



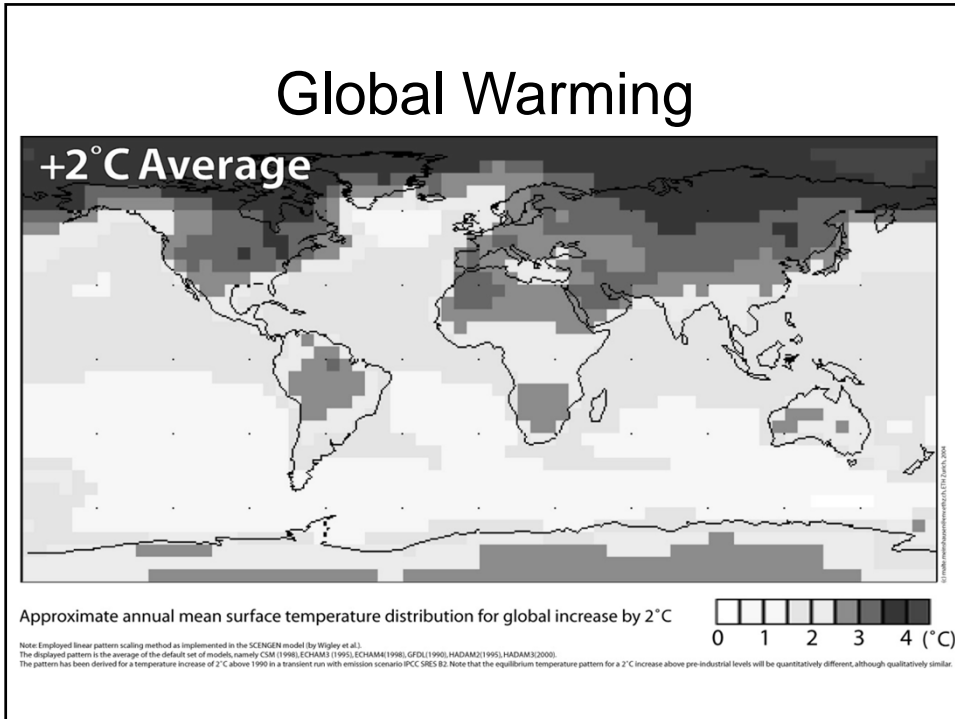
# The Philippine National ***REDD+*** Strategy

**A bottoms-up, multi-stakeholder approach**

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## OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Introduction
- Philippine Forests
- Forests and Climate Change
- Responses to Climate Change
- The Philippine National REDD plus Strategy: process
- PNRPS Components
- REDD+ developments




## Causes of global warming


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**ENERGY USE**  
Fossil Fuel - Coal,  
Oil, Natural Gas



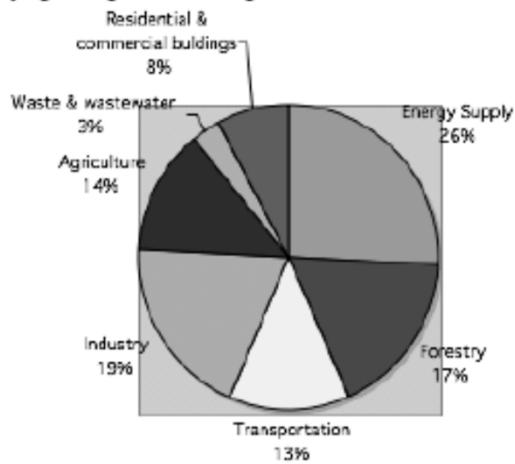
**Unsustainable  
Transportation**



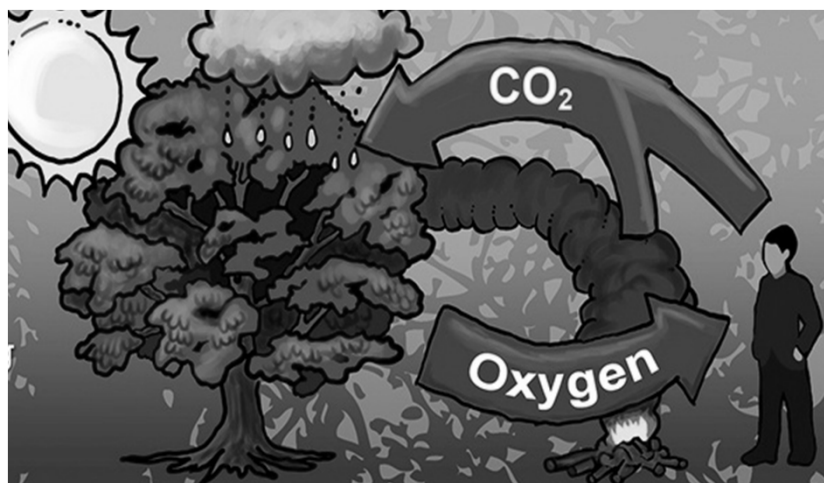
**Deforestation**

## Contribution of deforestation and land use change to GHGs

Figure 2.2 Global anthropogenic greenhouse gases - IPCC AR4, 2007

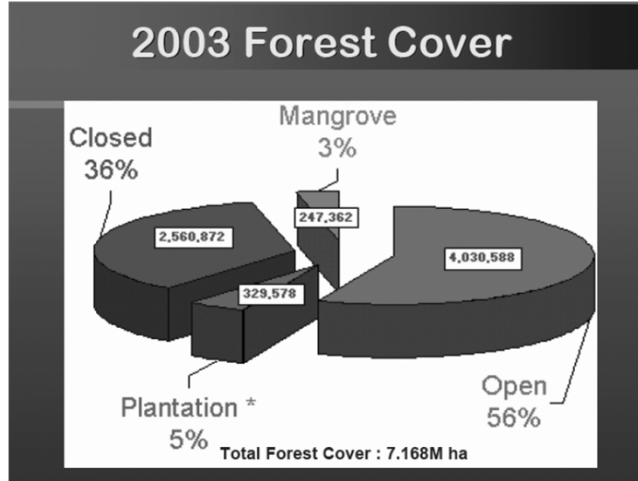


## The importance of forests in climate balance



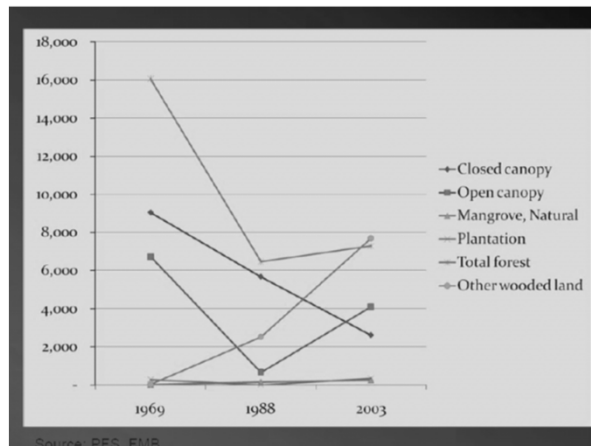
## Philippine Forestry Statistics

- Land area ha. 30,000,000.00
- 7,168,400 –Philippine forest cover data (FMB 2003),
- Net forest area 23%



## Forestry Statistics

- 1969-1988 net loss of 220,000 has annually
  - 1988-2003
- FMB - Net annual increase of 47,000 has/yr\* (11% gain)



## Forestry Statistics and community tenure

- Yet 30/ 81 provinces are experiencing deforestation (37% of all provinces)

FMB 2003	deforestation rate bw 1987-2003
agusan sur	54%,
bukidnon	29%
surigao del sur	36%
Zambo del norte	35%

6M hectares of forest lands are under community forest management –  
4.7 issued tenure instruments (Lasco, Evangelista et al 2009)



## Forest Carbon: Philippines as a sink

Table 3. Above-ground biomass of major land cover categories in the Philippines

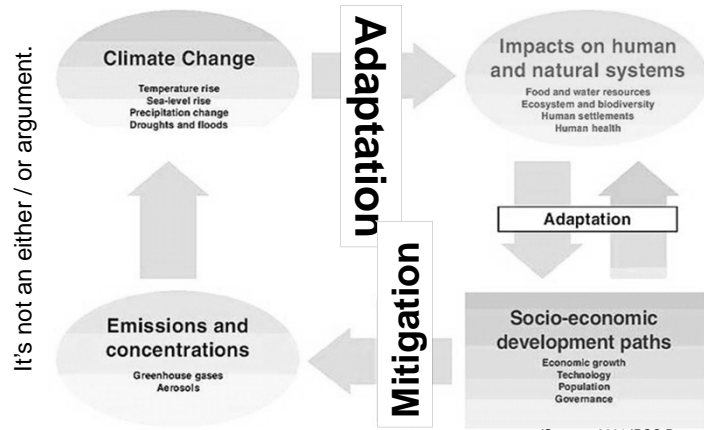
Land cover	Carbon (tons of carbon)
Total	<b>3,611,978,558</b>
Forestland	1,725,681,529
Other wooded land	299,733,041
Other land	1,508,960,507
Inland water	29,842,915

Source: FRA 2005

The Report of the FIP Expert group (Feb 2010) places the  
Mitigation potential of the Philippines at **38.5 megatons**  
from 2011 to 2030

# Responses to Climate Change

Adaptation is responding to changes that might occur from added CO<sub>2</sub>



(Source : 2001 IPCC Report )

Mitigation is controlling the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> we put in the atmosphere

## Responses to Climate Change: Philippine context

### Adaptation

- Forest and mangrove protection and buffer zones
- Public infrastructure strengthening
- Education, training and awareness



### Mitigation

- Reducing sources of carbon (coal to natural gas, use of wind and solar power)
- Enhance sinks of carbon (reforestation, agroforestry, assisted natural regeneration, mangrove rehabilitation, soil and water conservation)

#### • REDD+



## What is REDD – plus?

- An umbrella term for local, national and global actions that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance forest carbon stocks in developing countries
- The “plus” refers to the enhancement of forest carbon stock (forest regeneration and rehabilitation or carbon removal)



- Deforestation only (RED)
- Deforestation and degradation (REDD)
- REDD+ Sustainable forest management (including conservation of existing carbon stocks through better management of forests and protected areas)

## Why REDD?

- REDD is not included in the current Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol
- For the first commitment period (until 2012), COP decided that only REFORESTATION AND AFFORESTATION will be included in the CDM

- **UNFCCC(1992)** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: *An agreement of most nation states to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions which have been the cause of global warming*



### **Decision 4/CP15**

*Recognized the need to provide methodological guidance for activities related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries*

**CP 16**



## New forest conservation mechanism: **REDD+**

- Measure to provide positive incentives to developing countries to slow down their rates of deforestation and forest degradation to reduce emissions of GHGs
- Industrialized countries make financial transfers to developing countries to compensate them for opportunity and other costs of avoiding deforestation.

### ***Why REDD +?***

The Philippines has great promise for REDD-plus implementation with regards to

- a) potential to deliver co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation, ecological restoration (*rainforestation*) and
- b) possible equitable benefit distribution given its progressive pro-community land tenure and forest management policies (IPRA 8371, EO 263) and
- c) strong civil society participation



## Towards a REDD+-Ready Philippines

- At the Regional Level (ASEAN)
- At the National Level (Country)



## At the Regional Level



***Adopted the ASEAN  
Common Position on  
REDD***

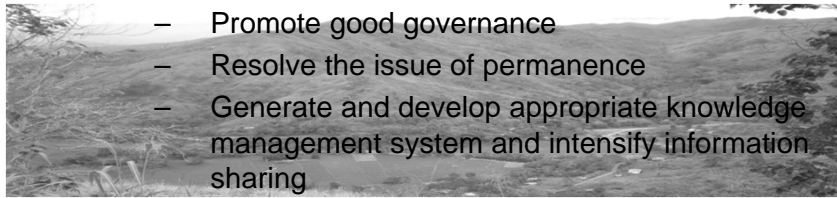


## At the National Level

### **A. Formulation of the National REDD+ Strategy**

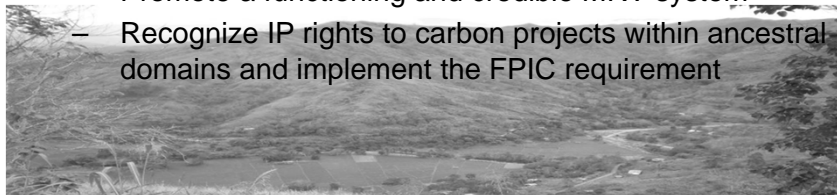
#### 1. Principles

- Support REDD+ mechanism
- Promote REDD+ towards the attainment of SD and overall poverty reduction
- Address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Promote good governance
- Resolve the issue of permanence
- Generate and develop appropriate knowledge management system and intensify information sharing



## At the National Level

- Build the capability of the stakeholders for effective implementation of REDD+ programs and projects
- Ensure equitable, secure and sustainable benefit sharing and sources of financing
- Support a rights based approach to REDD+
- Promote the recognition of biodiversity, ecosystem and cultural values
- Promote a functioning and credible MRV system
- Recognize IP rights to carbon projects within ancestral domains and implement the FPIC requirement



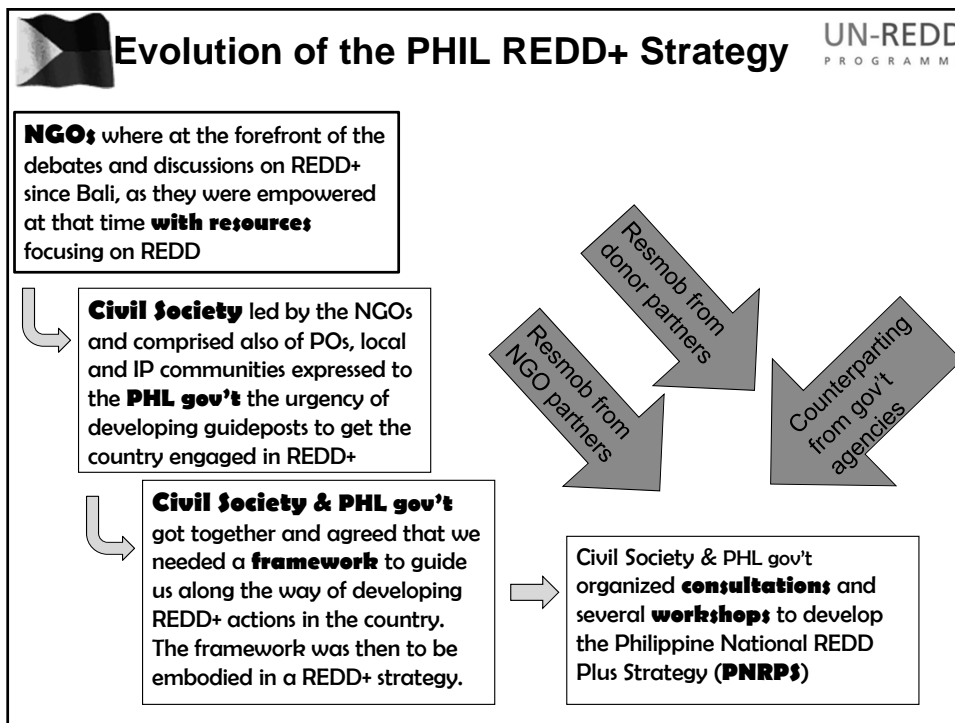


NTFP Exchange Programme  
for South & Southeast Asia

# The Philippine National REDD+ Strategy

FMB-DENR  
In partnership with stakeholders

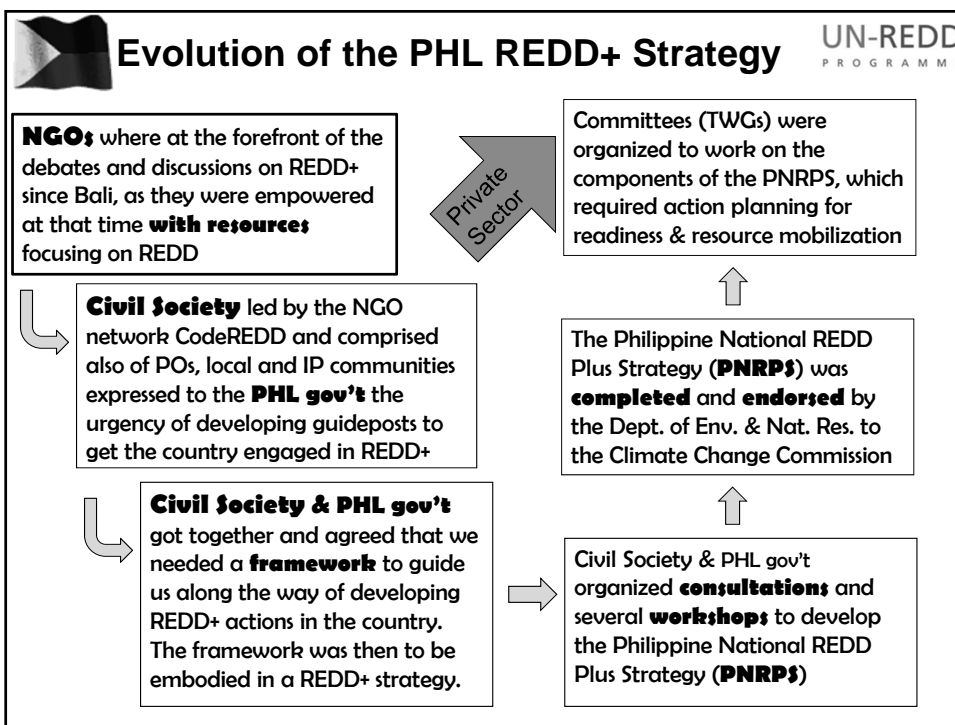


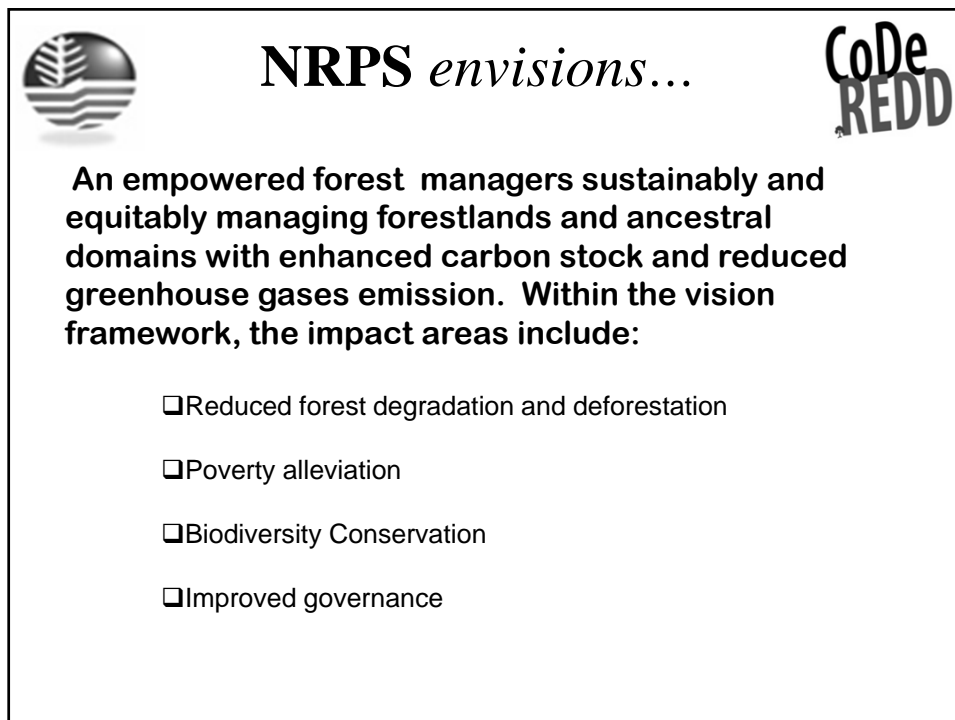
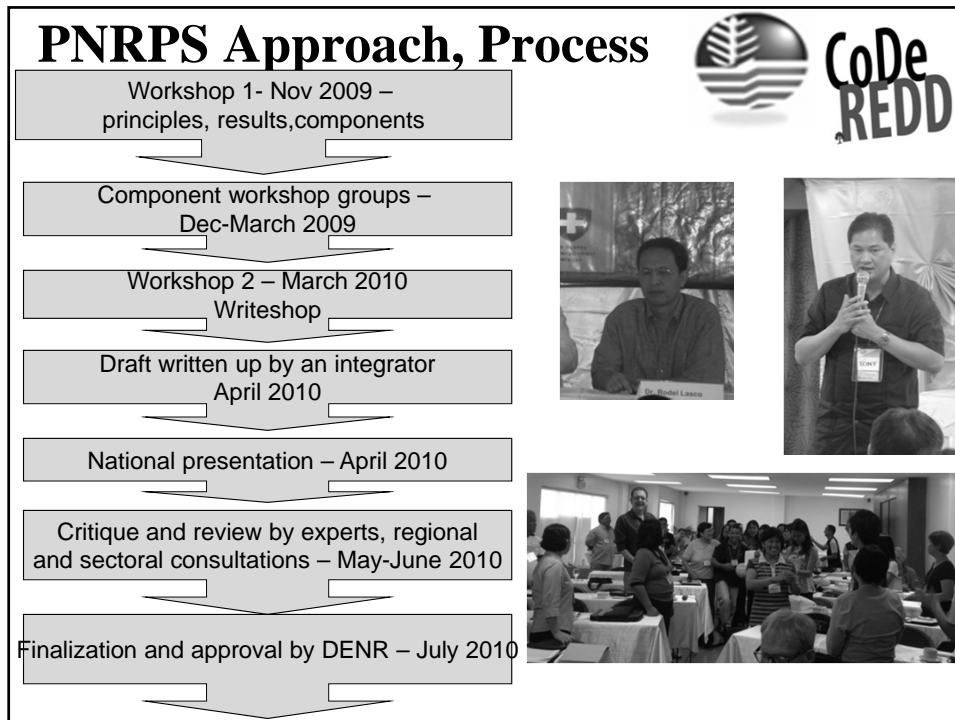


## Consultations and Peer Reviews

**Over 500 persons consulted, 7 consultations, 2 reviews by experts**

National agencies, local agencies, local government, research and academic organizations, national NGOs, Local NGOs, funding institutions, community members





## The Philippines National REDD+ Strategy

### Core Values

- 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

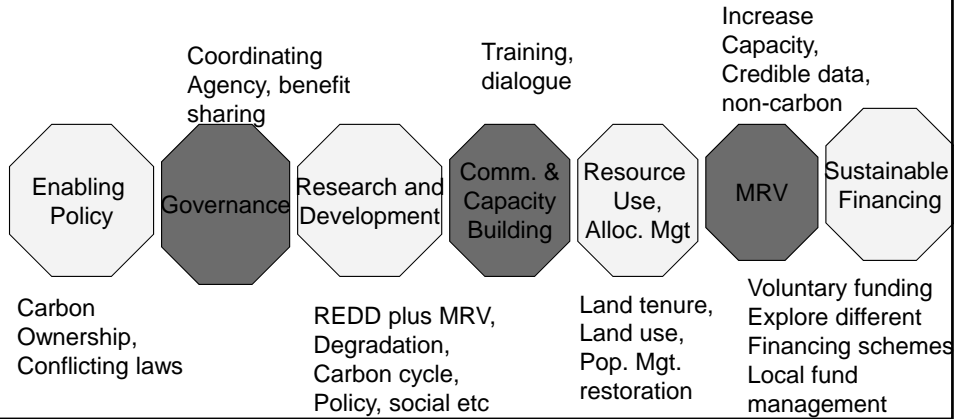


### Key Features



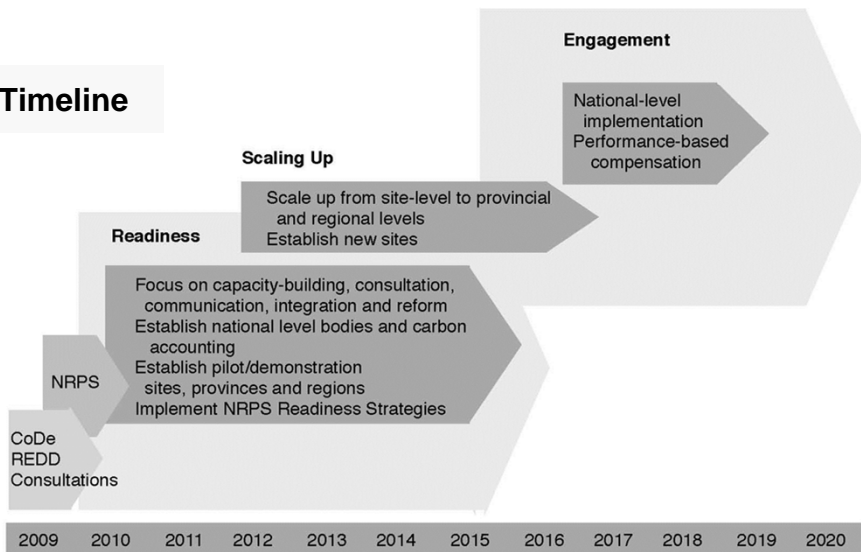
- Nested, scaling up approach
- Priority development areas being community tenured areas and protected areas
- Community focus
- Multi-level governance approach with focus on decentralization, and maximizing existing working mechanisms
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Participatory, Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Rigorous Carbon Accounting
- Watershed, Natural Ecosystems and Landscape Approach

# Components and Strategies



## The Philippines National REDD+ Strategy

### Timeline





## REDD+ developments

Institutional arrangements  
and legal basis:



Enactment of the Climate Change Act and creation of the Climate Change Commission (CCC)

Adoption of the National REDD Plus Strategy in the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (April 2010)

### **Executive Order**

**881 on REDD**, appoints the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as operational head (April 2010)

## REDD+ developments

REDD+ readiness:



- Philippines joins UN-REDD with observer status (March 2010)
- UN REDD Proposal was (September 2010)
- Initial programme was approved during the last policy board meeting last November 2010 that would implement some activities of the PNRPS

## REDD+ developments

### PILOTING ACITIVITIES:

Piloting in terms of:

- determining baselines
- carbon accounting and measurement
- formulation of communication plan
- conduct of policy studies i.e carbon rights and ownership
- Linking communities to voluntary carbon market
- Awareness raising and capacity building



FAO



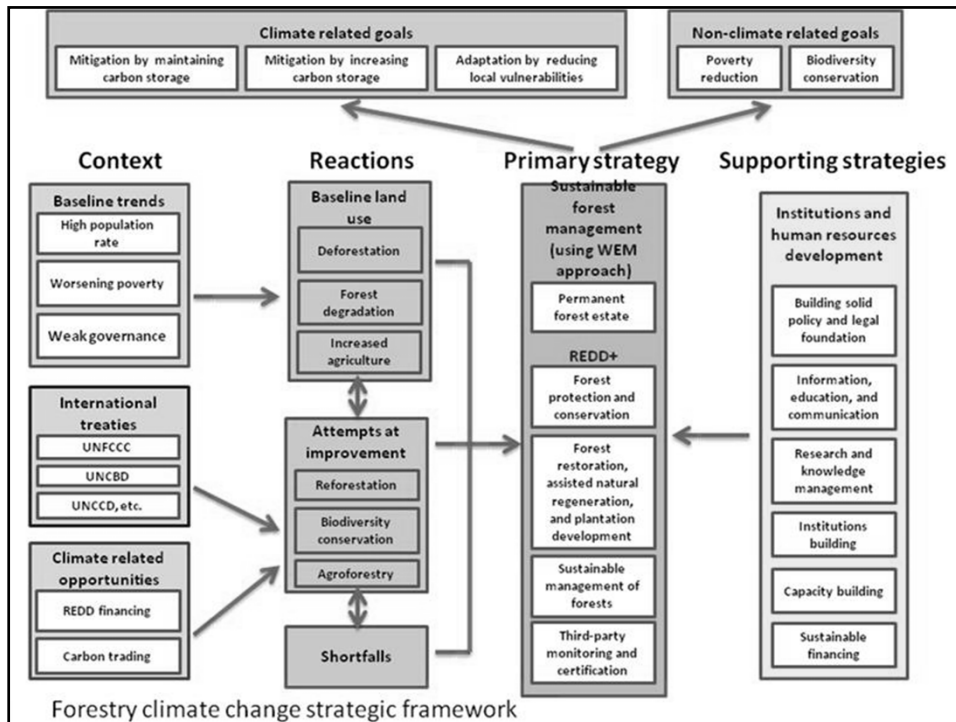
EU

gtz

## REDD+ developments

On going initiatives:

- Intensifying reforestation, agroforestry, assisted natural regeneration and mangrove rehabilitation using government funds, private sectors (Industrial Forest Management Agreement holders; corporations (as part of their corporate social responsibility)
- Intensifying forest protection efforts (training on forest fire, provision of fire fighting equipments, hiring of bantay-gubat or forest protection officers;
- Strengthening multisector forest protection committees
- Climate proofing of the Forestor Sector Master Plan



**Thank you!**  
**MARAMING SALAMAT**  
**PO!**