

# Consultative Workshop on the National **REDD-Plus** Strategy

*Brokenshire Resort & Convention Center, Madapo Hills, Davao City  
June 3-4, 2010*

Organized by:



**CoDe  
REDD**

DENR-FMB

**CoDe REDD members:** AnthroWatch, ELTI, ELAC, KEF, IDIS, GOM, NTFP Exchange Programme, PFEC, ULAN, WISE, FFI



**Allan V. Villanueva**  
Workshop Documentor  
6/9/2010

## Executive Summary

The multisectoral participants from Visayas and Mindanao who attended last year's consultative workshop on "*Exploring Forest Carbon Revenues for Philippine Forest-based Communities*," again met in Davao City on June 3-4, 2010 to examine the draft Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (NRPS) to give their comments and suggestions to improve it (please refer to workshop outputs).

Inputs on the following topics were provided to the participants: *National REDD-Plus Strategy; Forestry Scenario; Strategic Direction and Key Features; Policy and Governance; Resource Use, Allocation & Management; Capacity Building; MRV and R&D, and Finance.*

Several issues came out, particularly lack of "ground validation" of the forest cover data in the country; "turfing" issues among government agencies; conflicting policies and governance issues.

Before REDD+ can be effectively implemented, local communities should be capacitated; proper structures put in place; and, financing made available.

One insightful comment by a participant begs the question "*Development for whom?*" The REDD+ should benefit the local communities and forest peoples. A datu raised the need for the REDD+ to address the local needs of the indigenous peoples. The REDD+ should redound to their benefit.

"The fact that there were no major controversial issues raised during the consultative workshop indicates that the strategies and activities identified for the REDD+ truly come from the local communities. It reflects also the bottoms-up approach of the REDD+," ELAC Atty. Gerthie M. Anda said, adding that the success of the program will rest upon the multi-stakeholder participation of local grassroots communities, LGUs, academe, NGOs, POs, various government agencies, including the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), and the Commission on Climate Change.

It's official. The REDD+ process has started.

The next phase will be action planning.

## Programme

| Time                        | Topic   | Resource Person             |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Day 1 (03 June 2010)</b> |   |                             |
| 8am                         | Registration  | Secretariat                 |
| 9am                         | Opening Remarks   | Dennis de la Torre          |
|                             | Introduction of Participants  | Moderator                   |
|                             | Workshop Objectives   | Ester Batangan              |
|                             | AVP 15 min ( <i>Klima at ang Kagubatan</i> )  |                             |
| 9:45-10:00                  | <b>Background of the National REDD-Plus Strategy (NRPS)</b>   | Marlea Munez                |
| 10:00                       | Working Coffee Break  |                             |
| 10:15                       | <b>Forestry Scenario</b>  | Yumi Q. Natividad           |
| 10:45                       | <b>Strategic Direction and Key Features</b>   | Marlea Munez                |
| 11:30                       | Open Forum/ Clarificatory Questions   |                             |
| 12:00                       | Lunch   |                             |
| 1:00                        | <b>Policy and Governance</b>  | Atty. Gerthie M. Anda       |
| 1:30                        | Open Forum/ Clarificatory Questions   |                             |
| 1:45                        | <b>Resource Use, Allocation &amp; Management</b>  | Remedios Evangelista        |
|                             | <b>Capacity Building</b>  | Momon Rico                  |
| 2:15                        | Open Forum/ Clarificatory Questions   |                             |
| 2:30                        | <b>MRV and R&amp;D</b>  | Len Bugayong / Marlea Munez |
|                             | <b>Finance</b>  | Jacob Phelps                |
| 3:15                        | Open Forum/ Clarificatory Questions   |                             |
| 3:30                        | Workshop<br>a) Strategic Directions & Forestry Scenario<br>b) Policy and Governance<br>c) Resource Use, Allocation and Management<br>d) Capability Building<br>d) MRV and R&D<br>e) Finance | Code REDD/ FMB              |
| 5:30                        | Close for the day   |                             |
| <b>Day 2 (04 June 2010)</b> |   |                             |
| 8:30                        | Opening and recap of Day I  |                             |
| 9:00                        | Plenary Presentation of Workshop Outputs  |                             |
| 10:30                       | Coffee break  |                             |
| 10:45                       | Next steps, schedules, etc.   | Marlea Munez                |
| 11: 15                      | Closing   | Atty. Gerthie M. Anda       |
| 11: 45                      | Lunch   |                             |
|                             | End of the session  |                             |

**Mr. Ed Caharian**  
Moderator

# Proceedings of the Consultative Workshop

Day 1 (June 3, 2010)

## Opening Remarks

**DENNIS DE LA TORRE**

*Climate Change Commission*

Our world is changing; our future is in a flux. Climate change is here.

Calamities will come and we should be afraid. But then again, fear is a state of mind, a response of the unenlightened. The tragedy is not the 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 more so to surmount them.

It is in this light that we honor this activity, all of us here with our presence, to learn from each other, to bring with each of us the wisdom of where we come from, whether from the hinterlands of Mt. Kitanglad, the foothills of Mt. Apo, the dwindling forests of Basilan, or the urban jungles from here and far. 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 let it to be so because we can choose to give full meaning into making a national policy known 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 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 embark on a two-day workshop; the methodology will veer away from an ego-driven process, and instead be steered by logic led by the sincerity of the soul-driven method.

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

## Introduction of Participants



### **ED CAHARIAN**

*Moderator*

Mr. Ed Caharian, the workshop moderator, introduced the participants coming from various parts of Visayas and Mindanao, and representing various sectors.

He then gave a brief backgrounder of the activity—which is basically an offshoot of last year’s joint Visayas-Mindanao Consultative Workshop on “*Exploring Forest Carbon Revenues for Philippine Forest-based Communities*,” held at the Mindanao Training Resource Center, Bajada, Davao City.

## Workshop Objectives and AVP: “Klima at ang Kagubatan”



### **ESTER BATANGAN**

*Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)*

NTFP-EP Project Coordinator Ms. Ester Batangan briefly discussed the overview of the program, focusing on the national level process, what has been done in the recent past, and regional consultations conducted in various parts of the country (please refer to **Annex 1**).

She identified the three (3) main objectives of the consultative workshop:

1. To present the draft Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (NRPS);
2. To generate comments on the draft NRPS; and,

3. To solicit suggestions as concrete and specific as possible.

She then outlined the flow of the activity and introduced the CoDe REDD-Philippines, as follows:

The CoDe REDD-Philippines is a loose coalition of NGOs interested in seeing a responsible REDD+ mechanism. The coalition believes that any REDD project should be implemented according to the principles of community empowerment, biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of forest. Its members are AnthroWatch, ELTI, ELAC, KEF, IDIS, GOM, NTFP Exchange Programme, PFEC, ULAN, WISE, and FFI. CoDe REDD, in collaboration with DENR-FMB, has become the frontliner in crafting the National REDD-Plus Strategy (NRPS).

To deepen the understanding of the participants on the REDD+, she invited the participants to watch a 15-minute AVP on “Klima at ang Kagubatan.”

### Background of the National REDD-Plus Strategy, and Strategic Directions and Key Features



**MARLEA MUNEZ**

*Women’s Initiative for Society, Culture and Environment (WISE, Inc.)*

Ms. Munez discussed the schedule of activities in relation to the REDD-Plus (please refer to the table below).

| DATE          | ACTIVITY                     | GROUP INVOLVED/<br>PARTICIPANTS                 | EXPECTED OUTPUT  |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| May 11 and 13 | REDD-Plus Meeting            | CCC, DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD, DENR Bureaus, BMU/GTZ | Schedule of Activities                                   |
| May 14        | Submission of April 16 Draft | Drafters of the PNRPS                           | Transmittal letter to DENR with PNRPS hard copy          |
| May 26        | Desk-work                    | DENR-CCO  | Consolidation of comments from DENR Bureaus and Attached |

| DATE            | ACTIVITY   | GROUP INVOLVED/<br>PARTICIPANTS   | EXPECTED OUTPUT                                |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
|                 |  |   | Agencies                                       |
| May 28          | Round Table Discussion   | Society of Filipino Foresters Inc. (SFFI)<br>DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB  | Documentation of comments and suggestions      |
| May 31          | Round Table Discussion   | Payment for Environmental Services Technical Working Group (PES-TWG)<br>DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB                   | Documentation of comments and suggestions      |
| June 3-4        | Workshop   | Mindanao- multi-stakeholder; multi-level session (LGUs, DENR field offices, NGOs, POs)<br>DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB | Documentation of comments and suggestions      |
| June 8          | Mini-Writeshop: Integration of May 26, May 28 ,31 and June 3-4 to the April 16, 2010 Draft   | DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB   | Draft PNRPS version June 8                     |
| June 9-10       | Workshop   | Luzon- multi-stakeholder; multi-level session (LGUs, DENR field offices, NGOs, POs)<br>DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB    | Documentation of comments and suggestions      |
| June 11         | Workshop: Road mapping   | DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB (to invite the Asecs for Field Operations of DENR)  | Road Map for presentation to the DENR Execom   |
| June 12         | Mini-Writeshop: Integration of Luzon   | DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB   | Draft PNRPS version June 11                    |
| June 15         | Desk-Work  | DENR-CCO  | DENR endorsement of PNRPS 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) |   |  |
| From June 11-24 | Review of International Experts  | Selected and willing reviewers<br>DENR-CCO, CoDe REDD and FMB   | Documentation Updated version of PNRPS June 24 |

*Note: June 24 — CSO Working Group on CC will have its RTD on REDD+*

She also presented updates on climate change (please refer to **Annex 2a**). Below are the salient points of her presentation:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- The Kyoto Protocol
- Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)
- Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)
- Flexibility Mechanisms
- The Clean Development Mechanism
- The Bali Action Plan: REDD was introduced (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)
- UNFCCC Decision 2/CP.13–11 towards REDD-PLUS: ... *policy approaches and positive incentives 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.*
- REDD+ has evolved as a concept from the Bali Action Plan. The plus sign indicates *enhancement of forest carbon stock, also referred to as forest regeneration and rehabilitation, negative degradation, negative emissions, carbon uptake, carbon removal or just removals. (Removals refer to sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere and storage in forest carbon pools.)*
- Why REDD-PLUS in the Philippines?
- Significant Milestones in the Philippines' Response to Address Climate Change
- RA 9729: Climate Change Act of 2009
- Three (3) important Philippine documents:
  1. National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC)
  2. Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS)
  3. Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation (PSCCA)
- DENR Climate Change Office (CCO): mission, structure, goals, and strategies
- Latest updates:
  1. FOR ISSUANCE: *An Executive Order: Authorizing the Climate Change Commission to Coordinate Existing Climate Change Initiatives, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-Plus, and other Similar Mechanisms*
    - DENR as operational implementor of REDD plus
  2. Preparatory Activities:
    - International negotiations in Bonn (May 29 to June 11, 2010) towards Mexico Conference of Parties (COP 16)
    - Drafting of the NCCAP (National Climate Change Action Plan)

- Adoption of the PSCCA (Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation) and PNRPS (Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy)
  - Drafting of action plans for PSCCA and PNRPS
3. Capacity-Building
    - Holding of Train the Trainers (T3) May 17 – 20, 2010 (VisMin Group) and July 2010 (Luzon Group)
    - Drafting of Terms of Reference of the CCO
  4. Coordination
    - Holding of regular forum/ discussion between and among representatives of Bureaus, Non-Government Organizations, Academic communities, Research communities, Practitioners

Ms. Munez then talked about “*Developing the Philippine National REDD-plus Strategy: A multi-sectoral, participatory process*” (please refer to **Annex 2b**). She emphasized the following points:

1. Key features:
  - Nested, scaling up approach
  - Priority development areas being community tenured areas and protected areas
  - Multi-level governance approach with focus on decentralization, and maximizing existing working mechanisms
  - Community focus
  - Inter-sectoral coordination
  - Participatory, Multi-stakeholder partnerships
2. Components and strategies
3. Recent developments
4. Next steps

In line with the objectives of the consultative workshop, she presented the template workshop matrix to be used by the participants in stating their clarifications, comments, and suggestions (please refer to the table below).

| STRATEGY/ ACTIVITY | CLARIFICATION | COMMENT | SUGGESTIONS<br>(I- improvement OR<br>N- new) |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|--|
|                    |               |         |  |
|                    |               |         |  |
|                    |               |         |  |

| STRATEGY/ ACTIVITY | CLARIFICATION | COMMENT | SUGGESTIONS<br>(I- improvement OR<br>N- new) |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|--|
|                    |               |         |  |
|                    |               |         |  |

## Forestry Scenario



### **YUMI Q. NATIVIDAD**

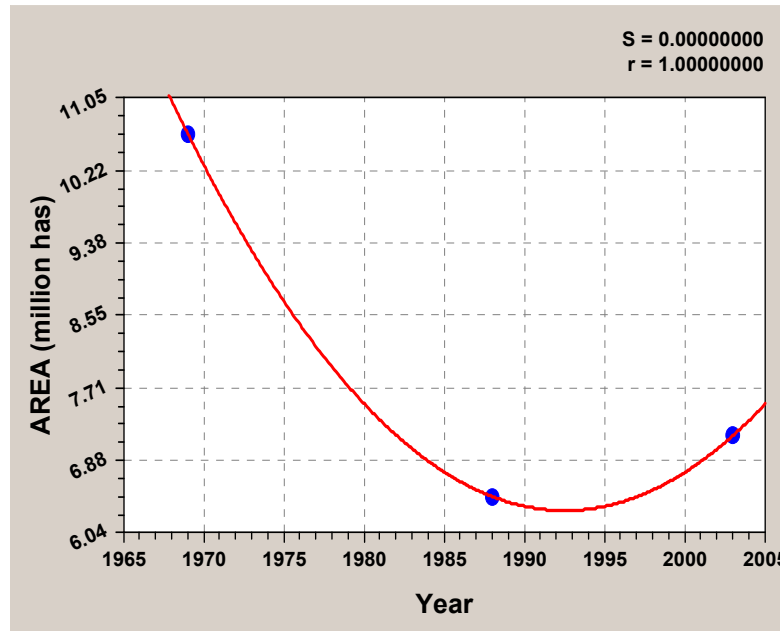
*Forest Management Bureau*

*Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-FMB)*

Ms. Natividad presented the “*Forest Cover Data in the Philippines*” (please refer to **Annex 3**), focusing on the following areas:

1. Basic Info
  - Leveling-off: Forestland vs. Forest/Forest Cover
  - Land Classification – Current Situation
2. Looking back on the 3 Actual Forest Cover Data
  - Methodology used
  - Forest definition used
  - Forest categories
3. Forest cover data from 1989 to 2002
4. 2003 Data
5. What’s next - baseline data for REDD

The graph below shows the forest area change in the country from 1969 to 2003.



The explanations for the change could be traced to the changing definitions of a forest.

To supplement the presentation of Ms. Natividad, Mr. Romy Acosta raised the following points:

- While our forest cover is increasing, it is not the kind of forest that we like.
- Our “closed canopy” forest is decreasing.
- Our problem is more on forest degradation rather than deforestation because at present, our forest cover is already very small.
- The projection model used by the DENR failed to take into account recent changes in policies and land uses on the ground.

*“We should therefore look at these statistics with caution,”* Mr. Acosta said.

## Question and Answer (Q & A)

### Q (Melvin of Panay)

I have three questions.

1. *What are the prospects of negotiation? Are there prospects if there is no agreement?*
2. *Regarding our data on forest cover, what are their implications on our negotiation, e.g., that we are now a carbon sink?*
3. *There are more modern tools for capacity-building that are not dependent on forest cover. There are tools that can measure the height of canopy, and some can in fact be used for other purposes, like disaster management.*

### A (Marlea)

The Philippine team is now on the contact meeting phase. The latest was in Copenhagen when REDD-Plus was introduced. The level of discourse is a bit late. At present, the ones required are the Annex 1 countries. Our country is not obliged. However, its commitment is 5%. So the implication of this is we have to work double time to meet our targets.

Base on the Oslo partnership initiative, the REDD-Plus will be pushed and differences of countries (particularly developing countries) will be honored.

As to prospects, our negotiators are putting their neck on the line. We have the best team and they are very competent. Only government people are authorized to negotiate. We are optimistic that something will happen in Bonn and then in the Mexico negotiation.

The REDD-Plus mechanism should be made available already. The ASEAN is supporting us. We are knocking all doors to get support for this.

Our indigenous and forest peoples are important partners. Hence, we are ensuring the protection of their rights in the negotiations.

### A (Yumi)

The present tool we are using has limitations. It cannot be used to measure forest cover when it is very cloudy. There are many available, more modern technologies, but funds are very limited. We are therefore appealing to all concerned agencies to help us in getting more accurate data on our forest cover. If we work together, the result will be more efficient and effective. Director

Mendoza also wants harmonization of maps. The NAMRIA is the mapping arm of the government, but at present, data are not consolidated and harmonized. It's high time that we should work together.

### Q (Armand of FPE)

I also have three questions.

1. *How has the REDD-Plus strategy contributed to the crafting of the Climate Change Act and its implementing rules and regulations? I understand there were focus group discussions conducted in Davao City in the past about this?*
2. *There is basically lack of “ground truthing” of data on forest cover. Baselineing has been done. This has been updated once in a while. However, there are more rapid changes on the ground, particularly on land uses. There is lack of data in between. What is the basis for reducing the indicator from 1 hectare to 0.5 hectare? I am asking this because including smaller section has implications on measurement of forest cover.*
3. *What will be the strategic direction in relation to institutional arrangement? Will the DENR anchor? What will be the role of other stakeholders? Where do we get the resources to carry out the strategy?*

### A (Marlea)

The REDD-Plus strategy has been part of the crafting of the law and it has in fact been copied en toto. Regarding Question # 3, the Climate Change Commission will be the overseer of the forthcoming Executive Order on the REDD-Plus, while the DENR will take care of the operational aspect.

### A (Yumi)

The projection model is not totally wrong. It was developed in the past but new policies were eventually made—policies which have not been factored into this model. Ideally, there should be ground validation. Projection and ground validation should go together. But we are constrained by lack of resources. As to the change of measurement from 1 hectare to 0.5 hectare, there is a long discussion/debate on this topic in various literatures.

### A (Atty. Gerthie)

The efforts of the group has helped in developing our national strategy. We have tried our best to have a “bottoms-up” approach and we have shaped it. Despite the problems, we have been part of the process.

## Resource Use, Allocation and Management (RUAM) REMEDIOS EVANGELISTA

Ms. Evangelista referred the participants to the executive summary of the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (**Annex 4**), and delved on the highlights, strategies, and activities of RUAM, as follows:

- Define permanent forest lines and boundaries
- Promote watershed/landscape-based REDD+ planning
- Identify and improve on the different management regimes
- Clarify rights of communities to carbon
- Identify and pursue options to enhance and manage carbon, e.g., reforestation and agroforestry development
- Pursue sustainable management of forests
- Consider population growth and in-migration in forest management

## Question and Answer (Q & A)

**Q**

*How will plantations relate to this document? Does it include non-native species?*

**A (Yumi)**

Non-native species is part of the REDD-Plus.

**A (Marlea)**

For the draft document, we mentioned “preferably native.” Totally new species are not included. Please note that we also have some “naturalized” species, like narra and acacia.

**Q**

*The issue of plantations as drivers of deforestation should be addressed. In planning for REDD-Plus, we should be able to address the need of local peoples for wood. Regarding indigenous species, there are already several “naturalized” species. We have a strict law on totally new species. They should undergo testing for a long period of time.*

**Q (Datu from Makilala)**

*Will the REDD-Plus not destroy our existing plans in our community?*

**A**

No, nothing will be changed. We will continue to do what we are doing in our communities.

**Q (Chy from Bukidnon)**

*Point of clarification. I believe that physical and cultural boundaries should be differentiated. They should be defined properly because they can be potential sources of conflict.*

**Q (Tom Villarín)**

*There are conflicts in resource use, particularly in mining. This is an issue of governance. How do we address conflicting policies under the REDD-Plus?*

*Does REDD-Plus include mangroves?*

**A**

Conflicting policies should be harmonized. There are several conflicting policies, mining, CBFM, CADT, and proper zoning. LGUs are also issuing small-scale mining licenses. This is a governance issue.

Mangroves are included.

**Q (Edwin)**

*There are conflicts of policies between DENR and BFAR. Which agency should we follow when it comes to cutting of mangroves?*

*About the mining issue, the DENR keeps on giving CECs. There are a lot of small scale miners now. How do we decide between mining and planting of trees?*

**A**

Cutting of mangroves is prohibited. This only goes to show that the DENR and the BFAR cannot put their acts together. BFAR has accountability. The problem is in enforcement.

**Q (Fidel)**

Regarding issuance of fishpond permits, fishpond areas are considered alienable and disposable. BFAR still gives permit to cut mangroves. This is a legal issue.

**A (Atty. Gerthie)**

“Alienable and disposable” is different from the permit for fishpond operation. This is a problem we will later discuss on governance issues.

**A (Marlea)**

This is a perennial problem. We should be able to differentiate among zonal, impact, and project areas. There is a difference between strategic and operational problems. Our concern now is more strategic than operational.

Some agencies have “turfing” issues, but we have now a more bigger issue to resolve—climate change.

About the issue on mangroves, we will tackle it as a governance issue, e.g., policy conflicts.

## Policy and Governance



### **ATTY. GERTHIE M. ANDA**

*Environmental Legal Assistance (ELAC), Inc.*

Atty. Gerthie Anda delved on “*Policy and Governance: Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy*” (please see **Annex 5**). The following were the highlights of her presentation:

- Policy and legal issues
- Legal context for REDD-Plus in the Philippines
- No Philippine REDD-Plus legislation
- Operationalization of REDD in existing environmental and forestry laws
- Regulations influencing environmental conservation and enforcement
- Regulations influencing safeguards
- Enabling policies
- Enabling early REDD-Plus development in the Philippines through policy
- Identifying enabling policies for REDD-Plus
- Developing a long-term policy on Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES)
- Creating a national REDD-Plus policy advocacy community that addresses all stakeholder needs
- Ensuring REDD-Plus social and environmental safeguards
- Governance highlights:
  - Identify and meaningfully engage stakeholders
  - Strengthen existing national-level REDD+ coordinating agency based on existing structures
  - Build on existing sub-national structures to establish sub-national institutions through which to implement REDD+
  - Establish equitable benefit-sharing schemes with local government units and communities
- Integrating REDD-Plus in sectoral plans
- Establishing equitable benefit-sharing schemes
- Establishing national REDD-Plus coordinating agency
- Proposed governance structures (interim and long term)

- Establishing new subnational institutional structures to implement REDD-Plus

Based on the proposed structure, Atty. Gerthie emphasized the role of the DENR in the implementation and the need to build on what is existing (in terms of structure), despite the imperfections, since this is a more pragmatic approach.

She ended her presentation by showing some photos of encroachments by mining companies into forestlands in Palawan.

*“This is a major challenge in Palawan. In governance aspect, policy conflicts should be addressed. Sometimes we have to resort to meta legal and litigation to address these issues,”* she remarked.

### Question and Answer (Q & A)

**Q**

*What should we do if a mountain is rocky? If it cannot be used for reforestation, should it be mined or used for plantations?*

**A**

More scientific studies are needed to validate this.

**Q (faculty from VSU)**

*We identified seven components for implementation in ten years’ time. How do we prioritize our strategies and activities?*

**A (Marlea)**

All are equally important. If you look at our timeline (from 2009 to 2020), we have four major phases: consultations, capacity-building, scaling-up, and engagement phase (i.e., national level implementation, performance-based compensation).

**A (Jacob)**

More detailed strategies and activities will be covered in our action planning phase.

**Q (participant from Bukidnon)**

*We are now trying to get money from our provincial government for this program. Where can we get technical support for this? From the Climate Change Commission?*

**A (Dennis of CCC)**

There will be consultations after formulation of strategy and implementing rules. This will be presented to the president. Then the drafting of the national climate change action plan will follow. All LGUs are encouraged to form a climate change office at their own level. The Climate Change Commission is not fully staffed yet. It still needs capacity-building. We all uphold the principle of multi-stakeholder and transparent process. Various sectors, such as the academe, peoples organizations, and non-government organizations must be consulted.

**Q (Tom Villarín)**

*I agree that we should not put up a new institution, and that we should only tap what is already available. I think we should also have a paradigm shift. Rather than responding to disasters, our strategies/doables should be more preventive. Maybe, another doable step we can do is to lobby for champions in the government, including endorsing a new DENR secretary. How do we mobilize all stakeholders?*

*Another approach is to pursue climate change as a national security issue. This will make climate change a top/urgent agenda of the highest policy-making body, the National Security Council, and the LEDAC.*

**A**

Our strategy is a “strategy of engagement” to foster positive output. The Climate Change Act mandates the DENR to be at the forefront in information/knowledge management, policy and research, and capacity-building.

## Capacity Building and Communication

### EDMUND “MOMON” RICO

*Fauna & Flora International (FFI)*

Mr. Rico of FFI underscored the following points on capacity building (**Annex 6**):

- Looking into the REDD project process: issues, challenges, opportunities
- Our currency: community, biodiversity, climate (carbon)
- Available standards for REDD (*all for voluntary market*)
- Other standards (*non-REDD*)
- Methods should be robust, valid, verifiable
- Guidelines and tools on REDD projects
- Why VCS and CCBS?
- Key project phases
- Anatomy of a REDD Process: VCS Methodology
- Iterative analysis framework
- Important notes:
  - Follow international guidelines in developing methodologies, taking into great consideration the Philippines context
  - Each REDD project is unique
  - Sharing of experiences is critical in the development of REDD projects in the Philippines
- Flow chart on VCS-AFOLU Methodological Issues- REDD (APD/AUFDD/AUMDD)
- REDD projects baseline

To substantiate Mr. Rico’s presentation, Ms. Munez emphasized the following points on capacity-building: (1) formulate and implement a REDD-Plus communication plan to raise awareness among stakeholders and facilitate their engagement in consultations and planning; (2) conduct wide-spread consultations and dialogues on REDD-plus development in the Philippines; (3) conduct training programs for a range of stakeholders; and, (4) develop a national REDD-Plus Community of Practitioners to help serve as national resource persons.

## Question and Answer (Q & A)

### Q (Melvin of Panay)

*Capacity-building should include tools for the people being capacitated.*

## A (Marlea)

They go hand in hand. Capacity for institutions, capability for people. Tools are necessary to improve the capacity of institutions to implement.

### Research and Development (R&D)



#### **LEN BUGAYONG**

*U.P. Los Baños (UPLB)*

Ms. Bugayong of UPLB delved on the following points pertinent to R&D (**Annex 7**):

- Developing an R&D program for REDD-Plus
  - Identify relevant REDD-plus R&D agenda through multi-sectoral consultations
  - Distil lessons from REDD-plus pilots in Philippines & other countries
  - Establish data warehouses for REDD-plus and climate change
  - Build capacity among R&D institutions and staff
- Establishing pilot / demonstration / projects on REDD-Plus
  - Identify REDD-plus pilot/ demonstration sites
  - Prepare support groups for REDD-plus
  - Prepare communities for pilot/ demonstration sites
  - Conduct baseline assessments of demonstration sites
  - Establish and maintain sites
  - Assess and evaluate demo sites and disseminate lessons learned
- Determining of realistic and appropriate benefit-sharing schemes
  - Experiment with REDD-plus payments and sharing schemes
  - Identify community representation strategies for REDD-plus transactions (national, subnational, local)
- Determining of deforestation and forest degradation

- Conduct literature reviews on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
  - Identify historical, spatial and temporal deforestation and degradation patterns
  - Verify identified drivers on the ground
  - Propose policy and strategic interventions
- Developing and communicating REDD-Plus baselines
    - Establish permanent sample plots (PSP) to monitor dynamics of biomass degradation and aggradation
    - Analyze biomass degradation & aggradation dynamics
    - Determine carbon sequestration ability of various tree species
    - Conduct carbon accounting
    - Quantify emissions from forest soils, peatlands, marshlands/mangroves
    - Map and analyze non-carbon ecological co-benefits in REDD-plus areas
    - Research carbon life cycle analysis of wood products
    - Analyze impacts of REDD-plus on forest-based and related industries and markets
    - Analyze potential gender implications of REDD-plus implementation
- Dissemination of R&D outputs, data, information and technologies
    - Package R&D outputs
    - Prepare training materials
    - Present outputs in the academic community, policy makers, REDD+ practitioners

### **Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV)**



**MARLEA MUNEZ**

*Women's Initiative for Society, Culture and Environment (WISE, Inc.)*

Ms. Munez summarized the key points on the Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) conditions:

- Assess existing capacities, available data and future requirements for MRV
- Establish emissions reference levels using existing skills and data, and improving as resources become available (at least to the Tier 2 level)
- Establish community-based accounting with adequate training, resources, incentives and supervision
- Implement subnational MRV system, scaling up to a national-level system
- Establish guidelines for non-carbon MRV systems
- Establish MRV system to review REDD-plus related policies and processes

## FINANCE

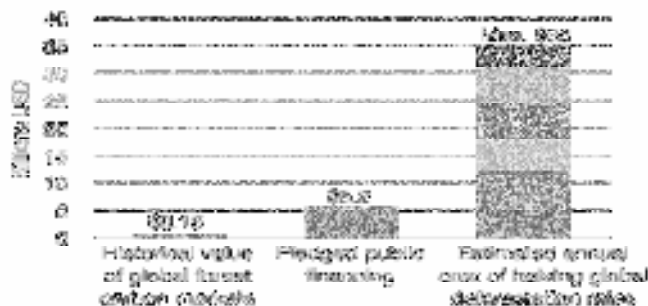


### JACOB PHELPS

*National University of Singapore (NUS)*

Mr. Jacob Phelps of NUS discussed the following points on REDD+ financing (**Annex 8**):

- Two funding categories: donor-based, market-based
- Historical value of global forest carbon markets; pledged public financing; and, estimated annual cost of halving global deforestation rates



- Short-term funding
  - Maximize existing resources and expertise to start REDD+
  - Seek external funding using the NRPS
  
- Long-term funding
  - Future compliance markets
  - Non-market funding (donors)
  - Bundling ecosystem services (selling not only carbon)
  - Develop and invest REDD+ funds into low-emissions livelihood strategies and enterprise
  
- Low-risk funding
- Fair sharing = sustainability

## Question and Answer (Q & A)

### Q (faculty from VSU)

*VSU has been packaging proposals on climate change. We have submitted them to funders, but there seems to be lack of funding for R&D.*

### A (Len of UPLB)

Actually, we have the same problem. It is difficult to package a proposal and find out later on that there is no money available for it. But there are several windows of opportunity. We can come in in pilot projects. We can do intersectoral and multisectoral collaborations.

We lack funds for basic research. There are no one-time funds, but we can be creative in finding ways.

### A (Marlea)

The reality of small R&D funding is not new in the Philippines. Research may be conducted in the demonstration sites. We now have a research TOR that we can channel through our REDD-Plus network, but we need to have a team leader. We will soon call a meeting for those interested to be a part of the research team. We have four major research projects, including one proposal on mangroves.

**A (Mon)**

*For basic R&D, maybe we can tap our students to do basic research under “special problems,” e.g., drivers of deforestation; counting of sack of charcoals/ furniture passing a national highway. We need basic data. We just have to be creative.*

**Q (Chy from Bukidnon)**

*I have a suggestion for R&D research agenda. Please look into safeguards of buffers; role of indigenous knowledge; traditional governance and strengthening indigenous governance system; and, social marketing for “strategies for financing.”*

**Q (Melvin)**

*How do we resolve the issue of perverse incentives?*

**A (Atty. Gerthie)**

We are upholding the principle of “climate justice.” There should be mechanisms to stop polluters from polluting. Safeguards should take stock of this, e.g., no “green washing.” There are diverse ways of engaging. Community concerns should be considered.

**A (Marlea)**

In the international level, the principle is “no rights, no REDD-Plus.” There should be joint implementation and carbon trading. Buying carbon and not reducing emissions is not allowed. The main thrusts are cutting emissions and increasing the removals of carbon emissions from the atmosphere. Companies should have a clean background. Due diligence is required. We should also examine our fund sources, e.g., are we getting funding from mining companies to fund our reforestation? The DENR should be able to resolve conflicting policies on mining, forestry, and protected areas.

## Day 2 (June 4, 2010)

To recap what they have learned from the Day 1 of the consultative workshop, Mr. Ed Caharian (the moderator) asked some participants to share their learnings:

### Jerry from Sigabuy

We learned about the concepts of “environmental justice,” and what is good for the general public. Industrial countries have acknowledged their mistakes, and they are willing to pay developing countries, like the Philippines, to ensure the conservation of forests. Another thing I learned is the DENR has no clear baseline data on forest cover. DENR also lacks resources.

### Jun from Leyte

We will prepare a plan on REDD+ to be implemented in our province in Leyte.

### Neneng

We started with a Lumad and Christian prayer and learned a lot from the AVP. Then we were educated on the REDD+ background, directions, and had a workshop. Our inputs will be incorporated in the draft document for presentation to higher bodies. For us in the academe, REDD+ is an opportunity for us to do more research and extension work on capacity-building and governance. My understanding is that this REDD+ has a planning range of 10 years, and it may even go beyond this as we go on with its implementation.

### Melvin

The data on forest cover from 1960s to 1980s to the present are unreliable. Based on our experience in Panay—regardless of this reforestation data—our forest cover is decreasing. People have become dependent on the use of charcoal due to the high cost of LPG. There is a need to seriously look into our baseline data since this is very important to measure the success of any intervention program.

I also learned about “justice” and the first world countries’ “climate debt” responsibility. For justice’s sake, they should pay us. We are not asking them to provide us assistance. What we are saying is they have to pay us for their “climate debt.”

## Edwin

Some lessons we learned yesterday include conflicting policies and governance issues; REDD+ components and mechanisms. Before we can effectively implement REDD+, we need structures, resources / financing, capacity-building, etc.

Development should be linked to biodiversity conservation. As early as possible, we should answer the question “*Development for whom?*” before we embark on any program. Who will really benefit?

The trees, rivers and mountains are being abused. We should speak for them. We should act for them.

## Datu Ven from Zamboanga del Norte

I have been part of the REDD+ consultation process. I hope that this REDD+ will serve as a tool to uplift the lives of the peoples, particularly the *Lumads* and the peoples organizations at the grassroots level. I want to thank the organizer and the NTFP-EP for this program and for inviting us. My hope is this will be tackled by the incoming administration of Noynoy Aquino.

## Datu Makapukaw from Bukidnon

My father was a supreme datu. I was appointed as a datu when he died. I'm now the overall chair of the council of elders in our area. I have attended a lot of meetings in Manila. The reality on the ground is there are numerous “ghost” projects. We the *Lumads* feel that we are being used in the consultations but seldom benefit from any program. We hope that this REDD+ will not turn out to be another “ghost” project. We hope that we will benefit from it.

One concern I see in our community is our people no longer want to plant trees. They have their own reasons. For this REDD+ to be successful, they should believe in it. They should be able to see its importance vis-à-vis our survival as indigenous peoples, our forests, and our creator.

## WORKSHOP OUTPUTS / Q & A

### WORKSHOP 1: Policy and Governance

Group 1 (composed of Gloria, Ven, Ben Macalos, Datu Makapukaw, Vandy, Pedro, Edwin, Doming) presented the output of their workshop on **POLICY AND GOVERNANCE** (please refer to **Workshop Output 1**). The Q & A for this workshop follows:

#### Q (Datu Ben)

*I am worried about ownership of land title. Who will be recognized as the owner of the land? My suggestion is to clarify that the indigenous peoples own the land. We should make a genealogy and history of the indigenous peoples so that we the indigenous peoples will be recognized as the legal owners of the land. Ownership of the land should go hand in hand with community-based planning.*

#### Q (Remy, Agusan del Sur)

*How do we integrate REDD-Plus into our barangay-level planning? Does “rehabilitation” mean planting additional number of trees?*

#### Q (Ric)

*What do we mean by “other instruments”?*

#### A (Marlea)

It means that there will be a MOA between the DENR and the LGU.

#### A (Atty. Gerthie)

This is just a matter of rewording the term to clarify. Even without the CADT and CADC, the law recognizes this. The government recognizes the indigenous peoples through the CADT. With or without the CADT, if the land is considered ancestral domain, it should be secured. CADT issuance should be expedited. They should be awarded immediately.

Regarding “other instruments,” there are other legal arrangements, such as inter-government, between LGU and NGO, between NGO and community, etc. The DENR should not be the only one involved in this. Decentralization is the core principle.

## **WORKSHOP 2: Resource Use, Allocation and Management**

Group 2 (composed of Jimmy, Buena, Fidel, Nonoy, Violeta, Jaime, Chy, Sintan) presented their group output on **RESOURCE USE, ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT** (please refer to **Workshop Output 2**). The Q & A for this workshop follows:

### **Q (Chy)**

*Regarding item 1.8, we would like to clarify that there is a need to strengthen and reinforce existing community-based initiatives, e.g., bagani, bantay gubat.*

### **Q (Edgar Arana)**

*It is important that we consider gender sensitivity and gender rights.*

### **Q (Jim from Makilala)**

*Regarding item 6.2, please note that there are already existing forest guards in the barangays. They should be recognized. We should not get forest guards from outside the area. We should make use of available local human resources. The community, IP or non-IP, should benefit.*

### **Q (Jerry)**

*We have an existing law on river banks. Due to the wanton cutting of trees, easement area has expanded from 2 meters to 50 meters. The problem is that the expansion of easement area has already affected titled properties. The river has expanded, affecting titled properties. We should therefore make it a policy to prioritize the planting of trees near river banks.*

### **Q (Marlea)**

Most of these suggestions are already in the main text. We can ask our writers to re-emphasize these points: community-based, gender, and easement.

The point about easement we can put under planning in RUAM, i.e., we need to plant trees near rivers; reinforce implementation of the law on riverbanks to prevent disasters and expansion of “meandering rivers.”

We can also include gender under “population growth as a major driver of deforestation.” Regarding the need of surveyors to be more culturally sensitive, we can include this in the NSO and NSCB guidelines.

### **WORKSHOP 3: Capacity-Building**

Group 3 (composed of Henry, Arman, Juliet) presented their group output on **CAPACITY-BUILDING** (please refer to **Workshop Output 3**). The Q & A for this workshop follows:

#### **Q (Fidel)**

*We need to clarify “strengthening the new and existing mechanisms.” Please ask the writers to clarify this.*

#### **A (Marlea)**

We just have to clarify the wisdom of this. It is clear to us that we will not re-invent the wheel. We will just strengthen it.

#### **Q (Edgar)**

*Please elaborate on the impact evaluation system.*

#### **A (Marlea)**

Co-develop means we want it to be participatory. Intended participants for capacity-building include forest dependent communities, LGUs, civil society, GOCCs, PAWBs, academe, etc.

Competence-building includes people, resources, and tools. When we leave your community, the community should be able to measure its own competence level.

We have several trainings, such as carbon inventory; carbon accounting; intergovernmental standards, MRVs, REDD-Plus financing. We have 15 basic courses, including general rights and how to negotiate; GIS; dealing with carbon market, etc.

REDD-Plus community should be able to complete these trainings.

We also have training the trainers, focused on content. There are trainings for facilitators and moderators under this program as well.

Participants for these trainings should come from the ranks and acceptable to the community.

REDD-Plus is a community of practitioners. We basically talk on the basis of unity, rather than on disagreements. We are not SEC registered but we work together for a common cause. We are pro-community, pro-conservation, and pro-development.

At present, we have less than 10 community-based learning centers. R&D is mainstreamed in our project sites. Trainings will be in capacity-building, while implementation in R&D.

“Linkages,” which is a pinoy term, should be clarified as networking.

“Other sources” deserves a separate item under sustaining government and non-government cooperation.

#### **Q (Ven)**

*We don't want offsetting. We want monetary compensation.*

#### **A (Marlea)**

We need to be actively involved in the international negotiations. We should have a solid stand, i.e., we need monetary compensation. The body will decide on that.

It is possible that the offer will be “in kind,” or in the form of services. It should be clear that whether or not there is REDD-Plus, we are obliged to protect our forests. We should also not lose sight of the gender, cultural, and justice issues. Focus should not be on money. That's why it is important to have negotiation skills so that our local communities/officials will not be susceptible to bribery.

Our data should be measurable, robust, valid, and verifiable. We need to show proof. Lessons learned in the local communities should also be documented and shared. Monitoring can be done by the CCC and the DENR climate change office.

#### **Q (Neneng)**

*Who should be the one to determine the criteria for capacity-building?*

## A (Marlea)

This is covered in the governance part. Accreditation will be done under governance. Details of this will be done in the action planning phase.

### WRAP-UP:

Mr. Ed Caharian asked the participants to review and objectives of the consultative workshop. Everyone agreed that the three objectives of the activity were met.

He then requested Ms. Marlea Munez to present the next steps of the REDD+.

### NEXT STEPS:

Ms. Munez presented again the schedule of activities she discussed in Day 1. She then identified the following forthcoming REDD+ projects:

- Strengthening the implementation of the REDD-Plus Strategy
- Care for CBFM: competent, accountable, and responsible engagement for CBFM
- Demo sites / studies in Panay
- Technical cooperation under the German International Climate Protection Initiative
- Climate Relevant Modernization of Forest Policy and REDD pilot testing in the Philippines

She informed the participants that other inputs on REDD+ may be emailed on or before June 6, 2010 to the following email addresses:

1. [marleaus2@gmail.com](mailto:marleaus2@gmail.com)
2. [marleaus@yahoo.com](mailto:marleaus@yahoo.com)
3. [jacob.phelps@gmail.com](mailto:jacob.phelps@gmail.com)

## Closing Remarks



### **ATTY. GERTHIE M. ANDA**

*Environmental Legal Assistance (ELAC), Inc.*

Atty. Gerthie said the fact that there were no major controversial issues raised during the consultative workshop indicates that the strategies and activities identified for the REDD+ truly come from the local communities. It reflects also the bottoms-up approach of the REDD+.

She pointed out the need for multi-stakeholder participation of local grassroots communities, LGUs, academe, NGOs, POs, various government agencies, including the NCIP and the CCC.

The REDD+ was created by all of us, with the active involvement of the communities; the cooperation, patience, and commitment of all participants are very heart warming, she said.

She then thanked all the people/agencies who supported the conduct of the activity, including the UNDP, NCIP, CCC, GOM, and IDIS.

The REDD+ writing has to be coherent and clear. Jacob Phelps is helping draft it. His support was also acknowledged by Atty. Gerthie.

“My experience in interacting with the communities in the past 10 years as a lawyer has always been inspiring. I encourage our local leaders to document their experiences at the grassroots level. We need to document all experiences, and not just to rely on anecdotes. Our datus can write them even in their rawest form. We need to share all these community data. We need all these as we go along. We also need to be resilient and patient so we can properly adopt. Local leaders should also not be susceptible to bribery. The official REDD+ process has started. *Walang iwanan*. Hope to see you all again during our action planning in the near future. May the spirit and the forces of mother nature be with all of us,” Atty. Gerthie concluded.