
	Total land area burned	5.83	N/A	33.67	N/A	109	N/A	8.88	N/A	24.71	N/A
	... of which forest area burned	0.79	N/A	4.18	N/A	26.98	N/A	2.42	N/A	4.39	N/A

Table 8b

Outbreak category	Description/name	Year(s) of latest outbreak	Area damaged (000 hectares)
3	Typhoon Bopha ("Pablo")	2012	10.544
3	Typhoon Haiyan ("Yolanda")	2013	9.915
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outbreak category
1 Insects
2 Diseases
3 Severe weather events

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for trend
Area affected by fire	Tier 2	Tier 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects • Diseases • Severe weather events 	Tier 2	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
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Burned area	Tier 3 : National fire monitoring routines Tier 2 : Remote sensing surveys Tier 1 : Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects • Diseases • Severe weather events 	Tier 3 : Systematic survey (e.g. via inventory or aerial damage assessment) Tier 2 : Management records Tier 1 : Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

8.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Burned area	The data from 2003-2007 is believed to be underestimated as it lacks report from Regions 4A, 12, 13 & ARMM, thus the use of FAO data generated thru modus sensor instead	The effect of El Nino phenomenon resulted to high incidence of forest fire from 1988 to 2001
Insects	The areas affected by insects are too small to report and none have occurred during the reporting period 2010-2015	N/A
Diseases	The areas affected by diseases are too small to report and none have occurred during the reporting period 2010-2015	N/A
Severe weather events	Damages caused by the two recent typhoons that hit Philippines were reported. The damages caused by Typhoon Haiyan was based on the initial report submitted by the DENR Regional Office dated 4 December 2013, and most of the damages are plantation areas established thru the National Greening Program (NGP). As of this reporting period, no comprehensive report yet as to the total damages in forests caused by super typhoon Haiyan	N/A

Other general comments to the table

The data is weak as there may be incidence of forest fires, and pests and diseases that have not been reported. For data on forest fire, FAO data from 2003 to 2012 are used.

9. What is the forest area with reduced canopy cover?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

Category	Definition
Reduction in canopy cover	Forest that has undergone a reduction of canopy cover of more than 20% between the years 2000 and 2010 within the forest canopy cover range of 30-80% as detected by the MODIS VCF sensor.

Table 9

Category	Area of forest with reduced canopy cover (000 ha)
Reduction in canopy cover	4546.17

Tiers

Category	Tier for reported trend
Reduction in canopy cover	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for reported trend
Reduction in canopy cover	Tier 3 : Remote sensing with ground truthing and/or Landsat imagery Tier 2 : Remote sensing using Modis (using pre-filled data provided by FAO) Tier 1 : Expert opinion

Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Reduction in canopy cover	The MODIS sensor detects reduction on forest canopy cover of more than 20%. Therefore, forests with reduced canopy cover below 20% is not considered in the analysis because of the above-mentioned limitation of the MODIS sensor/data

Other general comments

--

10. What forest policy and regulatory framework exists to support implementation of sustainable forest management SFM?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

10.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Policies supporting sustainable forest management	Policies or strategies that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management.
Legislation and regulations supporting sustainable forest management	Legislation and regulations that govern and guide sustainable forest management, operations and use.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Presidential Issuances	Legislations	2011	Issuance of Executive Order Nos. 318, series of 2004, and 23 and 26, series of 2011
2	Department Administrative Orders	Policies and strategies	2000 - 2013	N/A
3	Department Memorandum Orders	Policies and strategies	2000 - 2013	N/A
4	Memorandum Orders	Policies and strategies	2000 - 2013	N/A

10.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest policy	A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of society.
Forest policy statement	A document that describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.

National forest programme (NFP)	A generic expression that refers to a wide range of approaches towards forest policy formulation, planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels. The national forest programme provides a framework and guidance for country-driven forest sector development with participation of all stakeholders and in consistence with policies of other sectors and international policies.
Law (Act or Code) on forest	set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.

10.2.3 Original data

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10.3 Data

Table 10

Category				
	National	Sub-national		
		Regional	Provincial/State	Local
Policies supporting sustainable forest management	yes	yes	yes	yes
... of which, in <u>publicly</u> owned forests	yes	yes	yes	yes
... of which, in <u>privately</u> owned forests	yes	yes	yes	yes
Legislation and regulations supporting sustainable forest management	yes	yes	yes	yes
... of which, in <u>publicly</u> owned forests	yes	yes	yes	yes
... of which, in <u>privately</u> owned forests	yes	yes	yes	yes

10.4 Comments

Variable / category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Policies supporting sustainable forest management	Example of policies/strategies that support SFM is Executive Order No. 263: Adopting Community-Based Forest Management as the National Strategy to Ensure the Sustainable Development of the Country's Forestland Resources and Providing Mechanisms for its implementation.

<p>Legislation and regulations supporting sustainable forest management</p>	<p>Some of the legislations made that supports SFM includes the Executive Order No. 318, series of 2004 "Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines". The most recent legislations signed by the Philippine President are the Executive Order No. 23, series of 2011 "Declaring a Memorandum on the Cutting and harvesting of Timber in the Natural and Residual Forests and Creating the Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force"; and Executive Order No. 26 , series of 2011 or the National Greening Program that aimed to rehabilitate 1.5 million hectares from 2011 to 2016</p>
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Other general comments

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11. Is there a national platform that promotes stakeholder participation in forest policy development?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

11.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
National stakeholder platform	A recognized procedure that a broad range of stakeholders can use to provide opinions, suggestions, analysis, recommendations and other input into the development of national forest policy.

11.2 National data

11.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Years	Additional comments
1	Regional reports	N/A	N/A
2	DENR official website	N/A	N/A
3	DENR Annual Reports	N/A	N/A
4	Public hearing/consultation documentations/proceedings	N/A	N/A

Table 11

Is there a national platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development?	yes
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11.3 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
National stakeholder platform	In terms of forest policy development, stakeholders are usually consulted thru national fora and symposium, public consultation, meetings, workshops. Stakeholders also provided feedback for better and effective policy implementation

Other general comments

The sources of information are usually annual reports.
--

12. What is the forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use and how has it changed over time?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

12.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	Forest area that is designated or expected to be retained as forest and is highly unlikely to be converted to other land use.
...of which permanent forest estate (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area that is designated by law or regulation to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Thang, H. C. 1991. Asean Forest Resource Database-Country Report – The Philippines. Asean Institute of Forest Management. Kuala Lumpur.	Forest Designation & management	1988	N/A
2	NFA 2005. National Forest Resource Assessment – Philippines. Working paper 96. FAO Rome.	Forest Designation & management	2005	The report includes information on forest designation & protection status and forest management system.
3	2010 Land Cover Mapping	Area of forests within forestland and A & D lands	2010	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

12.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Permanent Forest Estate	Forest land designated to be retained as forest and which cannot legally be converted to other land uses
Forest land	Includes public forest, permanent forest or forest reserves and forest reservations. Areas with slope of 18% and above
Forest cover	Natural or man-made forests, including forests within wetlands, and build up areas

N/A	N/A
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12.2.3 Original data

See 4.2.3.

12.3 Analysis and processing of national data

12.3.1 Adjustment

See 4.3.1.

12.3.2 Estimation and forecasting



See 4.3.2.

12.3.3 Reclassification

This step is not necessary

12.4 Data

Table 12

Categories		Forest area 2010 (000 ha)
	Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	6356
	... of which permanent forest estate	1610

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	Tier 2
Permanent forest estate	Tier 2

Tier Criteria

Category	Tier for status
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	Tier 3 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 10 years Tier 2 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 20 years Tier 1 : Other

Permanent forest estate	Tier 3 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 10 years Tier 2 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 20 years Tier 1 : Other
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12.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	These are forests within forestlands based on the 2010 Land Cover Mapping done by NAMRIA
Permanent forest estate	These are protected areas with forest cover. The data is extrapolated using the 1991 study and 2002-2004 FAO supported NFA project. The resulting percentage is then multiplied to the area of forest generated in the 2010 land cover mapping

Other general comments

Philippines does not have rodust data on forest intend to be in permanent forest land use and permanent forest estate.
--

13. How does your country measure and report progress towards SFM at the national level?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

13.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest area monitored under a national forest monitoring framework	Forest area monitored by a national monitoring framework or systems that provide measurement based periodic monitoring of forest extent and quality.
Forest reporting at national scale	National reporting of forest extent and characteristics that includes some measure of progress toward sustainable forest management.

13.2 National data

13.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	National Forest Inventory	Growing stocks and extent of forest	2002-2004	N/A
2	Philippine Forestry Statistics (DENR-FMB & NAMRIA)	Land/Forest Cover Extent	1990-2011	N/A
3	National Land Cover Mapping Data (NAMRIA)	Land/Forest Cover Extent	2010	2010 Land cover mapping of the Philippines is completed mid of year 2013
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

13.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

13.3 Data

Table 13a

Category	% of total forest area	Most recent year	Check all boxes that apply					
			Continuous	Periodic	Permanent ground plots	Temporary ground plots	Aerial/remote sensing sample based	Aerial/remote sensing full coverage
Forest inventory	100	2003		yes	yes			yes
Other field assessments	N/A	N/A						
Updates to other sources	N/A	2011		yes				
Expert estimate	N/A	N/A						

Table 13b

Type of forest reporting used at national scale	Check boxes that apply
1 Criteria and Indicators reporting	yes
2 Periodic national state of the forest report	yes
3 Other (please document)	
4 None	

Other type of forest reporting

Annual Philippine Forestry Statistics prepared by DENR-Forest Management Bureau. The latest publication of which is Year 2011

13.4 Comments

Category	Comments
Philippine Forestry Statistics Reports	This is an annual publication of the Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources that compiles basic and current statistics on forests and the forest-based industries. Also referred to "Updates to other sources" in Table 13a.
National Forest Inventory	This is being done through relocation and remeasurement of FRA tracts established during the 2002-2004 FAO supported NFA Project, which serves as the third National Forest Inventory in the Philippines. The intension of the new leadership of FMB is to make this activity mainstreamed to all Regional/field offices plans/activities and provided it with appropriate budget allocation
N/A	N/A

Other general comments

--

14. What is the area of forest under a forest management plan and how is this monitored?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

14.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals which is periodically revised
...of which for production (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest management plan mainly focused on production
...of which for conservation (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest management plan mainly focused on conservation
Monitoring of forest management plans	Government monitoring of forest management plan implementation conducted through field visits or audits of forest management plan performance

14.2 National data

14.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Philippine Forestry Statistics	Area under forest management agreements	2010	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

14.3 Data

Table 14a

Forest plan type	Forest area 2010 (000 ha)
Forest area with management plan	2923
... of which for production	2923
... of which for conservation	0

Table 14b

Indicate which (if any) of the following are required in forest management plans in your country	
1 Soil and water management	yes

2 High conservation value forest delineation	yes
3 Social considerations community involvement	yes

Table 14c

Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	10
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Tiers

Category	Tier for status
Forest area with management plan	Tier 3
Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status
Forest area with management plan	Tier 3 : Reports that describe national records 5 years old or less that contain long-term forest monitoring plans Tier 2 : Industry or other records indicating the presence of a long-term forest management plan Tier 1 : Other
Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	Tier 3 : Government documentation of monitoring extent Tier 2 : Reports from forest managers or other documental sources Tier 1 : Other

14.4 Comments

Category	Comments
Forest area with management plan	The reported data comprised of all forest area covered by tenurial instruments such as: Timber License Agreement (TLA), Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA), Socialized Integrated Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA), Community-based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA). There is no comprehensive report submitted by the Regional Offices on the percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually, through they are conducting monitoring and evaluation of the tenured areas (with management plans). The 10% as indicated above is just an estimate. No robust data on "forest area with management plan of which for conservation"
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

Other general comments

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15. How are stakeholders involved in the management decision making for publicly owned forests?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

15.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholder involvement is defined as significant inputs into at least one aspect of forest management at the operational scale

Table 15

Please indicate the type of stakeholder involvement in forest management decision making required in your country	
1. Planning phase	yes
2. Operations phase	yes
3. Review of operations	yes

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
Type of stakeholder inputs	Tier 3

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status
Type of stakeholder inputs	Tier 3 : Government (national or sub-national) documentation of stakeholder inputs Tier 2 : Government (national or subnational) requirement but stakeholder inputs not documented Tier 1 : Other

15.2 Comments

Category	Comments
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involvement was manifested through attendance and participation to national and regional/sub-regional fora, symposium, conferences, workshop and meetings e.g. stakeholders and Peoples Organizations (POs) Congress conducted in 2011. Third Party monitoring of forestry programs and projects is one of the innovations being done by DENR to promote transparency and accountability. The stakeholders inputs are in form of position paper, resolutions and the likes, and these inputs are being submitted to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, House of Representatives, Senate, and even to the Office of the President.
N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A
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Other general comments

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16. What is the area of forest under an independently verified forest certification scheme?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

16.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
FSC certification	Forest area certified under the Forest Stewardship Council certification scheme
PEFC certification	Forest area certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme
Other international forest management certification	Forest area certified under an international forest management certification scheme with published standards and is independently verified by a third-party, excluding FSC and PEFC certification.
Certified forest area using a domestic forest management certification scheme	Area certified under a forest management certification scheme with published standards that are nationally recognized and independently verified by a thirdparty

16.2 Data

Table 16a













International forest management certification		Forest area (000 ha)						
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	FSC	0	0	14.8	14.8	14.8	0	0
	PEFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	FSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	PEFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 16b

Domestic forest management certification		Forest area (000 ha)						
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status
International forest management certification	Tier 3: International forest management scheme records maintained by the certifying organization for the reporting year Tier 2: International forest management scheme records reported by the certifying organization for a period 2 years prior to the reporting year Tier: 1 Other
Domestic forest management certification	Tier 3: National registry reports for domestic forest management certification maintained by the certifying organization for the reporting year Tier 2: Domestic forest management scheme records reported by the certifying organization for a period 2 years prior to the reporting year Tier: 1 Other

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
International forest management certification	Tier 3
Domestic forest management certification	Tier 1

16.3 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Certified forest area using an international forest management certification scheme	The Philippines is just starting to engage in the forest certification process
Domestic forest management certification	The Philippines is just starting to engage in the forest certification process

Other general comments

The data presented in Table 16a (International Forest Management Certification) came from the data provided by FAO
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17. How much money do governments collect from and spend on forests?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

17.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest revenue	All government revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest products and services. For this purpose revenue include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Goods</u> : roundwood; sawnwood; biomass; woodbased panels; pulp and paper and non-wood forest products. • <u>Services</u> : including concession fees and royalties, stumpage payments, public timber sales revenue taxes and charges based on forest area or yield, taxes on domestic trade and export of forest products, special levies on forestry activities and payments into forest related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for recreation and other forest related activities.
Public expenditure on forestry	All government expenditure on forest related activities.

17.2 National data

17.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	FMB. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Philippines	Forest Revenue	2000, 2005 & 2010	Includes information on the amount of forest charges collected annually on harvested roundwood and non-timber forest products.
2	General Appropriations Act. Official Gazette. Republic of the Philippines	Public Expenditure	2000, 2005 & 2010	Provides information on the national budgetary allocations of the different government agencies in a given year. The General Appropriations Act is enacted by both houses of Congress.
3	FMB. 2006. Philippine Official Reference for Forest-Related Terms and Definitions. 2006. Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Philippines	Forest Revenue	2006	It is a compendium of harmonized forest-related terms and definitions. It is the final output of the ITTO-funded project entitled “Harmonization of Forest-Related Terms and definitions”.
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

17.3 Data

Table 17

Category	Revenues / expenditures (000 local currency)		
	2000	2005	2010
Forest revenue	144254	136378	156861
Public expenditure on forestry	1943591	1982398	4247321
	2000	2005	2010
Name of Local Currency	Philippine Peso	N/A	N/A

17.4 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Forest revenue	These are the forest charges collected by the government on harvested roundwood and non-wood forest products (NWFP) pursuant to RA 7161.
Public expenditure on forestry	This is the budgetary allocations provided in the General Appropriations Act for the implementation of Forest Management, Protected Areas & Wildlife Management and Ecosystems Research & Development programs.
Other general comments	N/A

Other general comments

The increase in expenditure on forests between 2005 and 2010 was due to funding of the development and rehabilitation of additional protected/conservation areas in the country plus increase in expenditure for the acquisition of new equipment, softwares and hardwares. Also the salary of government employees has increased in 2010.

18. Who owns and manages the forests and how has this changed?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

18.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Public ownership	Forest owned by the State or administrative units of the public administration or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
...of which owned by the state at national scale (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by the State at the national scale or administrative units of the public administration or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
...of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by the State at the sub-national government scale or administrative units of the public administration or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
Private ownership	Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives corporations and other business entities, private, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
...of which individuals (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by individuals and families.
...of which private business entities and institutions (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by private corporations cooperatives companies and other business entities as well as private nonprofit organizations such as NGOs nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions etc.
...of which local tribal and indigenous communities (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area or forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people The community members are coowners that share exclusive rights and duties and benefits contribute to the community development.
Unknown ownership	Forest area where ownership is unknown includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.
Categories related to management rights of public forests	Definition
Public Administration	The Public Administration (or institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration) retains management rights and responsibilities within the limits specified by the legislation.
Individuals households	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to individuals or households through long-term leases or management agreements.
Private companies	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to corporations, other business entities private cooperatives, private nonprofit institutions and associations, etc., through long-term leases or management agreements.
Communities	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to local communities (including indigenous and tribal communities) through long-term leases or management agreements.
Other form of management rights	Forests for which the transfer of management rights does not belong to any of the categories mentioned above.

18.2 National data

18.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	NFA 2005. National Forest Resource Assessment – Philippines. Working Paper 96. FAO Rome.	Forest ownership and management rights	2005	Contains information on forest in legally classified Forestland and A&D land as well as forest ownership and management rights.
2	FMB. 2003. Philippine Forestry Statistics. Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Philippines.	Forest ownership and management rights	2003	Contains information on forest in legally classified Forestland and A&D land but lacks information on forest ownership and management rights.
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

18.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forestland	Refers to lands of the public domain which has not been declared as alienable or disposable land and includes the public forest, the permanent forest or forest reserves, forest reservations, timberlands, grazing lands and game refuge and bird sanctuaries.
Alienable or Disposable land	Refers to lands of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as not needed for forest purposes.
Privately-owned	Owned by individuals, families, companies, private companies, cooperatives or institutions.
State-owned	Owned by national, regional or local government, or state companies.
Municipality-owned	Owned by the city, municipality, village municipalities, villages or communes.
Community-owned	Tenure right certificate by tribal or indigenous groups in view of historical use of forest area.

18.2.3 Original data

2003 NFA Project Data					
	Total Forest Area	State Owned	Municipality Owned*	Privately Owned	Community Owned**

Forest Area by ownership	7 162 560	6 087 029	9 486	1 044 486	21559
Percentage		85.0%	0.1%	14.6%	0.3%

Note: * The forests owned by municipalities are also owned by the state.

** The forests owned by communities are privately-owned.

18.3 Analysis and processing of national data

18.3.1 Adjustment

Area of State-Owned and Privately-Owned Forests - the data of the 2002-2004 NFA Project was used in the adjustment of 2003 NAMRIA Data. The corresponding percentage i.e. 85.1% and 14.9% were multiplied to the total area of forest to be able to get the hectareage of the state-owned and privately-owned forests, respectively.

Land Use/ Forest Type	2003 NFA Project Data			2003 Adjusted NAMRIA Data		
	Total	State-owned	Privately-owned	Total	State-owned	Privately-owned
Forest	7,162,560	6,096,515	1,066,045	7,168,400	6,101,486	1,066,914
Percentage		0.851	0.149			

No adjustment needed for the 1988 and 2010 data

18.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The 1988, adjusted 2003 and 2010 NAMRIA data used to generate the needed data for Years 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. State-Owned forests are generally forest within forestland while privately-owned forest, are those forests within Alienable and Disposable (A & D) lands.

2003 NFA Project Data			
Land Use/Forest Type	Total	State-owned	Privately-owned
Forest	7,162,560	6,096,515	1,066,045
Percentage		0.851	0.149

Land Classification	1988 FRI Data	2003 Adjusted NAMRIA Data	Difference	Annual Change
State-Owned	6,351,900	6,100,308	-251,592	-16,773
Privately-Owned	108,700	1,068,092	959,392	63,959
Difference (1988-2003)	6,460,600	7,168,400	15	

Land Classification	2003 Adjusted NAMRIA Data	2010 NAMRIA Data	Difference	Annual Change
State-Owned	6,100,308	6,355,780	255471.4	36495.9
Privately-Owned	1,068,092	483,938	-584153.2	-83450.5
Difference (2003-2010)	7,168,400	6,839,718	7	

Forest Ownership Category	Area (in 1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
State-Owned	6,318	6,151	6,173	6,356	7,556
Privately Owned	237	876	901	484	484
TOTAL AREA OF FOREST	6,555	7,027	7,074	6,840	8,040









(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding)

18.3.3 Reclassification

State-owned Forest - 100% Forest within Forestland/Public forests
Privately-Owned Forest - 100% Forest within Private lands/Alienable and Disposable (A & D) lands

18.4 Data

Table 18a

Categories		Forest area (1000 hectares)			
		1990	2000	2005	2010
	Public ownership	6318	6151	6173	6356
	... of which owned by the state at national scale	6318	6151	6173	6356
	... of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Private ownership	237	876	901	484
	... of which owned by individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which owned by private business entities and institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Unknown ownership	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		6555.00	7027.00	7074.00	6840.00

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Public ownership	Tier 3	Tier 2
Private ownership	Tier 3	Tier 2
Unknown ownership	Tier 3	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Ownership	Tier 3: National forestry statistics registers of land titles or maps on land ownership or all forest area under one ownership category that is five years old or less. Tier 2: National forestry statistics registers of land titles or maps on land ownership or questionnaires that are more than five years old. Tier 1: Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

Table 18b - Holder of management rights of public forests

Categories	Forest area (000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Public Administration	2649	2206	4088	4529
Individuals	0	17	31	28
Private companies	3371	1187	1243	997
Communities	298	2741	811	802
Other	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6318.00	6151.00	6173.00	6356.00

Category	Tier for reported trend	Tier for status
Public Administration	Tier 3	Tier 2
Individuals	Tier 3	Tier 2
Private companies	Tier 3	Tier 2
Communities	Tier 3	Tier 2
Other	Tier 3	Tier 2

18.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership	This refers to forest inside legally classified forestland	The increasing trend is attributed to intensified forest protection of public forest

Private ownership	This refers to forest in legally classified alienable or disposable (A&D) lands	The decreasing trend of forests within private lands in 2010 is attributed to harvesting of plantation forests and naturally growing trees therein particularly those planted during the late 1990s, and year 2000.
Unknown ownership	No other types of ownership exist in the country, only public and private ownership.	N/A
Management rights	N/A	Forests under public administration are increasing because of non renewal of tenure instruments specifically of those that were not able to meet the renewal requirement, and non issuance of new tenure instruments pending the passage of "unified" tenure instrument and in view of Executive Order No. 23

Other general comments to the table

Basically the changes in private ownership is due to harvesting of plantation planted sometime early year 2000. It is worth mentioning that registered mature plantations are harvested without any permit from the government. Only transport document will be secured by the plantation owners should they intend to transport their logs outside the municipality/province.

19. How many people are directly employed in forestry?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

19.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Full-time equivalents (FTE)	A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.
Employment in forestry	Employment in activities related to production of goods derived from forests. This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry and logging).

19.2 National data

19.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Reports from DENR field offices	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Philippine Forestry Statistics	Employment Data on Forestry Industries	2010	N/A
3	Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 Country Report, Philippines (FRA2010/164, Rome, 2010)	Employment data on Forestry Industries	1990, 2000 & 2005	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19.2.2 Classification and definitions



National class	Definition
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

19.2.3 Original data

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19.3 Data

Table 19

Category		Employment (000 years FTE)			
		1990	2000	2005	2010
	Employment in forestry	17.8	18.06	22.79	57.82
	... of which female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19.4 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Employment in forestry	The data generally consists of the employees of private business entities engaged in log production.	The low employment in 2000 can be attributed to the decrease in the number of logging companies and the forestlands covered by them from 1990 to 2000 and their subsequent increase from 2000 to 2010.

Other general comments to the table

The data was based on the reports submitted by the DENR field offices except regions 4A, 12 and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The data is weak considering that many DENR field offices lack information for the requested reporting years.

20. What is the contribution of forestry to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

20.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Gross value added from forestry (at basic prices)	This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry and logging).

20.2 Data

Table 20 (Pre-filled data from UNdata/EUROSTAT)

Category	Million	Currency	Year for latest available information
Gross value added from forestry (at basic prices)	3906	Philippine peso	2011

20.3 Comments

Category	Comments
Gross Value Added from forestry (at current prices)	Based from the UNdata/EUROSTAT, as of 2008, the GVA from forestry of the Philippines is 4333 Million pesos. This figure has changed such that the new data as of 2011 is 3906 Million Pesos (reference: 2011 Philippine Forestry Statistics, DENR-FMB)

Other general comments

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21. What is forest area likely to be in the future

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

21.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Government target/aspiration for forest area	Government target/aspiration for forest area for a specific year.
Forests earmarked for conversion	Forest area that is allocated/classified or scheduled to be converted into non-forest uses.

21.2 National data

21.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Executive Order No 26 or the National Greening Program	Target area to be planted by 2016	2011-2016	This Order consolidates and harmonizes all greening efforts of the government, civil society and the private sector. By 2016, it is expected that the forest cover of the country will increase by 1.5M hectares
2	DENR Memorandum Circular No. 2011-01	Guidelines and procedures in the implementation of the NGP	2011	This includes target area (hectares), areas for development, development component, etc.
3	Executive Order No. 23 Declaring Moratorium in the Cutting/Harvesting of trees in the Natural/Residual Forests and the Creation of the Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force	Intensified Forest Protection	2011	Due to this Order, harvesting of trees in the Philippines is only confined to plantation forests
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

21.3 Data

Table 21a

Category	Forest area (000 ha)	
	2020	2030
Government target/aspiration for forest area	8340	9840

Table 21b

Category	Forest area (000 ha)
	2013
Forests earmarked for conversion	0

21.4 Comments

Category	Comments
Government target/aspiration for forest area	There will be a foreseen increase in forest cover by 2020 which are mostly due to massive re-greening/reforestation program thru the NGP and establishment of forest plantations. An additional 1.5M hectares is expected to add to the 2010 forest cover of the country. The Philippines is currently intensifying forest protection activities to safeguard the remaining forests of the country. Should the NGP will continue and with the intensified forest protection activities, an additional 1.5 Million hectares of degraded lands are expected to be rehabilitated/reforested by 2030
Forests earmarked for conversion	Harvesting of forest will most likely occur in plantation forests considering that there is a moratorium in cutting and harvesting of trees from natural and residual forests of the country. However, after harvesting, it is expected that these areas will be replanted with forest tree species for future harvest. Therefore, this case cannot be considered conversion to other land uses. The country does not allow conversion of forests to other land uses

Other general comments

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