Sustainable livelihoods through agroforestry, water services, and NTFP enterprise</li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring Victoria Anepahan management being negotiated with UNDP and IUCN to expand coverage at the landscape level</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	NA

NA – Not Available

**Table 20. REDD+ Related Activities or Measures in Albay**

REDD+ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DENR–LGU–GIZ Memorandum of Agreement creating the Albay PTWG</li> <li>• Environment Code and Implementing Rules and Regulations</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albay PTWG as an interim REDD+ governance structure</li> <li>• Joint Planning and Budgeting Orientation Linking LGU, DENR, and GIZ responsibilities</li> <li>• LGU commitment towards implementing activities</li> <li>• Building technical working groups (PTWG)</li> <li>• Designation of REDD+ Focal Persons in the provincial and municipalities</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval and legitimization of FLUPs</li> <li>• Enhancement of forest protection through Bantay Gubat</li> </ul>
Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable System	NA
Capacity building and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of GIS facilities</li> <li>• Established agroforestry plantations within CBFM site</li> <li>• Expanding local community and barangay residents' participation through consultations with involved institutions</li> <li>• REDD+ 101 and capacity development on FLUP, GIS/GPS, SFG and SIS, and forest conservation and protection</li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations on Enhancing and Refining the Benefit-Sharing Mechanism of REDD+ Focusing on Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks in Albay</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of DENR and LGU counterpart fund</li> <li>• CBFM Association benefited from local subsidy fund</li> <li>• Allocation of DENR and LGUs in implementing the FLUPs and operationalizing the MENROs and P-ENROs</li> <li>• Recommendations on Enhancing and Refining the Benefit-Sharing Mechanism of REDD+ Focusing on Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks in Albay</li> </ul>

NA - Not Available

Table 21. REDD+ Related Activities or Measures in Eastern Samar

REDD+ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Resolution was approved that requests mandated agencies to advocate REDD+ implementation and provide the required enabling policy, institutional arrangements, and technical requirements under the UNFCCC and PNRPS which was presented and supported by attendees in the National REDD+ Congress and was endorsed to the agencies and Office of the President for appropriate action</li> <li>• Issuance of Provincial and Municipal Executive Orders</li> <li>• Provincial Trainers Pool on Ridge-to-Reef Land Use Planning (Provincial FLUP Assistance Team)</li> <li>• GIS Unit as conventional in Provincial Planning (PFAT and Development Office)</li> <li>• Forming Provincial Forest Assistance Team</li> <li>• Building Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) combined with Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (PMRC)</li> <li>• Creating Eastern Samar Provincial Environment Office (ESPEO) and ESPE Officer</li> <li>• Constructing TWG for Provincial Forest Sector Framework (PFSF)</li> <li>• Development of MTWG for REDD+ and Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Committee, and designation of Municipal/City Environmental Officer in Borongan City and Municipality of Maydolong</li> <li>• Support of REDD+ through the Issuance of Special Orders (SO)</li> <li>• Constructing TWG for REDD+ and REDD+ focal person</li> <li>• Involvement of Academic Institution through Issuance of Memorandum on the Creation of the TWG for GIS-FLUP (Eastern Samar State University)</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) cum Provincial Multi-Stakeholder REDD+ Council (PMRC)</li> <li>• Creation and designation of Eastern Samar Provincial Environment Office/r and REDD+ Focal Person</li> <li>• Creation of Provincial Forest Assistance Team (PFAT)</li> <li>• Creation of C/MTWG for REDD+ and C/M Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Council of Borongan City and Maydolong</li> <li>• Creation and designation of Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office/r</li> <li>• Creation of TWG for REDD+ and designation of REDD+ focal persons of DENR</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deputations of Bantay Gubat</li> <li>• Enhanced capability of forest protection</li> <li>• Declaration of the Linal-an watershed as Critical Watershed Area</li> <li>• Establishment of Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Committee</li> <li>• Development of city nursery on native tree species for the reforestation and rehabilitation activities</li> </ul>
Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Resource Assessment</li> </ul>
Capacity building and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on GIS for FLUP and Mentoring local experts</li> <li>• Training on Forest Resource Assessment</li> <li>• Partnership with the academe expanding beyond REDD+ focus area</li> <li>• Provision of information, education, and communication (EIC) campaign materials related to REDD+, climate change, and disaster risk reduction and management (Borongan)</li> <li>• Building environmental law enforcement through capacity development which involved 45 upland and coastal barangays, trained and designated local communities and people's organization (PO) as law enforcers (Borongan)</li> <li>• Building environmental law enforcement through capacity development of 27 trained and designated local communities and PO as law enforcers (Maydolong)</li> <li>• Providing environmental awareness to tourist and local communities while promoting eco-tourism</li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental REDD+ project sites</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of DENR, LGU and academe (ESSU) counterpart fund</li> <li>• Allocation of DENR and LGUs in implementing the FLUPs and operationalizing the MENROs and PENROs</li> </ul>

NA – Not Available

**Table 22. REDD+ Related Activities or Measures in Davao Oriental**

REDD+ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION
Enabling Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The E-Code and its IRR serve as a guide in improving the management and protection of the environment and has become the basis for component LGUs' issuance of their own Environment policies.</li> <li>• IRR of Provincial E-Code written in vernacular was issued thru an EO and thru an SP Resolution</li> <li>• IRR strengthens law enforcement on the fight against illegal activities on the environment and defines penalties and sanctions to be imposed to violators.</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of local structures for protection and sustainable management of forests</li> <li>• Capacity development and deputation of Forest Guards</li> <li>• Strengthening and institutionalization of MENROs</li> </ul>
Resource Use, Allocation, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) formulation as basis for forest protection, rehabilitation of open access areas, and community watershed development</li> <li>• Support to the ADSDPP preparation</li> <li>• Support to the integration of FLUPs and ADSDPP to CLUPs</li> <li>• CADT Delineation (Mandaya tribe –Tarragona)</li> </ul>
Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Resource Assessment: inventory, data processing and analysis has been completed. Detailed results for transmission to partners</li> </ul>
Capacity building and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct participation/involvement of IPs in REDD+ project implementation province- wide (e.g. Including the Governor/ Congresswoman is a Mandaya herself)</li> </ul>
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of Drivers of deforestation and forest Degradation in Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental REDD+ project sites</li> <li>• Improving Governance of tenure: Enhancing guidance for the issuance of a unified Tenure system</li> <li>• Draft concept for the Philippine REDD+ financing and benefit-sharing scheme</li> </ul>
Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of DENR, LGU and NGO (PEFI) counterpart fund</li> <li>• Allocation of DENR and LGUs in implementing the FLUPs and operationalizing the MENROs and P-ENROs</li> </ul>

NA - Not Available





## Footnotes

- 1 See "Inception Report on the Update of the PNRPS" submitted to DENR-FMB for additional details.
- 2 FMB Special Order No. 2015-149 dated May 28, 2015 [Reconstitution of the FMB Technical Working Group (TWG) on REDD-plus and Related Activities]
- 3 The use of the acronym REDD+ follows how "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation - Plus" was abbreviated in *Executive Order 881, Section 1*. See <http://www.gov.ph/2010/05/27/executive-order-no-881-s-2010/>.
- 4 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2005, November 11). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its eleventh session, held at Montreal from 28 November to 10 December 2005.
- 5 See Article 2 and Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. See also 'The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, 2000 (IPCC SR LULUCF) and Trines, Eveline, P. (with contributions from Gert-Jan Nabuurs and Jan Verhagen) 'Land-Use Change and Forestry in future climate regimes: An inventory of some options' 9 November 2004 Commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Netherlands.
- 6 Ibid. See p.2.
- 7 The IPCC (2007) estimated emissions from deforestation in the 1990s to be at 5.8 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/year.
- 8 See the "Bali Action Plan" Decision 1/CP13 Paragraph 1(b)(iii) and "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries approaches to stimulate action" Decision 2/CP13.
- 9 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2008, March 14). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its thirteenth session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007.
- 10 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2009, February 17). Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twenty-ninth session, held in Poznan from 1 to 10 December 2008.
- 11 Ibid. See Paragraph 38.
- 12 See Table 20 in the Appendix which lists the Key Decisions on REDD+. See Decisions: 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/ CP.17, 12/CP.17, and 1/ CP.18 Paragraph 29.
- 13 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2016, February). Decision booklet REDD+: Key relevant for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+).

- 14 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2011, March 15). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010. See Decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 70 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e).
- 15 "...as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstance."
- 16 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2017). REDD+ Web Platform. See also Holloway, V. and Giandomenico, E. (2009, December 4). Carbon Planet White Paper: The History of REDD Policy. p. 14.
- 17 Ibid. See Decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 73
- 18 Ibid. See Decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 71 (a)(b)(c)(d).
- 19 Ibid. See Decision 1/CP.16 Paragraph 72 requests parties to address: the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the REDD+ safeguards including the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, like the indigenous peoples and local communities.
- 20 Office of the President of the Philippines. (2010). *Executive Order No. 881*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.
- 21 Ibid. See Chapter II. Strategic Directions, p.8.
- 22 Ibid. See Chapter II. Strategic Directions, p.6.
- 23 See Table 19 in the Appendix for the detailed list of proposed strategies and activities per component.
- 24 Ibid., 12 and the PNRPS briefer
- 25 Ibid., 12. See Chapter II. Strategic Directions, p.6.
- 26 Ibid., 12. See Chapter II. Strategic Directions, pp 6-7. The figure provides a visual representation.
- 27 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2014, January 31). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013 Part two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session.
- 28 Ibid. See Decision 9/CP.19 "Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70".
- 29 Ibid. See Decision 10/CP.19 "Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements"
- 30 Ibid. See Decision 11/CP.19 "Modalities for national forest monitoring systems".
- 31 Ibid. See Decision 12/CP.19 "The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected"

- 32 Ibid. See Decision 13/CP.19 “Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels”
- 33 Ibid. See Decision 14/CP.19 “Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying”.
- 34 Ibid. See Decision 14/CP.19 “Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation”.
- 35 Ibid. See Paragraphs 9-12 in Decision 9/ CP.19. In accordance with decision 9/CP.19, for each entry the following information is included: country name; results for each relevant period expressed in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year with a link to the technical report referred to in the decision on modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying; assessed forest reference (emission) level expressed in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year with a link to the final report of the technical assessment; summary of information on how Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected; link to the national strategy or action plan; information on the national forest monitoring system; and quantity of results for which payments were received expressed in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year, and the entity paying for results.
- 36 This is enumerated in Appendix I of the Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010
- 37 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2015, February 2). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twentieth session, held in Lima from 1 to 14 December 2014: Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Retrieved from <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a01.pdf>. Most relevant COP decisions related to these are: 1/CP.16; 12/CP.17; 12/CP.19; 17/CP.21
- 38 Paragraph 71 Decision 1/CP.16. Other relevant COP decisions related to these requirements are: 9/CP.19; 12/CP.17; 13/CP.19; 14/CP.19
- 39 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2015, February 2). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twentieth session, held in Lima from 1 to 14 December 2014. Retrieved from <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a01.pdf>.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2016, January 29). Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-first session, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015, p.2. Retrieved from <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>.
- 42 Ibid. See p.21.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 Ibid. See Article 2, p.22.
- 45 Ibid. See Article 5, para 1, p.24.
- 46 Ibid. See Article 5, para 2, p.24.

- 47 Ibid., 16.
- 48 United Nations (UN). (2016, October 5). Paris Agreement. Entry Into Force. Reference: C.N.735.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d (Depositary Notification).
- 49 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2016). Entry into force of the Paris Agreement: legal requirements and implications.
- 50 See Bastos Lima, et al. (2014). "Promoting Non-Carbon Benefits in REDD+ Actions". WWF-WUR brief no.1.
- 51 Bastos Lima, M.G., Ashley-Cantello, W., Visseren-Hamakers, I., Gupta, A., and Braña-Varela, J. (2015). Forests Post-2015: Maximizing Synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals and REDD+. WWF-WUR Policy Brief No. 3.
- 52 Ibid. Other SDGs may apply.
- 53 United Nations (UN). (2014, September 23). UN Climate Summit: New York Declaration on Forests. Forests Actions Statements and Action Plans. The Declaration is a non-legally binding document.
- 54 The Philippine National Government and Code REDD are endorsers of the Declaration.
- 55 The menu of key actions is taken on a voluntary basis. See the Declaration on Forest for the full list.
- 56 The 1<sup>st</sup> National Communication (NC) of the Philippines was submitted on 19 May 2000 while the second NC was submitted on December 29, 2014.
- 57 Republic of the Philippines. (2014, December 29). Second National Communication of the Philippines: Submission to the UNFCCC.
- 58 See Decision 1/CP.19 Paragraph 2 (b) p.4.
- 59 Republic of the Philippines. (2015, October 1). Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. UNFCCC. The INDC will become the first Nationally Determined Contribution when a country ratifies the Agreement, unless a new NDC is submitted at the same time.
- 60 Ibid. See Mitigation, p.3.
- 61 Ibid. See Mitigation, pp.3-4.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Ibid. See Preamble, p.1.
- 64 Ibid. See Loss and Damages, p.5.
- 65 Ibid. See p.3.
- 66 Department of Environment and Natural Resources–Forest Management Bureau (DENR–FMB) et al. (2016, October 12-13). National Consultation Workshop on Connecting Forests, People, and Climate Change Solutions: Harnessing Contributions of Community-Based Forest Management to National Climate Change Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Quezon City, Philippines.



- 67 The BUR reports contain updates of the national GHG inventories of parties. The Philippines has not submitted a BUR since its GHG inventory is still being developed.
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- 111 Key informant sectors in the study were the following: DENR, LGU, PO, IP, Traders, CSO, NCIP, PCSD.
- 112 Ibid. Table 10, p.33. The results shown in the clustered graph is based on the results in the original study but was presented differently for easy visualization.
- 113 Ibid., 27. See Figure 5, p.30. A fishbone diagram was used to analyze the underlying causes.
- 114 Ibid., 27. See Table 20, p.59. The results shown in the clustered graph is based on the results in the original study but was presented differently for easy visualization.
- 115 Ibid., 27. See Table 23, p.69. The results shown in the table is based on the results in the original study but was presented differently for easy visualization.

- 116 Ibid., 27. See Table 24, p.71. The results shown in the table is based on the results in the original study but was presented differently for easy visualization.
- 117 Forest policies such as PD 705, EO 318, local government code, NIPAS Act, Mining Act, IPRA Law, RA 7076 and EO 263, including their implementing rules and regulations
- 118 This is required to clarify mechanisms for collaboration and engagement of parties, particularly the provision and monitoring of tenurial instruments over forestlands to be co-managed.
- 119 United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the global Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative, and the UN-REDD programme, Transparency International through its Forestry Integrity Programme.
- 120 Bugayong, L.A., Dolom, P.C., and Carandang A.P. (2016). Assessment of Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Eastern Samar and Davao Oriental REDD-plus Project Sites. Manila, Philippines: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.
- 121 The study used secondary data, information, and literature; focus group discussions; data sets from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and DENR-FMB; and descriptive statistics, financial analysis, and qualitative descriptions.
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- 124 Ibid., 30.
- 125 The original PNRPS based this need for legal clarity through a legal framework on the study: Costenbader, John (Ed.) 2009. Legal Frameworks for REDD. Design and Implementation at the National Level. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. xiv + 200 pp which suggests that legal clarity is an essential prerequisite for successful national REDD regimes. The study recommended integrating legal assessments into national planning.
- 126 This includes national legislation, executive issuances and international commitments as expressed in international treaties and covenants, international agreements and treaties.
- 127 See section on Research and Development.
- 128 *Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS) (2010)* (Philippines)
- 129 *Philippine National REDD+ Strategy (PNRPS) brief (2012)* (Philippines)
- 130 This is discussed in the sections on R&D and MRV.
- 131 This is discussed in the sections on R&D and MRV.
- 132 Mayo-Anda, G., Manero, G., Labadan, R., and Sales-Regal, N. (2013). Pursuing an Enabling Policy Climate for REDD+ Implementation in the Philippines: Review and Analysis of Forest Policy Relating to REDD+. Manila, Philippines: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

- 133 See section on Governance.
- 134 EO 881 also supports the PNRPS' provisions on governance
- 135 E.g. EO 23, EO 26, NIPAS, IPRA, NFSCC, Clean Air Act, Revised Forestry Code, NCCAP, and PDP
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- 142 Chokkalingam, U. and Maguigad, E.N. (2016). Draft Concept for a Philippine REDD+ Financing and Benefit-sharing Scheme. Manila, Philippines: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.
- 143 See section on Sustainable Financing where this study is discussed in detail.
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- 148 See section on Capacity Building and Communication



- 149 See section on Resource Use, Allocation, and Management
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- 154 Ibid., 36.
- 155 Climate Change Commission. (n.d.). A Resolution Providing for the Establishment of the National Multistakeholder REDD+ Council Advisory Group as a Mechanism under the Climate Change Commission for the Implementation of the Philippine National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+ Strategy. Draft.
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UPDATE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL  
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S T R A T E G Y

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