

ANNEX 1

RESULTS OF REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Workshop Results (Workshop 1, University Hotel, Quezon City, July 7-8, 2003)

Group 1. LGU and DENR Partnership on Watershed Management

Vision: Watershed as a sustainable co-managed ecosystem supporting the needs of the empowered stakeholders living in harmony with nature.

Objectives:

1. To promote sustainable utilization of watershed resources
2. To promote social and production systems that enhances the watershed's functions
3. To promote multi-sectoral processes and arrangements
4. To rehabilitate and improve conditions of degraded

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Conflicting policies on the utilization of the resources.	1. Institutionalization of guidelines and technologies in the watershed management. Harmonization of policies.	DENR, Academic Institutions and Congress	2 years
2. Lack of resource information system;	2. Finalized mapping and demarcation of forest lines.	DENR - NAMRIA	5 years
3. Limited recognition of IK&P in watershed management and the non-integration into research and development thrusts	3. Improved national watershed management information system.		5 years
4. Lack of integrated mechanisms to unify investments	4. The Master Plan would be the framework to integrate the prioritization of the watershed.	DENR-FMB-LGU, Acad.	Continuing
5. Lack of common understanding among stakeholders	5. IEC	NSC (DENR-DILG) Leagues	1 year
6. Lack of unified focus in watershed management	6. MOP on co-management	Congress, CP, DENR, Acadm NGOs, IPs	Continuing
7. Lack of guidelines to delineate responsibilities between national and local governments	7. Co-management, multi-sectoral approach		1-3 years
8. Conflicting jurisdictions and roles in watershed areas	8. Clear definition of the functions and authority between and among the co-managers		1-3 years
9. Conflict of policy issuances relative to the utilization of watershed resources	9. Policy and Legislative reforms		1-3 years
10. Lack of common understanding in watershed as a basic unit in policy planning	10. IEC and training		Continuing
11. Lack of capability for managing watershed	11. Implement appropriate watershed rehabilitation programs.		Continuing
12. LGU-DENR partnership	14. Integrated research and development programs		1-2 years
13. Vast tracks of degraded lands in the watersheds	- Prioritization of our watersheds	Forest Managers, Research and Development Institutions	1-3 years
14. Absence of mechanisms for generating sustainable sources of funds	- Formulation of watershed land use plans		1-5 years

Group 2. Forest Industries

Vision: Rationalized forest-based industries with sustainable sources of raw materials, competitive-market products and improved well-being of workers and people in affected communities.

Objective:

1. Development of raw materials

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time frame
1. Access of Forestlands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish permanent forestlands and/or classify forestlands as to the production and protection of forests. 2. Define clearly jurisdictions between DENR and NCIP 3. Establish permanent forest production corridors 4. Re-assess and resume RUPs with natural forests 	<p>Congress, DENR, NCIP</p> <p>DENR and NCIP</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DENR</p>	<p>5 years continuing</p> <p>Initiate July 2003</p> <p>Corridor to corridor basis</p> <p>ASAP</p>
2. Access to Existing Raw Materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place second growth forests in production forestlands under appropriate tenurial instruments and management systems 2. Through resources mapping, establish appropriate production areas for rattan, bamboo, and forest plants needed by furniture, handicraft and herbal industries 3. Deregulate planted trees in forest lands as in A&D lands 4. Deregulate harvest of naturally growing LUS in A&D lands 	<p>DENR</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DENR</p>	<p>ASAP for priority reasons</p> <p>1 year identification of priority areas</p> <p>6 months</p> <p>6 months</p>
3. Development of New Sources of Raw Materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expedite conversion of expired an expiring TLAs into FMAs 2. Allocating appropriate non-tenured forestlands for tree and/or forest crop plantation development 3. Redesign TF, AF, and CBFM systems to include provisions for deregulation, incentives and financial assistance 4. Amend lumber retail law in order to allow sale of hand 	<p>DENR</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DENR/Industry</p> <p>DENR/ Congress</p>	<p>Continuing</p> <p>1 year</p> <p>6 months</p> <p>6 months</p>
4. Development of Technologies/Information including database of potential raw materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More focused research on production and utilization of lesser used wood species and non-wood forest products 2. Develop environment-friendly technologies 	<p>DOST, SCUs, DENR</p> <p>DOST, SCUs</p>	<p>Continuing</p> <p>Continuing</p>

Objective:

1. Rationalization of Forest industries

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Overcapacity/underutilization of Existing Plants	1. Institute wood rationalization study; establish clear guidelines for the expansion of existing plants and installation of new plants.	DENR, Industry, Academe, DTI, DOST	1 year
	2. Revisit policy on allowing mini mills with long-term raw material supply	DENR	6 months
2. Incentives and Investments	. Provide incentives and financial windows for retooling and downstream processing by BOI	BOI	1 year
3. Veneer and Plywood Processing Delisted as BOI Priority for Investment	1. BOI to list in the investment priority Program	BOI	1 year
4. Standards and Certification	1. Establish standards for products of forest industries and align same to global development system	DENR, Industry, DOST, Academe	Continuing
	2. Intensify R&D on products development to be globally competitive	DENR, Industry, DOST, Academe	Continuing
	3. Adopt healthy and safety standards in processing plants	DENR, Industry, DOST	1 year

Objective:

1. Market Competitiveness

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Domestic Market (competitiveness from Imported Goods)	1. Prevent import surge carried out through smuggling, dumping, under misdeclaration of goods, usually of sub-standard quality.	DENR, DOF, DTI	Continuing
2. Slowdown in the Use of Wood in Local Construction Due to Use of Substitutes	1. Promote the use of wood as effective and efficient material	DENR, Industry, DOST, DTI	Continuing
3. Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers	1. Slow down tariff reduction and work for the removal of non-tariff barriers imposed by exporting countries	TC and DTI	Continuing
4. Need Specific Entity to Guide Development of Forest-Based Industry	1. Establish a Forest industry Board	Congress	1 year

Workshop Results (Workshop 2, SEARCA Auditorium, Los Baños, Laguna, July 10-11, 2003)

Group 1. Education and Training for Forestry R&D

Vision: Globally competitive and excellent forestry education and training in R & D relevant and responsive to the changing needs of the forestry sector and society.

Objectives:

1. To produce forestry professionals possessing knowledge, skills and values for undertaking meaningful and cutting edge research and technology transfer.
2. To strengthen organizational/institutional mechanisms for enhanced research productivity and efficient use of resources for research.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Curriculum -declining quality of forestry education -Non-popularity of forestry as a career option -Non-updated forestry curriculum -Laxity in admission requirement -Inadequate education background -Proliferation of forestry schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rationalize forestry education •Adopt standard forestry curriculum •Update regularly forestry curriculum •Close substandard forestry schools •Conduct demand assessment for forestry graduates 	CHED UPLB SUCs	Every three (3) years
2. HRD -Weak basic education/ training for some personnel holding technical positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Follow-up. Monitor and evaluate trainings conducted •Provide/facilitate local and international training facilities •Conduct training needs and impact assessment 	DENR, Academe, CHED, LGUs and NGOs	10 years
3. Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop strong linkages between forestry educational institutions and employers •Institute adequate feedback mechanisms among education-research-development institutions •Strengthen forestry professional organizations 	All concerned agencies	Periodic
Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
4. Facilities, equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Acquire/build state-of-the-art equipment and R & D facilities •Institute mechanism for sharing equipment among research institutions 	All concerned agencies	10 years
5. Employment -Unemployment -Job security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Create employment opportunities 	All concerned agencies	10 years
6. Forestry technologies -Inadequate transfer of technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implement an integrated and intensified technology transfer program •Generate demand driven technologies •ID of tech adoptors 	All concerned agencies	Periodic
7. Funding support -Inadequate budget for forestry education and training -No funds to support recruitment -Insufficient R & D budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop strong linkages with foreign funding agencies •Campaign for an enabling law for the MPFD implementation •Enhance capability of forestry education and 	All concerned agencies, fund sources	20 years

	training institutions in the sustainable generation of funds •Lobby for increased budget for R & D		
8. Conformity to MPFD of R&D thrusts by D&D institutions -Fragmented research	•Development of a unified R & D protocol Integrated research	PCARRD, all R & D institutions	3 years
9.Participatory Research -No emphasis in curriculum	• Incorporate concept and practice of participatory research in curriculum •Encourage conduct of participatory research	All R & D institutions	3 years

Group 2. Education and Training for Forestry Institutional Management and Administration

Vision: Institutions that are effective, capacitated, committed, responsive, efficient, competent and committed to people-centered sustainable forest management.

Objective:

Develop highly qualified, fully informed and competitive human resources with proper value orientation towards the attainment of sustainable forest management in an environment facilitative of unified efforts among stakeholders.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1.Governance Devolved functions not fully implemented due to lack of resources, capacity & orientation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to define & clarify roles of institution in the face of the changing framework in forestry sector ▪ Lack of representation/lobbying, advocacy on forestry issues in both the legislative & executive branch • Inadequate support systems (facilities, HRD, budget) to forestry training & education • Weak legislative & executive support to the forestry sector 	-Institutionalize ENRO among LGUs	State (DENR), Academe, LGUs, SFF, DBM	1-5 years
	-Provide technical, financial, training, education, institutional support for the implementation of the devolved functions		Continuing
	-Provide capability support & education to empower civil society		Continuing
	-Redefine/clarify roles of institutions and stakeholders		1-3 years
	- Strengthen advocacy of the forestry in the legislative & executive branches		Continuing
Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
	-Send representative in Congress thru party list system		Continuing
	- Revitalize SFF		Continuing
2. Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack or inadequate integration of indigenous knowledge in education & training •Training the wrong person • Not organically generated training modules 	-Conduct affordable & dynamic continuing education programs in forestry	All stakeholders	Continuing
	-Conduct rationalized human power training programs & learning activities		1-5 years
	-Provide appropriate/ relevant training to various institutions		1-5 years
	-Appropriate training for stakeholders to address SFM-Generate training modules from the experiences of the upland communities to reflect indigenous knowledge systems, etc.		1-5 years
	-Provide training & education relevant to		1-3 years

	specific field of specialization -Integration of training conducted -Formulate training plan/program		2-5 years 1 year
3. Curricular Matters • Substandard curricula • Substandard physical facilities, equipment, library, etc. • Curricula not responsive to present times • No. & quality of forestry schools (too many & declining)	-Rationalization of forestry profession -Review of present curricula -Ramification of forestry practice (non-board course or skills dev't e.g. urban forestry, mountain engg., etc.) -Rationalize forestry schools through stringent screening & monitoring of their performance or quality -Upgrading of forestry curricula to include recent needs -Curriculum strengthening & dev't -Integrate forestry education in the elementary & secondary curricula	All stakeholders	3-5 years 1-2 years 1-3 years 1-5 years 1-2 years Continuing 3-5 years 1-5 years
4. IEC Services ▪ Limited info (new policies, training/seminars) reaching the LGUs ▪ Lack or limited experience in forest mg't & administration among LGUs ▪ No updated knowledge (forestry professionals) on forestry and related fields) ▪ Info/technologies not accessible to intended users Unemployment/under-employment of forestry professionals Not updated board exams to reflect current issues & other curricular matters (re: ethics, values, etc.)	-Establish infrastructure for info or techno transfer - Revitalize forestry extension program (RA 3523) -Enforce PD 331 - Review mechanisms in the formulation of board exams -Ensure that the board exam curriculum is reflective of the current forestry curricula (re: values/ethics, recent dev'ts in forestry)	All stakeholders SFF, PRC, LGU, industries Forestry Board of Examiners	3-5 years 1-5 years 1-3 years Continuing 1 year Continuing
Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
5. Negative public perception on forestry sector	-Revitalize IEC on forestry sector (activities, functions, etc.) -State (DENR) must yield some its powers to civil society (reorganization, devolution) -Promote service-oriented personnel (re: change of hearts)	DENR/Forestry Sector	Continuing 1 year Continuing

Workshop Results (2003Workshop 3, Four Seasons Hotel, Iloilo City, July 22, 2003)

Group 1. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Production

Vision: A progressive, productive, and globally competitive NTFP sector for sustainable resources and socio-economic development.

Objectives:

1. Develop a sustainable resource base NTFP;
2. Provide viable livelihood opportunities;

3. Develop appropriate production technologies;
4. Establish a favorable policy environment to sustainably develop the NTFP sector;
5. To attain an equitable sharing of costs and benefits among stakeholders;
6. To develop an organized, cohesive and united NTFP sector;
7. To promote development and management of NTFP for environmental protection and biodiversity.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
A. POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY			
Lack of policy for specific NTFP, ecosystem-based production and utilization, and equitable access to NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Policy R&D for specific species and to promote ecosystem-based production and utilization and equitable access to NTFP - Review policy on the use of rattan deposit 	DENR, FDC, FMB, ERDB-ERDS, Other research agencies/institutions	3-5 years
Poor dissemination and implementation of policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening IEC and M&E 	DENR, FMB, NGO, LGU	Continuous
Lack of information on stakeholders' access to formal support system (e.g., credit coops, credit loans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interagency linkages to develop mechanisms to enhance access - Multi-sector strengthening 	DENR, DA, TESDA, DTI, Private sector, Financial Institutions	10 years
Lack of information on resource species (resource assessment methods, distribution, growth and yield, reproductive biology, sustainable harvest, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generation of information and technology thru R&D - Formulation of resource assessment methods (inventory, etc.) 	ERDB, FDC, PCARRD, SCU, Research Institutes	5 years
B. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION			
Lack of updated and comprehensive data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish resource mapping and information system (GIS), natural stands, planting materials 	DENR	5 years
High cost of production (i.e. rattan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote efficient utilization of resources - Reduce cost of production through development of improved ergonomics, plantation and harvesting tools 	DENR, FPRDI stakeholders	5 years
Inadequate information on genetics and rep biology of resource species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct genetic studies, establish genetic conservation areas implement breeding/variety improvement activities 	Academe, ERDB, Research Institutes	5-10 years
Lack of awareness on NTFPs ecological, economic, social, and cultural aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen IEC campaigns 	All concerned agencies	Continuous

Group 2. Non-Timber Forest Product Utilization

Vision: Non-timber forest-based industries with sustainable supply of raw materials for the production of economically viable and globally-competitive products to uplift the socio-economic well-being of upland communities and other stakeholders without impairing the other ecological value of the area.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
A. Difficulty conducting inventory of raw material before harvesting	A. Authorize licensed forester to conduct inventory;		Within 3 years
1. Existing guidelines do not provide authority to RED/ PENRO/CENRO in the granting of permit for the harvesting/utilization of planted NTFPO within IFMA/ SIFMA/TREE FARM/ITP area.	1. Amendment of policies with regard to issuance of permits.	DENR, SFFI	Within 3 years
2. No comprehensive policy on NTFP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reliable survey of existing public and private plantation Not readily accessible to users 	2. Database information of NTFP based on existing researches/studies identify areas through resource mapping.	FMB, ERDB, DENR	Within 3 years
3. Low quality of finished products	3. Establishment of processing plant/furniture shop with skilled laborers.	DTI, Academe, TESDA, Manufacturers	Within 3 years
4. Insufficient technology transfer of NTFPs and lifting of ban on exporting bamboo (selective)	4. Preparation of IEC material for techno transfer.	ERDB, ERDS	Within 3 years
5. Non-availability of technology at source	Technology should be available at source	ERDB, ERDS, DENR, DTI	Within 3 years
6. Raw materials directly sold to manufacturers	Organization of farmers/ planters into cooperatives to avail financial assistance to manufacture their own products	LGU, PO, CDA, Chamber of commerce, banks, financial institutions	Within 3 years
7. Low quality of finished products	Development of product standards in accordance with ISO	BPS Bureau of Product Standards	Within 3 years
Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
8. Institutional/HRD Research results should reach the proper clientele	Part of IEC component	DENR/other research institutions	Within 3 years
Lack of skilled personnel on the conduct of proper utilization of technologies	Conduct of trainings	DENR/ FPRDI/ ERDB	Within 3 years

9. Marketing Lack of comprehensive study on demand and limited market outlets of NTF products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize small-scale traders into a federation to supply the foreign/local demands for finished products Inventory of potential markets vis a vis demand analysis Establish incentive mechanisms Establish linkage/network with foreign/local traders and/or markets 	DENR DENR, DTI DENR DENR, DTI, Organized Groups	
10. Product development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve product design and retooling of machineries 	FPRDI DTI BPS	Continuing
11. Support systems in terms of financing, R&D, manpower dev't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government to provide incentives and support systems 	DENR, Concerned agencies	Continuing

Workshop Results (Workshop 4, Cebu Business Hotel, Cebu City, July 24-25,)

Group 1. Watershed Management

Vision: Developed watersheds sustainably managed by empowered Stakeholders for prosperity.

Objectives:

- To protect, rehabilitate, manage and develop watersheds and its resources for improved socio-economic conditions
- To develop a watershed resources information/database
- To encourage participation of local communities, LGUs,
 - private sector and other stakeholders in watershed
 - management
- To promote sustainable utilization of watershed resources

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Need for policy reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use Resource utilization Conflicting policies Unclear policies (open to different interpretations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and legislative reforms (to address conflicts, overlaps, land-use, ambiguous policies) 	DENR, ERDB, FMB, SFF, FDC, LGUs, MGB	1-5 years
2. No comprehensive watershed development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop database Characterization of watersheds Prioritization, classification of WS Management zoning and demarcation Harmonization of watershed plans with CLUP R&D 	DENR, LGUs, PAMB, POs, NGOs, MGB, Other stakeholders	10 years (all watersheds)
3. Political boundary vs. watershed boundary as management unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen linkage with and between LGUs IEC campaigns Harmonization of WS plans with CLUP 	LGUs, POs, Civil Society, DENR (act as secretariat)	1-3 years

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of multi-sectoral WMC 		
4. Political interference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC campaigns 	DILG, DENR	continuous
5. Absentee claimants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved enforcement of laws Issuance of tenurial instruments to bonafide claimants Improved coordination with DILG on the issuance of tax declarations 	DENR, LGUs DENR DENR, DILG	1 year 5 years 1 year
6. Delayed approval of PA General Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative reforms (i.e. decentralize approval of the PA General Management Plan) 	DENR in cooperation with Congress	5 years
7. High population growth rate in watershed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC campaigns 	DENR, POPCOM	continuous
8. Misconceptions and lack of understanding by various sectors on watersheds, its utilization and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC campaigns Strengthen PAMB 	DENR, PAMB, LGUs, Academe, SFF	continuous
9. Lack of impact studies on different land-use options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R&D 	DENR, Academe, ERDB, Other Research Institutes	continuous
10. Slow process of downloading shares of LGUs from collected resource use-fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate development of trust funds 		

Group 2. Urban Forestry, Mangrove, Coastal and Marine Resource Management

A. Urban Forestry

Vision: An urban area with lush vegetations, cool and fresh air for the psychological, physiological, and economic well-being of the dwellers through sustainable management

Objectives:

- To establish urban forest sufficient for: (a) carbon sink ; (b) abatement of noise, air and sight pollutants; (c) amelioration microclimate and (d) windbreaks
- Mun., city, LGUs and stakeholders implementing urban forestry
- Enhance collaboration with government, private sector, NGOs, POs, Academe
- Prepare a short-term and long term master plan for urban forestry
- Create an office that will cater to the urban forestry program
- To landscape urban places with trees and other vegetation such as ground and compound landscaping, vegetation establishment in vacant lots and private landowners
- To develop/strengthen IEC strategies on the importance of urban forestry
- To enact enabling ordinances, resolutions and other issuances that would enhance, and sustain the urban greening program
- To establish and sustainably-manage microforest and park for city or municipality
- To formulate IRR for PD 953

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
<p>Policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of tree protection ordinances/lax in implementation of existing laws 2. Non-integration of urban forestry in city/municipal development plans 3. Ineffective urban population and migration control policies/programs 4. Conflicting interpretation of PD 953 and overlapping jurisdictions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A body or task force to formulate a generic ordinance to serve as guide in the passage of local ordinance on UF in each LGU; 2. DILG to issue administrative order for the integration of UF in city and municipal dev't plans 3. Policy/program to encourage decongestion in urban areas coordination with concerned agencies 4. Revise/update PD 953 	DENR, DILG, LGU, DPWH and utility services	3 years
<p>Technology and Information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient or lack of silviculture studies on UF 2. Lack/absence of site survey and characterization prior to planting results incompatible species planted and expensive maintenance activities required 3. Lack of appropriate design or planting pattern and species coordinating to avoid monotony of landscape 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct of review and researchers on the silvicultural studies of species for UF 2. Conduct comprehensive inventory and characterization of all existing and prospective UF/greening sites – output to be used for master planning 3. Preparation of planting plan/landscape design in coordination with concerned agencies in accordance with development plan of area; include landscape dev plan of all gov infra in urban areas 	ERDB/ERDS, DENR, LGU,	5 years
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. New program without doing evaluation, every change in administration 5. Absence of master plan on urban forestry development for Metro Manila and other cities/municipalities in the Phil 6. Lack of organizational capability of concerned DENR and LGU offices in terms of manpower, facilities, equipment, tools and financial resources 	Create innovative fund sourcing scheme for UF dev – e.g. green taxes to polluted factories	,	
<p>M & E</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No M&E on UF development 2. No monitoring and evaluation of policy and programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement M&E for UF including C&I 2. Evaluate and assess progress of UF from the time it has conceptualized to date 	DENR, DILG and LGUs	3 years

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
IEC 1. Public indifference to urban greening programs 2. Insufficient circular program on UF 3. Lack of information materials on UF	1. Forge close ties with the media (for info dissemination) and youth sectors (for implementation) of UF programs 2. Incorporate more courses on UF in BSF curriculum 3. Intensify IEC through tri-media advocacy work	DENR, DILG, LGU, NGOs	3yrs
Others 1. Vandalism/indifference or apathy by general public on street trees, park trees and other vegetations 2. Uncontrolled squatting on parks, street corridors, etc due to laxity in implementing laws	1. Strict implementation and enforcement of laws 2. IEC	DENR, DILG, LGU, NGOs, academe	5 years

Group 3. Furniture, Handicraft and Herbal Industries

A. Herbal Industry

Vision : A progressive, productive and globally competitive herbal industry from sustainable forest resources for socio-cultural and economic development

Objectives

1. To encourage the participation of stakeholders in the sustainable development and management of resources for the herbal industry;
2. To establish favorable policy environment for the development and expansion of the herbal industry;
3. To develop appropriate production technologies and standards;
4. To provide viable livelihood opportunities;
5. To promote equitable sharing of costs and benefits of stakeholders;
6. To promote the development and management of the herbal industry for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation;
7. To document indigenous knowledge on the source and use of plants with therapeutic value

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stringent policy on harvesting and transport of herbal raw materials; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders participation in review and revision of related policies. 	DENR field offices; ERDB; Industry DOH, BFAD	1 year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No available standards for quality control of raw materials 	Develop applicable and appropriate standards	ERDB; ERDS; FMS; PAWB; Research Institutions, DOST, BPS, FPRDI	1-5 years

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
<p><u>2. Technology R&D</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Package of technology (i.e. production, harvesting and processing) No established genebanks of herbal plants in strategic areas of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop POT for the forest based raw material requirements of herbal industry Establishment of herbal genebanks in strategic areas 	<p>ERDB, ERDS, SCUs, Res. Inst.; DAR and DA</p> <p>ERDB; DENR-ERDS; Research Inst.; Industry; Private sector; DECS;</p>	<p>1-5 years</p> <p>1-5 years</p> <p>Time Frame</p>
<p><u>3. Information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow transfer or extension of existing technologies Lack of data base on sources of raw materials Non awareness of some stakeholders (herbal industry etc.) on the bio-prospecting law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggressive and effective transfer of research results/technologies to appropriate clients Conduct taxonomic studies; resource inventory and mapping Strengthen IEC campaigns Simplify IEC materials 	<p>DENR;FMB; ERDB, ERDS; PAO; RPAO</p> <p>DENR; FMB; PAWB; NAMRIA</p> <p>DENR field offices; PAWB; ERDB; Industry</p>	<p>1-5 years</p> <p>1-5 years</p> <p>1 year</p>
<p><u>4. Institutional Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak linking among stakeholders Inadequate institutional support system for marketing, credit, and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination/ networking Provide access to institutional support system 	<p>DENR; LGU; POs and other concerned stakeholders;</p> <p>DENR; Financial/funding institutions; investors</p>	<p>1-5 years</p> <p>1-5 years</p>
<p><u>5. Human Resources Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient technical training programs for the stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct more training programs /activities for capacity building 	<p>DENR; Industry, TESDA; DOST; TLRC</p>	<p>Continuing</p>
<p><u>6. Monitoring and Evaluation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No existing monitoring and evaluation system for herbal industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop criteria and indicators for M&E 	<p>DENR; FMB; LGU; PCARRD</p>	<p>2 years</p>

B. Furniture And Handicraft Industries

Vision: Progressive, productive, and globally competitive furniture and handicraft industries from sustainable resources for socio-economic development.

Objectives:

1. Develop sustainable resource base for the furniture and handicraft industries;
2. Provide viable livelihood opportunities;
3. Develop appropriate production technologies;
4. Establish favorable policy environment to sustain the furniture and handicraft industries;
5. To promote equitable sharing of costs and benefits among stakeholders;
6. To harmonize the development and management of raw materials and environmental protection and biodiversity conservation.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
A. POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY			
Inconsistent policies on NTFP and wood-based production and utilization, and equitable access to raw materials	Support Policy R&D studies for specific species and to promote ecosystem-based production and utilization and equitable access to wood-based and NTFP	DENR, FDC, FMB, ERDB-ERDS, Other research agencies/institutions	3-5 years
Poor dissemination and implementation of policies (grading and quality standards for lumber, rattan, bamboo, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy review • Strengthening IEC and M&E 	DENR, FMB, NGO, LGU, BPS, DOST, FPRDI	Continuous
Lack of information on stakeholders' access to formal support system (e.g., credit coops, credit loans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency linkages to develop mechanisms to enhance access • Multi-sector strengthening 	DENR, DA, TESDA, DTI, Private sector, Financial Institutions	10 years
Lack of information on resource species (resource assessment methods, distribution, growth and yield, reproductive biology, sustainable harvest, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of information and technology thru R&D • Formulation of resource assessment methods (inventory, etc.) 	ERDB, FDC, PCARRD, SCU, Research Institutes	5 years
Lack of strong linkage between production and market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish product-market match • Strengthen market intelligence 	DENR, CITC, DTI, Private Sector	10 years
Weak integration of the planting of wood-based and NTFPs in CBFM, IFMA, SIFMA, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification and species matching of NTFPs and wood species for furniture 	DENR, FMB, private sector	1-5 years
B. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION			
Lack of updated and comprehensive data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish resource mapping and information system (GIS), natural stands, planting materials 	DENR	5 years
High cost of production (i.e. rattan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote efficient utilization of resources Reduce cost of production through development of improved ergonomics, plantation and harvesting tools, assisted 	DENR, FPRDI, DOST stakeholders,	5 years

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
	natural regeneration	FMB, ERDB,	
Inadequate information on genetics and rep biology of resource species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct genetic studies, establish genetic conservation areas implement breeding/varietal improvement activities 	Academe, ERDB, Research Institutes	5-10 years
Lack of awareness on NTFPs ecological, economic, social, and cultural aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen IEC campaigns 	All concerned agencies	Continuous

Workshop Results (Supreme Hotel, Baguio City, July 30-August 1, 2003)

Group 1. Watershed

Vision: A sustainably managed watershed in partnership with various stakeholders providing the necessary life support for hydro-ecological cultural and economic security

General Objectives

To harmonize watershed management activities to attain optimum production of goods and services thru a well defined and delineated watershed boundaries for efficient and effective management

Specific Objectives

1. Enhance socio-economic conditions of watershed-dependent communities without impairing the bio-physical productivity of watershed
2. Ensure commitment and full support to watershed management activities.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Conflicting policies, overlapping laws, duplication of functions and power by concerned institutions and organization.	In-depth policy review/analyses and reformation:		
2. Extensive coverage of watershed	Sub-watershed components		
3. Conflicts arising from water rights (user's fee, compensation)	Imposition of users' fee for management, maintenance and protection of watersheds and to attract private investors.		
4. Incomplete data base (conflicting and not uniform data)	Updated data and information system/reconciled, synchronized and harmonized data base.		
5. Tenurial Arrangements	Strict implementation of laws; inventory and census of occupants, coordinated efforts on tenurial arrangements.		
6. Improper pricing of goods and sources.	Imposition of penalty to be determined thru legal process.		
7. Lack of investors in watershed development	Continuous implementation of watershed management programs despite the changes in government leadership; integration and legislation of watershed management and in municipal provincial levels		

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
8. Encroachment and squatting	Restoration of vegetative cover using appropriate species for biodiversity enhancement, water yield improvement and site stability.		
9. Lesser priority in LGU's functions/inadequate capabilities on devolved functions.	Intensification of information, education and communication thru the use of various media.		
10. Political interference	Enhancement of production systems focused on livelihood and non-timber crops and other appropriate species to be established in suitable areas (land capability and suitability assessment)		
11. Fast turn over of leadership	Provision of sufficient funding thru linkaging with prospective funding institution.		
12. Continuous loss of biodiversity			
13. Continuous occurrences of environmental problems			
14. Insufficient funds			
15. "Planning Blues" exclusion of watershed concerns in planning of livelihood projects			
16. Conversion of forests into other uses.			
17. Inadequate manpower			
18. Non-enactment of SFMA			
19. Insufficient public information strategies and social marketing			
20. Inadequate delivery of basic services			
21. Lack of alternative livelihood and incentives for the defendant communities.	Give Incentive to the people who are really protecting the watershed and penalty for those who are not.		
22. Inadequate identification of species compatible with water retention.	Suitability , compatibility and adaptability of the species being used in watershed plantations should be studied.		

Group 2. Protected Area Management and Biodiversity

NBSAP Vision: A society of empowered, self-reliant Filipinos, well-informed of environment-development relationships, with state-recognized individual and collective rights specially of the indigenous peoples, and nurtured by their sustainable use of the country's biological resources.

Vision for Forest Biodiversity: Envisions a forest biodiversity sustainably managed for the present and future generations.

Goals :

1. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on FBD
2. To apply the ecosystems approach to the management of forests
3. To reduce current rate of forest biodiversity loss by 2010

Objectives

1. Protection and Restoration of FBD
 - To protect and conserve the remaining forests and other biological resources of the country
 - To restore and/or recover FBD
 - To promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species
 - To mitigate the impacts of pollution such as acidification on FBD
 - To mitigate the negative impacts of climate change
 - To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires

2. FBD Monitoring and Evaluation
 - To develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators, and strategies for FBD M&E,
 - To conduct periodic assessment of Forest land uses
 - To promote and adopt BMS as a tool for monitoring trends in changes in FBD and land uses

3. Harmonizing Research with Conservation Needs
 - To undertake carrying capacity and resource valuation studies
 - To build broader support for PAs
 - To alleviate poverty in the uplands
 - To review and update current Forestry policies vis-à-vis FBD
 - To address the effectiveness of forest and forest-related law enforcement and implement policies that counter the negative impacts on Biodiversity

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Inadequate skills and knowledge, i.e. species identification and inventory	1. Trainings and capacity building (Forestry Science, Conservation Science; Sustainable development, carrying capacity)	DENR, Academe, National Museum, Research Institutions	1-5 yrs
2. Ground demarcation of Forest lands, eg. Production areas, protection areas, restoration	2. Provision of funds and manpower	DENR, LGUs, and stakeholders	1-5 yrs
3. Protection of residual forest rather than reforest areas that may redound to nil result.	3. Management should support the action by providing/channeling reforestation fund to protection.	DENR	1-5 yrs
4. NIPAS Act and IPRA Inconsistencies	4. Policy harmonization; Evolve creative and facilitative management structures	DENR, NCIP	1-2 yrs
5. Biological pollution	5. Biosafety (Cartagena Protocol) and biohazard screening, To control, prevent and mitigate impacts of invasive alien species	DENR, LGUs, DOH, DOST, IPs, DA Academe	1-5 yrs
6. Habitat rehabilitation	6. Site rehabilitation/restoration	DENR, Academe, LGUs, NGOs	1-5 yrs

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
7. Extinction of Species and genetic resources	7. In Situ and Ex-Situ conservation	DENR, Academe, LGUs, NGOs	1-5 yrs
8. Severe disturbance in ecological and evolutionary process	8. Ecosystems rehabilitation	DENR, LGUs, Academe, Research Institutions, NGOs	1-5 yrs
9. Erosion of Indigenous Knowledge	Documentation and transfer of indigenous knowledge; Streamline current FPIC process	DENR, LGUs, NCIP, IP s, and POs	yrs
10. Management constraints	Boundary delineation, women's involvement in national planning	DENR, LGUs, DPWH, PO s,	
11. Local Interest, rights concerns	Consultation with stakeholders	DENR, LGUs, POs, IPs, Academe	1-5 yrs
12. Development Potential	Bioprospecting, Biotechnology, Intellectual Property Rights, Ecotourism	DENR, LGUs, NGOs, Academe, PO s, DOT	-5 yrs
13. Access and Benefit sharing from FBD	IEC on IPR for IP s and other stakeholders	DENR, LGUs, Academe, IPs, OGAs	-5 yrs
14. Biodiversity zones/areas outside PAs	Develop guideline for the establishment of biodiversity zones in consultation with all stakeholders	DENR, LGUs, Academe, NGOS, POs, IP s, stakeholders	1-5 yrs

Group 3. Pine and Mossy Forest Management

Vision: A sustainably managed pine and mossy forest resources providing benefits consistent with ecological stability for socio-economic well-being.

Objectives:

1. To provide equitable access to forest resources and benefits;
2. To integrate sustainable indigenous forest management practices and utilization in pine forest;
3. To promote the efficient utilization of NWFP/NTFP for enterprise development;
4. To promote multiple use mgt of pine and mossy forest;
5. To provide mechanisms for effective and efficient coordination among agencies and stakeholders through co-mgt and equitable profit sharing approach;
6. To promote eco-tourism within pine and mossy forest;
7. To promote the establishment of Pine Forest Plantation To develop a comprehensive R & D Program for pine and mossy forests.

A. Policy/legislative agenda:

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Restriction in cutting in areas w/ an elev. of 1000m asl or 50% slope affecting utilization in pine forest	Review policy to allow limited cutting on said areas	DENR-LGU, NCIP	1-5 yrs.
No policy on old plantation management	Conduct inventory on extent of Old pine pltns in aid of policy formulation	DENR, LGU	1-5 yrs
Clearing of pine & mossy forests for agriculture (land conversion)	Promote & strengthen the Co-Mgt approach to forest mgt.	DENR-LGU, NCIP-DILG	1-5 yrs
Restriction on the harvesting within traditionally managed & established forests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict in IPRA & PD 705 • Traditional ownership and adverse claims 	Formulate policy to allow limited cutting for personal use; encourage establishment of more pine pltns Harmonization of Policy & Laws on Pine Forest	DENR, LGU, community DENR, NCIP & other stakeholders	1-5 yrs 1-5 years
Non delineation of permanent pine & mossy forest estates	Prioritize the conduct of boundary delineation for Pine and Mossy Forest	DENR, NCIP, NAMRIA other stakeholders	1-5 yrs.

B. Tenure & resource use rights:

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Conflicting Resources Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciliation of Indigenous Property Rights/Use with existing Forest Policies • Develop a co-mgt scheme of forest resources among agencies and stakeholders • Establishment of models of TPSAs 	DENR, LGU, other stakeholders	1-5 yrs.

C. Technology and Information.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Lack of Resource DENR, NCIP, NAMRIA other stakeholders	Develop Pine and Mossy Forest Resources Mgmt. Information System (PMFMIS)	ERDB/S;	1-5
Mgmt. Information System for Pine & Mossy Forest	Harmonization of R&D Results	ERDB/S;	1-5

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Lack of Concern on Genetic Resources Mgmt. of Pine Forest.	Establishment & Mgmt. of Genetic Resources Areas (GRAs) Develop a Co-mgmt. Scheme of Forest Resources among Agencies and Stakeholders	DENR, Academe, Research Institution	6-10 yrs
Inadequate R & D on Market-Based Instruments for Pine Forest	Formulate and Implement MBs for Pine Forest Utilization	ERDB, DTI, DOST, Academe	1-5 yrs

8. D. Institutional and HRD

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Non-Implementation of the Policy on Devolution Indiscriminate	Policy review on roles of DENR & LGUs on Devolution of Functions Re: JMC for DILG-DENR	DENR, LGUs	1-5 yrs
Issuance of Tax Declarations by the LGUs	Review of Existing policies on issuance of tax declaration (LGC, PD 705)	LGUs, DENR	1-5 yrs

E. Monitoring and Evaluation.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
No C & I for Sustainable Pine & Mossy Forest Mgmt.	Develop C & I for the Sustainable Mgmt. of Pine & Mossy Forest	DENR-ERDS w/ other stakeholders	1-5 yrs

F. Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Inadequate Consultations among Stakeholders affected by the project	Strengthening of collaborations among stakeholders	DENR and other stakeholders	1-5 yrs.

9. G. Other Issues

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Turf	Re-alignment of Program thrusts of insti. And agencies concerned into a common goal/vision	DENR and other stakeholders	1-5 yrs
Re-trofitting	Re-absorption of devolved DENR personnel	LGU, DENR	1-5 yrs

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Optional appointment of ENRO	Lobby for mandatory creation of ENR office in every LGU	LGU, Congress DBM	1-5 yrs.
Lethargic participation of LGUs & comm. in the mgt. of natural resources	Develop institutional mechanisms between and among concerned agencies	LGU, OGA, NGO, other stakeholders	1-5 yrs.
Inadequate and conflicting information	Develop cost efficient MIS	DENR	1-5 yrs..

Group 4: Grazing/Pastureland Management

Vision: Grazing lands as sustainable source of health and wealth for the empowerment of Filipinos, through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), corporate and other appropriate tenurial systems.

OBJECTIVES

1. To improve the carrying capacity and productivity of grazing lands through improved forage and pasture grasses.
2. To improve livestock production through proper management practices and breeding technology.
3. To provide security of tenure and incentives to lessees/permittees to improved their range management operation.
4. To rationalize land allocation for permanent grazing lands in social, cultural, economic and political development.
5. To strengthen GL-MIS, IEC, R&D, networking, linkaging and other institutional support system.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
A. Land use issues.			
No policy on allocating certain grassland as permanent grazing lands Slow progress in land suitability/avail assessment for livestock grazing.	Incorporate in the legislative agenda: * SFMA * Land Use Act To draft proclamation declaring certain grasslands as permanent grazing lands	DENR, Congress, NEDA	2003
B. Policy Issues			
Security of tenure- leaseholder's risks of non-renewal/cancellation/suspension of lease agreement due to certain provision("natural interest") -Magat/ Nueva Viscaya experiences User's Fee- very nominal fee for a long time did not force the leaseholders to be intensive or efficient in their operation. Expensive assessment/survey fee (sentiment of ranchers) Expensive rate per DAO-99-36	Review/update DAO 99-36 (including IRR per MC 99-26) to incorporate sentiments of landholders, IPs, & other stakeholders	FMB PTWG/DENR	2003

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
C. Monitoring and Evaluation/Technical Issues			
Lack of Criteria and Indicators and standards for sustainable range management	Develop of C & I for sustainable range mgt- 2003-04		1 year
Lack of R & D	Conduct policy & operational research on : -Improving the carrying capacity of pasture & grazing lands -Determine financial & incentive systems for community-based range mgmt. -Rehabilitation measures for degraded grazing lands -Review & update of users fee (annual rental fee)		2 years
Lack of Data base	Pilot of co-mgmt approach (PO/LGU-DENR) Develop & operationalize range management information system (RMIS)		1 year
Lack of IEC Mgmt.	Harmonize IEC act. & dev. national IEC plan for range mgmt		1 year
D. Institutional/Operational/ Financial/Resource Assistance			
Weak Org. Structure (range improvement function not included in present structure) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Manpower (both in number and capabilities) • Lack/weak collaboration/linkages/coordination • Lack of funds 	institute the “re-engineering”of FMB/FMS organization as resource & land managers to strengthen, retool & retrofit the range mgmt functions of the forestry sector strengthen local & international collaboration for resource support	DENR	1 year

3.0 Workshop Results (Workshop 6, Balanghai Hotel, Butuan City, August 18, 2003)

Group 1. Forest Plantations

Vision: Forest Plantations having adequate supply of quality raw materials for wood-based industries that is globally competitive, ecologically and economically sustainable for poverty alleviation and in harmony with nature.

Objectives:

1. Establish, develop and protect wide-scale forest plantations.
2. Provide sufficient supply of timber to meet the demands of local and foreign wood-based industries.
3. To generate employment and livelihood opportunities for rural and urban areas towards the improvement of the quality of life.
4. To institutionalize linkages among tree farmers, wood industry and investors.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Interventions of the local government units in imposition of taxes and documentation of forest products.	Dialogue among LGUs, Tree Farmers, DENR	DENR	1 year
2. Lack of market linkages for some timber and forest products, unfavorable mode of payment and scaling.	Promotion of market linkages	DENR, PWWA, DTI	6 months to 1 year
3. Lack of database on production technology and market price.	IEC	DENR, Federation and stakeholders	6 months to 1 year
4. Lack of financial support from private and government financial institutions.	Open windows for soft loans to tree farming from LB and DBP.	DENR, Banks, CFTFDI	
5. Poor conditions of farm to market roads.	Open website	CFTFDI, DENR Regional offices	1 to 5 years
6. Price manipulation by middlemen	Nationwide implementation	DENR	6 months to 1 year
7. No market outlets for some tree plantation species	Periodic or regular dialogue with wood producers/traders	DENR, PWWA	6 months to 1 year
8. Red tape in processing of transport documents	Follow-up with other institution/agency	LGU, DPWH CFTFTI, DPWH, LGU, DENR	
9. Most small tree farmers not using appropriate tree farming technologies	"One stop shop", sanctions	CFTFTI, DPWH, LGU, DENR	ASAP
10. Lack of understanding on the ecological implication of the establishment of palm oil plantation instead of tree plantation.	IEC	DENR, tri-media, DAR, DTI	1 year

Group 2. Investments in Forestry

Vision: Integrated Forest-Based Industry with a sustainable source of raw materials producing world-class products with fully secured investments and promoting the welfare of the workers and local communities.

Objectives:

General: To improve investments in environment for the forest based industry.

Specific:

- 1) To provide a strong and consistent policy to ensure security of planters and investors.
- 2) To improve investment in environment for the forest based industry.
- 3) To develop mechanisms to improve marketing of products.
- 4) To fully support the technical services needed in forest investment and technical know how with regards to exportation and as to world class quality.
- 5) Ensure and generate income for the environmental enhancement of upland farmers.

- 6) To develop and provide incentive mechanisms to the industry.
- 7) To institutionalize support mechanisms particularly in small and medium enterprise

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Provide market linkages	1. Provide market linkages	DTI, BOI, DENR, LGU, Private Sector	1 year
2. Peace and order condition.	1. Strengthen community relation Provide alternative livelihood	LGU, PNP, CDA, NCIP, TESDA	Continuing
3. Vocational Trainings	1. Coordination thru LGU; of government agencies regarding skills (DTI, DENR, DEPED)	TESDA, LGU, DTI, DENR, DEPED	5 years
4. Inadequate financing support.	1. Pooling of resources 2. Cooperative system 3. Lobby for lower equity participation 4. Development of consumer-producers data bank 5. Encourage banks to set up special window for forest products	CDA, DOF, CB, DENR, BOI, LGU Private Sector, GFI's	1-5 years
5. Unstable market, policy and raw materials price	1. Ensure raw materials and policy 2. Minimization of DENR policy revisions. 3. Posting of flow chart of procedures for permits, clearances, etc. 4. Standardize and harmonize procedures	DENR, DTI-BOI, LGUs, Private sector	1-3 years
6. Very expensive capitalization	1. To stabilize market	DTI	1-3 years

Workshop Results (Workshop 7, Green Heights Convention Center, Davao City, August 19, 2003)

Group 1: Community Based-Forest Management

Vision: Improved quality of life of upland communities actively participating in sustainable forest management thru CBFM

Objectives:

General Objective:

To sustainably manage forest resources towards the upliftment of socio-economic condition of forest based communities

Specific:

1. To enhance CBFM thru sustainable and globally competitive programs that will improve the quality of life of the forest-based communities.
2. To rehabilitate, protect, manage, conserve and develop denuded forestlands.

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
1. Tenure of AWP and RUPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplification of RUP and AWP requirement for renewal. - Extend the tenure of AWP and RUP for reasonable period of time to attain its development plan. 	DENR	1 year
2. Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure replenishment program after harvesting of trees. 	DENR, POs, LGUs, NCIP	5 years
3. Weak linkages among developmental agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of LGU in forest management and protection. 	DENR, POs, LGUs, NCIP, OGA	Immediately
4. Issuance of CLOA by DAR to the CBFM target areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of CLOAs (should undergo due process) issued in timberland for subsequent cancellation and place under CBFM 	DENR, DAR, LGU	2 years
5. Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGU sharing 	DENR, LGU, POs	Continuing
6. Some implementers are not serious to their task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let it be implemented seriously by strengthening CBFM structure. - Providing permanent CBFM position in the field - Institutionalize CBFM 	DENR, LGUs	1 year
7. Financial Constraints in the implementation of CBFM programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional budget for CBFM - Financial assistance for CBFM holder for livelihood and development, project. 	DENR, LGU, Private sector, financial inst.	1 year
8. Limited technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct research based on technical gaps. - Promotes sustainable agro-forest farming - Conduct IEC and community organizing 	DENR, DA, TESDA, SCU, DOST, LGU PO, NGO	1-5 years
9. Conflicting and unclear policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DENR policy body should see to it that DAO/MCs must be formulated pursuant to Law. - Sustainable Forest Management Act must be passed and approved. 	DENR	3 years
10. Poor marketing support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote market linkages among the industry stakeholders. - Join federation for marketing support 	DENR, DTI, LGU	1 year
11. Weak forest management program in CBFM areas/ communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of IPs and non-IPs in community decision-making and project implementation in CBFM. 	DENR, POs, LGUs, NCIP, NGO	1 year
12. Absence of law regarding CBFM-SA that prohibits the use of said funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy formulation that will address this issue. 	DENR	1-2 year

Group 2. Criteria and Indicator and Forest Certification

Vision: Effective Implementation of Criteria and Indicator for SFM

Objectives:

- 1) Formulation of C&I for Plantation Forestry, Pine and Mangrove Forests.
- 2) CBFM
- 3) To train FMUs in C&I
- 4) To fully implement C&I at different FMUs towards certification

Issues	Recommendations	Responsible Agencies	Time Frame
Acceptance of Certification Process	Orientation, Awareness, Training on C&I Program	DENR, PIA, Academe, LGUs	1-3 years
Highly Technical, centralized, tedious and expensive process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simplify the Process• Creation of One stop Shop Center• Provide explanatory notes to highly technical terms• Decentralize the process	DENR, Academe	1-3 years
Database	Generate database	DENR, NAMRIA, LGUs, Academe, Research Institution	1-3 years
Conformity of C&I to WEM Approach	Include parameter in Conformity with WEM Approach	DENR, Academe	1 year
No Forest Certification Body in the Country	Formally organize a local body(TWG) that will formulate and develop certification criteria	DENR, Concerned Stakeholders, Multi-Sectoral	1-3 years
NO Specific C&I for CBFM and their forest types	Come-up with specific C&I for different types	DENR, Academe, Research Institution	1-5 years