

Beyond Reforestation: Valuing Forest Ecosystem Services

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“The Role of Forests in Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Climate Resilience - A Case Study of the Philippines”

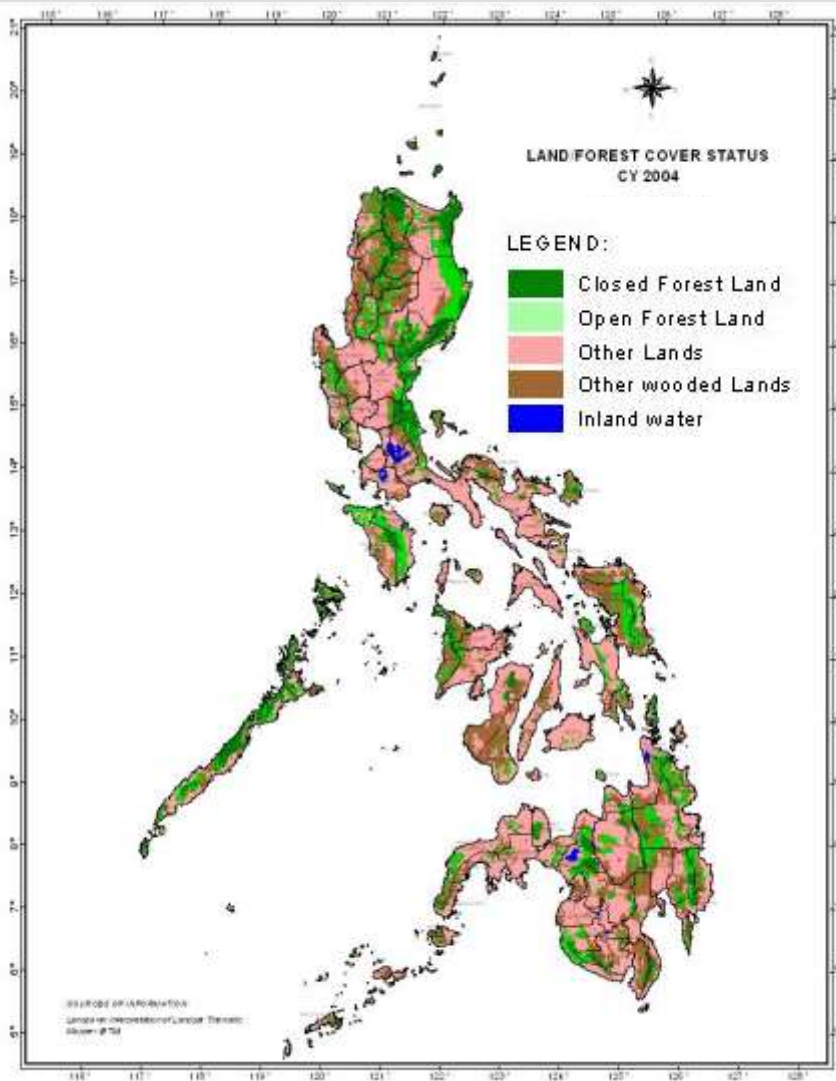
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INTRODUCTION

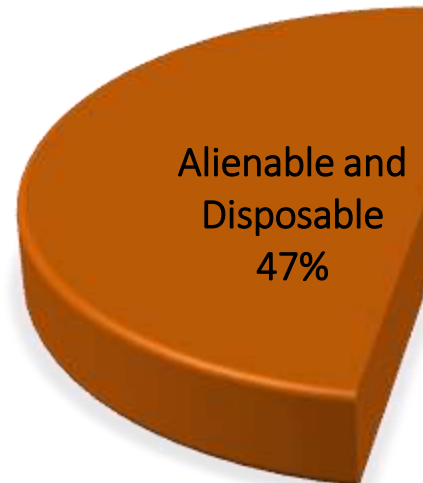


State of Philippine Forests (2010)

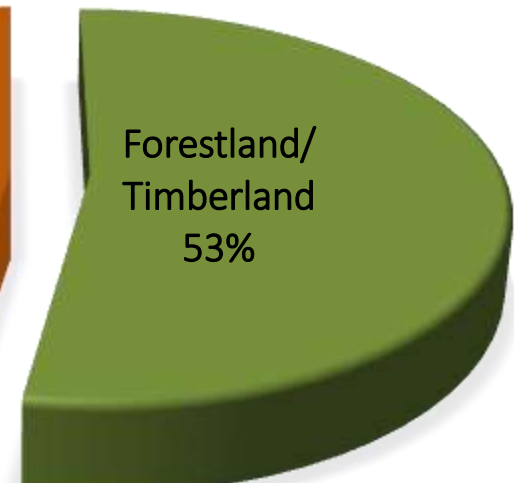


Total Land Area - 29,987,008 ha

15.79 M
hectares



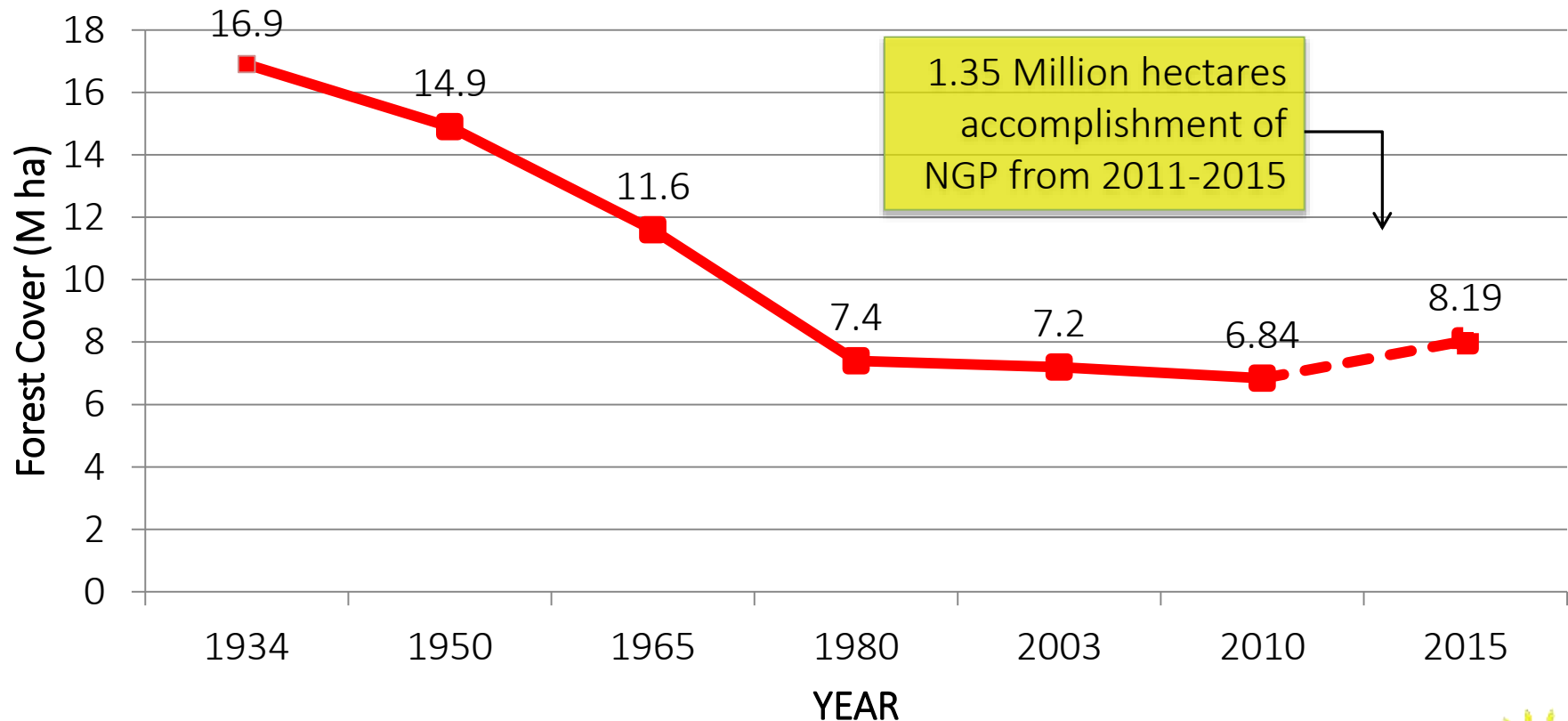
14.19 M
hectares



INTRODUCTION



State of Philippine Forests



□ Forest cover decreased by 328,682 ha i.e. from 7,168,400 ha in 2003 to 6,839,718 ha in 2010 or an ANNUAL FOREST COVER LOSS of 46,954 ha.



INTRODUCTION



Four (4) Shared Global Objectives on Forests

1. **Reverse the loss of forest cover** worldwide through the **sustainable forests management**, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation
2. **Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits**, including by improving the livelihood of forest-dependent people

As enshrined in the Non Legally Binding Instrument on all types of forests (The Forest Instrument) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007



INTRODUCTION



Four (4) Shared Global Objectives on Forests

3. **Increase significantly area of protected forests** worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests
4. **Reverse the decline in official development assistance** for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased ,new and **additional financial resources from all sources** for the implementation of sustainable forest management



FORESTRY MASTER PLAN VISION

“Climate resilient and sustainably managed watersheds and forest ecosystems, providing environmental and economic benefits to society”

INTRODUCTION



FORESTRY MASTER PLAN GOALS

- To place all forestlands under **sustainable forest management** in order to **meet demands for forest goods and other ecosystem services** and **promote climate resilience**
- To sustainably manage **watersheds** in partnership with stakeholders
- To strengthen **resilience of forest dependent communities** to climate change hazards
- To place all forestlands under appropriate **management arrangements**
- To enhance decision making through **improved systems** on information management and monitoring and evaluation



INTRODUCTION



POLICY DIRECTIONS

1. Sustain the gains of the **National Greening Program**
2. Strengthen **forest governance**
3. Encourage and enable **investment** in large scale forest plantation, agroforestry, and for energy purposes
4. **Institutional readiness** with emerging legal framework
5. Forest to ensure continuous delivery of various **ecosystem services**



GREENING OF PHILIPPINE FORESTLANDS



PRIORITY PROGRAMS

- ❑ **NATIONAL GREENING PROGRAM (NGP)**
(EO. 26 series of 2011)
 - Modernized and Mechanized Forest Nurseries
 - **NGP EXPANSION** (EO. 193 series of 2015)
- ❑ **NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION PROGRAM**
 - **LOGGING MORATORIUM** (EO. 23 series of 2011)



GREENING OF PHILIPPINE FORESTLANDS

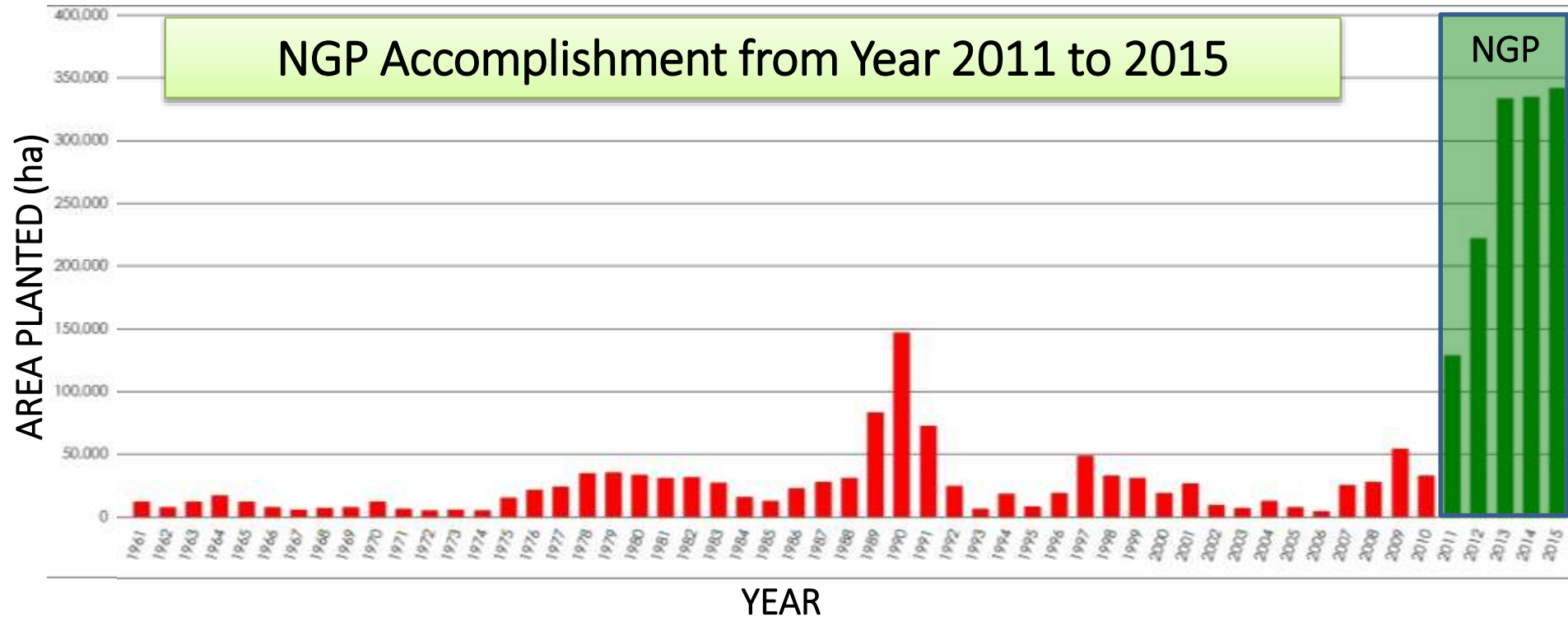


National Greening Program

Planting of some 1.5 billion trees covering about 1.5 million hectares for a period of six years (2011-2016)



GREENING OF PHILIPPINE FORESTLANDS



- ❑ The total area reforested in the past 50 years (1961-2010) by the DENR is only 1,193,927 hectares or an annual average of 23,879 hectares.
- ❑ From 2011 to 2015, NGP has planted 1,352,147 hectares out of the 1,200,000 hectares target or 113% accomplishment

Valuing Forest Ecosystem Services in the Philippines



- Philippines' large-scale investments in natural resources (i.e. NGP) show efforts towards building national resilience to climate change impacts and economic/environmental shocks.
- Government would benefit from an improved understanding of how enhanced ecosystem services, as a result of efforts like the NGP, improve the lives of Filipinos, especially the poor.
- Building on current government initiatives like the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) program will provide valuable data to help understand how government programs can help reduce poverty and enhance resilience



THE PROJECT



WORLD BANK GROUP



PROFOR

The Role of Forests in Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Climate Resilience - A Case Study of the Philippines



THE PROJECT



WORLD BANK GROUP PROFOR



*The Role of Forests in Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Climate Resilience
– A Case Study of the Philippines*

RATIONALE

Among the major challenges that affect the Philippine development progress are climate change and persistent poverty, particularly for those who heavily rely on natural resources for subsistence-based livelihoods.



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OBJECTIVES



Model interactions between key regulating and provisioning forest ecosystem services, resilience and poverty



Analyze the impacts of different development scenarios on selected forest ecosystem services, climate resilience and poverty at the local level



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OBJECTIVES



Make policy recommendations to improve forest resource management at the local level



Inform the national policy dialogue on forest restoration and climate resilience



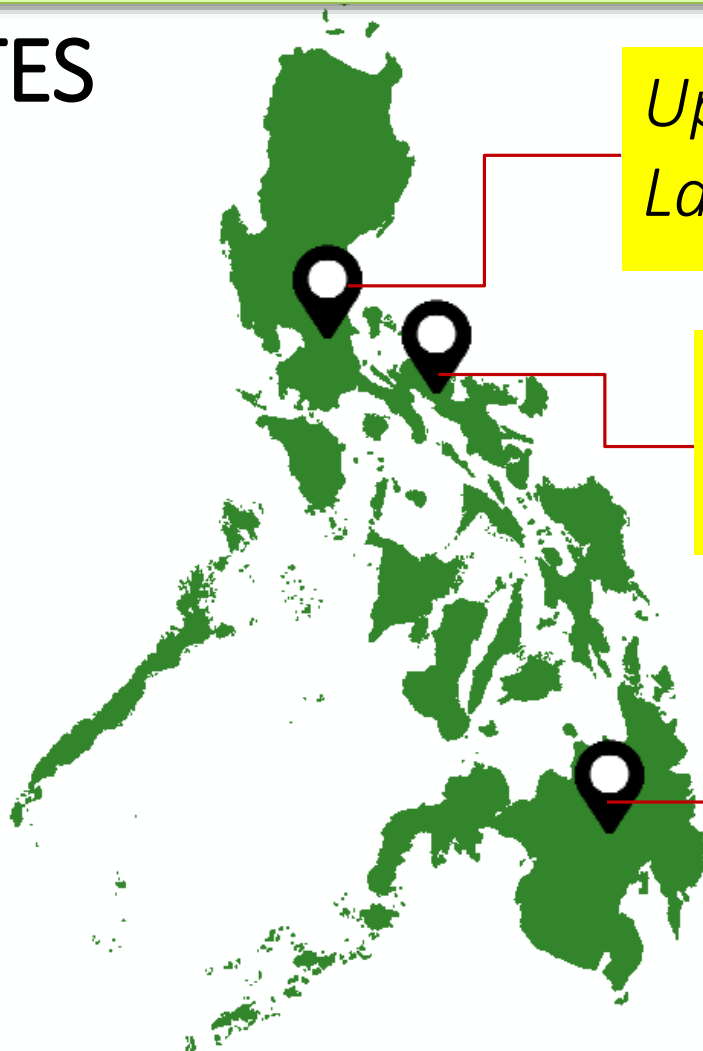
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SITES



Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (Region 4A)

Libmanan - Pulantuna Watershed (Region 5)

Umayam, Minor, and Agusan Marsh Sub-basins (Region 13)

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ENGAGEMENT AREAS



Ecosystem Services Modeling - Quantifying the ecosystem services provided by forests



Ecosystem Services Valuation - Enhancing appreciation of ecosystem services through valuation



Scenario Development - Understanding how development scenarios can impact forests, the ecosystem services they provide, climate resilience and poverty alleviation

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ENGAGEMENT AREAS



Capacity Development - Strengthening the capacity of institutions to use ecosystem services-based approaches in forest management planning



Communication - Engaging stakeholders and communicating results: because forest ecosystem services matter





Thank you!

