**CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR REDD-Plus SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION**

**AT LOCAL LEVEL IN THE PHILIPPINES**

**Workshop Outputs and Action Plans**

**Southern Leyte**

Leyte Park Hotel, Tacloban City

12, 15 & 16 November 2012

Issues in REDD-Plus Safeguards Implementation

Group 1: CBFM Practitioners Group

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|  | **ISSUES & CHALLENGES** | **STRENGTHS & ADVANTAGES** |
| **POLICY** | * Presence of private claimants in CBFMA areas; * Issuance of other tenurial instruments within CBFMA areas; * Misuse of tax declaration documents as proof of ownership of lands within CBFMA areas; * Non/slow approval of resource use permits in CBFMA areas; | * Stakeholder consultation in the formulation of FLUPs; * Presence of local ordinances in aid of CBFM protection and preservation; * Government and non-government assistance in the preparation of pertinent PO documentation in connection to CBFM administration; |
| **IMPLEMENTATION** | * Reluctance of some PO members to participate in CBFM activities; * Weak implementation of community-based livelihood programmes; | * Transparency in PO management; * Strong linkages of POs with government and non-government organizations; |

Group 2: REDD-Plus Demonstration Site Group

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|  | **ISSUES & CHALLENGES** | **STRENGTHS & ADVANTAGES** |
| **POLICY** | * Presence of private claimants in REDD-Plus areas; * Issuance of other tenurial instruments within REDD-Plus areas; * NCIP requirements with regards to CBFMA and REDD-Plus areas; * Conflicting programs of national agencies (DENR, DA, DAR, etc.) | * Local stakeholders are receptive to the concept of REDD-Plus; * Some LGU officials are supportive of REDD-Plus implementation; * Initial investment to awareness and capacity building of stakeholders; * Investment on equipment (GPS, mapping equipment, computers, etc.) |
| **IMPLEMENTATION** | * Territorial boundaries between local government units; * Lack of focal persons in REDD-Plus areas; * Lack of support to some barangays implementing REDD-Plus; * Illegal resource extraction activities (timber poaching, hunting, quarrying, charcoal making, etc.) within REDD-Plus areas; | * Presence of functional watershed protection areas; * Strong linkages of implementing organizations with government and non-government organizations; |

Action Plans

Group 1: CBFM Practitioners Group

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| **ISSUES** | **ACTION POINTS** |
| Presence of private claimants within CBFM areas and conflicting tenurial instruments; | * Establish dialogue with private claimants and encourage them to join CBFM activities if their land claims are legal; * Seek the assistance of DENR and LGUs to file appropriate legal action of claims are found to be illegal; |
| Reluctance of some PO members to participate in CBFM activities | * Encourage PO members to participate through financial and other incentives; |
| Weak implementation of community-based livelihood programmes | * Continue developing other livelihood activities that are more profitable and in-line with existing resource |

Group 2: REDD-Plus Demonstration Site Group

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| **ISSUES** | **ACTION POINTS** |
| * Issuance of other tenurial instruments within REDD-Plus areas; * NCIP requirements with regards to CBFMA and REDD-Plus areas; * Conflicting programs of national agencies (DENR, DA, DAR, etc.) | * Seek guidance from concerned government agencies regarding this and respond/adjust accordingly. |
| * Lack of support to some barangays implementing REDD-Plus; | * Continue information and education campaign and values formation activities to get support from officials and residents. |
| * Illegal resource extraction activities within REDD-Plus areas; | * Continue enforcement activities and seek assistance from law enforcement agencies and DENR |

**Palawan**

Hotel Fleuris, Puerto Princesa

19, 22 & 23 November 2013

Issues in REDD-Plus Safeguards Implementation

Policy Group

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| **ISSUES** | **SOLUTIONS** | **ACTORS** |
| 1. Illegal charcoal making | * Recruit former and current charcoal makers to become forest rangers instead. | * Illegal charcoal makers * Local government units * DENR |
| 1. Flash floods | * Disaster risk assessment * Conduct of information and education campaign * Establishment of early warning systems/devices | * PDRRMC * Local government units * NGOs and POs * Red Cross |
| 1. Overtapping of almaciga resin | * Conduct site inspection * Report to DENR | * Local government units * DENR * NGOs and POs |
| 1. Illegal exploration (mining) | * Report to DENR and LGU | * Local government units * DENR * NGOs and POs |

Environment Group

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| **ISSUES** | **SOLUTIONS** | **ACTORS** |
| 1. Illegal activities (mining, charcoal making, logging, poaching, etc.) | * Recruitment of more park rangers; * Provision of alternative livelihood; * Continuous IEC for residents, and * Formation of multi-sectoral monitoring team. | * Local government units; * NGOs and POs; * DENR |
| 1. Inability to enforce environmental laws | * Provide trainings to law enforcers, and * Continuous values formation | * Local government units; * NGOs and POs; * DENR |
| 1. Lack of funds to implement environment-related activities, projects and programs | * Community mobilization * Source funds from funding agencies | * Local government units; * NGOs and POs; |

Social Group

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| **ISSUES** | **SOLUTIONS** | | **ACTORS** |
| 1. Lack of proper land surveying and measurement for CADTs in Barangay Aramaywan and Sugod, Quezon | | * Submit CADT application to NCIP | * Local government units * NGOs and POs * PCSD * DENR * Indigenous people |
| 1. Violation of MOA (royalties) between mining firm (City Nickel) and Aramaywan, Narra | | * Consultation with NCIP; * Arrange meetings with mining firms, and * Pursue legal action if necessary. | * Indigenous people * NCIP * Local government units |
| 1. Illegal logging in Barangay Malinao, Narra | | * Report illegal activities to local government units and DENR | * Local government units * Law enforcement agencies * NGOs and POs * PCSD * DENR |

Action Plans

Policy Group

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| **ISSUES** | **ACTION POINTS** |
| 1. Illegal charcoal making | * Continue enforcement activities and try to recruit more forest rangers * Coordinate with local government in connection to disaster risk assessment and early warning systems * Increase coordination and partnership with DENR, PCSD and NGOs on environment-related activites |
| 1. Flash floods |
| 1. Overtapping of almaciga resin |
| 1. Illegal exploration (mining) |

Environment Group

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| **ISSUES** | **ACTION POINTS** |
| 1. Illegal activities | * Continuous implementation of IEC activities and values formation training to residents and local officials; * Continuous implementation of enforcement training (laws, legal procedures, etc.), and * Have the local government declare several river systems as “protected areas”. |
| 1. Inability to enforce environmental laws |
| 1. Lack of funds to implement environment-related activities, projects and programs |

Social Group

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| **ISSUES** | **ACTION POINTS** |
| 1. Lack of proper land surveying and measurement for CADTs in Barangay Aramaywan and Sugod, Quezon | * Continue enforcement activities and recruit more forest rangers; * Coordinate with NCIP regarding land surveying and measurement for CADT; * Arrange for discussions with City Nickel regarding their royalty payments to indigenous peoples. |
| 1. Violation of MOA (royalties) between mining firm (City Nickel) and Aramaywan, Narra |
| 1. Illegal logging in Barangay Malinao, Narra |