



**Consultative Workshop on the  
National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) - Plus Strategy**  
*Regalia Tower Suites, Cubao, Quezon City, 09-10 June 2010*

This document contains the proceedings from the Consultative Workshop on the National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)-Plus Strategy held at the Regalia Tower Suites, Cubao, Quezon City on June 9-10, 2010. The consultative-workshop brought together forty-four (44) Community and Forest-Based Organizations, Non-Government Organizations, Local Government Units, and National Government Agencies to present the draft Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (NRPS), generate comments on the draft NRPS, and solicit concrete and specific suggestions for inclusion in the draft document that will be presented to the DENR. The consultative-workshop was organized by the CoDE REDD, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), with support from the GTZ under the BMU Project Forest Policy and REDD .

## DAY 1

### **OPENING REMARKS**

*Crisy Guerrero*

Executive Director, NTFP-EP

The participants, delegates from various organizations, government offices and LGUs, were warmly welcomed. Some of them were participants in the previous REDD workshops. The co-organisers were recognized - CoDE REDD, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), with support from the GTZ under the BMU Project Forest Policy and REDD.

### **INTRODUCTIONS**

Audio Visual Presentation: “Klima at Kagubatan: Ang Nagbabagong Panahon”

The AVP was produced by NTFP-EP as a 15-minute film that provides an active orientation to the participants regarding climate change, role of forests in mitigating GHG emissions and in regulating the climate, impact of climate change, REDD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), carbon trading and forests, the case of the Ikalahan-Kalanguya experience on carbon stock enhancement, and the REDD proposal.

Workshop Objectives

The consultation process towards the REDD-Plus strategizing was reviewed: the National Consultation (April 2009), regional consultations in Luzon, Visayas-Mindanao, and Palawan (May-August 2009), National REDD-Plus Strategy Formulation Workshop 1 (November 2009), and National REDD-Plus Strategy Formulation Workshop 2 (March 2010). Highlights of the different workshops, participating agencies and institutions, and a profile of participants to these processes were presented.

The current workshop aims:

1. To present the draft Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (NRPS),
2. To generate comments on the draft NRPS, and
3. To solicit concrete and specific suggestions for inclusion in the draft document that will be presented to the DENR.

The workshop flow was summarized.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE NATIONAL REDD-PLUS STRATEGY (NRPS)**

*Marlea Muñoz*

President, Women’s Initiatives for Society, Culture, and Environment, Inc. (WISE, Inc.)

There are three important documents in progress that are relevant to the Philippine initiatives on climate change– the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC), the Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation (PSCCA), and the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS).

The NFSCC, which aims to: (a) ensure and strengthen the adaptation of natural ecosystems and human communities to climate change, (b) work towards a cleaner development path for the Philippines, for mutually beneficial relationship between climate change mitigation and adaptation, and (c) translate to all levels of governance alongside coordinating national efforts towards integrated ecosystem-based management, has progressed to the preparation of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

The PSCCA, designed to (a) create an enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change adaptation based on a decentralized framework of good governance, (b) reduce climate change risks and vulnerability of human and natural systems through ecosystem-based management approaches and appropriate technologies, (c) establish knowledge management systems on climate change based on science and experiences of communities, and (d) ensure that processes such as policy formulation, development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are gender responsive and non-discriminatory, has been endorsed by the DENR to the Commission on Climate Change (CCC) for adoption.

The PNRPS, which includes both mitigation and adaptation, is currently in its drafting stage through these series of processes initiated by the CoDE REDD. It has seven key features:

- It assumes a nested, scaling-up approach to REDD-plus, recognizing that a substantial readiness phase is critical yet time-consuming.
- It seeks to maximize co-benefits by targeting initial sub-national projects in priority areas.
- It proposes a governance approach to REDD-plus that recognizes the need for national-level REDD-plus oversight and management, but prioritizes the decentralization of natural resource management.
- It seeks opportunities to strengthen and align existing structures, rather than unnecessarily introduce new bodies and regulations.
- It focuses on the roles, responsibilities and benefits of REDD-plus to local communities.
- It utilizes participatory planning and multi-stakeholder approaches as a main approach to strategy planning and implementation.
- It assumes an inter-sectoral approach to REDD-plus development, seeking to increase communication and coordination among agencies and sectors.

The draft of the NRPS has been submitted to the DENR on May 14, 2010, for review through Round Table Discussions and Workshops. As part of the process, the draft document is to be reviewed by this group as it is also being reviewed by foreign experts. It is requested that comments and suggestions to the draft be as specific as possible. The draft NRPS is due for transmittal to the CCC on June 15, 2010 for adoption.

#### Clarification

- The NFSCC is an approved document. The PSCCA has been endorsed to the CCC for adoption, while the NRPS is still in its drafting stage. There are current questions in the PSCCA – it stipulates that the mining industry will be negatively affected by climate change while in the NRPS mining is considered a driver of deforestation.
- When the CCC presents the REDD-Plus Strategy to the President, it will result to a new Executive Order (EO). Passage into law is a long-term goal; however, the current initiative focuses on refining the content of the strategy rather than pushing for the enactment of a legislation. In the immediate, when the CCC adopts the REDD-Plus Strategy it can already be legitimately operationalized.

#### **FORESTRY SCENARIO**

*Romeo T. Acosta*

ADB Consultant/Former DENR-FMB Director

The updated Philippine forest resource situation was briefly presented, highlighting the status of Philippine forests, forest change and carbon emissions citing the status of Luzon forests (Luzon having the biggest percentage of forests in the Philippines).

A projection of forest area change from 2003-2016 shows that at “business-as-usual” mode, forest area continues to decline such that it is below the reference baseline by 2013. With REDD-Plus, forest area will still decline but at comparatively slower rate. With further efforts, deforestation and degradation can be decreased further. It is the positive change in forest area [and therefore increase in carbon stock that will be taken into account in carbon trading].

Comment/Clarification/Suggestion

- Has leakages, such as mining, been addressed in the Strategy?  
☞ Leakage (such as mining) is not directly addressed in the PNRPS. These concerns should, however, be considered in the land use plans and implementation at the level of the LGU. Policy advocacy communities should find a way to engage/participate in local special bodies to address these concerns.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND KEY FEATURES

*Marlea Muñoz*

President, Women’s Initiatives for Society, Culture, and Environment, Inc. (WISE, Inc.)

The PNRPS aims to take a broad approach among communities, allied agencies, organizations and stakeholder groups in promoting REDD-plus towards the attainment of sustainable forest development and poverty reduction. The timeframe for the strategy spans ten years (2010 – 2020).

It envisions empowered forestlands managers and support groups sustainably and equitably managing forestlands and ancestral domains with enhanced carbon stock and reduced greenhouse gases emission. The impact areas include: reduced forest degradation and deforestation, poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation, and improved governance. After the ten-year timeframe, forestland managers shall assume responsibility in implementing REDD-Plus programs, research, projects and activities with the support of the international, national and local agencies, NGOs and other support groups.

The objectives of the PNRPS are

- To ensure sustainable management of forests for both reduced carbon emissions and biodiversity conservation;
- To enhance national carbon stocks through forestry programs that deliver clear and multiple social and ecological benefits.
- To provide a research-based enabling environment in the implementation of the REDD-plus programs, projects and activities;
- To leverage REDD-plus resources and projects to deliver social benefits and contribute to poverty alleviation;
- To establish sustainable financing mechanisms to support REDD-plus ‘readiness’ and long-term implementation;
- To enhance the capability of forest managers and support groups to successfully and equitably implement REDD-plus strategies; and
- To develop and implement a forest carbon emissions reduction measuring, reporting and verification system that engages local managers and is national in scope.

The Strategy identifies seven key features (also mentioned above) that transcend all of its strategies and distinguish it among REDD-plus developments internationally. In brief, these are the following: (a) nested, scaling-up approach, (b) priority development areas, (c) decentralized forest governance, (d) build on existing structures, (e) community focus, (f) participatory planning and multi-stakeholder approaches, and (g) inter-sectoral approach.

The PNRPS is driven by core values and associated principles that are easily remembered as the acronym CREATE -

- Care for the Earth and life in all its diversity
- Respect for human dignity
- Encourage social responsibility
- Attainment of social justice
- Transparency and accountability
- Empowerment through partnership and collaboration

#### Comments/Clarifications/Suggestions

- In the Key Features, include natural ecosystem-based approach in addressing biodiversity. The correction should also be effected at the section on Resource Use, Allocation and Management (RUAM).
- Plantations (e.g. jethropa, oil palm) cannot be REDDable. Enhancement planting within forests is acceptable. Priority areas for REDD are the protected areas and community-tenured areas.
- On Objectives, is there anything that relates to carbon buyers?  
✂ Section on Finance includes a statement that fairness is ensured in transactions (i.e. that transactions do not further empower emitters). In addition, criteria for buyers/investors should be included as safeguard.

## POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

*Grizelda "Gerthie" Mayo-Anda*

Assistant Director, Environmental Legal Research Center (ELAC)

In a nutshell, there is currently no existing Philippine law that specifically mandates the implementation of REDD-Plus; however, there are existing laws that can be used as basis for implementing the REDD-Plus strategy such as the Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) and the recently-signed National NFSCC which mentions REDD. Some existing regulations influence environmental conservation and enforcement, safeguards, and benefit-sharing.

The five proposed strategies and activities were enumerated.

1. Enabling early REDD-Plus development in the Philippines through policy
2. Identifying enabling policies for REDD-Plus
3. Developing a long-term policy on Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES)
4. Creating a national REDD-Plus policy advocacy community that addresses all stakeholder needs
5. Ensuring REDD-Plus social and environmental safeguards

The draft NRPS proposes an institutional framework that promotes good governance and therefore proposes strategies and activities that considers the strengthening of the existing structures and increasing multi-level and multi-stakeholder participation:

1. Conducting broad consultations and meaningful engagement
2. Integrating REDD-Plus in sectoral plans
3. Establishing equitable benefit sharing schemes
4. Establishing national and sub-national REDD-Plus coordinating agencies

Comments/Clarifications/Suggestions

- What safeguards are in place to make sure organizations involved are credible?  
☞ As safeguard, include in criteria for members of the councils (national and provincial) the members' track record in forest protection especially at the local level.
- Where will the funds for operations of councils be sourced - from the designated government agency?  
☞ Funding shall come from the regular allocations. As part of the Action Planning and Budgeting, the Council should engage the government for the allocation of funds. The FMB (DENR) is the designated government agency in this case.

## CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNICATION

*Hazel Consunji*

Training Program Assistant, Environmental Leadership Training Initiatives (ELTI)

Potential participants for capacity building and information-sharing include:

- Forest-dependent communities, and holders of Certificates of Ancestral Domains Claims/Titles (CADC/Ts), Community Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs), and Protected Area Community Based Resource Management Agreements (PACBRMAs);
- Local Government Units (LGUs);
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- National government agencies such as National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and Local Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), including local offices;
- Members of Protected Areas Management Boards (PAMBs);
- National academic and research institutions, and
- Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) such as National Power Corporation (NPC), Energy Development Corporation (EDC), and the like particularly private organizations.

The Strategy proposes an iterative analysis framework to identify gaps between stakeholders' present capacities and the capacity requirements for REDD Plus implementation. The Strategy further uses Community of Practice technology to further communication and capacity building. The development and use of a national Community of Practitioners (CoP) on REDD-Plus - drawing on diverse experiences, encouraging questioning, facilitating group reflection, and adhering to logic, science and philosophy to aid in decision-making and judgment - will contribute significantly to the Strategy scaling-up approach, drawing information from sub-national REDD-Plus initiatives and contributing to national-level REDD-Plus preparedness.

Proposed strategies and activities are:

1. Promoting REDD-plus through information, education, and communication (IEC) activities.
2. Establishing a REDD-Plus Continuing Education Mechanism
3. Enhancing REDD-plus learning exchanges
4. Strengthening REDD-plus implementing mechanisms and structures through organizational development and institutional strengthening
5. Sustaining government and non-government cooperation

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Comments/Clarifications/Suggestions

- REDD Plus project scope covers ten years prior to reforestation and enhancement only within the matrix (within a forest). In Philippine context, areas are not fully forested but are patches within forests.
- Recognition of customary and statutory rights should be included in the project design. This shall be mentioned in the safeguards (i.e. that these are currently being done and maybe used as reference for establishing standards).
- To see the project through, there is a need to keep the stakeholders united. Has this been considered in the draft document?  
☞ Institutional development is included in the draft modules for capacity development; in the proposed strategy the modules are to be co-drafted with the stakeholders. Harmonizing their interests is another thing. Diversity of opinions is anticipated and this diversity is important for the stakeholders to come up with even better ideas. At the end of the day, it is the communities that decide for themselves based on concrete information.

### MEASURABLE, REPORTABLE AND VERIFIABLE (MRV) CONDITIONS

*Crisy Guerrero*

Executive Director, NTFP-EP

Two important things are measured - forest area change and carbon stock change.

Changes in forest carbon stocks must be measured, reported and verified (MRV) on principles of transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy to ensure mitigation. MRV systems should also be closely linked to policy analysis and cross-sectoral analysis, as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are largely outside the forestry sector. It will also need to develop an MRV system for associated social and environment impacts to ensure 'no-harm' and co-benefits to determine additional contributions from REDD-Plus implementation.

Proposed strategies and activities for MRV are:

1. Utilizing appropriate MRV tools
2. Assessing capacities and technologies for remotely measuring changes to forest cover
3. Improving capacity to monitor emissions factors
4. Calculating emissions reference levels (at least to the Tier 2 level)
5. Assuming a phased approach to carbon MRV
6. Establishing non-carbon MRV
7. Establishing financial MRV
8. Establishing MRV of policies and transactions

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Comments/Clarifications

- How are customary/traditional practices in the implementation of REDD (given that many of the REDD areas are in IP areas)?  
☞ Social and cultural sensitivity is included in the monitoring indicators - human rights and gender sensitive customary practices.
- What definition of forest will and which reference level (national or sub-national) will be used? There are arguments that national level should be used as reference to ensure that there are no leakages.

☞ The FAO-adopted definition is currently; however, CSO advocacy to promote more detailed definition is a continuous effort. From current data using the current forest definition, the Philippines is a carbon sink. Challenging this definition implies a re-evaluation of whether the country is a carbon sink or not. While efforts on this basic question are being conducted, sub-national level deforestation is addressed by research at sub-national level pilots (i.e. scientific demonstration at local level).

## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

*Leonida Bugayong*

Senior Researcher, Forestry Development Center

Research and development is inter-linked to the other components of the Strategy: informing REDD-Plus policy and governance, enhancing research capacity through collaborations and community engagement and training, providing baselines and perfecting MRV techniques.

Proposed strategies and activities on R & D are:

1. Developing a comprehensive R&D Program on REDD-Plus
2. Analyzing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
3. Enabling resource valuation
4. Establishing pilot/demonstration projects on REDD-Plus
5. Determining of realistic and appropriate benefit-sharing schemes
6. Developing and Communicating REDD-Plus baselines
7. Dissemination of R&D outputs, data, information, and technologies

### Comments/Clarifications/Suggestions

- When enough data and information has been collected, is there a network designated for knowledge management?  
☞ Knowledge management is part of the strategy. DENR is the knowledge hub of information, projection, policy making, model-making. The closest iteration of this would be on #7. This suggestion can be included in the editing of the write-up.
- All demonstration sites have a research component. Research and documentation shall be conducted during this demonstration stage, where learnings will enhance the Strategy. While budgeting process [for regular allocation] is still ongoing, most of the research funding is bilateral, e.g. three researches are to be funded by the EU: drivers of reforestation, analysis of forest policies for climate protection and biodiversity, and carbon ownership.
- For R& D – Kaingin is a very rich system. It has been observed that when kaingin stops, good biodiversity [in crops] is also lost.

## SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

*Arlynn Aquino*

Regional Coordinator for Enterprise Development, NTFP-EP

In a nutshell, REDD-Plus is pursued as a means to fulfill an environmental obligation and to --- insufficient funds. The PNRPS proposes both a staged approach, and an expanded approach that considers more diversified funding plans.

Proposed strategies and activities are:

1. Capitalizing on existing resources to initiate REDD-Plus readiness
2. Seeking immediate donor funding for REDD-Plus readiness
3. Seeking diverse long-term funding mechanisms
4. Ensuring resilience within REDD-Plus
5. Pursuing equitable and reasonable benefit-sharing among all stakeholders
6. Exploring fund management arrangements

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Comments/Suggestions

- One of the biggest fears about REDD is that funds are available but there is poor capacity to implement. There is agreement that natural resource management should be improved, with or without REDD-Plus.

## DAY 2

### **OPENING AND RECAP OF DAY 1**

The participants were divided into two groups and provided with pre-fabricated cards with phrases. The groups were required to answer questions from the previous day's discussion (fill in the blanks) using the cards only once.

The newly arrived participants were welcomed.

### **INSPIRATIONAL REMARKS**

*Dennis G. Dela Torre*

Chief of Staff, Office of Comm. Saño,  
Climate Change Commission

Mr. Dela Torre delivered the following message to the participants:

It is without doubt that our world is changing, our future is in a flux. Indeed climate change is here.

Calamities will come and we should be afraid. But then again, fear is a state of mind, a knee-jerk response of the unenlightened. The tragedy is not the severity of portending calamities induced by climate change, what would be so tragic is that, we as a people would be overwhelmed, our collective spirit melted by extremes in temperature, or washed away by floods.

So this is the challenge of our generation: to strengthen our collective spirit as a people so that, not only are we able to survive the impacts of climate change, but moreso to surmount them.

It is in this light that we honor this gathering with our presence, to learn from each other, to bring with each of us the wisdom of where we come from. This gathering is also in recognition of who we are, the ancestors we represent, our own cultural and individual experiences that we bring in this sacred place. Yes, this is a sacred place if we will it to be so because we can choose to give full meaning into making a national policy we know as the REDD+ Strategy a document reflecting our own living contributions.

Towards this end I seek the blessings of every Divine Name known to each of us, the ageless wisdom of the stewards of the land, so that we will be able to learn and make meaning of a challenging national policy. And in later on embracing such policy with the equanimity and sincerity of our hearts, we are able to evolve into enlightened beings who become genuine stewards of the land, of the sacred forested mountains OR as genuine caregivers in mind and spirit of such stewards of the land.

So let this guide us as we are about to conclude this two-day workshop in the hope that the methods were continuously steered by logic led by the sincerity of the soul-driven process, and not merely by an ego-driven method.

Let us therefore greet each other Godspeed in this sacred time and place, as we undertake this REDD-Plus journey together.

## RESOURCE USE ALLOCATION & MANAGEMENT

*Remedios Evangelista*

Chief, Community Based Forest Management Division, Forest Management Bureau

Resource use, allocation and management is defined by a range of stakeholders, but generally managed within the DENR. REDD-Plus will also require a broad institutional base.

The proposed strategies and activities are:

1. Completing the delineation of permanent forest lines
2. Applying the watershed ecosystem and landscape approach
3. Defining and delineating the protection and production forests within forestlands
4. Securing land tenure
5. Securing carbon tenure
6. Improving management of both protection and production forests for REDD-Plus
7. Enhancing carbon stocks
8. Providing appropriate support to tenure holders to ensure improved forest management and to decrease pressures on natural forests
9. Providing incentives for early REDD-Plus engagement in pilot/demonstration communities
10. Integrating population growth and in-migration into forest management

### Comments/Clarifications/Suggestions

- A memorandum circular was released last year which states policy changes on IFMA, including promotion of plantation development. Currently, agroforestry is encouraged but not in existing forests but in open areas.
- There is clearly a need to have an agreement on the definition of forest, forest degradation (reducing the quality of the forest), and deforestation (reducing forest area), and this definition should come from the forestry sector and not from the agriculture sector. In a previous meeting in 2009 with DENR Director Marlo Mendoza, he said that a Working Group will be formed to discuss the forest definition. There was a suggestion that this should be followed through.
- How will existing conflicts on land use be resolved in the REDD-Plus context? The documents only mention delineation.  
☞ It is important to have a concrete forest land use plan where all of these will be defined. [There is conflict on page 29 of the draft PNRPS but it was agreed that this will be discussed further by the workshop groups.]
- For further discussion in the working groups: Include in the RUAM section use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in REDD-Plus [similar to the case in the US on genetically modified eucalyptus in REDD areas] and use of new exotic varieties. There was a suggestion that these be considered as cash crops which are qualified for agroforestry.

### WORKSHOP

Each of the discussion groups addressed the following three concerns: (a) Items for further clarifications, (b) Additional comments, and (c) Concrete suggestions to the PNRPS document. Their discussions also covered comments and suggestions noted on the Manila papers posted for each of the groups (referred in the notes below as “Thoughts on the Wall”).

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The outputs were presented for gallery viewing. Some were discussed in plenary in response to clarificatory questions.

Policy and Governance

Participants: Isagani Santos, Jess del Rosario, Joe Caputilla, Jess Bongalonta, Alex Maranan, and Rolando Panoy

Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
<b>Governance</b>		
Who will certify three-party verifiers?		Require FLUP from LGUs before eligible for REDD+ (4.0)
Clarify relationship of council to DNA		Establish/activate forest management boards within MDC
		Review functions of National Multi-sectoral REDD+ Council (executor vs. recommendatory, relation with CCS and DNA, standards setting and policy oversight function – ex. Eligibility criteria for sites and developers – and, chairmanship DENR, CSO, or both?)
		Scope of DNA function not limited to forest carbon and MRV
		Creation of appropriate bodies, i.e. councils for watersheds several provinces or regions
		Forest co-management arrangement – criteria for private public cooperation; ensure community participation here
<b>Policy</b>		
		Protect all natural forests (intro)
		Accelerate devolution of NRM functions to LGU (1.3)
		Policies should favor ability of Philippines to adapt to climate change (2.1)
		Move #4, 4.1 and 4.3 to capacity building or governance
		Consolidate/integrate with REDD+ social and environmental standards (CCBA with June1 version)

Resource Use, Allocation, and Management

Participants: Roger Garinga, Luzviminda Alto, Eric dela Torre, Phoebe Mejia, Femy Pinto, Blas Tabaranza  
Thoughts on the Wall:

- Overlapping tenure instruments
- No to GMO species – no to GMO plant varieties and geo-engineering technology for forests

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Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
Definitions of: forest, deforestation, enhancement, degradation	Strategy #4 – address conflicting tenurial instruments	VII 2 <sup>nd</sup> para (p38) – include NWRMB + DA + DAR among govt agency stakeholders (in relation to their use of water)
	Strategy #7.2 – afforestation not applicable in the Philippines	3.1 (p39) - Include forest restoration zone among strategies (to increase protection forest)
		Add provision to include restoration areas among the protection forest (protection forest – natural plus restoration areas)
		#6.5 – establishment of restoration zones
		#6.6 buffer zone
		#7.2 delete “afforestation” (p42)
		Policy statement of GMOs

MRV {no workshop group}

Thoughts on the Wall

- What to do about leakage during start of readiness?
- Official forest definition to use?

Sustainable Financing

Participants: Eric dela Torre, Roger Garinga, Joe Caputilla, Jess Bongalonta, Jess del Rosario, Belinda dela Paz

Thoughts on the Wall:

- If and when the moneys come, how do we prepare IPs and other forest communities

Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
		2.2 consider presence of bilateral and multilateral funding opportunities but these must be participatory, inclusive, and not top down in approach (see colatilla in Version 1)
		2.3 consider other forms of financing such as service fees, interest earnings for performance bonds, etc.
		3.2 safeguards against carbon cowboys; ask governance/policy group to develop eligibility criteria and process for “traders”
		3.3 pursue fund-based finance mechanisms. Don’t make this sound like a “second option” only after market-based

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Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
		3.4 explore opportunities to other services (instead of bundle) – biodiversity, ecotourism, water services financing as an incentive to environmental services (after biodiversity credits)...footnote: “For example, the Malua Biobank Project <a href="http://www.maluabank.com">www.maluabank.com</a>
		4.1 further discussions on “natural reserve fund” – learning from CFSF, coco levy or trust fund instead of reserve fund is this also for foreign exchange fluctuation of only for market fluctuations regional instead of national

Research and Development

Participants: Rolando Ponooy, Alex Maranan, Femy Pinto, and Blas Tabaranza

Thoughts on the Wall:

- Sources of R&D funds
- Knowledge management (beyond dissemination of R&D outputs, data, info)
- Policy studies
- What “customary” activities are good for REDD?
- Documentation of experiences (in pilots, etc.) as part of R&D

Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
		Para3 Intro – also keep track of global development and experiences
		Natl Council on REDD – How will R&D group (para4) relate to the council, i.e. as a member?
		Sec1.2 – include use of lessons distilled: establishing criteria, methods, technologies, protocols that can be used
		Sec1.3- policy statement on access to information protocols on info sharing and access, IPR – link with PAWB clearing house
		Include vulnerability and risk assessment
		Highlight carbon stocks in resources valuation and PES
		Include in “plus” restoration of denuded areas with low

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Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
		biodiversity as part of carbon stock enhancement
		Sec4.3 – communities to be trained in REDD+ implementation; include technology transfer of participatory research and monitoring
		Sec5 – add: registry of projects with benefits sharing schemes
		Include: methodologies to measure rates of deforestation and degradation
		Carbon sequestration ability of indigenous and exotic species
		Sec7.1 – include translation of materials into local languages

Capacity Building and Communication

Participants: Luzviminda Alto, Isagani Santos, Hazel Consunji, and Je-el Constantino-Ong

Thoughts on the Wall:

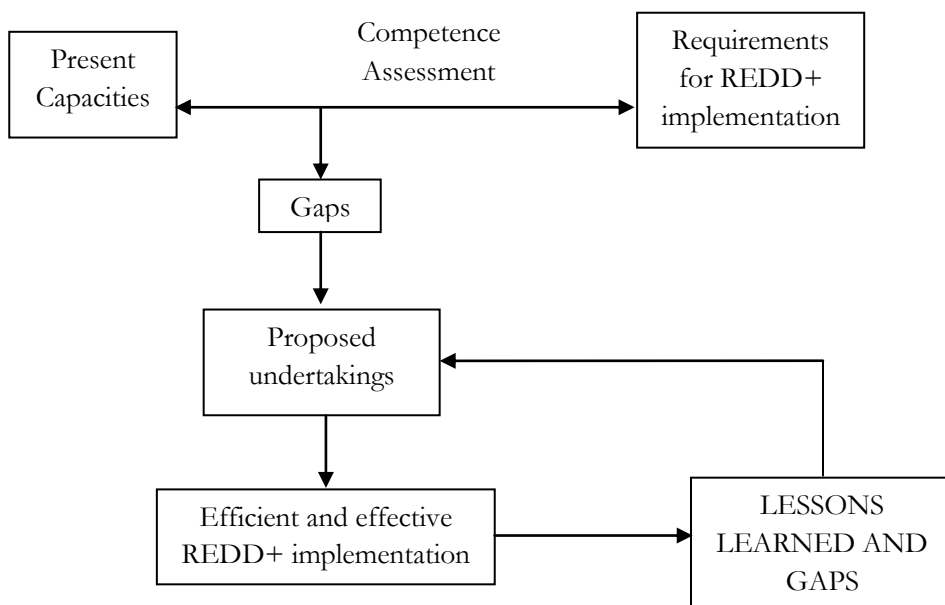
- “harmonize” interests/motivations of different stakeholders
- Sustain harmonious working environment among different stakeholders throughout whole REDD-Plus implementation

Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
In text, Figure 5, instead of 2		Figure 5 Iterative Analysis Framework (see figure below)
		1.1 4 <sup>th</sup> sentence: “It will include information such as (insert new) basic information on climate change and the environment, particularly forests to explain the context of REDD Plus,...
		6 <sup>th</sup> sentence: “Communications, including the NRPS... (insert in the end) and should be comprehensive enough to make educated and well-informed decisions
		1.3 short explanation of REDDify
		1.4 ... “improved low-emissions resource... (insert new) indigenous, diverse and sustainable agroforestry practices (insert new) and other sustainable livelihood options”

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Clarifications	Comments	Suggestions
		<p>...”training programs will be carried out, most likely addressing:</p> <p>(1) technical issues like inventory and assessments... techniques, field level carbon.... Techniques, REDD Plus related standards; MRV emissions reductions; development of PDD; use of GIS and remote sensing technology;</p> <p>(2) financing issues, like REDD Plus financing, funds mgt and the carbon market; payment for ecosystem services and related opportunities in the Phils;</p> <p>(3) Governance issues, like negotiating skills and law enforcement, project mgt, confidence and trust building, basic legal procedures and paralegal skills;</p> <p>(4) Socio-economic issues like gender and rights issues, population management strategies and improved low emissions resource mgt such as natural farming, indigenous, diverse and sustainable agroforestry practices and other sustainable livelihood options</p>

Figure 5. Iterative Analysis Framework (Suggested Revision)



**NEXT STEPS**

*Ester Batangan*

Project Coordinator, NTFP-EP

The progressive project phases were reviewed once again to indicate where the project is at this point and the schedule presented as follows:

May 28 or 31	Luzon; DENR Bureaus, CoDe REDD and partners (1)-- SFFI, River Basin Group, PES group
June 3-4	Mindanao- multi-stakeholder; multi-level session (2)
June 8	Integration of May 28 or 31 and June 3-4
June 9	Round Table Discussion with the CSO Working Group on CC (3)
June 10	Consolidation
June 11	Updated version for consideration of DENR to be transmitted to CCC
June 15	Endorsement by DENR to the CCC
June 16-24	CCC takes care of further process accordingly: with the advisory board and other agencies (DENR and the CoDe REDD can still provide technical support)

The meeting was adjourned.

**ANNEX 2**  
**Attendance Sheet**

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**Consultative Workshop on the  
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