



Movement for A clean environment
and green Mountain forest, Inc.

(MAMI)

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TERMINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The forest provides many social, economic and environmental benefits. In addition to timber and paper products, forests also provide wildlife and recreational opportunities, prevent soil erosion and floodings, source of clean air and water, and supports biodiversity. However, huge areas of the rich forests in the world have been cleared at the rate of 24 million hectares a year for fuel, timber products, agriculture and livestock. (WWF-2004) The Philippine Forest supports one of the world's richest plant and animal community which has continued to be the nation's life blood in terms of ecological and economic requirements. The forests have also supported and nurtured innumerable generations of tribal Filipinos whose lives depend on the forests as their sanctuary.

The country however is now in danger of losing its critical natural resources. Forest destruction in the Philippines has now a rate of 19,000 hectares annually (DENR-2005). More alarming is the fact that out of the estimated 11 million hectares of critically denuded forest land today, at least two million hectares are critical watershed areas like the Agno River, Pampanga River, Cagayan River, Magat Watershed and Pantabangan Watershed (Sajise, et.al., 1998). These forests are rapidly decreasing and to help arrest this alarming issue, the Upland Development Programme (UDP) was able to conceptualized the Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme (BFPMS) Program to address the destruction of remaining forest in the uplands caused by inappropriate farming practices and lack of livelihood which force people to clear the forest for planting of crops in order to survive.

To substantialize the UPD's objective and to give the opportunity of other stakeholders to participate in the implementation of the BFPMS Project, it tapped the services of some non-government organizations (NGO's). The Movement for A clean environment and green Mountain forest, Inc. (MAMI) was one among these NGO's that was awarded with a contract (Appendix A) as a service provider for the BFPMS Project implementation at Barangay Tablao, Kiamba and Upo and New La Union, Maitum all of Sarangani Province. The service contract amounting to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php 300,000.00) pesos was signed and granted by UDP to MAMI to do the BFPMS activities. (Appendix B & C).

Through coordination and by tapping the assistance of the other concerned government agencies and offices like the DENR, NCIP, Provincial Government of Sarangani, the Municipal Government of Kiamba and Maitum, the Barangay Local Government Units and Tribal Leaders of Tablao, Upo and New La Union, the BFPMS activities were successfully implemented in the said areas. These have been voluntarily accepted, recognized and participated by the local stakeholders as could be justified in the series of BFPMS orientations and scheduling of specific activities in the above mentioned municipalities and barangays. The project lasted for 6 months from August 15, 2006 to February 15, 2007.

SUMMARY OF BFPMS PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

In compliance with the Terms and Reference of the Contract, MAMI was able to fully and successfully accomplished all the activities and the expected outputs as called for by the Contract summarized hereunder as follows:

A. Orientation/Briefing

To ensure the support needed from the stakeholders for the BFPMS Project, an orientation and briefing was conducted within the Provincial and concerned Municipal and Barangay levels of Sarangani Province. It was done prior to the ground implementation of the Project attended by the representatives of local and national government agencies like DENR, UDP, NCIP, Local Government (Provincial and Municipal), etc. (Table 1)

Table 1. BFPMS Orientation Briefing conducted within Sarangani Province

Date	Location	No. of Pax	Output
Aug. 24, 2006	Kasfala Hall, Sarangani Provincial Capitol	12	Well oriented stakeholders of the BFPMS at Maitum and Kiamba at Sarangani Province.
Aug. 28, 2006	Lamlunay Research Center, Brgy. Upo	38	
Aug. 29, 2006	Brgy. New La Union	30	
Sept. 6, 2006	Brgy. Tablao	31	

B. Information Education Campaign (IEC)

To create wider and greater awareness on the nature and benefits generated from the BFPMS Program, four (4) sets of IEC materials in the form of handouts were formulated and reproduced. This includes, watershed, forest protection, biodiversity, environmental issues, concerns and its solutions. These materials were distributed to the participants during the IEC's conducted in the barangays and Purok levels attended by 714 stakeholders. (Table 2)

Table 2: Specific location of areas for IEC activities and number of participants for BFPMS at Kiamba and Maitum, Sarangani Province.

Municipality/Brgy.	Purok/Session	No. of Pax
Brgy. Tablao	Purok Madfok	30
	Purok Silangan	24
	Tablao Primary School	43
	Purok Pagkakaisa	29
	Purok Sifling	28
	Bannawag	36
	Purok Pag-asa	29
	Tribal Leaders	30
	TOTAL	249
Brgy. Upo	So. Sugpong	32
	So. Basog	27
	So. Luyog	21
	Porok Badak	20
	So. Lampong	31
	So. Antan	18
	So. Mahayag	17
	So. Ladao	19
DepEd	64	
	TOTAL	249
Brgy. New La Union	Purok Sunkist	23
	So. Kamaas	12
	Purok Manga	24

	Purok Rambutan	25
	Purok, Durian, Coffee	43
	Kipalkuda Elementary	59
	Purok Kabatuan	30
	TOTAL	216

The forest occupants/dwellers have understood the mechanics of implementation of BFPMS and have committed to support the Project so that they could benefit from their efforts in protecting the remaining forest and other identified protected critical areas.

C. Technical Inputs to BLGU's

In support to the Program, MAMI have facilitated and provided technical inputs to the Barangays of Tablao, Upo and New La Union in the conduct of review and refinement of the Barangay Land Use Plans. MAMI also assisted in the identification of forest areas. A total of 1,087.16 hectares at Brgy. Tablao, 175.79 hectares in Brgy. Upo and 952.82 hectares in New La Union or a grand total of 2,215.77 hectares have been identified as forest protection areas in the Municipalities of Kiamba and Maitum, Sarangani Province. (Table 3)

Table 3: Identified Forest Protection Sites at Kiamba and Maitum, Sarangani Province

Barangay	No. of Sites	Area in Has.
Brgy. Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province	1	1,087.16
Brgy. Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province	1	175.79
Brgy. New La Union, Sarangani Province	1	952.82
TOTAL	3	2,215.77

D. Organization

To ensure the protection of the remaining forest, the Barangay Forest Protection and Management Committee have been organized at the Barangay of Tablao with 15 members, Brgy. Upo 16 members and Brgy. New La Union 17 or a total of 48 volunteers (Table 4). These BFPMS committee members were already selected by their group and leaders to undergo trainings and recommended to be deputized as Forest Guards by the DENR.

Table 4. Members of BFPMS Committee

Barangay	Name of Members		Total
Brgy. Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province	Arnulfo Acosta Jimmy Marquez Mylene Damgasin Alvin Pasab Virgilio Panglasin Gravino Cabanban Reofilo Nocus Joseph Tagulao	Rica Ubo Jimmy Digos Francisco Lucena Jannette Ornano Michelle Marquez Dionisio Cabanban Alvin Salabo	15
Brgy. Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province	Edwin Ganuan Sebastian Paralijas Lucio Aleasandp Gil Kilam Ugipis Romeo Ulayan Andrew Lumbas Sabe Batuan	Masandang Tulopok Baselio Kusin Dugo Mamades Julie Lumbas Kublin Kusin Angelina Batuin Mary Grace Garanzo Johnny Ganuan	16
Brgy. New La Union, Maitum Sarangani Province	Telly Kaibal Digs Movilla Merlie Sornito Ibrahim Bansalaw Victoriano Esta Samuel Marquez Rogelio Paredes Teddy Salabo Fausto Soldavillo	Roland Micoza Benjamin Ila Napoleon dela Cruz Auro Milayo Nilo Copil Zosima del Rosario Genalyn Valdez Edgardo Marcos	17
GRAND TOTAL			48

E. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

After the concerned Barangay local government leaders, officials and other stakeholders have undergone Project Orientation, IEC, meetings and initial trainings, and after knowing their capability to sustain their efforts in protecting and managing the forest in the Barangays, they have come up with a co-management and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). (Appendix D). The MOA ensures the cooperation, support and participation of the stakeholders in any activities geared towards the conservation if not total preservation of the declared remaining forest and its components in their respective Barangays.

F. Site Management Agreement (SMA)

As a manifestation of support for the protection of the remaining forest, the participants and stakeholders both the Government, BFPMS committee members, farmer occupants, tribal people and other stakeholders have

signed a site management agreement (SMA) (Appendix E). The agreement specifies the obligations, roles, functions and responsibilities of each group, i.e. the BLGU shall be the lead group for the BFPMS, approved laws and ordinances, etc. while the occupants should not cut trees and collect animals wildlife inside the protected areas and to follow appropriate Upland Farming Practices (SALT, NVS, etc.) to ensure the preservation of the same.

G. Perimeter Survey

For purposes of proper identification and guidance of all concerned, these Barangay Forest Protection Sites were already surveyed and the boundaries were delineated and marked on the ground. Individual map of every barangays have also been prepared and completed. (Appendix F).

Barangay Tablao has 1,087.16 hectares, Upo 175.79 hectares and New La Union 952.82 hectares or a total of 2,215.77 hectares.

Table 5: Areas Surveyed for Barangay Forest Site

Barangay	Area Surveyed
Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province	1,087.16 has.
Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province	175.79 has.
New La Union, Maitum, Sarangani Province	952.82 has.
TOTAL	2,215.77 has.

H. Barangay Forest Official Declaration

In recognition of these Barangay Protected Areas, the same have been declared through an Ordinance and Co-management and Memorandum of Agreement (Appendix D and Photo) on November 22, 2006 at Maitum, Sarangani Province and December 19, 2006 at Kiamba, Sarangani Province by the NCIP, BLGU, MLGU and witnessed by the CENRO, UDP and the Provincial Government of Sarangani Province.

I. Fencing

After the forest protection pilot areas have been surveyed, delineated on the ground and officially declared as Barangay Protected areas through Ordinances adopted by the MLGU, DENR and NCIP, the said areas have been fenced-off. Various perennial trees and indigenous plant species like Ulaian (*Lithocarpus ilanosii*), Baguilumbang (*Reutealis trisperma*), etc. have been

planted along the perimeter of each pilot project areas as permanent boundary markers. (Table 6).

Table 6: List of BFPMS Project Areas Fenced-off

Location	No. of seedlings planted	No. of pax
Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province	1000 culms	47
Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province	530 hills	13
New La Union, Maitum, Sarangani Province	530 hills	15
Total	2,060	75

J. Forest Guards

In support to the long-term use of these Barangay Forests, the names of the members of Forest Protection Committee in each Barangays were already identified and submitted to the DENR for accreditation and possible deputization as Forest Guards. The following are the names of initial stakeholders who have volunteered to help in the protection of these Barangay Forests. (Table 7).

Table 7: List of Recommended Forest Guards for Deputization

Barangay	Name of Recommended Forest Guards		Total
Brgy. Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province	Arnulfo Acosta Alvin A. Palasab Ronald T. Valdezo Joseph M. Tagulao Lolito A. Limba Marcelo L. Salabo	Marilou G. Acosta Ma. Janet K. Valdez Rosemarie B. Tarinay Teofilo Nocus Jimmy Digos Mylene Damguren	12
Brgy. Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province	Ugipis Kusin Romeo Ulayan Jimmy Monson Gil Kilam Andrew Lumbos Sabe Batuan Lucio Alcansado	Masandag Talupok Sebastian Paralejas Perido Kusin Johnny Ganuan Edwin Ganuan Sr. Diego Mamades Kubli Kusin	14
Brgy. New La Union, Sarangani Province	Rogelio Paredes Edgardo Marcos Samuel Marquez Zosima del Rosario Merlie M. Sornito	Teddy Salabo Ibrahim Bansalaw Noly U. Baril Digs S. Movilla Aura D. Marayo	10
GRAND TOTAL			36

These Forest Guards have already undergone initial Forest Protection trainings and field tour facilitated by UDP through MAMI at Lake Sebu on December 2006.

K. Capability Assessment

To assess the capabilities of both the municipal and Barangay local government leaders and other groups concerned for the Protection of the Barangay forest, a capability assessment was also conducted on November 27-29, 2006 for participants of Brgy. Upo and New La Union and on December 21-23, 2006 of Brgy. Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province.

Table 8: List of Participants for the Assessment and Planning

Barangay	Name of Participants		Total
Brgy. Tablao, Kiamba, Sarangani Province	Arnulfo T. Acosta Alvin A. Palasab Ronald T. Valdezo Joseph M. Tagulao Lolito A. Limba Alvin C. Salabo Marcelo L. Salabo Marilou Acosta	Rosemarie B. Tarinay Mylene Damguren Teddy G. Tesipao Teofilo Nocus Jimmy Digos Jocelyn Orpiano Ma. Janet K. Valdez	15
Brgy. Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province	Diana G. Ulayan Edwin S. Ganuan Basilio M. Kusin Andrew Lumbos Ugipis M. Kusin	Romeo L. Ulayan Jimmy S. Monson Lucio Alcansado Julie C. Lumbos Johnny U. Ganuan	10
Brgy. New La Union, Sarangani Province	Zosima del Rosario Ben W. Elao Edgardo B. Marcos Telly D. Kaibal Fausto S. Soldavillo Teddy Salabo Napoleon P. dela Cruz	Merlie M. Sornito Aura D. Mirayo Don L. Dodin Digs S. Movilla Melecio M. Ubangen Jimmy M. Tañedo Noly U. Baril	14
MLGU	Nannette R. Nacional Rubylyn T. Nebran Lorenzo J. Miguel Jose c. dela Cuadra Ryan Bravo	Louie Montejo Rogelio Rosete Moises Mercurio Dexter Alta Jonel Esada	10
Other Agencies	Jilsan B. Siang Roseller E. Lim Juver Wite Rogelio A. Abalus Edwin Maldo Emmanuel T. Nisperos Merlito M. Sachedz Rey Balazon	Alex C. Saldua Rene Valenzuela Lisly O. Sayon Analiza Lubas Aprociano S. Parian Arlene P. Basoc Gilfa E. Ellarina Martin T. Obrero	16
GRAND TOTAL			65

After the institutional capability assessment, some problems in the management of the Barangay Forests have been noted (Table 9).

Table 9. Result of Institutional Capability Assessment

Barangay La Union, Maitum, Sarangani Province

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
Environment	Clean water Abundant trees Wildlife Available and potable spring water Suitable for Eco-tourism site Abundant trees	Illegal fishing (like electro & chemicals) Improper waste disposal - human & animals) Illegal logging Kaingin Hunting	White water tubing Tourist destination Safe drinking water Production of mineral/water	Lack of knowledge Lack of participation No future vision	Strengthen the BFPMC Strong implementation of environmental ordinances IEC Alternative livelihood/economic Tree planting Provide funds for environmentally related projects
Social	Pre school & complete Elem. School Complete health center facilities and manpower site Sport feast activities - SK Religious activities/church Organize BAWASA/Monong L. Botica ng Barangay	Lack of school facilities like books, computers Lack of parents support participation/financial support Child labor in some areas.	Donations of books/bible from different sponsors/donors Involvement of the teaching staff in other brgy. Programs Rice distribution from NFP through the program of the Pres. GMA	Decrease enrollees in the school Rampant illiteracy Increase of out of school youth and become delinquent ex. Drugs/criminals/robbery	IEC Conduct of non-formal education alternative learning system Support is needed from MLGU and other agencies sp. UDP
Economic	Available agricultural product ex. Abaca, corn, rice veg. Promotion of eco-tourism Animal raising and fruit trees planting	Lack of participation Lack of technical assistance Lack of awareness about tourism Lack of financial assistance Lack of management and the eco-tourism	Plants of other eco-tourism like trekking on the other areas Tabilang to Ibang Mineral water production	Destroy forest resources and production Peace and order Mismanagement of eco-tourism	Training for eco-tourism management Provide technical assistance from different agencies More livelihood program Organized working committee Honeybee production

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
Legal-Political	Environmental ordinance in the BLGU/MLGU level	Lack of implementation Lack of commitment of the stakeholders Lack of awareness Lack of support from other concerned agencies		Lack of funds to support the management Lack of community participation	Conduct capability training Tap support from other agency
Culture	Cultural activities like festival NCIP IP's	Financial insufficiencies Lack of cooperation/ participation Lack of awareness Mis-management of time laziness or faok	Skills development Available time	Cultural gap	Cooperation Trainings Commitment and dedication Tap funding agency for project Strong leader

Barangay Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
Environment	Solid waste Management/Clean and green Program	Kulang sa pang-hiusa ang mga katawhan.	May maayong hangin ug limpyo ang palibot layo sa mga sakit	Daghang mananap nga makahatag ug sakit.	Magtibangay para sa kalambuan sa tanan. IEC should be continuing
Social	Operasyon sa paglimpyo ug magtanom ug bulak sa daplin sa kadalanan	Ginadaut sa mga kahayupan sama sa Kabayo, kambing	Daghan visitors sa among brgy.	Wala mubisita sa among brgy.	Mahimong sumbanan sa uban kung naay pagtinabangay.
Economic	Lamlunay Nursery	Kulang ang trabahante	Daghan bahandi ang kabukiran.	May posibilidad nga makulang ta ug pananom nga kahoy.	Pagdugang og trabahante ug pananom
Legal-Political	Pag-implementar sa mga ordinansa bahin sa atong mga kinaiyahan	Dili pagsunod sa ubang katawhan kay wala kasabot sa ordinansa	May maayong ugma ang kabataan.	Mahimong walay pulos and ordinansa kung walay pag sunod niini.	Magtinabangay ta bay.
Culture	Pag-uma o kaingin Paghunting Wildlife	Mao ang naandan	Makaka-on ug lami nga sud-an.	Mabulabog ang mga kahayupan ug mupalayo.	Ang pagtanom ug mga lagutmong magkaon.

MLGU, Sarangani Province

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
Environment	<p>Continous conduct of IEC on Environmental Prog. (school/Brqy.)</p> <p>Continous Clean-up (Coastal,Upland & Lowland)</p> <p>Presence of control dumpsite.</p> <p>Awards received</p> <p>On-going STF Proj.</p> <p>Conduct of under water assessment</p> <p>Reforestation</p> <p>Establishment of Fish aggregating device</p> <p>Presence of mangrove nursery, Pawikan hatchery (Old Poblacion)</p>	<p>Delayed implementation.</p>			<p>Strengthen organise groups</p> <p>Networking/linkaging for funding</p> <p>Contiuos monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Promotion of eco-tourism</p>
Social	<p>Presence of service provider (UDP/MAMI/SMICZMP)</p> <p>Existence of Coop. assisting enviromental prog.</p> <p>Community participation.</p>				
Economic	<p>Budgetary support (AIP,PLGU, Funding agencies)</p> <p>Reforestation/Nursery (LRLC)</p> <p>Distribution of seedlings to farmers (Individual trees)</p> <p>Distribution of Tilapia Fingerlings</p> <p>Influx of Tourist</p> <p>Networking</p>	<p>Weak implementation of some environmental prog. (Burning, hunting)</p> <p>Non enforcement of penalties</p>	<p>Identified protected areas in Upo, NLU, ZION</p> <p>Tourist destination (Mangrove, River Tubing, Pawikan, Bat sanctuary)</p> <p>Available of livelihood prog.</p> <p>Additional income (LGU,Farmers)</p> <p>Goat Dispersal and other livestock (Heifer)</p> <p>Commitment to continue prog.</p>	<p>Illegal fishing,Illegal Logging/ poaching, hunting, kaingin</p> <p>Not sustainable due to Ningas Cogon attitude.</p> <p>Occurrence of calamities</p> <p>Climatic conditions</p>	<p>Request for additional funding from MLGU,PLGU and UDP</p> <p>Hiring of additional staff (MENRO)</p> <p>Strict implementation of forestry and environmental laws.</p> <p>Conduct trainings on Forest Protection</p> <p>BFPMS continues M & E continues IEC (Community)</p> <p>Deputization of Forest Guard/Bantay Gubat</p>

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
					LGU continue to support BFPMS activities. Provisions of Livelihood Proj.(Forest Land)
Legal-Political	Reconstitutions of MFARMC/BFARMC Presence of ESWM Ordinance (R.A 9003) TWG /ESWM Board and Task Force Supportive Municipal and Brgy. Officials Formulation of FLUP Eco-tourism master plans on-going	Presence of astray animals Some can't attend due to financial constraints. Lack of fingerling supply and financial support (not all are given)		Change of Admin/Political Harrasment	Ordinance is needed against astray animals
Culture	Participation of IPs (Teachable) Open minded, follow the leader mental strengthened organization	Lack of proper orientation on environmental prog.(Local) Lack of Education		Exploitation of IPs	

PLGU, Sarangani Province

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
Environment	Vast/rich natural resources Availability of funds for environmental project Active participation of MLGU/BLGU & Project in protection by conservation Existence of PENRO/MENRO office Supportive/dynamic local leaders Favorable climatic condition	Weak on-site mgt. Too much bureaucracy Lack of manpower in environment office Lack of funds for various environment project	Presence of various donor agencies (LSP)	Industrialization Introduction of non-environment friendly tech. Rapid population growth Poverty	Continuous IEC Policy support for environment Conduct R & D on appropriate sustainable environment friendly tech.
Social	Empowered/participative community Gender involvement Supportive dynamic leaders Presence of BHWs, DCCs, agri-technicians	Culture differences Apathetic attitude Dole-out oriented Wait and see attitude Grumbling attitude	Existence/presence of NGO's/ CO's/AP's for various education on environment and health etc.	Small-paced action to counter illiteracy Meager funds for social development	Massive value reformation program Massive holistic child and youth development program

Aspects	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Recommendations
Economic	Strategic place of investment Possess diverse potential for marketing/investment Vast tract of forestland attractive for HVC/tree plantations Corporate-minded leaders Beautiful scenery potential for income generation thru "eco-tourism" Subsidized funding to MLGU for forest protection project from AIP	Lack of social acceptability on some investment introduced. BLGUs no funding appropriated for forest protection	Starting to be known to outside investors Was able to link to international market (Jags City) Livelihood opportunity	Unsustainable trade policies and marketing Peace and order condition unstability	Clear policies on local economic trade relations
Legal-Political	Existence of executive/legislative agency	Slow implementation of ELA Lack of funds for implement	Potentially stable Economic, environment, human capacity development	Social unacceptability of some projects Peace of order (unstable)	Utilization of resources (financial and tech.) to address various legal-political issues
Culture	Open minded people Willing to be organized Ips	Some unacceptable norms to society	Prone to accept social change gradually	If not continually educated, reformation will be stagnated	Continuous IEC

L. Action Planning

To sustain the Barangay Forest Protection and Management within the Barangays, an action planning of the Barangay LGU have been done. Also, for replication and sustainability in other areas, the same was also made by the concerned municipal LGU during the action planning at Punta Isla Resort Lake Sebu, South Cotabato on November 27-29, 2006 and at Sunrise Resort, Lake Sebu on December 21-23, 2006. The activity was made and facilitated by MAMI to give ample time and opportunity of the concerned municipal and barangay local government units to plan for the sustainability of Barangay Forest in their respective Barangays and Municipalities. Activities, plans and programs for the rehabilitation and conservation of the barangay forests were scheduled for implementation. (Appendix G).

M. Other Assistance to UDP

In support to UDP's BFPMS program, MAMI was able to formulate training designs, information and instructional materials particularly lecture notes and handouts to be used by the municipalities for replication of the Program in other barangays. (Appendix H)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The BFPMS Program implementations in Tablao, Kiamba and Upo and New La Union, Maitum, Sarangani Province were observed to be successful. However, there are still other aspects of the Programs that needs to improved to ensure the sustainability of the same. Some of the observations, comments and recommendations are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Observations, Comments and Recommendations for the improvement of BFPMS Program

Area of Concern	Observations/Comments	Suggestions
Socio Cultural	Low level of awareness of the stakeholders especially the indigenous people (IP's)	Continuing information and education and awareness campaign on BFPMS.
Economic	Low income of upland dwellers resorting to forest denudation.	Establishment of environment friendly livelihood programs for the forest occupants i.e. abaca, bamboo, honey bee production, etc.

Environmental	Continuous expansion of occupations in forest lands.	Provide logistical support to intensify forest protection within the protected areas.
Legal/Political	Apathetic attitude and lack of support of concerned local and national agencies.	Continuous coordination and education of leaders on the importance of the BFPMS Program.

This has been submitted in compliance with the Working Contract between the UDP and MAMI dated August 15, 2006.

Respectfully submitted:

**Movement for A clean environment and
green Mountain forest, Inc. (MAMI)**

by:

ALEX C. SALDUA
Project Coordinator