Bridging Conservation & Development

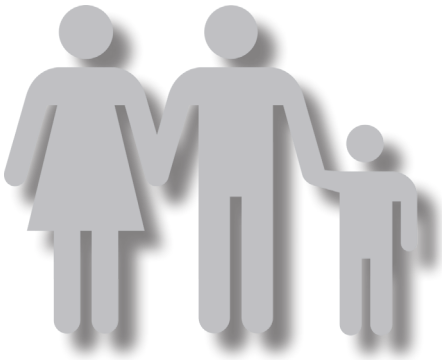
The Forest and Climate Protection (ForClim) in Panay Project

ForClim is about biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and poverty alleviation linked to sustainable management of resources. This is encapsulated in the Conservation-Development Approach.

The Conservation-Development Approach

Poverty Alleviation

8,394 PHP average annual income increase from use of forest land



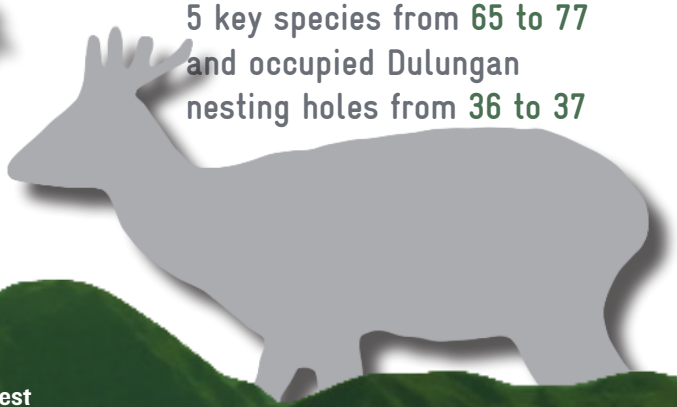
Climate Change Mitigation

451,800 tons of CO_2 emissions reduction

0.55% (2014); 0.47% (2017) deforestation rate

Biodiversity Conservation

Increase in sightings of the 5 key species from 65 to 77 and occupied Dulungan nesting holes from 36 to 37



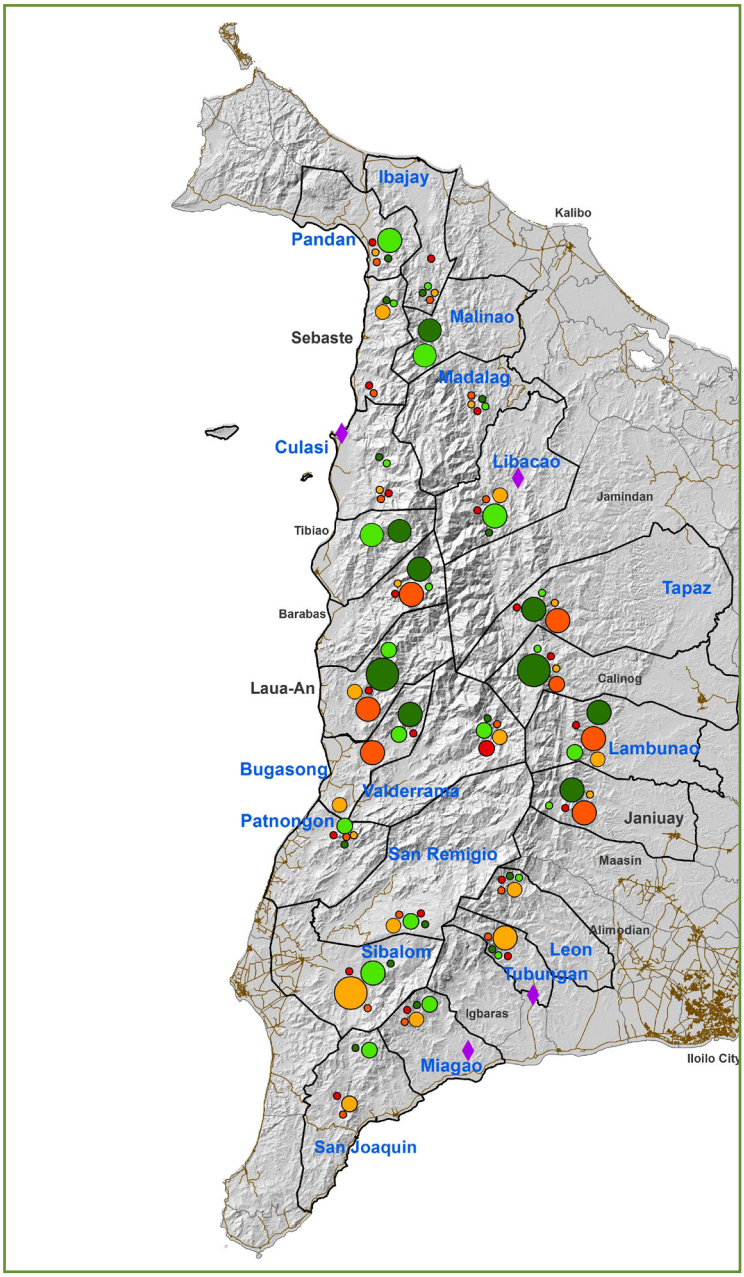
The Panay Mountain Range (PMR) is the last remaining large block of forest of Panay Island with a unique biodiversity that is at risk from unsustainable use of natural resources.

The PMR is a watershed for several rivers and is refuge for endemic flora and fauna threatened with extinction.

Sustainable Resource Management

Agroforestry and upland agriculture served as incentives for forest protection and leaving the natural forests intact

Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation, and Poverty Alleviation Linked to Sustainable Resource Management



The project followed a conservation and development approach providing incentives for sustainable resource management in areas adjacent to the Panay Mountain Range (agroforestry, upland agriculture, and use of bioenergy) for protection of natural forests and rehabilitation of degraded forests, resulting in reduced CO_2 emissions of 451,800 tons from 2011 to 2017.

LEGENDS

- Local Government Units (LGUs) supported by ForClim
- Municipal Boundaries
- Major Roads

MENRO Strengthening ForClim II
LGU Name (130,000 Euro)

Use of bioenergy
- Rice dryers (80 tons rice husks/year)

Natural Resources Management Sites

Reforestation/Enrichment Planting (2,177 ha)	Agroforestry (2,038 ha)	Upland Agriculture (484 ha)
ForClim I	ForClim I	ForClim II
ForClim II	ForClim II	

The size of the circle represents the area in ha
- 0 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 150
- 151 - 200

Agroforestry and Forest Rehabilitation

18,732 ha of natural forests covered by protection and rehabilitation agreements, including 1,500 upland farmers and forest-dependent communities

2,177 ha of forests rehabilitated

484 ha of climate-adaptive, sustainable upland agriculture

36% increase in average annual income from use of forest land over three years

2,038 ha of agroforestry areas planted with fruit trees, banana, abaca, coconut, coffee, and cacao

Critical Habitats (CH)

More than **30,000 ha** established and more than 33,000 ha in planning

Promotion of **Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs)** as an internationally recognised conservation instrument (Aichi Target 11) with LGU-declared Critical Habitats as a successful example

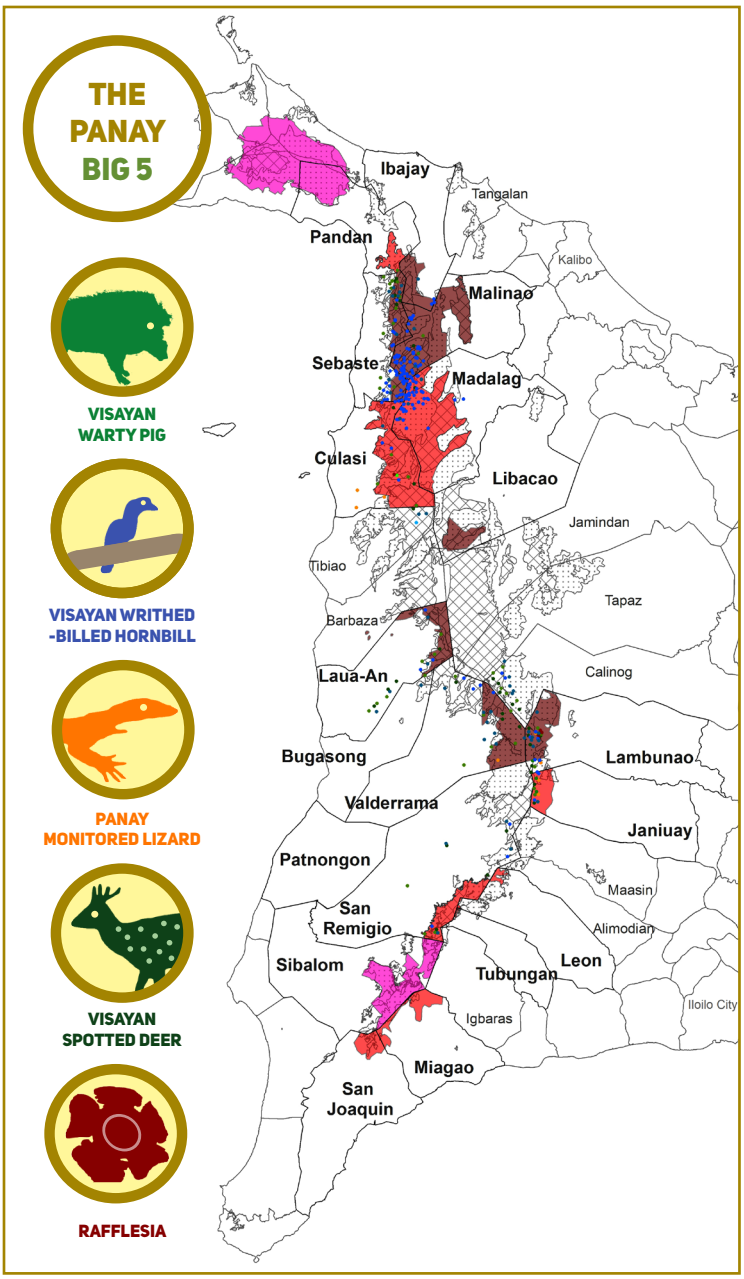
Forest Land Use Planning

20 Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) done

Almost **149,000 ha** of protection forest established

Decrease in forest area affected by fires

Panay Mountain Range:
Forests, Protected Areas and Distribution of Threatened Species in Selected Areas



We need to meet the major global challenges of species loss, ecosystem decline and climate change with their profound impacts on human life and wellbeing. Effectively managed and governed forests and connected systems of protected areas provide sanctuary for biodiversity and generate benefits for people. Ecosystem services from these areas contribute to human health and wellbeing.

LEGENDS

- ForClim LGU
- Municipal Boundary
- Forest Cover
  - Closed Forest
  - Open Forest
- Protected Area
  - NIPAS
- Critical Habitat
  - Established (30,049 ha)
  - In planning (33,570 ha)

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

- Rafflesia speciosa, *R. lobata*
- Cloud Rat
- Leopard Cat Maral
- Visayan Spotted Deer
- Visayan Writhed-billed Hornbill
- Visayan Warty Pig
- Panay Monitor Lizard
- Philippine Hawk Eagle
- Visayan Tarictic Hornbill

Use of Bioenergy Potential

Four rice dryers using rice husk as energy source are in place, **replacing fossil fuels and switching to biomass as a renewable energy source**

Knowledge Management and Capacity Development

725 Bantay Gubat (10% women) trained and organized for forest protection and community-based law enforcement

20 MENROs with trained staff and budget

813 individuals (30% women) – DENR and MENRO staff and farmers – trained in various sets of knowledge and skills

Supported the **University of the Philippines-Visayas** in regional and urban planning capacities

Enhancement of the DENR-BMB **Biodiversity Monitoring System** from an analogue to a digital and spatial system which can be integrated into the DENR Lawin biodiversity and forest protection system

Security of Tenure

11 co-management and partnership agreements

1,793 ha of covered forest land covered by CADT, CBFMA, etc.

10 LGUs with innovative incentive mechanisms

Recommendations

- Support upscaling of ForClim II results and lessons learned towards enhancing the institutional capacity of DENR in forest management and biodiversity conservation
- Policy dialogues and institutional coordination between DENR, NCIP, DILG, HLURB and NEDA with regard to physical framework planning and spatial planning that addresses the interface of forest protection, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and development needs of communities
- Integrate eBMS (enhanced Biodiversity Monitoring System) with Lawin (Forest and Biodiversity Protection System) and enable dissemination, access and use through the DENR's Knowledge and Information Systems Service
- Strengthen coordination with the NCIP with regards to interfacing of ADSDPPs and FLUPs in areas where ancestral domains overlap with forests and forest lands under the mandate of the DENR
- MENRO strengthening: (a) enhance complementation of human capacity development and institutional development; and, (b) develop organizational structure (unit functions, staff functions and job descriptions) and standards of qualification and performance
- FLUP implementation: (a) continue dialogue with HLURB and DENR on the protocol and process flow for integration of FLUP into CLUP and with HLURB and NCIP on the interfacing of FLUP and CLUP with ADSDPP; and, (b) synchronize the FLUP map of forests and forest lands and the LMB map
- Forest management: (a) continue dialogue with DENR on the land tenure and management dimension with regards various forest land uses identified in the FLUP; and, (b) synchronize forest land use projections with the overall land use projections of the municipality, including national government and private sector arrangements on housing and resettlement for disaster-affected families

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On behalf of

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany