



Assessment of Forest Management in Tenured Forest Lands: Issues and Recommendations



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Executive Summary

Fifty percent (50%) or approximately 15 million hectares of the country's total land is classified as forest lands (World Bank, 2004). Fifty-two percent (52%) of the total population of the Philippines are situated in rural areas while 22% live in or near forests. Majority of these are economically dependent on forest resources. This makes forest management a crucial concern.

At present, approximately 11 million hectares of forest lands (or more than 70% of 15.2 million hectares of forest lands) are under various forms of allocation or tenure arrangements. Though the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) remains to be the primary agency responsible for forest management, forest lands have been allocated either to one of the following: the state, for direct management by the DENR; private entities, for the production of timber and non-timber forest products and for pasture; local government units (LGUs) to serve as community watersheds, watershed reserves and other production uses; upland communities, including indigenous communities whose forest lands are intended for small-scale forest production, agro-forestry systems and livelihood; and other government agencies such as the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), National Power Corporation (NPC), state universities and the military.

It is important for the DENR, as the overseer of forest resources, to ensure that forestlands under these tenure arrangements are being managed effectively by the tenure holders. It is also important that the DENR ensures that the forest lands are achieving the purposes for which the tenure rights have been granted. However, management of forest lands under tenure arrangements has been scarcely monitored due to limited resources and various issues being faced by the agency.

This report presents the results of the tenure assessment of 212 tenure holders in 30 partner LGUs of the Philippine Environmental Governance Project 2 (EcoGov 2). The assessment aimed to evaluate present management efforts in tenured forest lands in EcoGov-assisted LGUs to serve as benchmark for identifying required priority actions for improved forest management.

Forest management in these tenured forest lands were assessed using the 12 criteria: 1) primary criteria consisting of the management plan, budget, management structure, property rights, protection and enforcement, and compliance with existing policies and regulations; 2) secondary criteria consisting of operational monitoring system, livelihood support, conflict resolution mechanism and external linkages; and 3) other considerations comprising of the development of production areas and participation of women.

Of the 212 tenure holders in 30 LGUs (8 in Northern Luzon, 9 in Central Visayas, 11 in Southern Mindanao and 2 in Western Mindanao), 155 are under community-based tenure, 4 are under LGU



management, 9 are under other agencies, 35 are under private firms and 9 are under the State. Community-based tenure holders comprise 73% of the 212 tenure holders. Their sheer number alone implies the need to strengthen management interventions for community-based tenure holders.

The analysis of the performance of tenure holders management of forest lands shows that the main weaknesses of most tenure holders in EcoGov areas are: absence of Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) system; lack of recognition of property rights within tenured area; insufficient budget; absence of conflict resolution mechanism; and absence of current management plan. Among tenure holders, communities and the state have the least capacity and capability in managing areas that are allocated to them. Eighty percent (80%) of the community tenure holders and half of the protected areas in EcoGov regions do not have management plans. Community tenure holders performance are also generally lacking in all criteria while the DENR's management of protected areas is highly dependent on the national government budget.

Private tenure holders and other agencies perform better since they are usually equipped with functional organizations, have more financial resources, and are able to protect the area allocated to them. However, the study revealed that private sector tenure holders are insignificant participants in forest management in EcoGov sites. They only cover 5% of the total tenured area and are concentrated mainly in Sarangani and Davao City in Southern Mindanao. Other government agencies have smaller roles than the private sector in all aspects – number of tenure holders, area managed and natural forests under their management.

The low performance of LGUs can be improved by allocating budgets, and preparing and implementing resource management plans. Their performance can also be improved by creating institutional arrangements and other mechanisms for the management of LGU-DENR co-management areas. At the time of the study, 14 co-management areas with a total area of 73,507 hectares were newly placed under the responsibility of LGUs.

Among the four EcoGov regions, Northern Luzon and Southern Mindanao need significant improvement in forest management. These two regions have the biggest community and state managed forest lands and natural forests. Central Visayas on the other hand, have community tenured areas which are mostly bare forest lands. Hence, the challenge calls for funding, technical support and incentives for productive development of these bare forest lands.

These tenure assessment findings imply that technical assistance is critical on: organizational strengthening, including the development of management systems and resource generation to finance development, maintenance and protection activities; formulation of individual property rights policies; preparation of resource management plans; training on forest protection and enforcement; and Information, education and communication (IEC) activities on forest policies and regulations. While a number of organizations can

be mobilized for increased assistance, including LGUs, DENR, Non-government Organizations (NGOs), other government agencies and other related donor-funded projects, several issues need to be addressed. Most of these are DENR related. These issues include: a) inadequate capability of the DENR field units (and LGUs) to provide technical assistance to tenure holders and monitor performance of these tenure holders; b) weak technical and financial capability of the DENR to manage state-managed areas; and c) instability of current forest tenure policy and unclear incentive systems.

Given these problems, there are three major strategies recommended to ensure improved tenure management. These are: strengthening of technical assistance to tenure holders; improvement of state management of protected areas; and implementation of policy support and incentive systems.

Specifically, enhancement of technical assistance to tenure holders can be achieved by:

- a) Increasing collaboration between the DENR and LGUs in the development and implementation of activities which are intended to assist tenure holders;
- b) Providing technical assistance to LGUs by the DENR;
- c) Improving the DENR-LGU M and E system on forest management;
- d) Strengthening “enabling conditions” for tenure holders;
- e) Promoting investments in forest lands;
- f) Institutionalization of the 6 criteria as part of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Criteria and Indicators (C and I) and of the forest management certification process of the Forest Stewardship Council; and,
- g) Development of awareness campaign for desired changes in behavior.

On the other hand, the necessary strategic actions for state-managed protected areas are rationalization of budget allocation for protected areas, creation of alternative revenue sources, conversion of non-functioning protected areas into more viable collaborative arrangement and review of Protected Area Management Board’s (PAMB) authority, responsibility and accountability. Equally important are the implementation of policies and incentives on tenure and use rights as well as procedures for tenure issuances.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
List of Tables and Figures	vi
Acronyms	vii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology	5
2.1 Assessment Objectives and General Process	5
2.2 Assessment Criteria and Instrument	5
2.3 Training and Pre-assessment Preparations	6
2.4 Tenure Holder Interview and Field Validation	7
2.5 Analysis of Results and Formulation of Recommendations	7
2.6 Results Validation and Feedback	8
Chapter 3: Assessment Results: Analysis and Findings	
3.1 Coverage of the Assessment	9
3.2 Analysis of Tenure/ Allocation in EcoGov Areas	11
3.3 Tenure Holders' Performance Analysis	14
3.3.1 Forest Management Performance Using 12 Criteria	17
3.3.2 Forest Management Performance Using 6 Primary Criteria	21
3.3.3 Forest Management Performance Using EcoGov's "Must" Criteria	24
3.4 Synthesis of Findings	27
Chapter 4: Key Issues and Recommendations	
4.1 Key Issues	31
4.2 Recommendations	33
4.3 Implications for EcoGov2 Technical Assistance	36
References	38
Annexes	
Annex A: Tenure Assessment Criteria	41
Annex B: Tenure/Allocation Holder Assessment Instrument	42
Annex C: Summary Tables of Results of Tenure Assessment by LGU	54

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1.	Tenure Holders by LGU and Type of Tenure	10
Table 2.	Hectares of Forest Lands in tenures Areas Covered by the Assessment, by Region and Tenure/ Allocation Type	12
Table 3.	Hectares of Natural Forests in Tenured Areas Covered by the Assessment, by Region and Tenure/ Allocation Type	12
Table 4.	Performance of Tenure Holders by Criteria ..	16
Table 5.	Tenure Holders Sufficiently Meeting the 6 Criteria	22
Table 6.	Distribution of Tenure Holders by Number of Criteria Met	23
Table 7.	Ranking of 6 Criteria by Type of Tenure	23
Table 8.	Tenure Holders Sufficiently Meeting the 6 Criteria	25
Table 9.	Number of Tenure Holders by Number of Criteria Met	26
Figure 1.	Scatter Plot showing Percent Deviation of Individual Tenure Holders from the Acceptable or Minimum Level (represented by the 0% line)	15

Acronyms

A&D	Alienable and Disposable
C and I	Criteria and Indicators
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CFSA	Community Forestry Stewardship Agreement
CRMF	Community Resource Management Framework
CSC	Certificate of Stewardship Contract
DA-BFAR	Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
EcoGov	The Philippine Environmental Governance Project
FFM	Forests and Forest Lands Management
FLA	Fishpond Lease Agreement
FLGMA	Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement
FLGLA	Forest Land Grazing Lease Agreement
FLMA	Forest Land Management Agreement
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
IFMA	Industrial Forest Management Agreement
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPR	Individual Property Right
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISF	Integrated Social Forestry
ITPLA	Industrial Tree Plantation Lease Agreement
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular
KRA	Key Result Area
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMB	Land Management Bureau
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MKWD	Makilala-Kidapawan Water District
NCIP	National Commission for Indigenous Peoples
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NPC	National Power Corporation
NRMP2	Natural Resource Management Project
PAG-ASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAMB	Protected Area Management Boards
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNP	Philippine National Police
PD	Presidential Decree

PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PLA	Pasture Lease Agreement
PNOC	Philippine National Oil Corporation
PO	People's Organization
RO	Regional Office
SIFMA	Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement
SPDA	Southern Philippines Development Authority
TAP	Transparency, accountability and participatory decision making
TFL	Tree for Legacy
TFLA	Tree Farm Lease Agreement
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Chapter 1

Introduction

Effective management of public lands and forestlands is crucial in the protection of various resources found in these areas. However, despite the efforts and resources of the government and non-government sources, forestland management remains a challenge.

In the Philippines, public lands are under the administration and management of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).¹ In reality however, the DENR has delegated the management of forest lands to communities, private entities, local government units (LGUs) and other government agencies through various tenure arrangements.² Forestlands that are not under any form of tenure are generally under the de-facto management and control of upland communities and individual occupants and claimants.

The Philippine Constitution of 1987 and Presidential Decree (PD) 705 state the rationale for issuing tenure in forestland. According to these policies, tenures are issued to meet the following objectives: (a) for the State to protect and advance the people's right to a balanced and healthful ecology in accordance with the rhythm and harmony of nature, (b) to ensure the multiple uses of forest lands oriented to the development and progress requirements of the country, the advancement of science and technology, and the public welfare; and, (c) to protect, develop and rehabilitate forestlands to ensure their continuity in productive condition.

¹ Each bureau of the DENR is tasked to manage specific areas of public lands: national parks are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB); forest lands are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) and counterpart DENR Regional Offices; mineral lands within forest lands remain under the jurisdiction of the FMB; and mineral reservations are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Mines and Geo-Science Bureau (MGB).

² Tenure instruments for forestlands are issued by the DENR under various forest management, protection and biodiversity conservation programs. In 1997, through the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act or Republic Act 8371, public lands recognized as ancestral domain, were placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Commission of Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), which presently issues Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Title (CALTs). Mangrove areas suitable for fishpond development, which were released by DENR for such purpose, are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) of the Department of Agriculture (DA).

At present, approximately 11 million hectares of forestlands (or more than 70% of 15.2 million hectares of forest lands) are under various forms of allocation or tenure arrangements. The unallocated forestlands including those that remain to be unclassified are directly under the protection and management of the DENR. The Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov) Project Phase 1 has grouped the different allocation or tenurial instruments into five major categories based on forestlands management.³ These arrangements could be one of five major categories, each serving a different purpose.

- a) Allocation to the state, for DENR's direct management. These forestlands are intended to protect public benefits, such as biodiversity, nature wilderness, wildlife and water resources. State-held tenure holdings are mostly protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS). Proclaimed reservations (mostly watershed reservations) which are not under the NIPAS, have been decentralized to the DENR field offices.
- b) Allocation to other government agencies such as the Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC), National Power Corporation (NPC), state universities and the military for special uses such as water production, energy development, research and education and as civil, military and mineral reservations.
- c) Allocation to private entities for the production of timber and non-timber forest products, and for pasture. Private-held tenure holdings include those covered by Industrial Forest Management Agreements (IFMAs), Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreements (SIFMAs), Forest Land Grazing Lease Agreement (FLGLA), and Pasture Lease Agreements (PLAs). Also included are mangrove areas allocated for fishpond development through Fishpond Lease Agreements (FLAs).
- d) Allocation to local government units to serve as community watersheds, watershed reserves and other production uses. These include areas covered by co-management agreements between DENR and LGUs in accordance with Joint Memorandum Circular 2003-01 of the DENR and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). This also includes forestlands that may have been declared as communal forests or watersheds consistent with the Local Government Code of 1991.

³ For the purpose of this paper, public forest lands are considered to be "allocated" when they are covered by instruments, formal recognition of ancestral domains or claims, and pronouncements arising from Republic Acts, Presidential Decrees, Presidential Proclamations or Executive Orders, Inter-departmental Administrative Orders, and Department Administrative Orders. These instruments or pronouncements assign accountable forest land managers for specific forest land areas.

- e) Allocations to upland communities, including indigenous communities, are intended for small-scale forest production, agro forestry systems and livelihood, and for meeting various socio-cultural needs. These include ancestral domain under Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADCs)/ Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title and areas covered by Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs), Certificate of Stewardship Contracts (CSCs) and other community based tenure (e.g., Forest Land Management Agreements or FLMAs, and Community Forestry Stewardship Agreement or CFSAs).

The DENR is mandated to oversee the management of the country's natural resources including forestlands. Presently, it is faced with these two recurrent questions for tenure holdings:

- Are the forestlands under different tenure arrangements being managed to serve their respective purpose?
- Do tenure holders manage their forest lands effectively?

The DENR's is also mandated to regularly evaluate the status of forestlands in tenured areas. However, the performance of forest land tenure holders has largely been unmonitored because of the lack of resources and a proper M and E system. The DENR has conducted assessments but since most were issue driven, (i.e., arising from problems in a particular forest management program or in a specific tenure holder), it normally uses varied criteria, depending on the purpose of the investigation

As part of its technical assistance to the DENR and LGUs, The Philippine Environmental Governance (EcoGov 2) Project, a technical assistance grant of the US Government to the Republic of the Philippines, developed and applied a tool for evaluating the forest management capability and performance of tenure holders to improve forest management. The main objective of the assessment was to determine if assigned resource managers are effectively managing tenured forest lands through the use of a set of criteria which was developed and agreed upon by the DENR, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and EcoGov 2 in 2004 ⁴ (see discussion of these criteria in the next section). These criteria are consistent with current DENR policies and supportive of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) criteria and indicators.

The assessment aimed to establish the current level of management of tenured forestlands in EcoGov-assisted LGUs. The results served as a basis for LGU and DENR field units in prioritizing actions to improve management of forest lands. It also served as a baseline to compare improvements or non-performance in the future. The assessment was considered as part

⁴ Preparation of the life-of-project Workplan of EcoGov 2 in Clark, Pampanga in 2004. The EcoGov 2 adopted these indicators for its forest and forestland management (FFM) component. See page 4.

of the initial implementation of legitimized and DENR-approved municipal Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs).

This report presents the analysis of consolidated results of the assessments held from April to December 2005 of 212 tenure holders in 30 partner LGUs of the EcoGov Project. The report is designed for the use of the DENR (national and regional), USAID, EcoGov Project and other partners/projects in the forestry sector.⁵ It provides insights on the current realities, difficulties and constraints in effective resource management and points out areas for technical assistance for various tenure types.

The report has 4 main chapters. Following the introductory chapter is a chapter which describes the method and the tools employed in the conduct of the assessment. Chapter 3 presents the overall analysis of the assessment results and their implications on the efforts of the LGU, DENR and EcoGov to improve forest management. The analysis was supplemented with the analysis using the twelve criteria and the four “must criteria adopted by the EcoGov Project.”⁶ In Chapter 4, the key issues arising from the study are summarized and recommendations are outlined. The chapter also discussed some proposals for future tenure management assessments and suggested actions by various actors in forest lands management, particularly at the national level.

⁵ Tenure management assessment reports have also been prepared for the individual LGUs covered by the study. These reports contain the very specific recommendations and actions that LGUs, DENR field units and local partners will undertake to address the concerns raised in specific LGUs. These details are not included anymore in this report.

⁶ In the EcoGov Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), effective management is considered achieved when the tenure holder meets four requirements (management plan, annual budget, Individual Property Right (IPR) policy and functional management structure) and at least two of five other criteria. See short discussion on this in page 24.

Chapter 2

Assessment Methodology

2.1 Assessment Objectives and General Process

The assessment had two main objectives:

- To determine the performance of various tenure holders using the criteria for improved forest management; and,
- To determine the priority actions for assisting tenure holders improve their forest management in the context of joint DENR-LGU FLUP implementation.

The EcoGov Project assessed 30 LGUs in Northern Luzon, Central Visayas, Southern Mindanao and Western Mindanao. The project developed a standard process and instrument and trained LGUs and DENR field units to conduct the assessment.

The EcoGov Project assisted the LGUs and the DENR to process and analyze the information that were gathered during the assessment. The assessment results and recommendations were presented to LGU decision makers, tenure holders and other stakeholders for appropriate action to ensure transparency, accountability and participatory-ness (TAP) principles of good governance.

2.2 Assessment Criteria and Instrument

The assessment emphasized on the capability of tenure holders to manage the area under their responsibility. The assessment instrument adopted the 9-point criteria for effective forest management. These criteria listed below were approved in the planning workshop of the EcoGov project in 2004.

- a. Updated and approved management plan;
- b. Sufficient budget for plan implementation;
- c. Functional management structure;
- d. Property rights policy (i.e., recognition of individual property rights or rights of claims and occupancy of those inside the tenured areas);
- e. Year-round protection and enforcement activities;
- f. Established and operational mechanism to resolve conflicts;
- g. Operational M and E system;
- h. Support for non-forest-based livelihood activities (for community tenure only); and,

- i. External linkages with resource institutions, markets, processors, investors, water users associations.

Three complementary criteria were added when the assessment tool was developed, namely:

- a. Compliance with existing forest policies and regulations;
- b. Development of forest areas for production purposes; and,
- c. Participation of women in forest management in tenured areas.

The 12 assessment criteria⁷ above were divided into three groups, indicative of their relative importance: the primary criteria included the management plan, budget, management structure, property rights, protection and enforcement, and compliance with existing policies and regulations; the secondary criteria included operational monitoring system, livelihood support, conflict resolution mechanism, and external linkages; and the third criteria included other considerations such as the development of production areas and the participation of women. See Annex B for the standard sample tenure management assessment instrument.

Four performance levels were defined for each criterion: Level 1 as the lowest while Level 4 represented the highest performance. An acceptable or minimum level (generally Level 3) was established for each criterion. The minimum level served as the standard for determining if a tenure holder passed or failed a specific criterion.

The assessment instrument was designed to be user-friendly to the LGU staff and their counterparts from the DENR. The instrument allowed the interviewer to “walk through” the respondent-tenure holder across all performance levels. There were sets of probe questions found under each level of performance. These guided the interviewer to explain the meaning of each level of performance and to verify and validate the tenure management status per evaluation criterion. The instrument also provided a suggested list (last column of the questionnaire) of the documents, reports and field evidences that the respondent-tenure holder may present as proof of performance. Blank rows were provided at the bottom of each criterion for interview notes that will be the basis for identifying gaps and determining the performance rating for each criterion.

2.3 Training and Pre-assessment Preparations

The training and orientation of the LGU, DENR and stakeholders who will participate in the conduct of the assessment was a critical step in the assessment process.

The initial step was to form teams per participating LGU. The teams underwent a 3-day training, with a field practicum to ensure

⁷ The criteria on livelihood is applicable only to community tenure thus only 11 criteria was applied to the other tenure holders.

that they were prepared to do the assessment. The provincial government, National Commission for Indigenous People (in LGUs with CADC and CADT) and local academic institutions were also encouraged to participate in the training.

The training was divided into four parts: Part 1 covered lectures, discussions, and orientation on the processes and concepts of FLUP implementation and tenure assessment; Part 2 was a field practicum on the use of the assessment instrument and interviews with selected tenure/allocation holders; Part 3 focused on how to summarize and analyze the assessment results using the information gathered during the practicum; and the last part was devoted to the preparation of an action plan for the assessment.

Prior to the actual interviews, the LGU-DENR teams did an inventory of tenure holders in their respective LGUs. The teams set interview appointments with the identified tenure holders. The communications sent to tenure holders clearly indicated the objectives of the upcoming assessment and the list of the needed documentary evidences that the tenure holders can provide the team.

The LGU teams organized themselves into sub-teams. In this step, all documents available from the DENR/ National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and LGU were consolidated to form the initial database/baseline information of the LGU.

2.4 Tenure Holder Interview and Field Validation

The tenure holder or officers of tenure-holding organization were interviewed using the assessment instrument. In some cases, the interviewer guide had to be translated to the local vernacular to ensure that the members of community organizations understood the guide questions so they can give sufficient answers. The documents and reports that were provided by tenure holders were also examined to validate responses. Whenever possible, the team conducted post-interview visits for the field verification of the actual field performance of tenure holders.

The assessment covered 30 LGUs, with a total of 212 tenure holders interviewed. See Table 1 in the next section for the distribution of tenure holders per LGU and tenure type.

2.5 Analysis of Results and Formulation of Recommendations

The analysis of the assessment results was performed at two levels: at the individual tenure holder level and at the LGU level. The initial step in the analysis was to establish the performance level of every tenure holder on each indicator using the information from the interviews and field validation.

The ratings of individual tenure holders were compared with the acceptable or minimum performance level to identify where gaps exist. A list of recommended actions was developed from the analysis for each tenure holder.

The results of the individual tenure holder assessments were aggregated at the municipality or city level. The following outputs were generated by the team:

- a. *Tenure/allocation holders that need priority attention by the LGU, the local DENR and other agencies such as NCIP in order to improve tenured forest lands management.* This was based on the relative contribution of the different tenure holders to the three major objectives of the FLUP: biodiversity conservation/eco-tourism, production of forest products and management of priority watersheds. The prioritization gave importance to the more advanced tenure holders (i.e., less performance gaps) who will need lesser technical assistance inputs from the LGU and DENR.
- b. *List of prioritized actions to support the improvement of the management of tenured areas -- ordinance, incentives, training, information, education and communication (IEC) materials, fund sourcing.*
- c. *An action plan for 6-12 months indicating who will do what, when, and how.*

The tabulated summaries of the assessment results for each LGU are found in Annex C. The full report on the assessment done in each LGU are available at the EcoGov regional offices, DENR Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENROs)/ Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENROs) (or regional focal person for EcoGov) and the LGUs.

2.6 Results Validation and Feedback

The LGU-DENR assessment teams presented the assessment reports to their respective LGU officers and decision-makers and to the DENR, Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)/ Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Office (PENRO)/regional office for review and affirmation. Subsequently, activities were planned with EcoGov to address the critical gaps identified in the study.

The assessment team also communicated the results and the recommended actions in relation to specific performance gaps to individual tenure holders.

Chapter 3

Assessment Results: Analysis & Findings

3.1 Coverage of the Assessment

Of the 30 LGUs assessed, 8 are in Northern Luzon, 9 are in Central Visayas, 11 are in Southern Mindanao and 2 are in Western Mindanao (Table 1). At the time of the assessment, 25 of these LGUs were either in the final stages of completing and legitimizing their FLUPs or in the initial stages of implementing their legitimized FLUPs.⁸ At that time, 4 Sarangani LGUs (Alabel, Glan, Kiamba, and Malungon) were at the early stages of forest land use planning while Davao City was receiving initial technical assistance for the preparation of the management plans for the Talomo-Lipadas and Davao River watersheds.

A total of 212 tenure holders were covered by the assessment. Their distribution among the 30 LGUs is also shown in Table 1 on the next page.

⁸ Three other LGUs with legitimized FLUPs were not assessed: Wao (Lanao del Sur), Toledo City (Cebu) and San Miguel (Bohol). In the case of Wao, all forestlands of the LGU were “allocated” by a presidential directive to the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA). However, it was not assessed because SPDA was considered an “absentee manager” as it had no presence in the LGU. On the other hand, since the allocated area in San Miguel is a large protected area, its assessment would require a modified instrument. The closure of Atlas Mining in Toledo City did not warrant its evaluation.

Table 1. Tenure Holders by LGU and Type of Tenure

Region/Province/LGU	Total No. of Tenure Holders	No. of Tenure Holders Included in the Assessment					
		Total	Community	LGU	Other Agencies	Private	State
Northern Luzon	89	88	75	2	4	2	5
1. Aglipay, Quirino	12	12	8	1	2	1	
2. Cabarroguis, Quirino	8	8	8				
3. Diffun, Quirino	14	14	13			1	
4. Maddela, Quirino	12	12	12				
5. Nagtipunan, Quirino	10	10	10				
6. Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya	11	11	11				
7. Dupax del Sur, Nueva Vizcaya	13	13	11				2
8. Baler, Aurora	9	8	2	1	2		3
Central Visayas	66	36	30	2	0	4	0
1. Alcoy, Cebu	7	5	4			1	
2. Dalaguete, Cebu	8	4	2	1		1	
3. Bais City, Negros Oriental	7	3	3				
4. Bayawan City, Negros Oriental	11	11	8	1		2	
5. Tanjay City, Negros Oriental	7	1	1				
6. Dauin, Negros Oriental	5	4	4				
7. La Libertad, Negros Oriental	3	1	1				
8. Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental	9	5	5				
9. Talibon, Bohol	9	2	2				
Southern Mindanao	82	79	42	0	5	28	4
1. Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat	6	5	3			2	
2. Lebak, Sultan Kudarat	6	5	4			1	
3. Kidapawan, North Cotabato	3	3			1		2
4. Makilala, North Cotabato	2	2	2				
5. Maasim, Sarangani	14	13	1			12	
6. Maitum, Sarangani	4	4	3			1	
7. Alabel, Sarangani*	n.a.	1	1				
8. Glan, Sarangani*	n.a.	2	2				
9. Kiamba, Sarangani*	n.a.	3	3				
10. Malungon, Sarangani*	n.a.	2	2				
11. Davao City**	47	39	21		4	12	2
Western Mindanao	10	9	8	0	0	1	0
1. Isabela City, Basilan	5	4	3			1	
2. Lamitan, Basilan (ARMM)	5	5	5				
ALL LGUs TOTAL	247	212	155	4	9	35	9

Sources of data on number of tenure holders: FLUPs, LGUs and DENR-CENROs

* LGUs where FLUP process has just started thus number of tenure holders have not been verified.

** No FLUP activity; LGU is being assisted in formulating management plans for two watersheds.

The assessment only covered about 86% of the total tenure holders in the LGUs with legitimized or soon-to-be-legitimized FLUPs. The reasons for the shortfalls are as follows:

- A number of tenure holders were individual Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC) holders. Areas were small in size (1 to 10 hectares) and most were located within or overlap with other tenure holdings, usually CBFMAs, CADCs/CADTs and protected areas. The criteria used for the assessment do not apply to these types of tenure holders.
- Most of the co-management areas in Central Visayas had just been established at the time of the assessment and the LGU and DENR were still in the process of organizing their steering committees. The organizational arrangements for the co-management areas in Southern Mindanao were also yet to be established.
- Some CBFMA tenure holders were reported to be inactive and inaccessible; doing the assessment at that time was deemed not appropriate and cost-effective.

In the four additional Sarangani LGUs, the assessment focused on CBFMA holders as there were opportunities for the provincial and municipal LGU support to strengthen Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Peoples Organizations (POs). In Davao City, the assessment concentrated on tenure holders within the Talomo-Lipadas and Davao River watersheds, which are the city's priority areas for management. The assessment focused on the bigger tenure holders and thus failed to cover small SIFMA and Certificate of Stewardship (CSC) areas.

3.2 Analysis of Tenure/ Allocation in EcoGov areas

Community Tenure Holders

Community tenure holders (CBFMA, CADT/CADC, FLMA) are the most common tenures in EcoGov-assisted LGUs (Table 1). They constituted 73% of the 212 tenure holders that were assessed. Of the 30 LGUs, there were only 3 LGUs where community tenures are not dominant: Baler, Aurora (where there were more areas managed by the state and other government agencies); Maasim, Sarangani and Davao City (where there is a significant number of private sector tenure holdings, mostly pasture agreements).

Because of their relatively large number, community tenure holders cover larger forest lands and natural forests than other allocation types. The forest lands allocated to 155 community tenure holders constitute 70% of the total area assigned to the 212 tenure holders (Table 2). Although only 74 of community tenure holders indicated the presence of natural forests in the areas under their care (Table 3), their natural forests still compose a sizable part (88%) of the total

198,194 hectares of natural forest reported under various tenure arrangements in the EcoGov sites. Most (87%) of these natural forests in community tenure are found in Northern Luzon.

Table 2. Hectares of Forest Lands in Tenured Areas Covered by the Assessment, by Region and Tenure/Allocation Type

EcoGov Region	Unit	Type of Tenure or Allocation					
		Community	LGU	Other Agencies	Private	State	Total
Northern Luzon (8 LGUs)	Ha	260,919	216	447	147	89,432	351,161
	T Holders (No)	75	2	4	2	5	88
Central Visayas (11 LGUs)	Ha	14,007	18,386	-	1,804	-	34,197
	T Holders (No)	30	2		4		36
Southern Mindanao (11 LGUs)	Ha	62,703	-	5,250	19,821	15,682	103,456
	T Holders (No)	42		5	28	4	79
Western Mindanao (2 LGUs)	Ha	3,091			937		4,028
	T Holders (No)	8			1		9
TOTAL (30 LGUs)	Ha	340,720	18,602	5,697	22,709	105,114	492,842
	T Holders (No)	155	4	9	35	9	212

Source of Data: FLUPs, DENR-CENROs, tenure holders interviewed.

Note: The area of forestlands in the table only refer to the area currently covered by the issued tenure instruments. There are possibilities of overlapping areas among different tenure instruments. The totals therefore may not correspond to the total tenured areas indicated in FLUPs and other forestry statistics due to some double counting.

Table 3. Hectares of Natural Forests in Tenured Areas Covered by the Assessment, by Region and Tenure/Allocation Type

EcoGov Region	Unit	Types of Tenure					
		Community	LGU	Other Agencies	Private	State	Total
Northern Luzon	Ha	153,363	195	174		2,587	156,319
	T Holders (No)	52	2	2		4	60
Central Visayas	Ha	1,628	1,168		6		2,802
	T Holders (No)	7	2		1		10
Southern Mindanao	Ha	19,637		315	2,355	16,768	39,075
	T Holders (No)	14		1	12	2	29
Western Mindanao	Ha	673					673
	T Holders (No)	1					1
TOTAL	Ha	175,301	1,363	489	2,361	19,355	198,194
	T Holders (No)	74	4	3	13	6	100

Source of Data: FLUPs, DENR-CENROs, tenure holders interviewed.

Note: The figures above are possibly understated because the remaining natural forests in some tenured areas have yet to be verified (e.g., Casecanan Protected Landscape). Updated information for CBFMA areas will be generated when CBFM POs complete their Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF).

The predominance of community tenure in most of the LGUs, particularly those in Northern Luzon, indicates that improved management of forestlands and natural forests in these LGUs will inevitably require strengthening of community tenure holders. For some LGUs (where most forestlands are now under community tenure), improving the management of forestlands means developing community-based forest management.

The LGUs and the DENR need to recognize the importance of developing community-based forest management and support interventions that will make the community tenure holders effective partners in forestlands management. This will be a challenging task for LGUs and the DENR considering the number of community organizations and the limited capabilities and resources of these upland communities (as will be shown in the analysis of their performance).

There were only 4 LGU-managed areas covered by the assessment in the data stated in Table 2 and 3. This implies that the role of LGUs in forest management is underestimated. In reality, a total of 14 DENR-LGU co-management agreements had been signed in Central Visayas and Mindanao as of December 2005, covering a total area of 73,507 hectares. (As indicated earlier, most of these were not included in the assessment as the institutional arrangements were yet being established.) The idea that LGUs are more effective forest resource managers will figure more prominently in succeeding tenure management assessments.

Most co-management areas in Central Visayas are large (5,000 to 15,000 ha) but have very little natural forests remaining. The LGUs in charge of these co-management areas may not contribute significantly to the management of natural forests. However, they have the resources for the development of bare forestlands through direct LGU investments and can play important roles in re-aligning infrastructure and extension support for increased investments in support of Individual Property Right (IPR) holders, tenure holders, private sector, and even non-government organizations.

State-managed Tenures

Table 2 shows that although there were only 9 state-managed protected areas that were covered by the assessment, the area coverage is about 30% of the area under 155 community tenure holders. There are only few state tenure types in EcoGov sites, but the huge size and the bio-physical significance of these areas, especially at the time they were declared protected areas, call attention to the need for proper management.

The DENR is mandated to manage state tenured areas. Unfortunately, the DENR has serious resource limitations. The usual scenario for most of the protected area systems is that

they are covered by specific proclamations and laws that do not clearly indicate the commitment to fund biodiversity conservation or management of watersheds.

Private Sector Tenure Holders

Private sector tenure holders did not come out as significant participants in forest management in EcoGov sites. Area wise, they only compose 5% of the total tenured area covered by the study (Table 2). They are also hardly involved in the protection and conservation of natural forests, i.e., their areas cover only 1% of natural forests (Table 3). Moreover, private tenure holdings (private investments) are concentrated mainly in Maasim, Sarangani (mostly pasture leases) and Davao City (mostly tree plantations).

However, the findings of the assessment suggest the need to study the opportunities for private sector participation in other regions. It also suggest the need to determine the lessons that can be learned from Maasim, Davao City and other areas, particularly with respect to incentives (national and local) for private investments. A follow-on assessment of private sector holders that cover natural and planted forest is also needed.

Other Government Agencies

Other government agencies have smaller roles than the private sector in all respects--number of tenure holders, area managed and natural forests under their management. The organizations that were given responsibility over these areas (e.g., Department of Agriculture, a water district, Philippine National Police (PNP) Aurora State College of Technology) have regular budgets or are deriving income from the resource. Thus, there is an expectation that the areas are being used and managed in accordance with the terms of the land grant or agreement.

The distribution and pattern of tenure holders in EcoGov sites generally represent the configuration at the national level, where community tenures, protected areas and watersheds, and private sector dominate forest land allocation, respectively. More than 1/3 of 15.5 million hectares of forest lands are considered to be under community-based type of tenure instruments or recognized/legitimate claims. Less than 1/3 (more than 4 million hectares) have been set aside as protected areas or watershed reservations. The rest are divided among various holders--private sector, other government agencies, fishponds, and other government agencies (Guiang and Castillo 2005).

3.3 Tenure Holders' Performance Analysis

As indicated earlier, there were 12 criteria used in the assessment. Each tenure holder was given a score for each criterion and these were compared with a set of acceptable performance levels or benchmarks. The scatter plot⁹ below provides a snapshot of the overall results of the assessment. The diagram shows that majority (about 94%) of total tenure holders are below the minimum requirement. Only about 12 or 6% are very close or just above the minimum or acceptable level.¹⁰

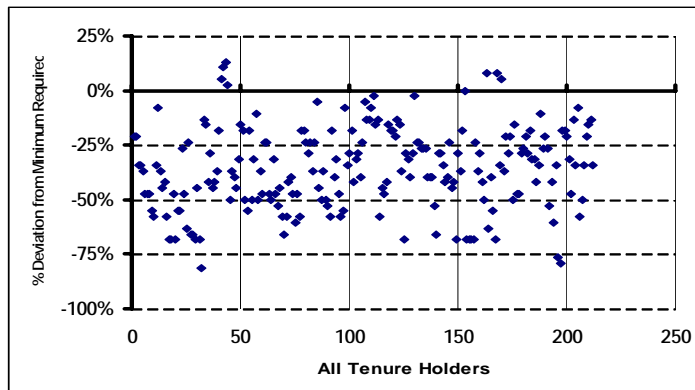


Figure 1 Scatter plot showing percent deviation of individual tenure holders from the acceptable or minimum level (represented by the 0% line)

The use of averages in the analysis does not allow the identification of the specific strengths and weaknesses of individual or groups of tenure holders. This is why it is supplemented with an examination of the forest management performance of groups of tenure holders using the assessment results for individual tenure holders (see Annex C). Three types of analysis are found in the succeeding sections:

- a. Analysis of forest management performance using all the 12 criteria;
- b. Analysis of forest management performance using the 6 primary criteria: current management plan, annual budget, recognition of property rights, functional organization, protection and enforcement, and compliance with existing policies and regulations (refer to the assessment instrument in Annex B);

⁹ The values for each tenure holder represent the deviation of the average score of the tenure holder from the set benchmark computed as follows: The sum of the minimum levels for all the 12 criteria is 38 points. This was used as the benchmark. The absolute value of deviation of the total score of each tenure was divided by this benchmark score to obtain the percent deviation from the minimum requirement.

¹⁰ Only one of the assessed tenure holders fully met the minimum levels of the criteria items relevant to it. Some tenure holders however scored better than the minimum in some criteria, thus pulling up their overall average above the benchmark.

- c. Analysis of forest management performance using the 4 “must” criteria of EcoGov Project: current management plan, annual budget, recognition of property rights, and functional organization (refer to EcoGov’s Performance Monitoring Plan or PMP).

The analysis provides varied insights on the usefulness of the indicators. It also gives information on how support programs of the national government (DENR), LGUs, NCIP, NGOs and donor-funded forestry projects address the most critical gaps, needs and issues in forestlands management.

The analysis will help the EcoGov Project define its priority areas and targets for its technical assistance in forests and forestlands management. It also reveals the areas where the DENR (which is a party to most of the “tenure agreements”) have not provided the most needed technical assistance or support for tenure holders to carry out their obligations.

The performance gaps in state-managed forestlands (protected areas, watershed reservations, among others), also indicate where the government through the DENR and other agencies should “re-align” critical resources to place forestland under effective management. For instance, since the DENR’s assistance to community tenure holders has generally been inadequate, improvements can be made to ensure stable and predictable issuance and approval of resource use rights and related permits, provision of extension services, training and support, among others.

The three levels of analysis made use of the data shown in Table 4. The table summarizes the performance gaps for the five types of tenure holders in four EcoGov regions. It shows the number of tenure holders who are not meeting the minimum performance level in each criteria but allows inference of the number of those who are able to meet the minimum criteria. The details on each tenure holder are found Annex B.

Table 4. Performance of Tenure Holders by Criteria

Type of Tenure/ EcoGov Region	No. of Tenure Holders Assessed	No. of Tenure Holders NOT Meeting Minimum Criteria											
		Management Plan	Budget	Property Rights	Functional Organization	Protection and Enforcement	Compliance with Policies	Monitoring and Evaluation	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Dev't of Forest Production Areas	Participation of Women
A. Community	155	123	145	146	104	98	79	145	116	138	96	47	98
Northern Luzon	75	64	71	72	58	58	38	73	54	65	57	23	51
Central Visayas	30	26	26	26	18	11	18	28	17	27	5	6	14
Southern Mindanao	42	25	40	40	22	23	20	36	38	38	27	16	28
Western Mindanao	8	8	8	8	6	6	3	8	7	8	7	2	5

B. LGU	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	n.a	4	1	2	2
Northern Luzon	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	n.a	2	1	1	1
Central Visayas	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	n.a	2	-	1	1
C. Other Agencies	9	5	5	3	5	3	2	5	n.a	2	0	2	4
Northern Luzon	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	n.a	1	0	1	1
Southern Mindanao	5	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	n.a	1	0	1	3
D.1 Private (Tree Plantations)	24	13	11	14	7	6	12	13	n.a	14	16	8	16
Northern Luzon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a	0	0	0	1
Central Visayas	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	3	n.a	3	2	1	3
Southern Mindanao	18	11	9	10	5	4	7	9	n.a	10	14	7	11
Western Mindanao	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.a	1	0	0	1
D.2 Private (Pasture)	11	4	5	9	2	2	5	11	n.a	11	7	6	8
Northern Luzon	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	n.a	1	1	0	1
Southern Mindanao	10	4	5	8	2	1	5	10	n.a	10	6	6	7
E. State Tenure	9	7	9	8	4	8	5	9	n.a	7	4	3	5
Northern Luzon	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	n.a	5	3	3	4
Southern Mindanao	4	4	4	3	0	3	1	4	n.a	2	1	0	1
TOTAL	212	154	176	183	123	118	104	185	116	176	124	68	133
% of No. Assessed		72	83	86	58	55	49	87	54	83	58	32	62

Source of Data: Individual LGU reports on tenure management assessments. See summary tables in Annex B.

3.3.1 Forest Management Performance Using 12 Criteria

The important findings of the analysis are as follow:

a. Community Tenure Holders

Community tenure holders have generally fallen short of all the 12 criteria. Community tenure holders are weakest on: recognition of individual property rights (IPR), established M and E system, annual budgets, working conflict resolution mechanisms and having approved or submitted forest lands management plan.

At least 80% of the upland people's organization did not meet the minimum performance level for these 5 criteria. The criteria where performance is a little higher (but still below 50% of community tenure holders) are: functional organization, forest protection and enforcement, livelihood, participation of women and established linkages. Barely 50% of tenure holders are able to comply with existing forest

policies and the terms and conditions in the tenure agreement. The development of forest production areas within forestlands is noted to be the community tenure holders' strongest point as only 30% failed to meet this criteria.

Among the four EcoGov regions, Northern Luzon has the most alarming finding. This region has the most number of community tenure holders and the percentages of those that do not meet the criteria are consistently high, except for compliance with existing policies and regulations, and development of forest production areas. These results mean that there is quite a number of tenure holders requiring assistance and strengthening. This is in spite of the fact that Northern Luzon has been a consistent priority area of community-based forest management projects. Community tenure holders are assisted by the DENR, NCIP, LGUs, donors and other agencies. NGOs and the private sector may assist the communities in the context of their project-related and organizational interests.

Most community organizations in all regions are weak and inactive (at least 67%). Even those with functional organizations require strengthening. Most community organizations are not capable of preparing or updating resource management plans, source out or generate financial resources, and establish non-forest based livelihood activities. Since most are effectively non-operational, there is hardly any need for management systems such as M and E and conflict resolution (except among indigenous peoples where customary practices apply) and for the establishment of external linkages, especially with markets.

External assistance to communities should focus on helping them "get a handle" of the first rung of the poverty ladder, otherwise, they will continue either to convert forests into upland farms or engage in small scale forest harvesting, whether legal or illegal in nature.

The challenge is how to balance the interests of the communities and the "concern" of the DENR on forest exploitation. In protected areas or watershed reservations, exploitation should be regulated by the State through the DENR; however, areas under community tenure, private sector, and others with forest production objectives should be allowed to sustainably harvest their forests – natural and planted – and follow certain environmental standards.

Only a few community tenure holders continue to enjoy external support or financial assistance from externally-funded projects, non-government organizations or local governments. Most of those who had reforestation contracts in the past have not been able to generate enough income and savings. Forest protection activities are also limited and

seasonal as it is largely dependent on voluntary labor (mostly without deputation as its approval by DENR takes a long period of time). The interrelatedness of all these factors point to an integrated capability enhancement program for community tenure holders.

About 94% of the upland people's organizations have limited knowledge and understanding of the concept of Individual Property Rights (IPR). Although IPR is part of the CBFM policies, IPR was not widely promoted in the past (it was piloted in a few CBFM sites). Many of those who indicated that they have IPR actually refer to the recognition of CSCs within the bigger community tenure holding.

The better performance in the development of forest production areas is attributed to previous reforestation and agroforestry projects in the 1990's. At that time, various donors was promoting and supporting CBFM. It also received some assistance from projects and local governments. Claimants and occupants themselves also started various initiatives to improve their individual farms.

b. Private Tenure Holders

None of the private tenure holders was able to meet all the minimum requirements for improved forest management. Their overall performance however is relatively better than the community tenure holders as most had functional organizations (74%) and had the capability to protect (78%) and develop their tenure holding (60%). Almost half however have no management plans, have insufficient budgets and were not complying with forest policies and terms of the tenure agreement. Other weak points are on conflict resolution, monitoring and evaluation, property rights and role of women. It must be considered though that these criteria may not be applicable to all the private tenure holders (e.g., IPR in very small holdings such as SIFMAs in Davao the areas of which just ranged from 2 ha to 12 ha).

Tenure holders with tree plantations have more and bigger performance gaps than holders of pasture leases.

Private tenure is issued mostly for investment purposes. Tenure holders are expected to have the resources not only for actual site development but also to secure professional services, if necessary, in preparing management plans and in area management. As business enterprises (they were mostly family enterprises), they necessarily have a management structure in place. The observed performance therefore, can be considered below than normal expectations from this group of tenure holders. This means that private tenure holders need to be closely monitored to make sure that their holdings remain productive. Incentives play significant role in motivating the private sector to develop plantations or conserve natural forests.

c. State-managed Areas

The DENR, as the manager of protected or state-managed areas, is found to have very low performance in six areas: annual budgets and M and E (none met the minimum level for both criteria), IPR and protection and enforcement (only 12% met minimum level), management plans and conflict resolution (only 22% met minimum level). Most of these problems are directly related to each other: inadequate protection and enforcement, lack of management plan and lack of M and E essentially stem from insufficient budgets.

State-type tenure holdings are highly dependent on the budget allocation from the national government and/or donor funding. The annual budget is oftentimes insufficient to support forest protection, personnel and on-site development activities. With no management plan, there is very little point in having an M and E system and pursuing IPR. The absence of management plans in most sites is considered ironic considering that it is the DENR itself which requires such plans from tenure holders.

On the other hand, the state-managed tenures performed better on functional organizations, linkages and development of production areas. The first and second criteria are based on the existence of multi-sectoral Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs). However, many of these bodies are no longer active. The last criterion refers to the DENR's reforestation and forest enrichment efforts, which is still happening at a very limited scale because of resource constraints.

c. LGU-managed Areas

The establishment of conflict resolution mechanism and recognition of property rights are the major gaps that have been observed for LGU-managed areas. Because of the few number of LGUs included in the assessment, it is difficult to establish the significance of the results. Considering however the "newness" of the co-management scheme, it is safe to assume that LGUs will require assistance in most of the criteria.

d. Other Agencies

Fifty percent of other agencies that were included in the assessment have no management plans, have insufficient budgets, non-functional organizations and lack M and E systems. These are rather surprising results considering that these areas are assigned to national agencies (such as the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, Department of Agriculture, Philippine National Police) which have budgets and staff. These findings suggest that there should be greater care in applying the

criteria to this group of tenure holders as some criteria may not be fully applicable to the agencies that were assessed.

Among all the other agencies in the EcoGov areas, only Makilala-Kidapawan Water District (MKWD) in Kidapawan, North Cotabato exhibited the best performance. It is only deficient in the development of forest production areas, which may not be as critical a concern to the agency as the protection of its water source. MKWD directly implements development and protection measures in the watershed area.

- f. Overall, only one tenure holder sufficiently met the minimum criteria requirements -- a Tree Farm Lease Agreement (TFLA) holder in Northern Luzon with a total area of only 42 hectares.

Considering the totals in Table 4 (bottom row), M and E systems, property rights, annual budgets, conflict resolution and management plans are among the top weaknesses of the tenure holders in EcoGov sites (i.e., with 72% to 87% of tenure holders not meeting criteria). Notable are the 154 tenure holders which do not have a current resource management plan, a basic requirement in all tenure agreements. These five identified weaknesses will be the areas that will require technical assistance from the DENR, LGUs and EcoGov. It should be noted though that the number of tenure holders that do not meet the other indicators remain significant (32% to 62%) and thus will also need immediate attention. This calls for a more integrated approach in the delivery of assistance and support services to FLUP-based tenure holders.

3.3.2 Forest Management Performance Using 6 Primary Criteria

This analysis used 6 primary criteria: resource management plan, budget, property rights, functioning organization, forest protection and enforcement and compliance with existing policies and regulations. The analysis attempts to give focused attention to the most basic requirements, which should in turn facilitate the accomplishment of the secondary indicators.

The main questions that this analysis seeks to answer are:

- To what extent were the primary conditions in place in the existing tenure holdings?
- How much capability building will be required to bring tenure holders to the basic "improved" level of forest management?

The findings should aid DENR and LGUs in focusing and prioritizing interventions and in designing specific forest management support programs.

The analysis is based on the data in Table 4 but limited to the first 6 indicators. Important findings are:

- a. Out of the 212 tenure holders, 6 or 2.8% sufficiently met the minimum levels of performance for the 6 indicators.¹¹ Four of these are private tenure holders (TFLA, FLA, FLGLA, SIFMA), and the 2 others are government agencies (see Table 5). Two are located in Northern Luzon while the 4 are in Southern Mindanao. All 6 tenure holders are only covering a total of 1,295 ha of forestlands (2% of total forestlands), of which 492 ha are natural forests (0.2% of natural forests).

Table 5. Tenure Holders Sufficiently Meeting the 6 Criteria

EcoGov Region	Allocation Type	Area Coverage (Ha)	Natural Forests (Ha)
Northern Luzon	Other Agencies (Phil National Police)	10	-
	Private (TFLA)	42	-
Southern Mindanao	Private (FLGLA)	240	152
	Private (FLGLA)	370	25
	Private (SIFMA)	6	-
	Other agencies (Water District)	627	315
Total		1,295	492

This means that the tenure holders' forest management capability of 97% will need to be strengthened through some form of technical assistance (including IEC), capability building and incentive to meet the primary requirements. In the previous analysis (12 criteria), only one tenure holder sufficiently passed the criteria relevant to the tenure type.

- b. A closer examination of the performance of individual tenure holders shows that 52 tenure holders (24%) did not meet any of the 6 criteria, while 122 (58%) others have already fulfilled 1 to 3 of the 6 criteria. Their distribution by type of tenure is shown in Table 6. Most of the community tenure holders and state managed areas fall within these two categories. These results indicate that there are still many training and mentoring task to be done to bring tenure holders to a higher level of performance.

The table also shows that there are 32 tenure holders (a mix of community, LGU, and private) which already have met 4 to 5 criteria. This means that technical assistance to these tenure holders will need to address only 1 or 2 more criteria and the basic requirements can already be met. As a matter of strategy, the LGUs and the DENR can select the "low hanging fruits" from the group (i.e., those which can meet the requirements with relatively low inputs/effort and within a short period of time, therefore for "easy picking") that they can give priority to.

¹¹ With due consideration given to some criteria which are not fully applicable to specific tenure holders (e.g., IPR not applicable to small holdings such as the SIFMA area).

Table 6. Distribution of Tenure Holders by Number of Criteria Met

Tenure Allocation	No. Assessed	Number of Criteria Met by Assessed Tenure Holders			
		All 6 Criteria Met	4-5 Criteria Met	1-3 Criteria Met	No Criteria Met
Community	155	0	16	96	43
LGU	4	0	3	0	1
Other Agencies	9	2	1	5	1
Private	35	4	12	15	4
State	9	0	0	6	3
Total	212	6	32	122	52

Note: The number of criteria in the column heading refers to total number of criteria met (e.g., 4 to 5 criteria met out of the 6).

- c. The ranking of the 6 criteria based on extent of gap (the percentage of tenure holders not meeting the criteria) are as follows (see last row of Table 4):

Rank Criteria

- 1 Property rights (86%)
- 2 Budget (83%)
- 3 Management plan (72%)
- 4 Functional organization (58%)
- 5 Protection and enforcement (55%)
- 6 Compliance with existing policies and regulations (49%)

Only 3 of the above indicators were in the top 6 (in terms of performance gaps) in the previous analysis. M and E system (87%), conflict resolution mechanism (83%) ranked higher than the lack of a current management plan and participation of women which was ranked as sixth (62%).

When the gaps are ranked by type of tenure, a different picture emerges, as shown in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Ranking of 6 Criteria by Type of Tenure

Tenure Allocation	No. Assessed	Ranking (Based on % of tenure holders not meeting criteria with 1= highest % of holders NOT meeting criteria)					
		Management Plan	Budget	Property Rights	Functional Organization	Protection and Enforcement	Compliance with Policies
Community	155	3	2	1	4	5	6
LGU	4	2	3	1	3	3	3
Other Agencies	9	1	1	2	1	2	3
Private	35	3	4	1	5	6	2
State	9	3	1	2	5	2	4
Total	212						

The most serious gap for community, LGU and private tenure holders is on property rights; for other agencies and the state,

budgetary problems are more critical. This implies that assistance and support for different tenure types will have different prioritization. With this analysis, it is necessary that the DENR address the need to stabilize and secure property rights of communities, private sector, and LGUs (co-managed areas). The DENR and concerned agencies should also review and examine how to re-align budgetary resources in order to increase support for protected areas and watersheds.

- d. The overall percentages of the first 5 indicators are above 50% and the rankings for several indicators in some of the tenure types are also the same (see Table 6). From these indicators, it would seem wise to immediately start addressing all of them. However, compliance with existing policies and regulations requires more immediate attention even if it has a lower percentage because it is a very critical condition particularly for the DENR. The fact that the compliance criteria ranked second (which indicates high non-compliance) for private tenure holders is also a concern (see last column of Table 6).

3.3.3 Forest Management Performance Using EcoGov's 4 "Must" Criteria

In its Performance Monitoring Plan, the EcoGov Project defined its performance criteria for tenure holders' "improved management of natural forests" in terms of four "must" indicators, (management plan, budget, property rights and functional organization) and two "other" indicators (i.e., two from the following: forest protection and enforcement, M and E, livelihood, conflict resolution and linkages).

The project recognizes that these four "must" indicators are the basic requirements in effective forest management. The other major consideration of EcoGov is the doability of the indicators from the project's standpoint (i.e., protection and enforcement, and ensuring compliance are very much within DENR's mandate and capability, thus requiring less technical assistance from the project). Most tenure holders, in partnership with the DENR, can meet the 4 criteria provided the "enabling conditions" and active participation of LGUs are in place.

The EcoGov Project operates within a given timeframe and with specific targets. There are limitations to the type of technical assistance it can provide to LGUs, DENR and communities.¹² The project believes that the best use of its technical assistance to LGUs to support FLUP implementation will be on these four areas.

¹² EcoGov only provides technical assistance in the form of training, mentoring, studies and expert advice. It cannot provide direct funding for implementation of livelihood, enforcement, and forest development activities. It has limited funding allocation for small grants to community organizations and non-government organizations. However, the awarding of grants follows a process that is independent of the technical assistance it provides to LGUs.

These already cover four of the six primary criteria;¹³ verifiable TA outputs in relation to the four indicators can be clearly defined and be completed within the life of the project. However, EcoGov will have to work closely with LGUs and the local DENR for proper complementation of resources and to ensure that its technical assistance can be designed to address other concerns and requirements related to the 12 criteria.

The analysis in this section will be most useful to EcoGov to validate the scope, focus and appropriateness of its technical assistance modules for LGUs, DENR and tenure holders. The analysis will also help EcoGov teams in prioritizing TA efforts among the regions and among tenure holders within each region.

The analysis below will be similar to the previous analysis. However, it will be limited to the four criteria and will have more regional analysis. Again, using Table 4, the important findings are summarized below:

- a. By reducing the criteria to 4, the number of tenure holders that sufficiently meet the minimum levels of performance increased to 7 (from 6 in the previous analysis). See Table 8 for the updated list.

Table 8. Tenure Holders Sufficiently Meeting 6 Criteria

EcoGov Region	Allocation Type	Area Coverage (Ha)	Natural Forests (Ha)
Northern Luzon	Other Agencies (Philippine National Police)	10	-
	Private (TFLA)	42	-
Southern Mindanao	Private (FLGLA)	240	152
	Private (FLGLA)	370	25
	Private (SIFMA)	6	-
	Other agencies (Water District)	627	315
Central Visayas	Private (IFMA)	850	-
Total		2,103	492

The inclusion of an IFMA in Central Visayas in the list does not significantly increase the forestlands and natural forests placed under improved management. Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the total tenure holders will still be requiring technical assistance and support to meet even just the 4 “musts” criteria.

- b. Similar to the previous analysis, the performance of the individual tenure holders per criteria was tabulated and the results are shown in Table 9.

The analysis reveals that 98 tenure holders (46%) did not meet any of the criteria. About half (49) of those who did

¹³ The technical assistance modules of EcoGov are designed in such a way that the concerns in the other indicators are also addressed (e.g., strengthening of organizations can include establishment of conflict resolution mechanism, M and E system, linkages.) Because of this, EcoGov has included two other criteria in its performance indicator.

not meet the criteria are community tenure holders in Northern Luzon.

Fifty-three (25%) tenure holders only met one criterion. In most cases, this criterion was on the functionality of the community organization (which as mentioned earlier still leaves much to be desired). Several community tenure holders indicated existence of a current resource management plan.

These two categories (see last two columns of Table 9) constitute 71% of the tenure holders, most (83%) of which are community tenure holders.

If the next category is also considered, (i.e., those meeting only 2 criteria in column 5), the percent of tenure holders which will still require significant strengthening and capability building becomes 90%, of which 70% are community tenure holders.

Table 9. Number of Tenure Holders by Number of Criteria Met

Tenure Allocation	No. Assessed	Number of Criteria Met by Assessed Tenure Holders				
		All 4 Criteria Met	3 Criteria Met	2 Criteria Met	1 Criteria Met	No Criteria Met
Community	155	0	4	25	46	80
LGU	4	0	3	0	0	1
Other	9	2	1	1	1	4
Agencies						
Private	35	5	6	13	2	9
State	9	0	0	1	4	4
Total	212	7	14	40	53	98

In the previous analysis, state-managed areas are several levels away from “improved management.” Four of these areas, which include three forest reserves in Aurora Province, did not meet any of the criteria. Only Mt Apo Natural Park met the functional organization criteria.

The table shows that there are 14 tenure holders which have already achieved the minimum levels for the 3 criteria. The other results are as follow: 9 (6 private, 2 communities and 1 LGU) lacked an IPR policy; 3 (2 communities and 1 LGU) indicated they lacked the needed budget; 1 (LGU) has no resource management plan while the other (DA) reported the lack of a functional organization. These gaps can be easily addressed by technical assistance, except perhaps for the lack of budget of two community organizations. If these tenure holders meet the criteria, the natural forests under improved management would increase by at least 7,000 hectares.

The implication of this analysis for EcoGov is that majority of its targets will be coming from the last three categories (last 3 columns of Table 9). Since the current forest management capability of these tenure holders is low, most of them,

particularly community tenure holders will be requiring intensive technical assistance and other support (e.g., incentives). However, in addition to these tenure holders, several co-management areas in Central Visayas and Mindanao (refer to page 11) that are due for implementation but were not included in the assessment also belong to this group.

- c. In this analysis, 46% of tenure holders did not meet any of the 4 criteria. In the previous analysis, it was found out that 24% of tenure holders did not meet any of the 6 criteria. These affirm the findings in Section 3.3.1 that the performance gaps are mainly in the 4 criteria. Reducing the criteria to 4 from 6 does not reduce the challenge or make the task easier as the most problematic concerns are the core of EcoGov's criteria.
- d. The ranking of the four criteria based on the percentage of tenure holders not meeting the criteria is the same as in the previous analysis.

Rank	Criteria
1	Property rights (86%)
2	Budget (83%)
3	Management plan (72%)
4	Functional organization (58%)

The breakdown of this data by type of tenure shows property rights as the common top need of all groups. For state tenure however, lack of budget still comes out as the foremost weakness, followed by property rights.

Considering that there are only four remaining criteria and that the overall percentages for the four are significantly high, the need to immediately and simultaneously address all of them is apparent. Budgets and functional organizations will require a relatively longer process to put into place, therefore it is necessary to start interventions at the earliest time possible.

3.4 Synthesis of Findings

The five major points of the three analyses are summarized below:

- The main weaknesses of most tenure holders in EcoGov areas are: absence of M and E system, lack of recognition of property rights within tenured area, insufficient budget, absence of conflict resolution mechanism, and absence of a current management plan.

Three of the 6 primary indicators, which are also among EcoGov's 4 "must" criteria, are in the list above, i.e., property

rights, budget and management plan. EcoGov's decision to focus on the 4 criteria will address at least 3 key problems in forest management and therefore should contribute to the improvement of natural forests and forestlands management, especially if directed to community tenure holders and state managed areas.

Non-compliance with existing policies and regulations has a lower percentage compared to IPR but is still significant. However, this issue is also related to lack of awareness, weak incentives for doing sound forest management, and weak enforcement system. Another problem is that many tenure holders are not updated on more recent policies nor are aware of their organizations' obligations and responsibilities as tenure holders. The rate of non-compliance is high for both community and private tenure holders (IFMA holders and PLAs).

The identified weaknesses and the corresponding interventions may be prioritized according to the seriousness of the problem (in terms of tenure holders not meeting the criteria). However, an integrated capability enhancement and incentive programs would be most appropriate considering the significant performance gaps in almost all criteria and the interdependence among several criteria.

- Among tenure holders, communities and the state have the least capacity and capability to manage areas allocated to them. Community tenure holders are generally lacking in all criteria, particularly with the drastic decline in recent years in the funding and technical support to the community-based forest management program. Many upland organizations are non-functional and have no income-generating activities to support livelihood systems. They also lack development activities and initiatives to sustain protection of their areas.

The state, primarily the DENR, is highly dependent on budget allocation or subsidy from the national government. In most cases however, the budget available cannot support the personnel who will undertake forest protection and on-site development activities.

About 80% of the community tenure holders and almost half of the protected areas in the EcoGov regions do not have current management plans, which is a basic requirement in tenure agreements and protected area management.

- Private tenure types and those under other agencies showed better performance in the management of their tenure holdings. In fact, most of those who met the criteria in the three analyses done in this section and most of those deemed to be "low hanging fruits" are from these two groups.

Tenure holders from both groups have more capacity and potential to function effectively as resource managers because

they usually have functional organizations, more financial resources (e.g., the serious private holders are investing in the development of the sites; other agencies usually have regular budgets) and are able to protect the area tenured to them. Private tenure holders are expected to fulfil their “production” function but a significant number (30% of tree plantation lease holders and about half of pasture lease holders) still did not meet this criteria. Almost half of them did not have management plans and were not complying with forest policies and terms of the tenure agreement.

Although LGUs showed relatively low performance, their potential to improve the management of forestlands assigned to them is high. LGUs can, at their level, allocate budgets for forest management, establish the needed organization and institutional arrangements, and provide incentives to investors. A much-improved LGU performance profile is expected in future assessments particularly in Central Visayas where 11 co-management areas have recently been established.

- Among all the criteria, the recognition of individual property rights (IPR) within tenured area is the least known to tenure holders. This finding is common to the types of tenure where property rights are relevant.

About 81% of the upland people’s organizations indicated that they have limited knowledge and understanding of the concept of IPR. Although IPR was an integral part of CBFM policies, it was not widely promoted as a means to encourage protection and development of individual lands within a tenure holding. IPR as a form of providing incentives to legitimate occupants and claimants is also unknown in almost all of the nine protected areas under the management of the state and in the four LGU-managed areas. There is also limited awareness of IPR among private tenure holders although the scheme is deemed not applicable to all the private holdings especially in small Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA) areas as these are almost similar to IPR instruments.

- Among the four EcoGov regions, the need to improve forest management is highest in Northern Luzon and Southern Mindanao. Significant natural forest cover is found in these areas. The number of community tenure holders is highest in these two regions which imply high demand for services and assistance from the LGU and DENR. It is also here where the nine state-managed areas are located.

Northern Luzon and Southern Mindanao have the biggest forestlands and natural forests under community and state management. This indicates that more resources will be needed for the protection of existing forest cover and biodiversity conservation in these areas. The presence of private tenure holders in Southern Mindanao poses an

additional challenge to the LGUs and DENR in the region. The DENR have to make sure that these private tenure holdings are managed according to the terms of the tenure agreement and that these areas are developed according to the purpose of the tenure.

Central Visayas presents a different set of challenges. Community tenure is dominant in the region but the area is significantly smaller than the other two regions and consists mostly of bare forestlands. Communities will need a lot of funding, technical support, and incentives for the productive development of these bare forestlands. This is where LGU-provided assistance will have to be leveraged so that communities are integrated as part of their ongoing development programs, especially in providing social infrastructures, health and social services, extension and support systems, and manpower development activities.

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Chapter 4

Key Issues & Recommendations

4.1 Key Issues

The tenure management assessment revealed that most tenure holders have poor management of forestlands. It also revealed that those allocated to communities and the state which is about 90% of the tenured areas in EcoGov regions, are the least managed forestlands. The assessment also indicated that most of the tenured forest lands are effectively “open access.” Furthermore, the results suggested that, a significant effort and resources is needed to raise the management capability of tenure holders and meet at least the minimum criteria level. With only a limited number of tenure holders sufficiently meeting the three sets of criteria, only about 97% of tenure holders, most of them community organizations, will be requiring some form of technical assistance, periodic performance monitoring and more incentives to improve the management of their tenure holdings.

To meet at least the six primary requirements and EcoGov’s “must” criteria, technical assistance will need to focus on organizational strengthening, including the development of management systems and resource generation to finance development, maintenance and protection activities; formulation of individual property rights policies; preparation of resource management plans; training on forest protection and enforcement; and IEC on forest policies and regulations. Incentives (e.g., use rights, support systems and infrastructure) are also critical to sustain interest of tenure holders to protect the remaining forest resources and to invest in the area’s development.

LGUs, DENR, NGOs, other government agencies and other related donor-funded projects can be tapped and mobilized to provide the needed assistance to tenure holders. In fact, the actions that can be taken by LGUs and DENR field units to help specific tenure holders have already been identified in the individual LGU reports.

On the other hand, if the national government is serious on improving forest management of tenure holders, there are broader and more macro issues that need to be addressed. Some of these issues are applicable to EcoGov regions however, most of these issues should be addressed by the DENR as it plays a lead role in forest management.

Inadequate capability of the DENR field units (and LGUs) to provide the technical assistance and monitor the performance of tenure holders. The issuance of tenure to communities and LGUs without accompanying capacity building activities will not lead to improved management of forestlands. Likewise, the issuance of tenure to communities, LGUs, private sector and other agencies without monitoring their performance and compliance with forest policies and terms of the tenure agreement will not ensure effective forestlands management.

Community-based forest management, in particular, require sustained support. However, the DENR field units can not provide this due to the limited technical manpower complement (and the regulatory orientation of field staff) and budgetary resources of the agency. This is exacerbated by what seems to be an unclear position of the DENR on CBFM.

Weak technical and financial capability of the DENR to manage state-managed areas. Since the DENR do not have sufficient on-site manpower and financial resources, maintaining forest lands under its management have not resulted in better protection of forest lands. The DENR is highly dependent on government subsidy and external funding. Hence, without sufficient budget commitment, it becomes impossible for the DENR to prevent illegal activities and prevent the intrusion of settlers in protected areas.

The recent cancellation of CBFMAs means that these forestlands are being reverted to state control. It is likely that the situation in these new open access areas will worsen given the resource limitations of the DENR and its inability to effectively manage protected areas that are under its direct responsibility.

Instability of current forest tenure policy and unclear incentives systems. Tenure agreements stipulate the obligations and responsibilities of tenure holders or IPR holder and their rights to benefit from it. The agreements, proclamations or laws specify the authority, accountability and the responsibility of tenure holders, the DENR and other agencies. If tenure holders are not guaranteed security of their investment in forest lands management, they will have limited incentive to maintain and protect the forest lands allocated to them. When the risk factor is high, private tenure holders will delay the development of their tenured areas. The recurrent policy changes on harvesting or use rights and the recent cancellation of CBFMAs has promoted inaction on forestlands management by community and private tenure holders. To most of them, tenure management has become a cost center, with very uncertain returns.

4.2 Recommendations

The recommendations resulting from this study are organized along three concerns:

- a. Improving technical assistance to tenure holders.
 - ***The DENR needs to collaborate with LGUs in developing and implementing a program to help tenure holders, particularly community tenure holders, improve the management of their tenure holding and their livelihood.*** This assistance can be part of the joint DENR-LGU FLUP implementation for LGUs with approved FLUPs.. LGUs need to realize that their assistance will improve the value of their forestland assets, which in the long run will benefit majority of their constituents. As LGUs are given greater role and control in the management of forestlands within its jurisdiction and realize the benefits they can gain from their areas, they will be encouraged to allocate more resources for forestlands management and for related support systems such as extension services, upland infrastructure development, promotion of private investments in forestlands, and establishment of linkages with markets and other sources of technical assistance. The close collaboration of the DENR and LGUs will allow them to unify their agenda on forestlands management and augment each other's resources. In addition, the joint DENR and LGU assessment of FLUPs should include review of the performance of tenure holders so that both can strategize how to provide support, strengthen capacities, do enforcement, and conduct public awareness campaigns.
 - ***The DENR needs to provide technical assistance to LGUs.*** The DENR needs to realize that LGUs will need some capability building and technical guidance to function as its effective partner in the tasks mentioned above and in other FLUP implementation activities, including co-management of specific forestlands. The DENR should view this as an opportunity rather than as an additional burden, as it is gaining a valuable partner. The DENR should be able to develop and implement specific technical assistance programs for LGUs.
 - ***Improve the DENR-LGU M and E system on forest management.*** Having an M and E system in place (with clear indicators, data generation tools and reporting system) will enable the DENR and LGUs to periodically determine the performance gaps of tenure holders (including themselves as they are likewise tenure holders), identify further technical assistance needs and undertake measures to address them.

The LGUs and DENR should strengthen their M and E system and review process so that tenure holders will have the “authority, responsibility, and accountability” to manage forests within their tenure areas. The local police force and the DENR will be the sole responsible for forest law enforcement if the LGUs and the local DENR fails to set up mechanisms to carry out an M and E system.

The tool and the method used in the current assessment might be useful in monitoring and evaluating community tenures and other “small” tenure holdings. The process is also suitable to the capability level of LGUs and DENR field staff. However, a number of refinements and enhancements may need to be considered based on the lessons learned and feedback from the recent exercise. The DENR, specifically the FMB, may want to consider developing and testing criteria and methods that are more appropriate for large private holdings, areas tenured to other agencies and protected areas.

- ***Promote investments by providing support systems for improved forest management.*** The LGU and the DENR should actively promote investments in forest lands as part of its FLUP implementation. The LGU can provide support systems and set up “safety net” for marginalized tenure communities--IPS and CBFMAS--to develop their capacities in forest management. Some of the safety nets that they can set up are the ff: farm to market roads to improve upland productivity, subsidy for planting materials, initial seed money for savings and credit system, training for communities, provision of health services, etc.
- ***Institutionalize the assessment criteria.*** There is a need to institutionalize the 6 criteria to become part of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Criteria and Indicators (C&I). Those initiated by the Natural Resource Management Project (NRMP 2) can also be institutionalized as part of the forest management certification process of the Forest Stewardship Council. However, the results of the assessment suggest the need for the EcoGov Project, with the FMB to develop simple guidelines for a national policy on how the DENR, LGUs, and tenure holders may conduct, analyze, and apply the results of the assessment to improve forest lands management. This could be part of the FLUP implementation or part of DENR policies to improve its overall M and E process and enforcement for various tenure holders. The EcoGov project will further test the approach with large watershed areas under the Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC), National Power Corporation (NPC), and National Irrigation Administration (NIA); and with large Industrial Forest Management Agreements (IFMAs) under the private sector. Results from these pilot assessments will further enrich the “usability” of the instrument and approach for a more LGU-focused

approach in assessing the performance of various forest tenure holders.

- ***Develop awareness campaigns for desired changes in behaviour.*** Based on the results of the tenure assessment, the EcoGov Project, LGUs, and DENR may develop communication campaigns as part of the FLUP implementation. The communications campaign will encourage various tenure holders, local stakeholders, and civil society play a more active role in influencing local policies and resource allocations, carry out enforcements, and curb illegal activities and forest conversion activities. The communications strategy should target various “audience groups” in designing and carrying out campaigns.

b. Improving state management of protected areas.

- ***Rationalize the allocation of budget among protected areas.*** The current budget allocation system of the DENR generally considers only the size of the protected areas. It does not put premium to the importance or function of the protected area (e.g., biodiversity conservation, water production) or its current condition (i.e., rehabilitation needs, occupation). Because of its limited budget, the DENR must make sure that careful assessment is done to ensure that the resources are placed in areas where there will be significant benefits.
- ***Reduce dependence on national government subsidy.*** The DENR needs to find ways to generate resources and revenues (internally and externally) to sustain programmed activities within protected areas. Some examples of revenue generating initiatives are the collection of user fees and payment for environmental services.
- ***Disestablish proclaimed protected areas that are no longer serving the purpose for which they were declared as protected area.*** Such areas can be opened for more viable and collaborative management arrangement such as the DENR-LGU co-management and private investments. The DENR can then shift from direct control of such forestlands towards significant devolution of functions to local government units. The proposed revisions to the NIPAS Act IRR incorporates provisions to facilitate this.
- ***PAMBs should be given authority, responsibility, and accountability to function as boards of various protected areas and watershed reservations.*** This is one of the recommendations of the EcoGov Project to improve protected area management. Currently, the DENR-driven function of PAMBs has limited the active participation of local and national stakeholders to support

biodiversity conservation or management of environmental services.

c. Policy support and incentives systems.

- ***Provide more stable policies on tenure and use rights.*** Community-based and private tenure holders should be guaranteed returns to their investments in forestland management through stable property and use rights. Responsible community tenure holders, private sector holders, and LGUs must be given consistent and predictable incentives to carry out their forest management functions. Overall, there is a need to “reduce” the entry of doing business, establishment of forest plantations and high value crops in forest lands. The sector is already extremely over-regulated.
- ***Simplify procedures for tenure issuances.*** The procedures for tenure issuances will naturally be simplified in the process of implementing FLUPs. The LGUs, the DENR and the local stakeholders have been part in determining the most appropriate forest land allocation in open access areas.

4.3 Implications for EcoGov 2 Technical Assistance

EcoGov 2 can facilitate and support actions at the national and LGU level. At the LGU level, the project can support the following recommended actions to 28 LGUs with FLUPs and Davao City:

- Provide assistance to community tenure holders to meet the primary requirements for improved forest management. The EcoGov project will help strengthen the technical capabilities and capacity of the DENR and LGUs to provide and sustain assistance to tenure holders. The assistance will focus on the preparation of management plans, IPR policies, organizational and financial management systems, enforcement and forest protection. The EcoGov project will prioritize LGUs and tenure holders with large tracts of natural forest, in consideration of its performance indicator.
- Provide assistance to LGUs and DENR with co-management areas in preparing resource management plans, install institutional arrangements and mechanism for the management of their area and issuance of sub-allocation instruments. The EcoGov Project will help establish working models for co-management to be used by other LGUs as learning areas for co-management implementation.

- Provide assistance to the DENR and LGUs in the development of management plans for selected protected areas.
- Advocate to LGUs to provide regular budgets for forest management and livelihood support of upland communities through the development of upland infrastructure, provision of extension services, establishment of linkages with external resource organizations, and promotion of private investments.
- Assist LGUs and the DENR to establish an LGU-based monitoring and evaluation system that will allow them to periodically assess the progress of tenure holders and their joint FLUP implementation activities.
- Identify opportunities where user fees and payment for environmental services schemes can be applied in specific LGUs. The project can also provide assistance to LGUs and DENR to develop applicable payment schemes.

At the national level, the EcoGov Project will work with the FMB on the following:

- Review the policies on CBFM and incentives and use rights of tenure holders;
- Develop information materials on key aspects of improved forest management (e.g., IPR) and good practices;
- Develop technical assistance modules for LGUs which can be carried out by the DENR national and field personnel (e.g., FLUP, co-management);
- Develop working models for IPR, co-management, use fees; and,
- Improve tenure management assessment system specifically for large tenure holdings.

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Annexes

Annex A

Tenure Assessment Criteria

Annex Table 1. Tenure Assessment Criteria, Current Assessment Level and Gap Statements per Tenure Holder

TENURE NAME:					
	Criteria	Current Level of Assessment	Acceptable Level	Gap Statements	Comments
Primary Areas of Assessment (Criteria 1-6)					
1.	Approved resource management plan is current (i.e., the present resource management plan covers 2005)		3		
2.	There is budget for plan implementation covering overhead costs, protection and enforcement, and investments		3		
3.	Functional management structure of tenure holder		4		
4.	IPR adoption		3		
5.	Year-round conduct of protection and enforcement activities		3		
6.	Compliance with existing policies and regulations		3		
Secondary Areas of Assessment (Criteria 7-10)					
7.	Functioning M and E systems		4		
8.	Support to non- forest-based livelihood activities (for community-based tenure/allocation instruments only)		3		
9.	Working conflict resolution mechanism		4		
10.	External linkages established		3		
Other Considerations (Criteria 11-12)					
11.	Development of forest production systems by establishing tree farms, tree plantations or orchards, or agro-forestry, or other sustainable uses		2		
12.	Participation of women and men in all aspects of forest management		3		
Overall rating			38		

Annex B

Tenure/Allocation Holder Assessment Instrument

Guide Questions and Answer Form

Municipality/City: _____
 Tenure Holder: _____
 Type of Tenure: _____
 Date Issued: _____
 Area: _____

Interviewer: _____
 Respondent: _____
 Date of Interview: _____

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
Primary Areas of Assessment (Criteria 1-6)					
1. Approved resource management plan is current (i.e., the present resource management plan covers 2005). Note: In 2004 the DENR required CBFMA to develop or update 5-year development plan	No resource management plan has been prepared or the available management plan does not cover the current year. <ul style="list-style-type: none">What is the reason for not preparing a management plan?If the tenure holder had a resource management plan previously approved by the DENR, indicate the plan period (example: 1989-1993).	Plan preparation or plan updating is ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none">What is the status of the plan preparation?Who is assisting the tenure holder prepare the plan?Have the maps been updated?When is the expected completion date of the plan?	Draft plan (new or updated) has been completed; ready for submission to DENR/NCIP <ul style="list-style-type: none">Who assisted the tenure holder prepare the plan?Have the maps been updated?Does the content of the draft plan meet the requirements of DENR/NCIP?When is the approval expected?	Approved Resource Management Plan (new or updated) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Who assisted the tenure holder prepare the plan?When was it approved?When is the end year of the plan?Is there a need to update the plan?If plan is due for updating or expires in 2006 and/or is due for updating, is there a need to review it now for updating?Are maps still accurate?	Draft or approved resource management plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none">DENR/NCIP approval of the plan.
Answers and Additional Comments					

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
Rating:					
2. There is a budget for plan implementation covering overhead costs, forest protection and maintenance, and investments/ development cost. (Define overhead costs. Includes operating and maintenance costs?)	No budget set as tenure holder has financial resources to initiate and maintain field operations. • <i>What is the financial status of the organization?</i> • <i>What are its current sources of funds?</i>	No regular budget; supplemental budget is provided as funds become available. Forest protection and maintenance, overhead and development costs are subsidized through volunteer work and occasional subsidies/ grants from external organizations • <i>What is the financial status of the organization?</i> • <i>How much was its budget in the last three years?</i> • <i>How much was internally generated (income from operations/contracts, capital build-up)?</i> • <i>How much came from subsidies/ grants and other sources of income?</i>	Has regular budget (continuing allocation) at least for forest protection and maintenance, and overhead costs. Volunteer labor and other subsidies may supplement the regular budget. • <i>What is the financial status of the organization?</i> • <i>How much was the budget in the last three years?</i> • <i>How much was internally generated? (income from operations/ contract, capital build-up)?</i> • <i>How much came from subsidies/ grants and other sources of income?</i>	Sufficient budget available for forest protection and maintenance, overhead and development costs; budget is self-financed (i.e., internally generated funds) • <i>What is the financial status of the organization?</i> • <i>How much was the budget in the last three years?</i> • <i>What are the sources of its budget?</i> • <i>Are these sustainable sources of budget?</i>	Approved annual budgets for operations; financial statements
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
3. Functional management structure of tenure holder	Effectively non-existent (officers and organizational structure are not known or exist only in legal documents; no meetings or	Weak (elected or appointed key officers and members of committees/board exist according to approved/ established management	Moderately active (elected or appointed key officers and members of committees exist according to approved/	Functional (there are regular meetings/ assemblies, officers are active in forest management and livelihood operations.	Current organization structure, functions and names of current set of officers and committee members; Staffing list:

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
	decisions are being made). Includes individually or family-managed (unregistered) operations.	structure but management meetings/assemblies are not regular; no regular staff.) Includes cases where decisions on operations are made far from the site of operations (e.g., Manila) or do not involve local managers. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Is the existing structure the same as the formal structure in legal documents (registration documents; by-laws)?</i>• <i>Is the structure and key officers known to members/ staff?</i>• <i>How often are management meeting/assemblies held?</i>• <i>Do they meet the requirements in their by-laws?</i>• <i>What types of decisions are made in these meetings?</i>• <i>Are these decisions translated into written policies?</i>• <i>Are there decisions that are made at higher levels?</i>• <i>How big is staff support?</i>• <i>Are their services voluntary or paid?</i>• <i>For POs, are officers/committee</i>	established management structure; holds meetings and assemblies – meets the minimum that are required in by-laws/ company policies and protocols; major decisions are at least translated into written policies; with few staff, paid and/or volunteers) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Is the existing structure same as the formal structure in legal documents (registration documents; by-laws)?</i>• <i>Is the structure and key officers known to members/ staff?</i>• <i>How often are management meetings held?</i>• <i>Do they meet the requirements in their by-laws?</i>• <i>What types of decisions are made in these meetings?</i>• <i>Are these decisions translated into written policies?</i>• <i>Are they implemented?</i>• <i>Are there decisions that are made at higher levels?</i>• <i>How big is the staff support?</i>	committees are working; decisions are translated into written policies and are implemented; with adequate and paid volunteer staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Is the existing structure same as the formal structure in legal documents (registration documents; by-laws)?</i>• <i>Is the structure and key officers known to members/ staff?</i>• <i>How often are management meetings held?</i>• <i>Do they meet the requirements in their by-laws?</i>• <i>What types of decisions are made in these meetings?</i>• <i>Are these decisions translated into written policies?</i>• <i>Are they implemented?</i>• <i>Are there decisions that are made at higher levels?</i>• <i>How big is the staff support?</i>• <i>Are their services voluntary or paid?</i>• <i>For POs, are officers/committee members elected/</i>	Agreed protocols; Resolutions/minutes of meetings

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
		<i>members elected/selected according to their by-laws?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no regular elections are held, why? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are their services voluntary or paid? For POs, are officers/committee members elected/selected according to their by-laws? If no regular elections are held, why? 	<i>selected according to their by-laws?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no regular elections are held, why? 	
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
4. Property rights policy or arrangement It should be clear that the presence of CSCs in the area does not automatically mean PROPERTY RIGHTS adoption especially if CSCs were issued before the grant of tenure to current holder. The tenure holder still needs to have a formal policy/resolution adopting PROPERTY RIGHTS within tenured areas.	No Property Rights policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there settler-claimants within the tenured area (including CSC holders)? Does the tenure holder have a policy (found in a resolution or at least in its management plan) recognizing the claims of these settlers or the grant of use rights to qualified interested parties? Is the tenure holder aware or understands the concept of "property rights?" 	Property Rights policy adopted but not implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there settler-claimants within the tenured area (including CSC holders)? Does the tenure holder have a clear policy (found in a resolution or at least in its management plan) recognizing the claims of these settlers or the grant of use rights to qualified interested parties? Is the tenure holder aware or understands the concept of "individual property rights?" If property rights policy has been formally adopted, why 	Property Rights policy adopted and initially implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there settler-claimants within the tenured area (including CSC holders)? Does the tenure holder have a clear policy (found in a resolution or at least in its management plan) recognizing the claims of these settlers or the grant of use rights to qualified interested parties? Is the tenure holder aware or understands the concept of "individual property rights?" What are the 	Property Rights issued to all claimants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there settler-claimants within the tenured area (including CSC holders)? Does the tenure holder have a clear policy (found in a resolution or at least in its management plan) recognizing the claims of these settlers or the grant of use rights to qualified interested parties? Is the tenure holder aware or understands the concept of "individual property rights?" How many of the claimants have been 	Property Rights policy statement in management plan Property Rights policy (e.g., resolution, memo) List of claimants and/or community map showing claims Property Rights instrument (e.g., CSC, MOA between tenure holder and claimant)

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
		<i>is it not being implemented?</i>	<i>evidences of initial implementation activities (mapping of claims, survey of claimants, etc)?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has any property rights instrument been issued? What kind? 	<i>issued property rights?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of property rightd instrument is being issued? 	
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
5. Year-round conduct of protection and enforcement activities	No protection activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why are there no protection activities? What is incidence of forest fires, illegal cutting and poaching, or illegal entry in the last five years? 	Irregular protection activities (not year-round) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why are there no regular/year-round protection activities? Who does protection and enforcement? Are there trained forest guards? Are they deputized? Do they maintain regular records of protection activities? Do they report violations? How are these reported? What are the incentives to members/staff involved in protection? How are protection activities being financed? What is incidence of forest fires, illegal cutting and poaching, 	Regular, year-round protection activities organized mainly by tenure holder. In community-based areas, protection is undertaken with active participation of members, individually and collectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who does protection? Are there trained forest guards? Deputized? Do they maintain regular records of protection activities? Do they report violations? How are these reported? What are the incentives to members/staff involved in protection? 	Regular, year-round protection activities by tenure holder with active support from LGU, DENR, multi-sectoral enforcement groups and military/police. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the tenure holder have trained and deputized forest guards? Do they maintain regular records of protection activities? Do they report violations? How are these reported? What are the incentives to members/staff involved in protection? How are protection activities being financed? 	Appointment and deputation of forest guards; Patrol logbooks/reports of patrolling, violations, confiscations; Approved budget for protection activities; Agreements between tenure holder and LGU, DENR and other sectors on joint enforcement; Issues map showing hotspots

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
		<p><i>or illegal entry in tenured area in the last five years?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Have there been any recent apprehensions/confiscations done by forest protection team?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How are protection activities being financed?</i> <i>What is incidence of forest fires, illegal cutting and poaching, or illegal entry in the tenured area in the last five years?</i> <i>Have there been any recent apprehensions/confiscations done by forest protection team?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What kind of support is provided by LGU, DENR, other sectors?</i> <i>Is the collaboration between tenure holder and LGU, DENR, other sectors formalized through an agreement?</i> <i>What is incidence of forest fires, illegal cutting and poaching, or illegal entry in the tenured area in the last five years?</i> <i>Have there been any recent apprehensions/confiscations done by forest?</i> 	
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
6. Compliance with existing policies and regulations	<p>Cancellation of permits or suspension of operations imposed by DENR, LGU and registering agency due to verified violations of forestry laws and other policies relevant to their registration and operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>When did the cancellation/suspension happen?</i> <i>What was reason for cancellation/</i> 	<p>With unverified/unproven/ unwritten reports of violations, including non-compliance with the stipulations of the approved resource management plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are the alleged violations?</i> <i>What actions are currently being undertaken to verify/validate/ formalize the complaints?</i> 	<p>No reported violations by DENR/LGU/ registering agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Are the requirements of the resource management being complied with?</i> 	<p>With awards/ recognition/ certification/accreditation for good performance in forest management/business management</p>	<p>Cancellation/suspension orders; Awards/recognition from DENR, other institutions Note: Review the resource management plan to verify compliance</p>

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
	<i>suspension?</i>				
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
Secondary Areas of Assessment (Criteria 7-10)					
7. Functioning M and E systems	<p>No M and E system established; no M and E activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Is the tenure holder submitting reports to DENR?</i> 	<p>No M and E system formally established; M and E arrangements are <i>ad hoc</i> (i.e., no person officially assigned to do M and E; M and E activity is undertaken only when required and focused on very specific operations only such as nursery operations, refo)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Who does M and E?</i> <i>What types of activities are they monitoring?</i> <i>How frequent is the monitoring done?</i> <i>What information is being generated?</i> <i>Is the information regularly reported to the officers/decision makers?</i> <i>Is the tenure holder submitting the required reports to DENR?</i> 	<p>M and E system formally established (M and E person/unit designated, performance indicators defined, reporting system defined) but not used or functional. M and E using <i>ad hoc</i> arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How was the M and E system formally established (through resolution/memo, provided for in management plan)?</i> <i>Why is the formal system not working or used?</i> <i>Who does M and E?</i> <i>What activities are they monitoring?</i> <i>What information are being generated?</i> <i>Is the information regularly reported to the officers/decision makers?</i> 	<p>M and E system formally established and working (i.e., currently in use) as designed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How did they formally establish the system (through resolution/ memo, provided for in management plan)?</i> <i>Who does M and E?</i> <i>What activities are they monitoring?</i> <i>What information is being generated?</i> <i>Is the information regularly reported to the officers/decision makers?</i> <i>Is the tenure holder submitting the required reports to DENR?</i> 	<p>Description of M and E system (in management plan or resolution/memo); Designation/appointment of M and E staff; Examples of regular reports on operations to management, DENR, others; Updated operations maps</p>

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
			<p><i>makers?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Is the tenure holder submitting the required reports to DENR?</i> 		
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
8. Support to non- forest-based livelihood activities (for community-based tenure/ allocation instruments only) - Note activities must be initiated by the group not by individual efforts	<p>No livelihood support provided by PO to members(i.e., members are largely dependent for livelihood on individual farming, harvesting of minor forest products and timber poaching)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are other potential livelihood opportunities?</i> <i>What livelihood support can tenure holder provide?</i> <i>What are constraints of tenure holder?</i> 	<p>With livelihood support but forest-based (i.e., involves extraction from natural forests such as harvesting and/processing of timber/non-timber forest products from second-growth forests, etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What forest-based livelihood activities are being supported by tenure holder?</i> <i>How many members are employed/ benefited?</i> <i>How much does the PO earn from these activities annually?</i> <i>Is the operation sustainable?</i> <i>Is it viable?</i> <i>What are potential non-forest based livelihood opportunities in area?</i> <i>What other livelihood support can tenure</i> 	<p>With small-scale non-forest based livelihood activities (e.g., credit scheme, handicraft, general store, food processing, agroforestry, etc), with or without forest-based livelihood activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What non-forest-based and forest-based livelihood activities are being supported by tenure holder?</i> <i>How much does the PO earn from these activities annually?</i> <i>What measures are being taken to sustain the non-forest-based livelihood activities?</i> <i>How many members are benefited from non-forest based activities and how are they benefiting</i> 	<p>PO income largely dependent on non-forest-based livelihood (i.e., small-scale activities, eco-tourism, agroforestry and forest tree plantations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What non-forest-based livelihood activities are being supported by tenure holder?</i> <i>What measures are being taken to sustain these livelihood activities?</i> <i>How many members are benefited and how are they benefiting from it?</i> <i>What percent of PO incomes comes from this activity?</i> <i>Are there other potential non-forest based livelihood opportunities in area?</i> 	<p>Financial reports of livelihood operations (forest-based and non-forest-based); Payroll (to determine employment of members); Feasibility studies</p>

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
		holder provide?	from it?		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What constrains the tenure holder from going into non-forest-based livelihood? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there other potential non-forest based livelihood opportunities in area? 		
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					
9. Working conflict resolution mechanism	No formal mechanism for conflict resolution; conflicts not being addressed	Uses informal mechanism for conflict resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are internal conflicts resolved? Ask for an example of a conflict resolved through this process. Who are involved in the process? Are member/staff aware of and follow the informal system? Is it considered effective? 	Formal mechanism established but not in use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did they formally establish the system (e.g., written policy or memo; flowchart developed)? Why is formal mechanism not in use? How are internal conflicts then resolved? Ask for an example of a conflict resolved through this process. Who are involved in the process? Are member/staff aware of and follow the informal system? Is it considered more effective? 	Mechanism formally established and regularly used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did they formally establish the system (e.g., written policy or memo; flowchart developed)? How are internal conflicts resolved through this system? What types of conflicts are resolved through this process? Who are involved in this process? Are member/staff aware of and follow the formal system? Is it considered effective? 	Policy on conflict resolution; Evidences of conflicts resolved through existing system (formal or informal)
Answers and Additional Comments					

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
Rating: 10. External linkages established	Linkage with DENR only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What services are being provided to the tenure holder by DENR?</i> • <i>What services does the tenure holder expect from DENR?</i> 	Linkage with DENR plus informal linkages with LGU and other resource institutions (NGOs, training institutions, etc) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What services are being provided to the tenure holder by DENR?</i> • <i>What services does the tenure holder expect from DENR?</i> • <i>What support does the LGU provide the tenure holder?</i> • <i>Are there other institutions which have supported the tenure holder in the last five years?</i> • <i>What services have they provided?</i> • <i>Are these services still being provided?</i> • <i>Why are arrangements not formalized?</i> • <i>What other services would the tenure holder want to access?</i> 	Formal linkages established with DENR, LGU and other resource institutions for technical assistance and small grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What services are being provided by/expected from DENR and LGU?</i> • <i>What type of support do other institutions provide?</i> • <i>How was the tenure holder able to access these institutions?</i> • <i>How were commitments formalized (e.g., MOAs)?</i> • <i>What other services would you want to access?</i> • <i>What arrangements in the agreements need to be reviewed /amended?</i> 	Formal linkages established with DENR, LGU, other resource institutions/buyers, processors and investors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What services are being provided by/expected from DENR and LGU?</i> • <i>What type of support have other institutions provided the tenure holder in the last five years?</i> • <i>What services have they provided?</i> • <i>Are these services still being provided?</i> • <i>What types of agreements are existing with buyers/investors/processors?</i> • <i>What other services/resources would you want to access?</i> • <i>What arrangements in the agreements need to be reviewed/amended?</i> 	MOAs, contracts with LGUs, resource institutions, buyers, investors; Relevant reports and communications
Answers and Additional Comments					

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
Rating:					
Other Considerations (Criteria 11-12)					
11. Development of forest production systems by establishing and properly maintaining tree farms, tree plantations or orchards, or agro-forestry areas	<p>Production forest lands (excluding second growth forests) within tenured area have been identified, but no forest production activities (i.e., tree plantation, agro-forestry), were carried out. Production areas mostly planted to annual agriculture crops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How big is the potential production of forest lands within tenured area?What are plans for these?How come no forest development has been undertaken?What agricultural crops are being planted?Are soil and water conservation measure being adopted?	<p>Limited/small scale development of forest production areas, mostly initiated by external donors, or mainly by individual occupants or IPR holders, i.e., establishment of agro-forestry, or orchards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How big is the potential production of forest lands within tenured area?How big is the area that has yet to be developed?What are plans for these?What are incentives of individual occupants to develop their respective areas?	<p>Significant areas of identified forest production areas have been developed and maintained/ protected by individual occupants or IPR holders and collectively by the tenure holder (e.g., in the case of CBFM, through reforestation contracts, grants, to POs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How much of the original potential production forest lands within tenured area have been developed and are being maintained?Is the development of these areas according to the resource management plan?What are incentives of individual occupants to develop their respective areas?	<p>Significant areas of forest production areas have been developed, protected and maintained through private sector investments (e.g., joint venture, etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How much of the original potential production forest lands within tenured area have been developed and are being maintained?Is the development of these areas according to the resource management plan?What incentives have been provided to encourage private investment?How much private investments in the tenured area have been generated?What are benefits to tenure holder?	<p>Resource management plan; Map showing potential production areas; Forest production plan ; Reforestation contracts; Contracts with private sector; Financial statements</p>
Answers and Additional Comments					

Annex C

Summary Tables of Results of Tenure Assessment by LGU

Northern Luzon

Table 1. Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab & Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Aurora CTFA	CSC	Community	165	40	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	17
Bakir Pagbiagan ti Pagilian	CBFMA	Community	222	177	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	25
BDAKAI	CBFMA	Community	3,781	350	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	25
Caralet Upland Farmers Association	CSC	Community	78	12	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	20
Darubba Agro-Forest Development Inc.	CSC	Community	169	50	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	3	30
Dayug	CSC	Community	121	20	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	25
Greenhills Caliat Upland Farmers Association	CSC	Community	203	50	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	16
Nalubbunan UFA	CSC	Community	363	115	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	24
Pagrangayan Farmers Association	CSC	Community	338	100	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	20
SEED Coop.	CBFMA	Community	2,200	640	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	30
Upper Tonuato Upland Farmers Association	CSC	Community	222	60	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	20
Average Per Criteria					1.5	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.1	23
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	0	1	2	2	5	0	3	0	1	11	5	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					10	11	10	9	9	6	11	8	11	10	0	6	11

Table 2. Dupax del Sur, Nueva Vizcaya

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points		
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38	
Abetungan-Palabotan UFA	TFL	Community	187	687	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	21	
Anilo UFA	CSC	Community	112		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Banila Community Based Coop	CBFMA	Community	2,395		3	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	35	
Bayait-Sinagat UFA	CSC	Community	98		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	17	
Brgy. Balzain UDA	TFL	Community	62		1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	22	
Bugkalot CADC	CADC	Community	22,965	15,079	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	17	
Canabay Multipurpose Coop	CBFMA	Community	220	27	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	24	
Casecnan Protected Landscape	PA	State	85,219	20	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	2	3	3	1	20	
Catanan-Mapito UFA	CSC	Community			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Dupax Watershed Forest Reserve	PA	State	420		3	2	3	3	2	3	2	NA	3	2	2	3	28	
Myunmin UFA	CSC	Community	52		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Nabetangan UFA	CSC	Community	120		1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	16	
Supding-Palabotan UFA	CSC	Community	16	28	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	20	
Average Per Criteria					1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	20	
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	0	0	2	1	4	0	1	0	2	7	4	0	
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					9	13	13	11	12	9	13	10	13	11	6	9	13	

Table 3. Aglipay, Quirino

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women		
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Aglipay Caves and Campsite	Co-Management	LGU	105	90	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	NA	3	3	3	3	36
ASREDECO (Alicia)	CBFMA	Community	5,521	2,255	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	33
CAISA (Cabugao)	CBFMA	Community	360	18	2	3	4	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	32
Department of Agriculture-CVUPROS (Dungo)		Other Agencies	235		4	4	4	1	4	4	4	NA	4	4	3	2	38
DICAFDA (Diodol)	CBFMA	Community	1,644	638	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	22
DUFA (Dumabel)	CBFMA	Community	1,081	59	3	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	27
PNP (Ligaya)	PP	Other Agencies	10		4	4	4	4	4	3	3	NA	4	4	2	3	39
PSIAFA (Pinaripad Sur)	CBFMA	Community	230	0.49	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	21
SANVIC (San Manuel, Victoria)	CBFMA	Community	3,176	1,984	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	22
SBURDA (San Benigno)	CBFMA	Community	2,321	234	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	3	24
TFLA (LIM)	TFLA	Private	42		4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	1	43
VVMPCI (Villa Ventura)	CBFMA	Community	776	12	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	4	31
Average Per Criteria					2.7	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	31
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					6	5	4	4	5	10	3	7	4	7	12	7	3
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					6	7	8	8	7	2	9	2	8	5	0	5	9

Table 4. Cabarroguis, Quirino

Table 4: Cabarrigals, Quirino					CRITERIA												Total Points
Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
CMMPCI (Calaocan)	CSC	Community	314	60	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	19	
DTPA (Del Pilar)	CBFMA	Community	100		1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	21	
DUFA (Burgos)	CSC	Community	296		2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	24	
DUFA (Gundaway)	CSC	Community	72		1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	19	
GOFARMCO (Gomez)	CSC	Community	620	5	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	26	
SUFA (Dibibi)	CSC	Community	128		1	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	2	4	32	
TKMPCI (Tukod)	CBFMA	Community	5,237	2,535	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	2	31	
VIWENCO (Villarose)	CSC	Community	152	45	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	23	
Average Per Criteria					1.3	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	24
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	3	2	5	1	2	2	1	8	2	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					8	8	8	5	6	3	7	6	6	7	0	6	8

Table 5. Diffun, Quirino

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Aklan Village	CSC	Community	314	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	17
Baguio Village	CBFMA	Community	1,225	835	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	31
Campamento	CBFMA	Community	416		1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	19
Don Faustino Pagaduan	CBFMA	Community	2,897	92	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	26
Don Mariano Perez	CBFMA	Community	3,100	2,092	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	34
Doña Imelda	CSC	Community	14		1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	19
Gregorio Pimentel	CBFMA	Community	3,181	417	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	24
Guribang	CSC	Community	1,364		1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	20
Ifugao Village	CBFMA	Community	1,100	96	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	29
Javonillo	FLGLA	Private	105	-	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	NA	2	2	2	1	26
Liwayway	CSC	Community	158		1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	20
Macate	CSC	Community	571	100	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	19
Marzan	CSC/SIFMA	Community	159	-	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	4	1	26
Rafael Palma	CBFMA	Community	149		2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	20
Average Per Criteria					1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	24
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					3	3	0	7	3	10	0	3	1	3	8	3	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					11	11	14	7	11	4	14	10	13	11	6	11	14

Table 6. Maddela, Quirino

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women		
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
ATO (Agta CADT)	CADC	Community	10,970	6,781	2	1	3	4	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	3	31
Balligui CFDC	CBFMA	Community	4,400	2,460	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	18
Cabua-an CDO	CBFMA	Community	597		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	21
CSC Cofcaville	CSC	Community	267		1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	16
CSC Manglad	CSC	Community	119		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
ISF Sto Niño	CSC	Community	265		1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	16
MASREDECA (Jose Ancheta)	CBFMA	Community	2,649	1,322	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	22
NARDS/Villa Ylanan	CBFMA	Community	2,910	2,630	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	23
SAMFA San Martin	CBFMA	Community	4,256	3,259	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	20
SDFA/San Dionisio I	CBFMA	Community	5,350	4,318	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	15
Villa Agullana TDO	CBFMA	Community	3,618	1,958	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	20
Villa Gracia SRDC	CBFMA	Community	4,423	2,796	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	16
Average Per Criteria					1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	19
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	2	4	3	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					12	12	12	11	10	9	12	10	11	10	8	9	12

Table 7. Nagtipunan, Quirino

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development		Participation of Women
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
AICO (Anak)	CBFMA	Community	5,315	2,681	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	29
ATO (Agta CADT)	CADC	Community	10,970	10,970	2	1	3	4	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	3	31
Bugkalot CADT	CADC	Community	108,360	67,359	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	27
ILAI (Landingan)	CBFMA	Community	1,752	1,551	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	3	4	3	29
KAFCO (Landingan)	CBFMA	Community	4,958	2,333	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	24
NUN-UH-UHAAN (Asaclar)	CBFMA	Community	2,600	1,215	4	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	2	29
QTFMPCI (San Ramos)	CBFMA	Community	1,940	1,335	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	36
SAIFAI (Sangbay, Anak)	CBFMA	Community	104		1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	21
San Pugo EDTI CADT)	CADC	Community	6,829	5,604	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	19
WITAI (Wasid)	CBFMA	Community	6,420	4,685	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	24
Average Per Criteria					2.4	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	27
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	1	1	3	5	5	1	3	5	7	8	3	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					6	9	9	7	5	5	9	7	5	3	2	7	10

Table 8. Baler, Aurora

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
ASCOT Land Grant	Land Grant	Other Agencies State	196	170	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	NA	2	4	3	3	29
Aurora Forest Reserve	Forest Reserve		493	455	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	1	1	1	1	13
Baler Communal Forest	Communal Forest	LGU	111	105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Dibalo-Pingit-Malayut-Zabali Forest Reserve	Forest Reserve	State	1,959	1,012	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	1	1	1	1	13
Dibudalan Forest Mountain Reserve	Forest Reserve	State	1,341	1,100	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	1		1	1	12
Dicaloyungan UFA	CSC	Community	43	13	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1	1	2	1	14
Dumagat CADT	CADT	Community	1,040	1,170	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	21
Gratuitous Communication Station (PAGASA)	SP	Other Agencies	6	4	1	1			1	3		NA			1		7
Average Per Criteria					1.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	15
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					8	8	7	6	6	5	7	2	7	5	6	6	8

Central Visayas

Table 9. Bayawan City, Negros Oriental

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
ACMT	CADC	Community	3,403	5	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	29
Bayawan City- LGU	Co-Management IFMA	LGU	14,434	453	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	NA	3	3	3	2	32
Col. Juan Tiempo		Private	850	-	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	NA	3	3	3	2	33
KKPB	CBFMA	Community	50	-	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	27
KMM	CBFMA	Community	7		1	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	26
Manuel Lacson	IFMA	Private	632		3	3	3	3	4	2	2	NA	2	3	3	2	30
MFA or Botal-os, Minaba Farmers Association Incorporated	CBFMA	Community	238	-	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	31
PFA	CBFMA	Community	64	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	27
UFAH	CBFMA	Community	17	-	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	22
UFAT	CBFMA	Community	450	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	25
VILLAFORMA (VFMAI) or Villasol Forest Management Association Incorporated	CBFMA	Community	100	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	23
Average Per Criteria					1.8	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.9	28
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	4	3	3	7	1	0	1	0	11	10	0	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					9	7	8	8	4	10	11	7	11	0	1	11	11

Table 10. Bais City, Negros Oriental

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA										Total Points		
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Mabunao Agricultural Forest Livelihood Improvement Program (MAFLIP)	CBFMA	Community	293		3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	33
Palaypay Integrated Social Forestry Farmers' Association, Inc. (PISFFAI)	CBFMA	Community	548		2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	21
Sicopong United Ecological Rehabilitation for Sustainable Development Association, Inc. (SUERSDAI)	CBFMA	Community	2,000	95	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	20
Average Per Criteria					2.0	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	25
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	0	1	3

Table 11. Dauin, Negros Oriental

Table 11: Davao, Negros Oriental																	
Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Baslay Farmers Association (BFA)	CFSA	Community	155	-	1	3	4	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	2	35
Boloc-Boloc Farmers Association (BOFAS)	CBFMA	Community	82	-	1	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	37
Kapunungan Mag-uuma sa Bediao (KAMABE)	CFSA	Community	65	-	2	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	33
Nagpantao Farmers Association (NAGFA)	CBFMA	Community	181	-	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	32
Average Per Criteria					1.5	2.8	3.8	1.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.3	34
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	3	3	0	2	3	1	4	1	4	4	2	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	1	1	4	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	2	4

Table 12. La Libertad, Negros Oriental

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA										Total Points		
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
United Pacuan/Bagtic Farmers Association,Inc (UBFAI)	CBFMA	Community	100		3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	22

Table 13. Tanjay, Negros Oriental

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA										Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women		
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
ECFI	CBFMA	Community	133		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	16

Table 14. Santa Catalina, Negros Oriental

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
ASFA	CBFMA	Community	296	-	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	31
DASFA	CBFMA	Community	100	265	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	31
MASFA	CBFMA	Community	423	38	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	4	30
NASFA	CBFMA	Community	844	-	1	1	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	32
SEKKAI	CBFMA	Community	982	-	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	3	3	4	3	4	33
Average Per Criteria					1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.2	4.0	31
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	5	5	4	1	2	0	5	5	5	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					5	5	5	0	0	1	4	3	5	0	0	0	5

Table 15. Alcoy, Cebu

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Bag-ong Alayon Alang sa Kalamboan (BALAK)	CBFMA	Community	503		1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	23
Bag-ong Alayon sa Kakugi, Ekonomiya sa Tawo (BASKET)	CBFMA	Community	37		2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	27
Kapunungan sa Maguuma sa Yutang Lasangnon sa Bululacao (KMYLB)	CBFMA	Community	1,652	1,159	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	29
Mangguera Mining Development Corporation-Integrated Forest Management Agreement (MMDC - IFMA)	IFMA	Private	232	6	4	3	2	3	3	2	4	NA	4	1	4	4	34
San Agustin Multi-Purpose Cooperative (SAMPC)	CBFMA	Community	522		1	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	26
Average Per Criteria					2.0	2.0	1.6	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	28
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	1	0	4	5	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	4	5	1	0	3	4	1	4	2	1	2	5

Table 16. Dalaguete, Cebu

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Associated Labor Union-Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (ALU-TUCP)	SIFMA	Private	90		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	11
Cancabalong Obo Farmers Agro-Forestry Multi-Purpose Cooperative (COFAMCO)	CBFMA	Community	375		1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	24
Catolohan Farmers Agro-Forestry Multi-Purpose Cooperative (CAFAMCO)	CBFMA	Community	101	65	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	4	3	1	4	27
Dalaguete Co-Mgmt	Co-Management	LGU	3,952	715	4	3	1	4	3	3	4	NA	1	4	1	3	31
Average Per Criteria					1.8	1.8	1.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.8	23
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					3	3	4	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	4

Table 17. Talibon, Bohol

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA										Total Points		
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women			
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Lipoton Active Farmers Asso. (LAFA)	CBFMA	Community	252		4	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	29
San Pedro Resource Mgmt. Asso.(SPRMA)	CBFMA	Community	34		3	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	28
Average Per Criteria					3.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	29
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	2

Southern Mindanao

Table 18. Alabel, Sarangani

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA										Total Points		
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages		Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
ALADEMCO	CBFMA	Community	237	-	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	29

Table 19. Glan, Sarangani

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development		Participation of Women
	Acceptable Level				3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
DMMPC	CBFMA	Community	294	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
RDPFMPC	CBFMA	Community	529	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Average Per Criteria					1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	12
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 20. Malungon, Sarangani

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development		Participation of Women
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
BFC	CBFMA	Community	294		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
KFC	CBFMA	Community	436	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Average Per Criteria					1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	12
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 21. Maasim, Sarangani

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab & Development		Participation of Women
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Beverly Hills Cattle Ranch	FLGMA	Private	1,224	170	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	NA	2	3	1	2	23
Edgar Ang under Rubi & Son, Siguil Ranch Corp., PLA 3234	FLGMA	Private	1,610		3	2	1	3	3	1	2	NA	2	3	1	2	23
FLGLA # 120 Fernando W. Tan transferred to Robert Mirabueno	FLGLA	Private	240	152	3	4	NA	3	3	3	3	NA	3	1	1	4	28
FLGLA # 664 of Mrs Merlita D. Patricio	FLGLA	Private	245	7	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	NA	2	3	2	3	23
FLGLA#67 Jose Villuna transferred to Cesar Mirabueno	FLGLA	Private	370	25	3	4	NA	3	3	3	3	NA	3	1	1	4	28
FLGMA # 01, Rubi and Sons	FLGMA	Private	597	169	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	NA	2	3	1	2	23
FLGMA #2 of Safi Ranch	FLGMA	Private	308	265	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	NA	2	2	2	1	27
IFMA of Mrs. Ann Martinez	IFMA	Private	115	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	13
Jacob de Asis transferred in the name of Dexter Tan, FLGLA now under Marfenio Tan	FLGLA	Private	680	213	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	NA	2	2	2	1	25
Jose Villaluna/R. Rivera Sequoia Ranch (Part of AFLA #15)	AFLA	Private	380	-	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	NA	2	2	1	1	22
Lumasal-Pananag Integrated Economic Resources Multipurpose Cooperative (LUPA-IER MPC)	CBFMA	Community	5,100	2,437	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	29
Purita Yu transferred to the name of Ritchie Rich, FLGLA of Mr. Marfenio Tan	FLGLA	Private	500	44	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	NA	2	2	2	1	27
Romeo Aparente assumed by Atanacio Vercide	FLGLA	Private	262		3	2	1	2	2	2	1	NA	2	1	1	1	18
Average Per Criteria					2.3	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.9	24
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					7	6	0	9	9	5	0	0	0	5	5	3	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					6	7	11	4	4	8	13	1	13	8	8	10	13

Table 22. Maitum, Sarangani

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Kalaong Rubber Plantation Corp. ITPLA	ITPLA	Private	800	955	1	3	3	4	3	1	2	NA	1	2	4	3	27
Pinolians Integrated Multipurpose Coeprative (PIMPC)	CBFMA	Community	1,925	1,247	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Zion Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative (ZIFAMULCO)	CBFMA	Community	6,613	4,417	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	22
Zion Integrated Marginal Land Development Association (ZIMLAD)	CBFMA	Community	607	108	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	21
Average Per Criteria					1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	21
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	4

Table 23. Kiamba, Sarangani

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Communal Tree Plantaers Multipurpose Cooperative (CTPMPC)	CBFMA	Community	115	-	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	38
Kapanal T'boli Multipurpose Cooperative (KTMPC)	CBFMA	Community	5,375	3,234	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	24
T'boli Community Falel Association, Inc (TCFAI)	CBFMA	Community	5,750	3,829	3	1	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	4	1	2	31
Average Per Criteria					2.7	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.7	31
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	3	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2

Table 24. Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab &d Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
CBFMA of Hinalaan HMPC (Upland)	CBFMA	Community	586	13	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	24
CBFMA of MDCA (Upland)	CBFMA	Community	1,097	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	27
CBFMA of SM-Baliwasan (Upland)	CBFMA	Community	494	-	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	22
IFMA 005 of Datu Pancho	IFMA	Private	720	289	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	NA	2	1	1	1	17
IFMAs and FLMAs of M & S Company	IFMA	Private	8,261	64	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	NA	4	2	4	2	37
Average Per Criteria					2.4	2.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	25
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	4	2	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	3	5

Table 25. Lebak, Sultan Kudarat

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab & Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
CBFMA of Babatu-Tran(Mangrove)	CBFMA	Community	292	33	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	14
CBFMA of Datu Karon (Mangrove)	CBFMA	Community	429	97	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	23
CBFMA of Kinudalan-Taguisa (Mangrove)	CBFMA	Community	73	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17
CBFMA of Lumad Moro of Abogado Organization, Inc (LMAOI)	CBFMA	Community	443	117	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
IFMAs of M & S Company	IFMA	Private	663	3	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	NA	4	2	4	2	37
Average Per Criteria					1.6	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	21
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5

Table 26. Davao City

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab & Development		Participation of Women
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Aileen Lizada Lopez	SIFMA	Private	5		4	1	NA	1	3	2	4	NA	1	2	2	1	21
Anita Larrabaster	SIFMA	Private	8		1	1	NA		3	3		NA					8
Aurelio Manlapid	SIFMA	Private	2		1	2	NA	1	3	3	2	NA	3	3	2	2	22
Balite Multi-purpose Cooperative	CBFMA	Community	50		4	1	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	30
Banuayan Farmers Association	CBFMA	Community	1,075		2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	19
Banus, Ballah, Licoson, Farmers Association (BABALI)	CBFMA	Community	1,600		4	2	3	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	30
Benjamin Rogelio Lizada	SIFMA	Private	10		1	2	NA		3	3	3	NA		3			15
Bing Cohun	TFLA	Private	300		3	3	3	1	3	3	3	NA	2	1	1	1	24
Carmen Hills Corporation	ITPLA	Private	1,000		3	3	1	4	3	3	4	NA	4	1	4	4	34
Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim(CADC) of Ubo Manobo Tribal Association	CADC	Community	8,236		3	1	3	4	3	3	4	1	4	3	2	2	33
DA Reservation	PP	Other Agencies	514		1	2	1	1	3	3	4	NA	4	4	4	1	28
Davao ESP Resources Inc.	IFMA	Private	503		4	2	1	4	4	1	4	NA	2	2	4	4	32
DOCACA Tree Farmers Developers Association	CBFMA	Community	1,850		2	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	26
Edgar Trinidad	SIFMA	Private	12		1	3	NA	4	3	3	4	NA	4	1	1	2	26

Forest Land Managers Binaton Purok 2 Farmers Assosicaiton	FLMA	Community	30		1	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	22
Jacqueline Anne Larrabaster	SIFMA	Private	5		1	3	NA	3	3	3	3	NA	4	3	1	2	26
Kaupiyanan sa Matigsalog Association (KASAMA)	CBFMA	Community	605		1	1	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	3	3	27
Kibalang Balikatan sa Kaunlaran ng Pagkakaisa	CBFMA	Community	1,188		4	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	3	2	3	32
KKK Multi-Purpose Cooperative	IFMA	Private	975		2	2	1	3	2	1	1	NA	1	1	1	4	19
Ladian Farmers Multi-purpose Cooperative	FLMA	Community	100		1	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	2	2	30
Magwawa, Panipasan, Laho (MAPALA) Green View Farmers Association, Inc.	CBFMA	Community	1,015		4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	20
Malabog Watershed (MOA)	MOA	State	119		1	1	-	-	3	3	3	NA	1	3	-	-	15
Malakiba People's Improvement Cooperative	CBFMA	Community	575		4	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	31
Marilog Community-Based Multi Purpose Coop.	CBFMA	Community	1,866		1	2	1	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	25
Marilog District CFP Farmers Association, Inc. (MDCFPA)	CBFMA	Community	1,230		1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	20
Marilog District Hospital	SLUP	Other Agencies	2		1	1	NA	1	4	3	3	NA	4	3	1	2	23
Mt. Apo Natural Park	Protected Area	State	5,067	9,500	1	2	3	3	2	-	2	NA	4	3	-	4	24
Nagkahiusang Lumad sa Mag-uuma sa Barangay Gumitan	CBFMA	Community	1,645		4	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	26
Nagkahugpong Mag-uuma sa Upper Kibalang(NAMUK) - New UKAFA (Upper Kibalang Agroforestry Farmers Association)	CBFMA	Community	1,025		2	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	28
PAKIBAKA Tree Farmers Developers Association	CBFMA	Community	70		2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	22
Pamuhatan Marilog Farmers Association	CBFMA	Community	75		4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	18

Patag Environmental Development & Mgt Cooperative (PEDAMCO)	CBFMA	Community	150	3	2	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	28
Paul Larrabaster	SIFMA	Private	6	3	3	NA	4	3	3	4	NA	3	1	2	1	27
Rodolfo Herrera	SIFMA	Private	3	1	1	NA	-	3	3	-	NA	-	1	-	-	9
Social Rehabilitation Center - MOA	MOA	Other Agencies	7	1	2	NA	1	2	2	1	NA	1	3	2	1	16
Tagbao Farmer's Association	CBFMA	Community	3,400	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	34
Tibal-og Progressive Farmers Association	CBFMA	Community	40	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	28
UP Mindanao Land Reservation Site	Land Grant	Other Agencies	4,100	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	NA	4	3	2	3	29
West Marahan Farmers Association	FLMA	Community	41	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	27
Average Per Criteria				2.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	24
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level				17	7	1	21	28	31	11	3	9	14	24	15	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level				22	32	27	14	11	7	26	18	27	24	10	20	39

Table 27. Kidapawan, North Cotabato

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab & Development		Participation of Women
	Acceptable Level				3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Amas EP	PA	State	646	-	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	NA	3	2	2	2	24
MKWD	Watershed	Other Agencies	627	315	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	NA	4	4		4	40
PAMB (Mt Apo Natural Park)	PA	State	9,850	7,268	1	2	3	3	2		2	NA	4	3		4	24
Average Per Criteria					2.3	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	NA	3.7	3.0	2.0	3.3	29
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2

Table 28. Makilala, North Cotabato

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP and Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M and E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
CADT 4 Bs	CADT	Community	3,148	2,593	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	27
Makilala Malumpini Tribal Association (MAMATA)	CADT	Community	3,000	1,500	3	1	3	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	30
Average Per Criteria					3.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	29
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	2

Western Mindanao

Table 29. Isabela City, Basilan

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA												Total Points
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization	FP & Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M & E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab and Development	Participation of Women	
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Basilan Electric Cooperative (BASELCO)	IFMA	Private	937	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	NA	1	3	2	1	15
Bohenange Community Association (BCA)	CBFMA	Community	746	-	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	31
Maligue Multi-purpose Cooperative (MAMUCO)	CBFMA	Community	585	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	19
Maligue Upland Farmers Association (MUFA)	CBFMA	Community	304	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	18
Average Per Criteria					1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	21
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	2	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	0	2	4

Table 30. Lamitan, Basilan

Tenure Holder/Criteria	Type of Tenure	Tenure Allocation	Total Tenured Area, has	Area of Natural Forests Under Tenure, has	CRITERIA											Total Points	
					Mgt. Plan	Budget	IPR	Functional Organization FP & Enforcement	Compliance to Policies	M & E	Livelihood	Conflict Resolution	Linkages	Forest Rehab & Development	Participation of Women		
Acceptable Level					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	38
Arco Farmers Association Multipurpose Cooperative (AFAMCO)	CBFMA	Community	500	673	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	20
Bohe Nange Community Association (BNCA)	CBFMA	Community	152	-	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	26
Bohe Sapa Community Association (BSCA)	CBFMA	Community	105	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	16
Boheyakan Farmers Association (BFA)	CBFMA	Community	100	-	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	23
Lumuton Community Association (LCA)	CBFMA	Community	600	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	17
Average Per Criteria					1.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.8	20
No. of Tenure Holders Meeting the Acceptable Level					0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
No. of Tenure Holders Not Meeting the Acceptable Level					5	5	5	4	4	1	5	4	5	5	2	4	5

Criteria	Level of Performance/Guide Questions for Assessment				Documentary Evidence
	1	2	3	4	
Rating:					
12. Participation of women in forest management	<p>Women have no active participation in forest management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many persons are involved in forest management (includes office/ management and field operations)? Why are no women involved? 	<p>Most women who are involved are performing staff/ administrative support roles (e.g., clerical/ secretarial, custodial)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many men and women members are involved in forest management (includes office/ management and field operations)? How many women are in staff/administrative support positions? What are the positions of other women in the organization? Why are women confined to these types of roles? 	<p>There are women who are active in implementation/field activities such as operation of nurseries, patrolling/forest protection, IEC, extension, operation of livelihood activities, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many men and women members are involved in forest management (includes office/management and field operations)? How many women are involved in implementation activities/field operations? What enabled them to actively participate in these activities? 	<p>There are women who are involved in mgt decision-making (e.g., officer of the PO/ company, BOD member, chair of committee, head of specific operations like manager of coop store, manager of sawmill)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many men and women members are involved in forest management (includes office/ management and field operations)? How many men and women are involved in management decision-making? What are the positions occupied by women? Were they elected or appointed? 	<p>List of members/officers; Payroll (to show list of women employed)</p>
Answers and Additional Comments					
Rating:					

