Forest governance matters in CBFM and REDD+

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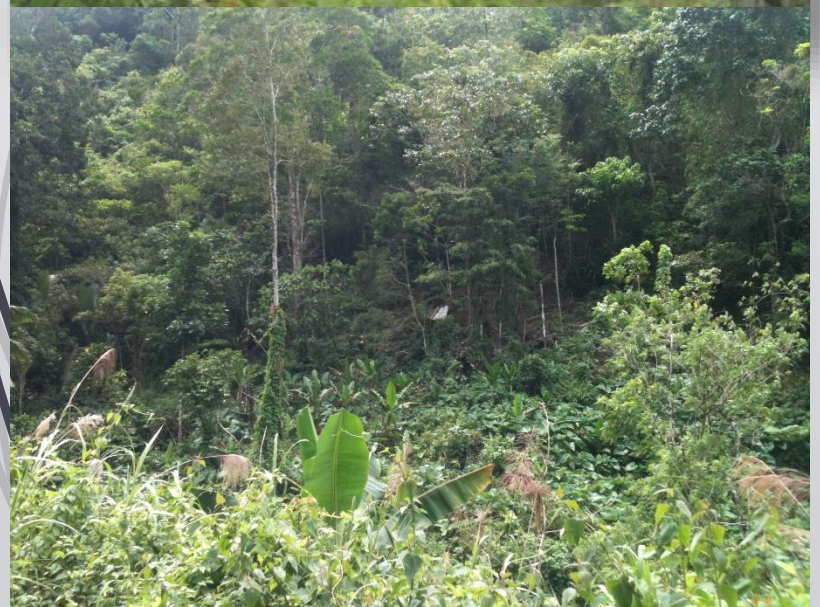
INTRODUCTION

- Climate change challenges developing countries' continuing pursuit towards sustainable forest management (SFM)
- Threats of deforestation, forest degradation and rural poverty continue to hamper sustainability and worsen vulnerability to climate change impacts
- CBFM (Community-Based Forest Management) strategy adoption in 1995 is a policy initiative to address such threats
- REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) is seen to address climate change impacts
- Sustainable Livelihoods Framework is used as an overarching framework that looks at the contribution of both CBFM and REDD+ (pilot demonstration project) in achieving sustainable livelihoods in the face of a changing climate and forest governance system.

The Philippine forestlands



- Total forest 8.040 M ha (26%) (FAO,2015)
- Most of the poorest families live in the upland areas and depend on forest resources for survival.
- Drivers of deforestation and degradation: logging (legal, illegal and poaching), kaingin making, biophysical factors (climate change, typhoons, floods, landslides), mining, and others (Carandang et al, 2013)
- Fragile forest ecosystem and socio-economically deprived local communities made the upland areas vulnerable to climate change.

The Philippines climate change policy

- Globally, the Phils. commitment by 2030 is 70% GHG emissions reductions, where 40% of which are mitigation options from the forestry sector through forest protection, forest restoration and reforestation(Philippines INDC 2015).
- The forestry sector could benefit from the commitment by means of incentivizing developing countries in managing and protecting their forests through REDD+ primarily to contribute to carbon emission reduction.

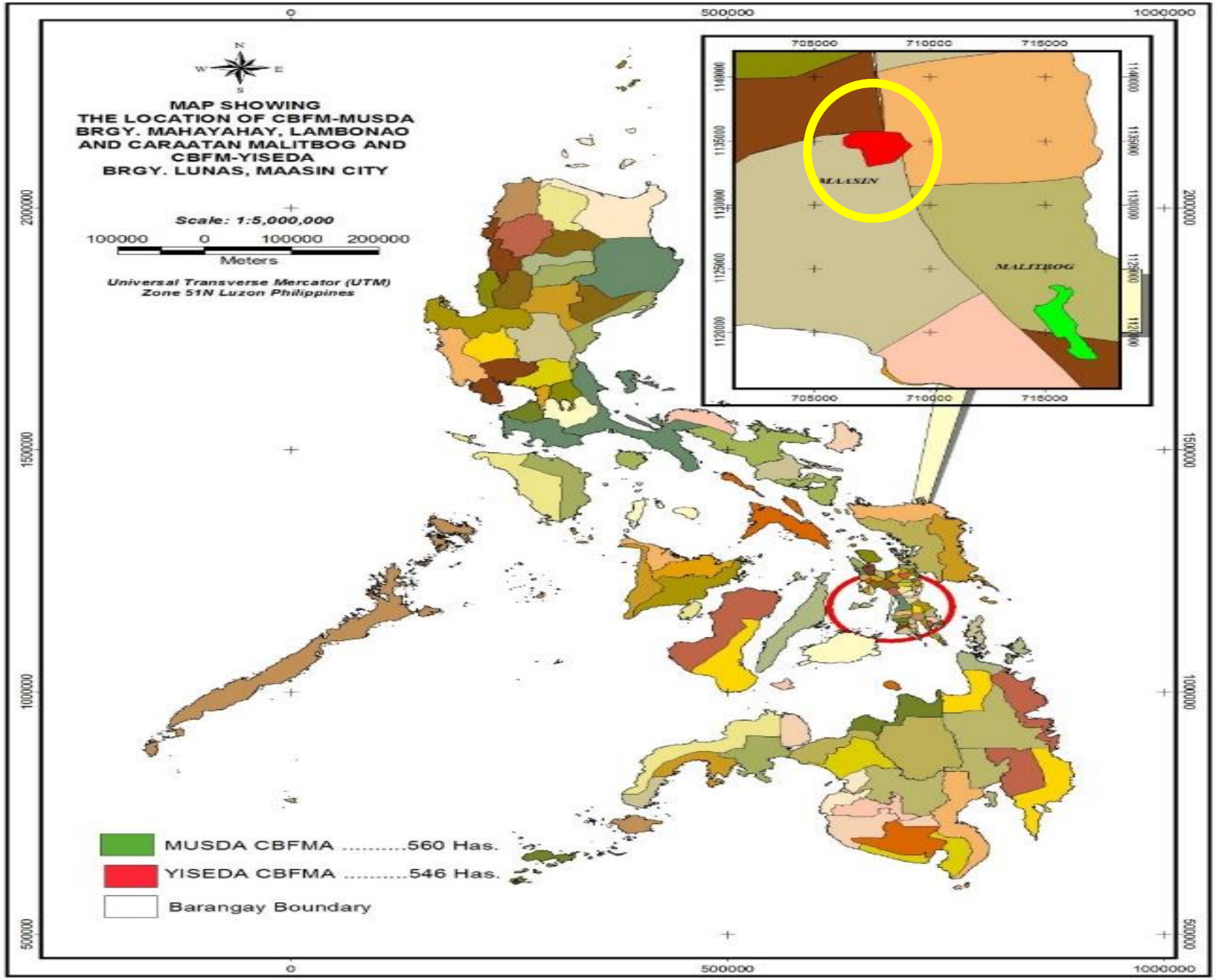
Objectives

General:

- To assess the contribution of CBFM and REDD+ in enhancing forest governance in CBFM areas in the Philippines

Specifically to:

- *Examine livelihood impact of CBFM and REDD+ pilot demo project*
- *Analyse the implications of CBFM and REDD+ implementation in the study area to the country's forest governance*



Methodology

Location of Case Study

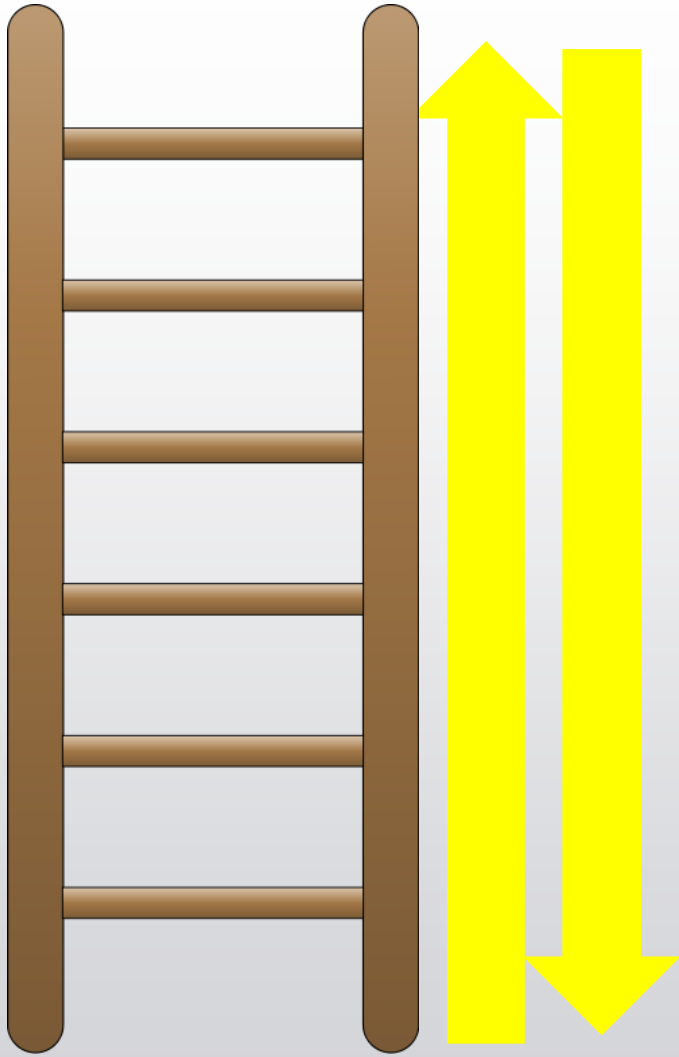
- Young Innovators for Social and Environmental Development Association (YISEDA) – CBFM with REDD+ project

Ladder diagram

Sustainable Livelihoods

Human Capital
Natural Capital
Financial Capital
Physical Capital
Social Capital

Before CBFM (T1) | **During CBFM (T2)** | **During REDD+ (T3)**

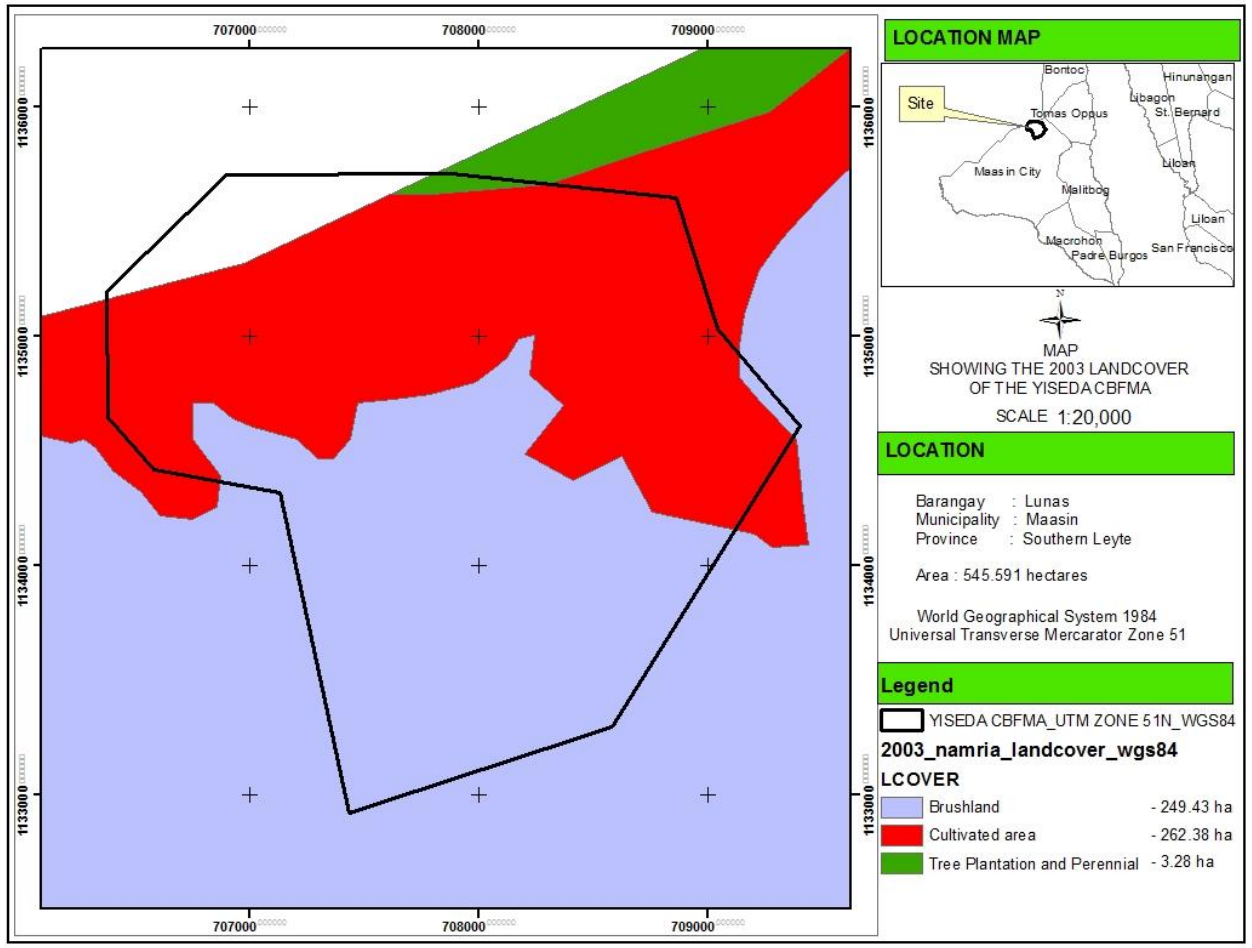


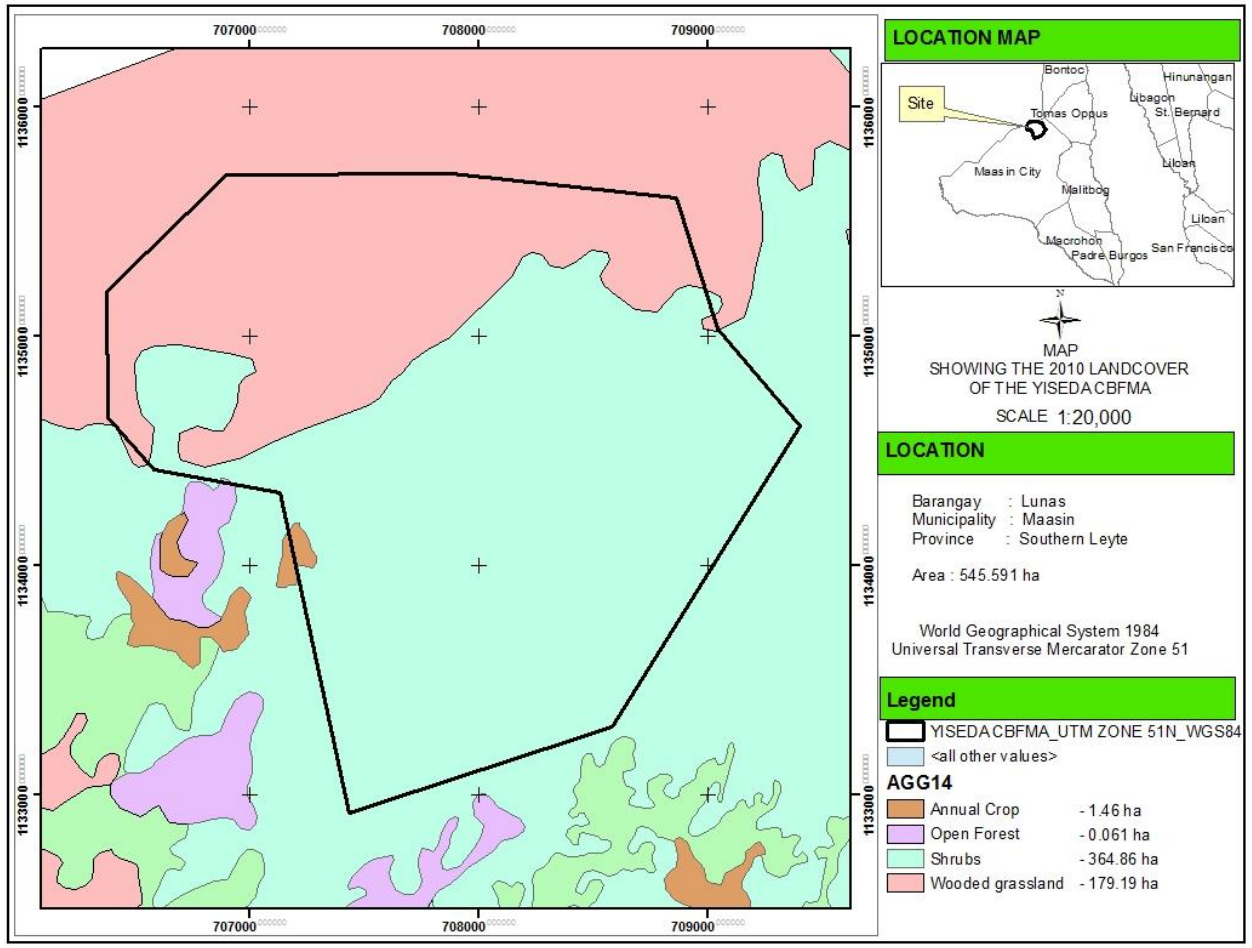
Ladder diagrams are a visual, self-anchoring technique allowing respondents to make finer ordinal judgements, as they place less demand on informant memory and can be done more quickly (Pomeroy *et al.*, 1997).

Basic features of YISEDA

Features	YISEDA
Location	So. Canlugoc, Bgy. Lunas, Maasin City, Southern Leyte
Tenure/ Area	CSC (1989) and CBFMA (2000) for 549ha
Members	108 (44 original; 64 associate)
Income sources	Farming, laborer, others
Agric. products	Abaca, coconut, coffee, rootcrops, vegetables, banana
Distance to town	20km
Mode of transport	Limited motorbikes; 1 passenger truck (now 2)
Basic services	Health clinic, primary and secondary school, concrete roads, water reservoir, cellphones, Canlugoc - primary school (up to Grade 3)
Timber harvesting	First operation 2011/ 2nd RUP (processing started in 2012 no approval yet at present)
Awards received	Best Performing CBFM PO (2012) – DENR Region 8 3rd Place Most Environment-Friendly PO (2016) - PENRMO, S. Leyte 1st Place Most Outstanding Environment-Friendly & Climate Resilient POs (2017) – LGU - Maasin City

YISEDA Land Uses: Past, 2006, Proposed



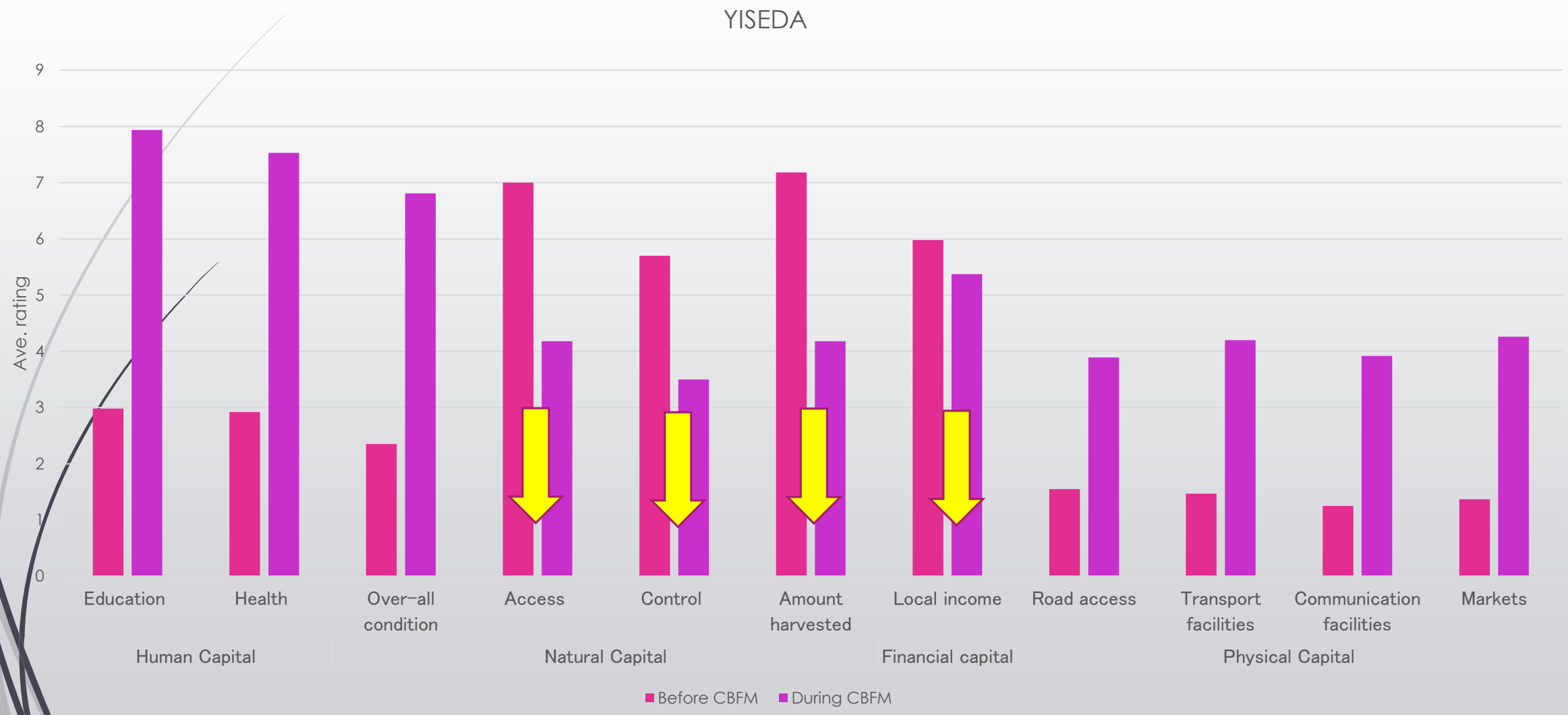


Source: YISEDA-CRMF, 2010

Historical development of YISEDA

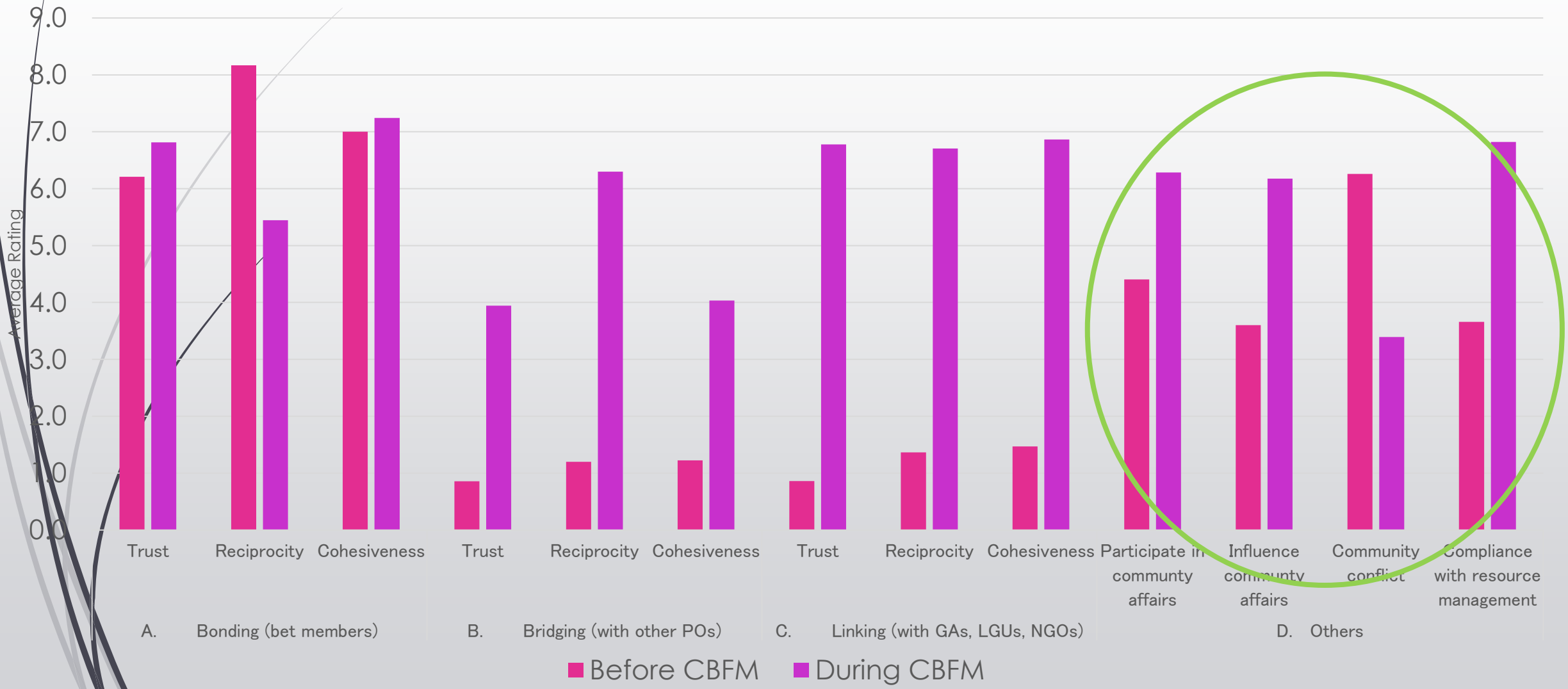
Major Development	ISFP	Contract Refo. project (ADB)	Family Contract Refo. (ADB)	CBFM (1999); CBFMA (2000)	FOBI support (P30K - fruit trees; P300K reforestation)	RDI "Passing on the Gift" project	GTZ - EnRD project; UDP (2009)	CRMF affirmed (2010); RUP approved (Aug 2010-Aug 2011); GIZ REDD+ Pilot Demo. Project (2010-2013)	DENR-NGP (2011-2012) and CARP (2011); Election of officers (2012)	Election of officers
Year	**1989**	**1990**	**1991-1992**	**1999-2000**	**2004-2007**	**2006-2008**	**2009-2010**	**2010-2013**		**2015**
Major Events	44 kaingin farmers granted with Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC)	Refo. (Mahogany, Gmelina, Auri, Mangium)	Contract awarded to 4 families (Saludo, Arbiol, Samaco, Valencia)	YISEDA was formed for CBFM application, Mr. Florentino Saludo as President	Agro. (fruit trees near road system) and refo. (mahogany, auri, mangium); provision of farming tools	Livestock production and dispersal (goat, chicken); water reservoir (P40K); YISEDA bunkhouse (P20K); Abaca "bunchy top" (2006)	Refo, Agro, ANR; Agro; 64 associate members	REDD+ (Refo., Agro., and ANR); Technical training on timber harvesting; Fast track harvesting, Mar - Aug 2011; "break-even" income; CRMF developed in 2006	NGP (Refo and fuelwood); Mr. Arnulfo Odo, President; Project maintenance (patrolling); 2nd RUP application (2012)	Mrs. Elena Galo as President; **3 cases of illegal harvesting** in YISEDA (2 members involved); Organizational strengthening

The livelihood capitals' impacts of CBFM



2-tailed t-test ***

YISEDA Social capital assets



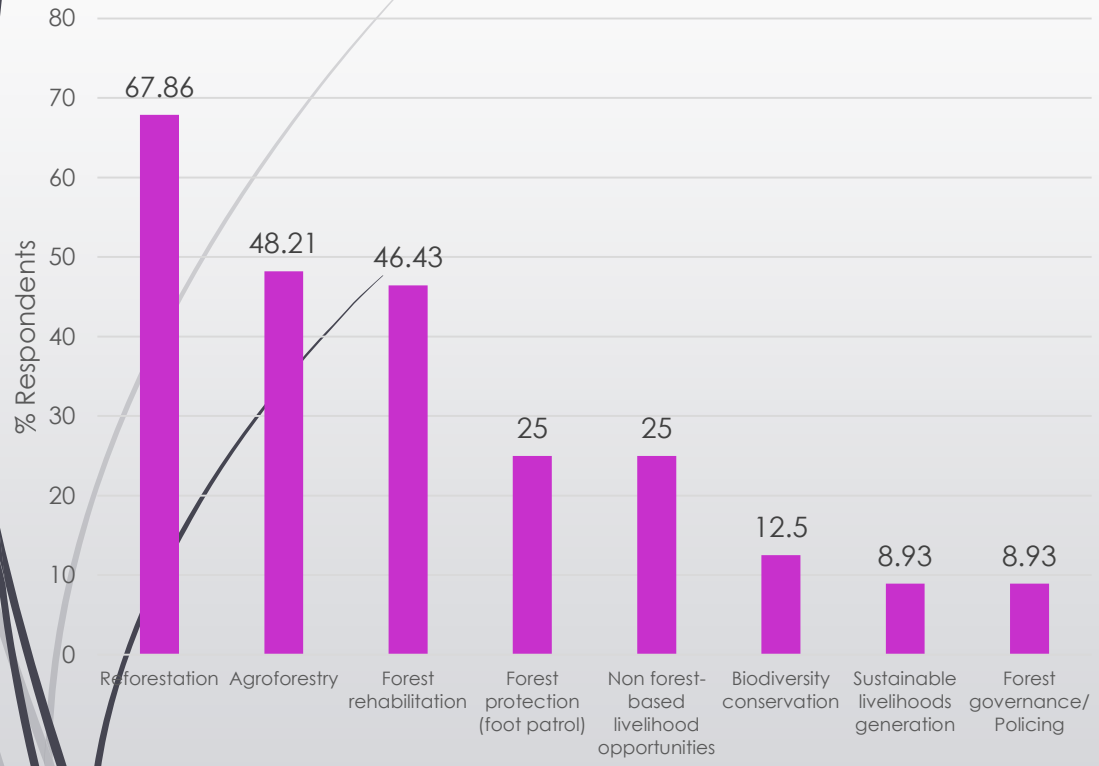
Findings

- ✓ 16 years of CBFM implementation brought positive improvement in the livelihood capital assets of YISEDA, except financial capital.
- ✓ YISEDAs natural capital (over-all resources condition) is challenged by decline in access, control and amount of traditionally harvested resources.
  - Strict implementation of forest policies
  - Threat to forest sustainability (economic activities) is closely monitored

REDD+ pilot demonstration project

- YISEDA REDD+ pilot demonstration project is a financing agreement forged by GIZ with YISEDA for 3 years (2010-2013)
- REDD+ pilot demonstration project aimed to
  - ✓ Increase forest cover (150ha) for agroforestry (25ha), reforestation (75ha), ANR by enrichment planting of indigenous spp. (50ha)
  - ✓ Enhance biodiversity and wildlife habitat and strict protection of natural and man-made forests
  - ✓ Provide additional income to member's families
  - ✓ Help strengthen the organization through community undertakings and meetings
- Key feature of the pilot measure is the introduction of clear financial incentives conditioned on the fulfillment of technical specifications and schedule

Participation to CBFM and REDD+ activities



REDD+ and sustainable livelihoods

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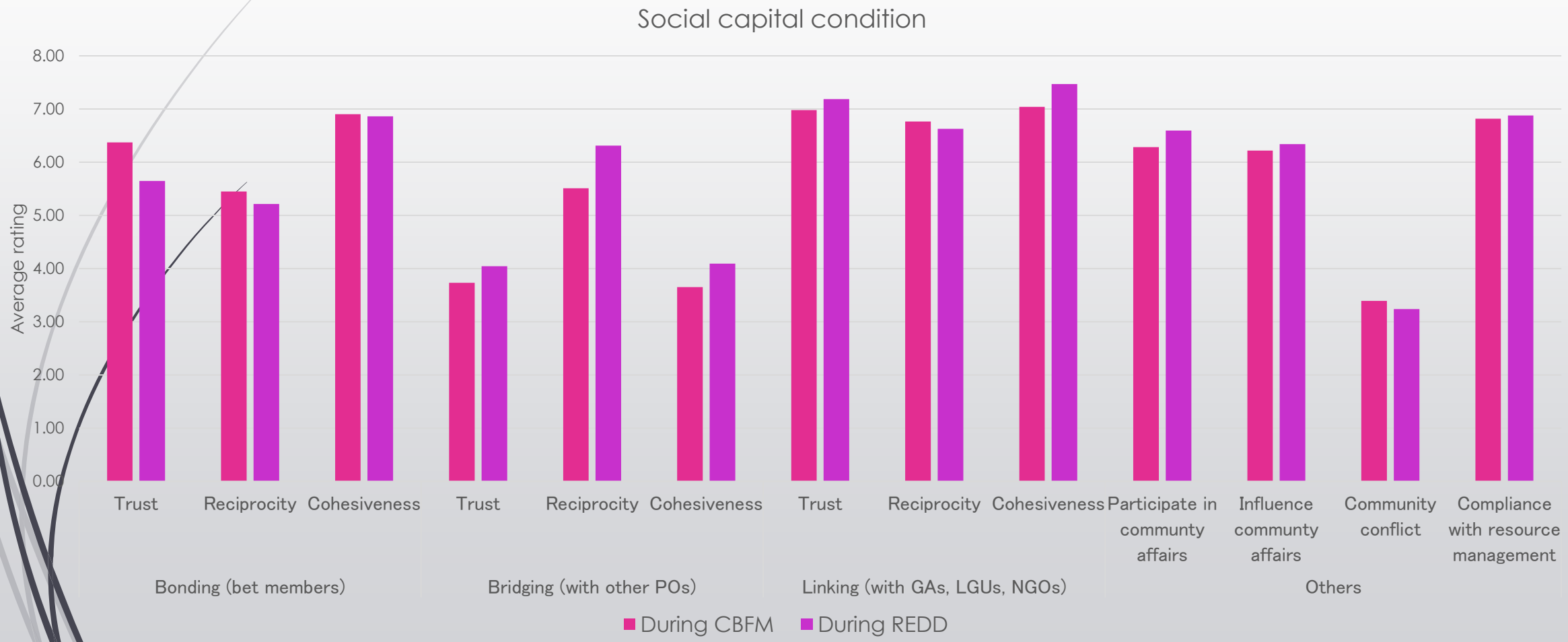

SWOT on the potential effects of REDD+ on livelihood capital assets

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Human	○ Trainings and use of modern technology will enhance knowledge ○ Involvement / commitment of LGUs and DENR toward REDD+	○ REDD+ issues (carbon, MRV) are too technical for farmers ○ Limited number of personnel to conduct M&E and validation as REDD+ field employees are on contractual basis	○ Wider knowledge dissemination ○ Health condition improvement ○ Additional technical knowledge can prevent further deforestation.	
Natural	○ REDD+ projects (ANR, agroforestry, refo, ANR, rattan) would improve natural capital ○ Delineation of forestlands and conduct of forest protection activities ○ Baseline information availability ○ Biodiversity co-benefits	○ REDD+ may prevent timber extraction/ harvesting	○ Increase in carbon stock, forest cover, and resources will be expected as local communities imbibe protection of forest resources. ○ Sell carbon credits ○ Good forest cover may invite forest investors in ecotourism	○ Create forest enclosure/ restriction on the use of forest resources ○ Conflict may arise once wildlife collectors are deprived of their income sources (exclusion from gathering and doing timber poaching). ○ There is uncertainty if the POs and LGUs could sustain the effort.
Physical	○ income to be generated can help improve physical assets of CBFM members		○ Successful carbon marketing may facilitate physical development, making CBFM products more accessible	○ Development in REDD+ areas may invite the influx of migrants that will create new pressure to the environment.
Financial	○ Additional income from REDD+ projects will benefit the marginalized sector of the community	○ Too restrictive terms on carbon payment may dismay CBFM community. ○ Delayed release of funds from GIZ to LGUs. ○ LGUs following COA/government rules slowdown process ○ Income from timber maybe hampered	○ Cash compensation in the protection of forest resources ○ Increase in financial assets through the development of REDD+ areas	○ Non-performance in achieving carbon target may mean non-payment ○ Loss income (restricted timber harvesting)
Social	○ Strengthened linkage of CBFM-PO to GAs, LGUs, NGOs ○ Assurance of continuous support ○ Enhanced collaboration between agencies with the Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG).		○ Improved linkaging capability of POs could facilitate sourcing of additional funds that will further support PO projects and programs.	○ Too restrictive REDD+ policy will lead to conflict ○ Sustainability of support system for REDD+

Findings

- REDD+ enhances natural capital but access to, control over the resources, amount of traditionally harvested products together with local income decline
- YISEDA can keep up with the performance-based incentives of the REDD+ pilot demonstration project
- Strong local stakeholder's collaboration and commitment is needed for REDD+ to ensure sustainability of the initiative

Challenges

- Mature timber is enticing illegal loggers
- Stricter conservation goals of REDD+ may lead to forest (carbon) enclosures that will eventually limit livelihood sources of YISEDA members
- REDD+ may perpetuate the failures of CBFM
  - ✓ "project mentality" (Pulhin, Inoue & Enters, 2007) is still present where after the project ends members are back to their normal activities.

Existing forest governance condition

Principles	Rating
Transparency	High
Accountability	Very High
Equity	High
Participation	Very High
Coordination	Very High
Capacity	Very High

Conclusions and implications to national forest governance

- YISEDA has a good forest governance standing and exhibited the principles of forest governance
- >16 years of CBFM implementation contributed to enhancing the governance of forest resources
- CBFM-POs with good forest governance standing has the tendency to contribute to forest carbon stock enhancement while also endangering their access and control over forest resources
- Selection of REDD+ FMUs will require CBFM-POs with good forest governance standing
  - ✓ REDD+ success will encourage majority of CBFM-POs to improve forest governance as there is only a few like YISEDA committed to the protection and conservation of forest resources

Conclusions and implications to national forest governance

- REDD+ has the tendency to recentralize forest management
  - ✓ REDD+ a performance-based mechanism
  - ✓ to ensure compliance to target and avoid risk of non-payment as a result of local level failures (FMUs - CBFM-POs)
  - ✓ impose stricter rules for compliance by the local communities
- Gradual loss of CBFM-POs local autonomy in REDD+ is expected for they are the most important sector in the chain of command of the REDD+ structure in meeting the global carbon target.
- Good forest governance safeguarding CBFM-POs autonomy is key in realizing REDD+ carbon objectives

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!!!