

Developing Success Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

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Outline of Presentation

- Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
- Policies related to SFM
- Criteria and Indicators
- Development of Indicators for SFM
- Philippine Criteria and Indicators for SFM
- Issues and Concerns
- Recommendations

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

- aims to ensure that goods and services derived from the forest meet present day needs while at the same time securing their continued availability and contribution to long-term development (FAO)
- Refers to the process of watershed-based management of forest land and resources to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to production of continuous flow of desired forest products and ecosystem services without undue reduction of its inherent values, biodiversity and future productivity and without undesirable effects on the physical and social environment (SFM Bill)
- has been adopted globally as a basic framework for developing and managing forests
- the Philippine government has embraced the concept of SFM as the main policy thrust in order to guarantee the long-term sustainability of its forest resources

Policies Related to SFM

The Philippine government has adopted the concept of SFM as the main policy thrust in order to guarantee the long term sustainability of its forest resources.

1987 Philippine Constitution

Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development

Philippine Agenda 21

Philippine Master Plan for Forestry Development (1990, 2003 AND 2015)

House Bills and Senate Bills on Sustainable Forest Management Act

HB No. 9088- An Act Providing for the Sustainable Management of Forests and Forest Lands and for other Purposes

SB No. 402 - An Act Providing for the Sustainable Management of Forests and Forest Lands and for other Purposes

Policies Related to SFM

- EO 263-1996 Adopting CBFM as the national strategy for sustainable development of the country's forest resources
- RA 8371- 1997 The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act
- RA 7586- National Integrated Protected Areas System
- RA 11038- 2018- Enhanced- NIPAS
- RA 9147- Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act
- EO 318- 2004 – Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines

Criteria and Indicators

- Provide a means or tool for assessing progress towards the attainment of SFM
- Help policy and decision makers to communicate the status of the efforts towards SFM more effectively to the public while providing guidance in developing policies and strategies for SFM
- Criterion is an aspect considered important by which SFM may be assessed such as: environmental or ecological sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-cultural sustainability. It is accompanied by a set of indicators
- Indicators – quantitative, qualitative or descriptive attribute of a criterion, that, when periodically measured or monitored indicates the direction of change

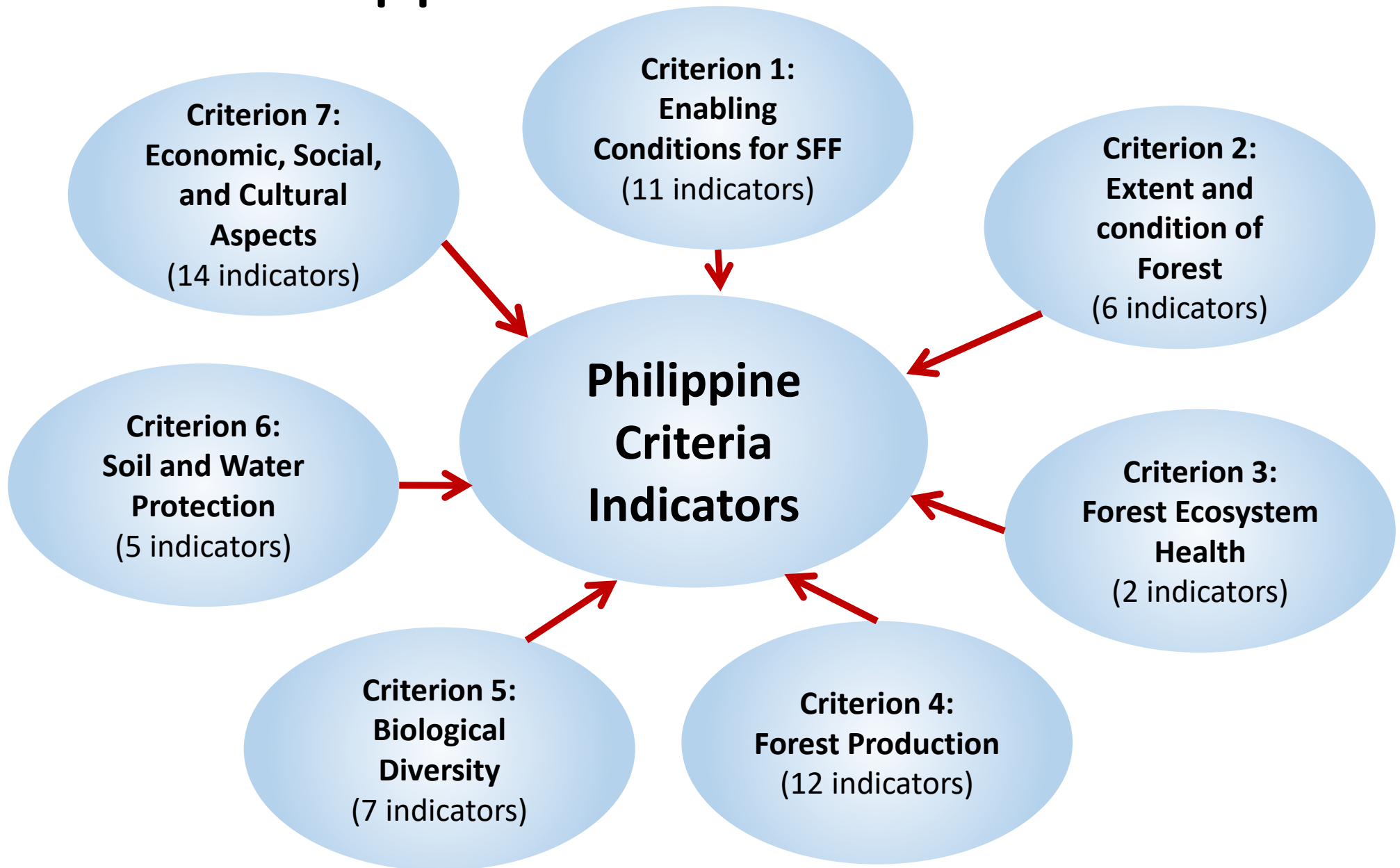
Development of Criteria and Indicators for SFM

- In 2002, the Philippine C & I for SFM were formulated by FMB-DENR with funding support from ITTO for the following reasons:
 - basis for forest certification;
 - monitoring and reporting progress towards SFM;
 - auditing forest management and compliance to standards /norms
 - management tool for forest managers
 - future use in global protocols and international agreements; and
 - Global and national forest assessments and planning

Development of Philippine Criteria and Indicators for SFM

- Review of existing literatures on indicators of sustainability
- Drafting of the criteria and indicators
- Regional and national consultations with concerned stakeholders
- Pre-testing of the draft sustainability indicators with three (3) forest management units (FMUs)
- Finalization of the sustainability indicators for SFM

The Philippine Criteria Indicators



Philippine Criteria Indicators

Criteria	No. of Indicators
1. Enabling conditions for Sustainable Forest Management - covers the general institutional requirements for SFM to succeed	11
2. Extent and condition of the forests	6
3. Forest ecosystem health	2
4. Forest production	12
5. Biological diversity	7
6. Soil and water protection	5
7. Economic, social and cultural aspects - refers to the economic, social and cultural functions of the forests	14
Total	56

FDC study in 2014

- 6 criteria and 37 indicators
- the result was based on the applicability, measurability and attainability of the set of criteria and indicators to Philippine setting
- Pre-tested in three FMUs – CBFM, IFMA and Private tree plantations

Project Methodology



Technical Consultations



Methodology



**Regional Consultations
(Region 4A, 2, 3, 11 & 13)**



**National Consultation
(UP Diliman)**

Pilot Testing of Forest Certification Standards (Regions 4A, 3, 6, 7 & 13)



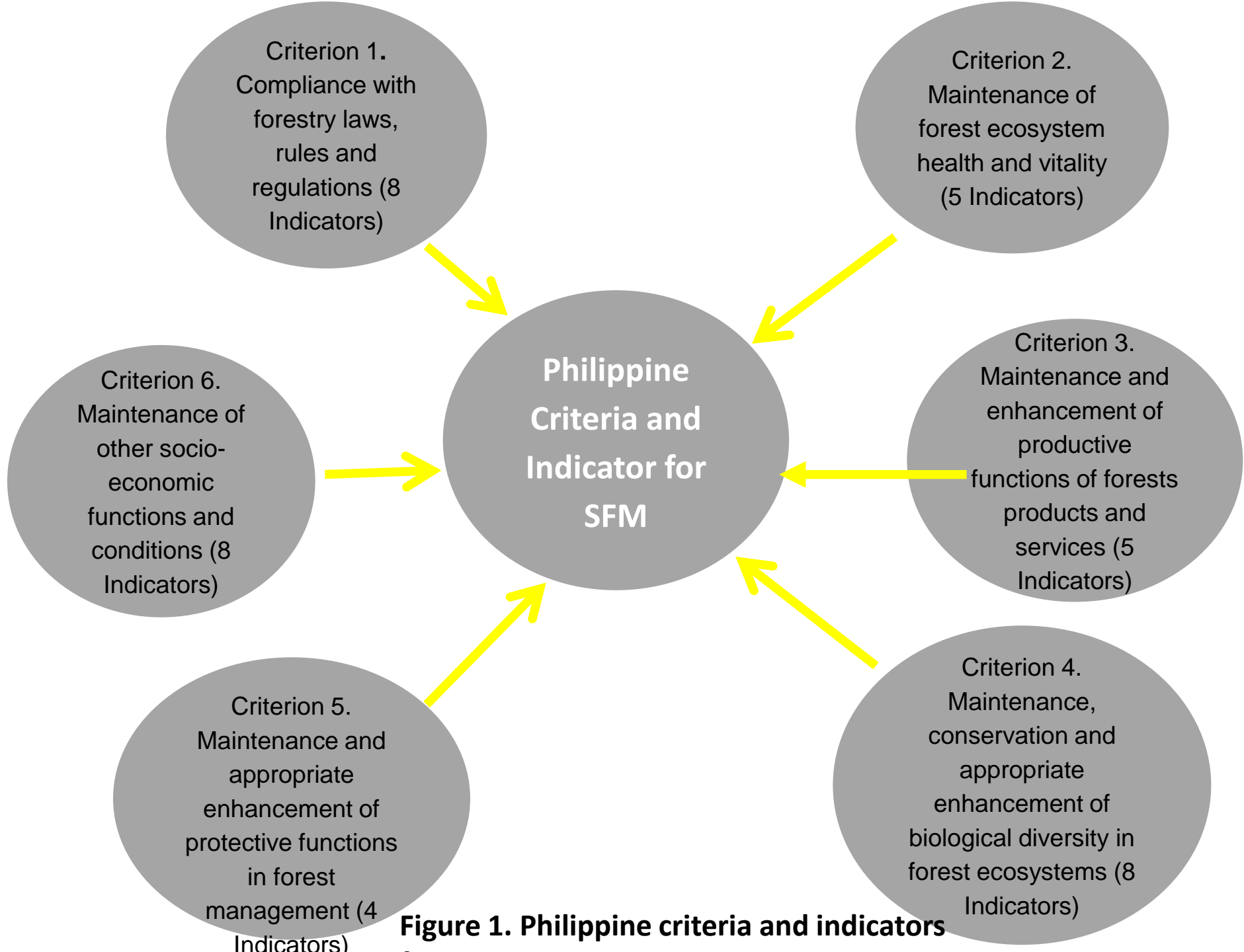


Figure 1. Philippine criteria and indicators

Figure 1. Philippine Forest Certification Standards

Criteria	No. of Indicators
1. Existence and compliance with forestry laws, rules and regulations - Forest management shall comply with all applicable national and local laws and administrative requirements	8
2. Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality	5
3. Maintenance and enhancement of productive functions of forests (timber and non-timber forest products and services)	5
4. Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems	8
5. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management(notably soil and water)	4
6. Maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions	7
Total	37

Issues and Concerns

- difficulty in assessing information
- some indicators are not applicable in other FMUs
- unavailability most of the data
- Reliability of the data and information
- Need to conduct orientation among forest managers
- the team who will conduct the assessment must be interdisciplinary
- Numerous indicators

Recommendations

- FMUs should formulate their management and operation plans
- FMUs should have a systematic recording system and should learn to file their data/documents
- Annual reports should be regularly done by FMUs for easier monitoring of these indicators