

Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme (BFPMS)

**Upland Development Programme (UDP) in Southern
Mindanao**

Terminal Report

Submitted by:

Philippine Eagle Foundation, Inc.

Davao City

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Executive Summary

The implementation of the first phase of the Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme (BFPMS) for the three pilot barangays of Culian, Palma Gil and Sobrecarey from August 15, 2005 to January 31, 2006 has just been winded-up by the Philippine Eagle Foundation. Except for the deputation process for the forest guards, all of the expected deliverables based on the Terms of Reference were completed for Culian and Palma Gil.

Ancestral domain issues mixed with local politics had put the implementation to a stalemate in Sobrecarey. After a series of dialogues and consultations with the Tribal Council and Barangay Council, it was only in the last instance that contentious issues had come out in the open. To proceed with the conduct of Barangay Development Plan (BDP) or the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Dev't and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) is a matter to be dealt with in the next meetings. The Barangay Council and the Tribal Council will have to settle their differences and turf war first and formally requests UDP through a joint resolution to continue with its support.

An analysis of the results reveals that a successful implementation of BFPMS depends on various factors such as:

1. the level of community organization and quality of governance;
2. existence of community profiles, Land Use Plans (LUP) and Barangay Development Plans (BDP);
3. politics of and between the BLGUs and MLGUs;
4. technical expertise and CO experience of service provider;
5. technical expertise and decisiveness of MLGUs and BLGUs;
6. timely financial support and action of UDP;
7. location and size of the protected area;
8. peace and order conditions;
9. ancestral domain issues; and
10. context and anchor of BFPMS.

Seen in a wider context, it is also evident that BFPMS in Davao Oriental can be sustained and replicated in as much as it augments the Eastern Mindanao Corridor conservation project.

I. Introduction

UDP

With a grant from the European Union, the Upland Development Programme (UDP) in Southern Mindanao envisions to come up with replicable models or schemes to improve the living standards of upland communities and conserve upland resources. Since 1999, UDP was able to develop and test these development schemes which are basic and complementary to each other and considered the key to sustained upland development. These schemes are as follows:

- Upland Agricultural Extension Delivery Scheme
- Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme (BFPMS)
- Labor-Based Routine Road Maintenance Scheme

In order to ensure that these schemes are sustained and replicated to other areas, UDP has initiated in integrating them into the programs of the local government units (LGU) of the municipality and barangay. UDP emphasizes the primacy of the Barangay Local Government Units (BLGU) to directly implement and sustain these key upland development schemes at the community level, with technical support from the municipal government units, provincial government units and some regional units of the national government.

The Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme (BFPMS)

This 'on-site' forest management approach was conceptualized and tested with success by the UDP to address the continuing destruction of the remaining forests in the uplands which is caused by the expansion of inappropriate farming and other destructive activities.

The objective of BFPMS is to empower and put the responsibility on the BLGUs and the local communities in managing the natural resources within the barangay. Its guidelines are based on the devolved functions of the DENR on forest management to the LGUs provided in DENR-DILG JMC 98-01 and 2003-01.

Service Providers

In order to implement the BFPMS, due to their staffing limitations, UDP hired in 2005 the expertise of Service Providers, such as in this case, the Philippine Eagle Foundation.

II. The Project Sites

A. Barangay Culian, Mati, Davao Oriental

Barangay Culian is geographically located at the north-western part of the Municipality of Mati. It is bounded in the north by Brgy. Sanghay and Brgy. Libudon, Brgy. Central in the east and Brgy. Sainz in the west. In the south it is bounded by Brgy. Badas.

Culian is one of the 26 barangays in the Municipality of Mati. It is approximately 18 kilometers from the urban center of Mati. It was made into a regular barangay on March 18, 1972, through a Municipal Resolution # 06. The barangay can be reached through an unpaved provincial road by motorcycle .

Barangay Culian has a total land area of 4,251.88 hectares which is 5.37 % of the total land area of Mati, the fourth largest among the 26 barangays. The barangay is divided into 9 sitios. These are Taguican, Mainas, Centro, Malagapas, Bagong Buhay, Lower Culian, Mamaon, Macopa and Candiis.

A.1 Protected Area

The Protected Area of Culian has a total area of 386 hectares or 9.07% of the total barangay land area. This is comprised of the water sources, riverbanks and roadsides, steep slopes, reforested area and the forest pocket.

B. Barangay Palma Gil, Caraga, Davao Oriental

Brgy. Palma Gil is geographically located at the south-eastern part of the Municipality of Caraga. It is bounded in the north by Brgy. San Pedro, Brgy. Alvar in the south, Brgy. Pichon in the west and in the east by Brgy. Sta. Fe.

It is one of the 17 barangays under the political jurisdiction of Caraga. It has an approximate distance of 10 kilometers away from the urban center of the Municipality. With an elevation of 200-800 meters above sea level, it is reachable by a motorcycle as means of transportation. It was created into a regular barangay through a Municipal Resolution # 142 on July 23, 1968.

Palma Gil has an official land area of 2,475 hectares and is composed of 7 sitios. These are Sitio Poblacion, Nagas, Manuwang, Angilo, Lahi, Puhagan and Bantolinao.

B.1 The Protected Area

Brgy. Palma Gil has 512 hectares of primary and secondary growth dipterocarp forest declared as Protected Area. Its forest is one of the headwaters of tributaries of the Caraga River.

C. Brgy. PM. Sobrecarey, Caraga, Davao Oriental

Brgy. PM Sobrecarey is one of the two pilot barangays in the Municipality of Caraga under the BFPMS project of the Upland Development Programme. It is approximately 9 kilometers away from the urban center of Caraga reachable by trucks, jeepneys and motorcycle.

The most populous barangay of Caraga in the 1995 survey was Barangay P.M. Sobrecarey which had a population of 3,904.

C.1 The Protected Area

Based on the vegetative cover map from the DENR, Sobrecarey is the headwaters of three major rivers of Caraga. Its forest is known to be Philippine Eagle nesting site. However, the declaration of a Protected Area in the barangay is still in process.

III. Terms of Reference

Based on the Terms of Reference signed by PEF and UDP officials dated August 15, 2005, the PEF is expected to deliver the following outputs:

- The residents in the barangays are informed and have fully understood and appreciated the Barangay Forest Protection and Management Plan;
- Barangay Forest Protection and Management Committee formed and functional;
- Barangay Co-Management of Agreement is formally executed by the various stakeholders;
- Barangay LGU officials and community members are capable to sustain efforts in protecting and managing the forests in the barangay;
- Forest occupants or dwellers understand, support and benefit from their efforts in protecting the remaining forests and other identified ecologically critical areas;
- Forest occupants have willingly entered into a Site Management Agreement with the BLGU, MLGU, DENR, and NCIP;
- Perimeter survey of the identified forest site is conducted;
- Maps of the identified forest are processed and completed;
- Remaining forests and ecologically critical areas within the barangay are officially declared as Barangay Protected areas through barangay ordinance adopted by the MLGU, DENR, and NCIP;
- Pilot protection site is visibly delineated or fenced-off with any appropriate materials and billboards;
- Facilitate the preparation, submission and follow-up of required documents for potential forest guards to DENR;
- Assessment of the institutional capability of the Municipal LGU to sustain the scheme is conducted;
- Action-Planning of the Barangay LGU to sustain the barangay forest protection and management within the barangay is done;
- Action-planning of the Municipal LGU for replication and sustainability is done;
- Entire piloting process and suggestions for refinement of the scheme is documented;

V. Analysis of Results

The success in the implementation of BFPMS depends on various factors such as:

1. The level of community organization and quality of governance

Brgy Culian is a case in point. The brgy used to be the training ground for the NPA. Skirmishes with the military had been a usual occurrence that it was declared a no-man's land in the 1980's. Violence and criminality was rampant.

All these gradually disappears with the leadership of Capt. Chito Genardino. He should have been an educator by profession, but to restore peace and order, confidence in government, and cooperation by the residents of Culian was an urgent calling. From being a youth leader to organizing and managing a farmers cooperative, the CULFARCO, Chito became a Brgy Captain in 1994 and since then a number of development programs were implemented and several awards were garnered by Culian.

Unity and cooperation were installed in the brgy governance. Delegation of duties, tasking were also practiced that development initiatives were harnished among the officials. Criminals were caught and punished.

Necessarily, all these efforts gained the respect and confidence of the people.

The entry of UDP and the implementation of projects such as the diversified-farming scheme (DFS) was welcomed by almost everyone. Adoption of water and soil conservation measures such as contour farming has been very dramatic and exceptional.

It is thus just as easy for Culian to led in the implementation of the BFPMS.

2. Existence of recent community profile, LUP, and BDP

BFPMS was easily facilitated in Culian and Palma Gil because of the existence of their LUP and BDP. Maps were readily available; protected areas had already been identified and surveyed.

This is not the case with Sobrecarey.

3. Politics of and between the BLGU and MLGU

A major difference in politics between the officials of the BLGU or between the BLGU and MLGU would surely affect the BFPMS implementation. But of course this did not happen in the case of Culian and Palma Gil. There were no opposition, so to speak, in the BLGUs. The MLGU was also very supportive to the efforts of the BLGU, especially in the adoption of the brgy ordinances and the co-management agreements.

Things were different in Sobrecarey. There was obviously politics between some officials of the Barangay Council and the Tribal Council, whose members were former - maybe defeated - brgy officials. Some members of the tribal council could also have different politics with the MLGU.

4. Expertise of Service Providers, Including CO Experience

This is not to flatter or praise PEF. But CO experience and technical expertise of any service providers in protected area management proved vital in the conduct of the BFPMS, especially given the limited period of implementation. How to gain respect and acceptance by critical communities such as Culian and Palma Gil in so short a time indicates some level of expertise and CO experience.

The case of Sobrecarey is another matter, in as much as there were more paramount causes of the impasse.

5. Technical Expertise and Decisiveness of MLGU and BLGU Officials

The decisive support of Mayor Francisco Rabat and Vice-Mayor Cesar de Ereo of Mati and Mayor Alicia Mori and Vice-Mayor Andresito Burgos of Caraga to the UDP and its programs and their designation of key officials as point persons (MPDC Anita Uy of Mati and MAO-OIC Adelfa Matayab of Caraga) also greatly influenced the outcome and getting things done in the BFPMS implementation. This is also complemented by decisive and committed Brgy Captains Anecito Genardino (Culian), Amado Punto (Palma Gil), and Lourdes Basta (Sobrecarey). This necessarily provided the necessary confidence to the PEF staff in coaching the assigned MLGU and BLGU officials and staff in the conduct of the BFPMS.

6. Timely Financial Support and Action by UDP PMO and PPO Officials and Staff

All these expertise and decisiveness would have come to naught without of course the necessary timely financial assistance and action by UDP PMO and PPO officials and staff.

7. Location and Size of the Protected Area

The protected area of Culian consists of steep slopes, water sources, river banks, forest pockets, and road allowance whereas the protected area in Palma Hill are island blocks of primary and secondary growth forests. Because of these, some difficulties, complications and costs were encountered in the conduct of perimeter surveys and marking of boundaries, especially in Culian.

8. Peace and Order Conditions

Some schedules of the IEC campaigns, perimeter survey (Culian), dialog (Sobrecarey) were also shaken once in a while by peace and order problems.

9. Ancestral Domain Issues

Ancestral Domain issues mixed with politics put to a stalemate the development initiatives in Sobrecarey. This is further muddled with tenurial instruments issuances like the CBFM.

10. Context and Anchor of BFPMS

The BFPMS augments the vision of conserving the vast biodiversity-rich Eastern Mindanao Corridor (EMC). The EMC project, on the other hand, provides anchor to the BFPMS.

Annexes

III. Accomplishments

Expected Outputs	Accomplishments	Gaps	Facilitating Factors	Hindering Factors
1. The residents in the identified barangays are informed and have fully understood and appreciated the BFPMS.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga through IEC campaigns during brgy assemblies and sitio/purok meetings.	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned.	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper. Misinformation by adverse elements; and distance of some residents from the community centers.
2. Protected Areas within the said barangays are identified by the communities.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	LUP and BDP of Culian and Palma Gil	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
3. Barangay Forest Protection and Management Committee (BFPMC) formed and functional.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
4. Barangay Co-Management Agreement is formally signed and executed by the various stakeholders.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
5. Barangay LGU	Done in Culian,	Not done in		FPIC process in

officials, tribal leaders and community members are capable to sustain efforts in protecting and managing the forest in the barangay.	Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Sobrecarey, Caraga		Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
6. Forest Occupants or dwellers understand, support and benefit from their efforts in protecting the remaining forests and other identified ecologically critical areas.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
7. Forest occupants have willingly entered into a Site Management Agreement with the BLGU, Tribal Organization, MLGU, DENR and NCIP.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
8. Perimeter survey of the identified forest is conducted.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		
9. Maps of the identified forests are processed and completed.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.

10. Remaining forests and ecologically critical areas within the barangay are officially declared as Barangay Protected Areas through a barangay ordinance adopted by the MLGU, DENR and NCIP.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
11. Pilot protection site is visibly delineated or fenced-off with any appropriate material and billboards.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga		FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
12. Preparation, submission, and follow-up of required documents are facilitated for the deputation of forest guards by DENR.		Not done to all of the barangays.		Suspension of deputation order by DENR Sec. Defensor.
13. BFPMC as well as the forest guards are coached and trained on forest protection and conservation and biodiversity		Not done to all of the barangays.		

management.				
14. Assessment of the institutional capability of the Municipal LGU to sustain the scheme is conducted.	Done by the MLGUs of Mati and Caraga last Jan. 10-13, 2005			
15. Action-planning of the Barangay LGU to sustain the barangay forest protection and management within the barangay is done.	Done by the BLGUs of Culian, Palma Gil and Sobrecarey.			
16. Action-Planning of the Municipal LGU for replication and sustainability is done.	Done by the MLGUs of Mati and Caraga last Jan. 10-13, 2005			
17. Entire piloting process and suggestions for refinement of the scheme is documented.				

IV. Accomplishments

Expected Outputs	Accomplishments	Gaps	Facilitating Factors	Hindering Factors
<p>1. The residents in the identified barangays are informed and have fully understood and appreciated the BFPMS.</p>	<p>Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga through IEC campaigns during brgy assemblies and sitio/purok meetings.</p>	<p>Information on the BFPMS is sufficiently provided to the members of the Tribal Council and Barangay Council but not done to the sitios due to the continuing dialogue.</p>	<p>Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned;</p> <p>Previous engagements with the UDP such as the DFS and labor-based schemes;</p> <p>Some amount of CO work by PEF.</p>	<p>FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper;</p> <p>Disinformation by adverse elements;</p> <p>Distance of some residents from the community centers;</p> <p>Some unmet expectations of communities from UDP;</p> <p>Peace and Order conditions.</p>
<p>2. Protected Areas within the said barangays are identified by the communities.</p>	<p>Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga</p>	<p>Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga</p>	<p>LUP and BDP of Culian and Palma Gil;</p> <p>IEC campaigns;</p> <p>Educational Visit to Cabuaya, Mati by the BLGU, BFPMC</p>	<p>FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper;</p> <p>Lack of LUP and BDP of Sobrecarey.</p>

			of Culian and MLGU-Mati.	
3. Barangay Forest Protection and Management Committee (BFPMC) formed and functional.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned; IEC campaigns.	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.
4. Barangay Co-Management Agreement is formally signed and executed by the various stakeholders.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	Quality of bgy governance at Culian and Palma Gil; consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned.	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper; Synchronization of schedules of stakeholders.
5. Barangay LGU officials, tribal leaders and community members are capable to sustain efforts in protecting and managing the forest in the barangay.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned; Conduct of assessment / planning of BLGU and MLGU capability.	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.

<p>6. Forest Occupants or dwellers understand, support and benefit from their efforts in protecting the remaining forests and other identified ecologically critical areas.</p>	<p>Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga</p>	<p>Information on the BFPMS is sufficiently provided to the members of the Tribal Council and Barangay Council but not done to the sitios due to the continuing dialogue.</p>	<p>Quality of bgy governance in Culian and Palma Gil; IEC campaigns; impact of other UDP interventions like DFS and Labor-based schemes</p>	<p>FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper.</p>
<p>7. Forest occupants have willingly entered into a Site Management Agreement with the BLGU, Tribal Organization, MLGU, DENR and NCIP.</p>	<p>Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga</p>	<p>Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga</p>	<p>Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned;</p> <p>IEC campaigns; impact of other UDP interventions like DFS and Labor-based schemes</p>	<p>FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper;</p> <p>Disinformation by adverse elements;</p> <p>Unmet expectations of residents from UDP.</p>
<p>8. Perimeter survey of the</p>	<p>Done in Culian, Mati</p>	<p>Not done in Sobrecarey,</p>	<p>Existing LUP of Culian and Palma</p>	<p>FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time</p>

identified forest is conducted.	and Palma Gil, Caraga	Caraga	Gil; Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned; IEC campaigns;	to prosper; Disinformation by adverse elements; Unmet expectations of residents from UDP.
9. Maps of the identified forests are processed and completed.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	Existing LUP maps of Culian and Palma Gil	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper; Lack of GIS operator at PPO.
10. Remaining forests and ecologically critical areas within the barangay are officially declared as Barangay Protected Areas through a barangay ordinance adopted by the MLGU, DENR and NCIP.	Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga	Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga	Quality of Bgy governance at Culian and Palma Gil; Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned; IEC campaigns;	FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper; Disinformation by adverse elements; Unmet expectations of residents from UDP.

<p>11. Pilot protection site is visibly delineated or fenced-off with any appropriate material and billboards.</p>	<p>Done in Culian, Mati and Palma Gil, Caraga</p>	<p>Not done in Sobrecarey, Caraga</p>	<p>Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned; IEC campaigns;</p>	<p>FPIC process in Sobrecarey took time to prosper; Disinformation by adverse elements; Unmet expectations of residents from UDP.</p>
<p>12. Preparation, submission, and follow-up of required documents are facilitated for the deputation of forest guards by DENR.</p>		<p>Not done to all of the barangays.</p>		<p>Suspension of deputation order by DENR Sec. Defensor.</p>
<p>13. BFPMC as well as the forest guards are coached and trained on forest protection and conservation and biodiversity management.</p>		<p>Not done to all of the barangays.</p>		<p>Time constraints; synchronization of schedules.</p>
<p>14. Assessment of the institutional capability of the Municipal LGU to</p>	<p>Done by the MLGUs of Mati and Caraga last Jan. 10-</p>		<p>Consistent support and active participation of</p>	

sustain the scheme is conducted.	13, 2005		the BLGU and MLGU concerned; Logistics and financial support of UDP;	
15. Action-planning of the Barangay LGU to sustain the barangay forest protection and management within the barangay is done.	Done by the BLGUs of Culian, Palma Gil and Sobrecarey.		Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned; Logistics and financial support of UDP	
16. Action-Planning of the Municipal LGU for replication and sustainability is done.	Done by the MLGUs of Mati and Caraga		Consistent support and active participation of the BLGU and MLGU concerned;	
17. Entire piloting process and suggestions for refinement of the scheme is documented.	Done.			

Upland Development Programme
Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme

Programa sa IEC

"Anha lamang kung ang mga KOMUNIDAD nga duol o naa sa kalasangan motahan sa ilang kaugalingon og mohimo og malunglungtarong pagdumala, nga ang mga nahibilin nga kalasangan mapanalipdan ug madumala, ang mga opaw nga kayutaan mapahiuli, ug ang na-omaw nga kalasangan mapalambo pag-usab"

I. Pang-Abling Programa

1. Pasiunang Pag-ampo
 2. Pag-abi-abing Pakigpulong
 3. Pagpaila-ila
 4. Paghiusa sa mga Gidahum
 5. Oryentasyon sa Programa
- A. Ang Kamahinungdanon sa Lasang
1. tinubdan sa tubig
 2. pugong sa baha ug pagdahili sa yuta
 3. tinubdan sa pagkaon, tambal, sugnod, kahoy pambalay, ug uban pa
 4. bala-anong lugar alng sa mga Lumad
 5. biodiversity
 6. balanse sa ekolohiya, preskong hangin, bugnaw'ng klima
- B. Mga katuyuan
1. Dugang pagpasabot sa katawhan kabahin sa kamahinungdanon sa lasang ug "protected area" aron pagkuha sa ilang suporta ug partisipasyon
 2. Dugang paghan-ay sa plano alang sa pagpanalipud ug pagdumala sa "protected area"

II. Kasaysayan sa mga Palisiya sa Pagpanalipud ug Pagdumala sa Kalasangan

A. Panahon sa Espanyol

- 1889: Spanish Royal Decree nagahisgot nga ang pagkaingin usa ka salaod

- 70% pa sa Pilipinas gitabonan og kalasangan

B. Panahon sa Amerikano

- 1901: Kaingin Law (Act No. 274) - nagasilot sa mga kaingineros
- 1904: Kinaunahang Forestry Act

C. Panahon sa Philippine Republic

1. Macapagal

- 1963: Revised Kaingin Law
- 1964: Kaingin Council Meeting
- 45% pa sa Pilipinas kalasangan

2. Marcos

- 1971: Kaingin Management and Land Settlement Regulations (Forestry Administrative Order No. 62) ug Occupancy Management Program, ang labing una nga programa sa kagamhanan nga nagtugot sa mga katawhan sa pagpabilin sulod sa yutang kalasangan ubos sa pipila ka mga kondisyon. Adunay permiso sa usa ka banay sa pagtikad sa kalasangan sulod sa 2 ka tuig kun kini magtanum og mga kahoy ug magpatuman sa pag-atiman sa yuta.
- 1974: Pagpanday sa Forestry Reform Code nga nagtutok sa industriya sa logging, paghatag og mga permisong 1-25 ka tuig pataas sa mga konsesyon (Timber License Agreements - TLA), pagtukod og mga plantasyon sa kakahoyan, pagpabalhin sa mga lumulpyo. Kasagaran ang TLA mokabat gikan 40,000 ngadto sa 60,000 ka ektaryas. Sa mga higala ug kasangkayan ni Marcos, ginatugyan ang TLA nga mokabat sa labaw sa 100,000 ka ektarya. Gikan sa 1960 ang konsesyon mokabat sa 5.5 milyon ka ektarya ug misaka kini ngadto sa 11 milyon ka ektarya sa dekada 70. Ang kita niini nga mokabat sa 43 ka bilyon dolyares, gibahin lang sa pipila ka mga sapiang pamilya.

- 1980: 27% na lang sa nasud ang kalasangan
- 1981: Family Approach to Reforestation Program nga nagtukod sa Bureau of Forest Dev't (BFD) sa pagsulod og mga minugbo-og-tagal nga mga kasabotan tali sa mga pamilya aron ipatindog ang kakahoyan nga plantasyon sa mga publikong kayutaan.
- 1982: Letter of Instruction No 1260: nagpasiugda sa Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) Program diin naghatag og katungod sa pagpuyo sa kalasangan sulod sa 25 ka tuig, ug mamahimong madugangan og 25 na usab ka tuig pinaagi sa usa ka kasabotan nga nalatid sa Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC).

3. Aquino

- 1986: Ang ADB ug OECF naghatag og US \$240 milyones nga pautang alang sa National Forestation Program
- 1987: Ang pag-umol sa Batakang Balaod nga maoy nagmugna sa DENR ug paghatag og katungod sa mga lumad sa ilang mga yutang kabilin
- 1989: Administrative Or. 123 nagsugod sa Community Forestry Program nga naghatag og katungod ngadto sa mga local nga mga komunidad sulod sa 25 ka tuig sa pagdumala sa kahinguhaan sa mga nahibiling kalasangan.
- 1990: Ang 25 ka tuig nga Philippine Master Plan nga gimugna sa DENR nag-apil sa People Oriented Forestry Program.
- 1991: Ang pagpakanaog sa Local Government Code (RA 7160) nga maoy nagtugyan ngadto sa mga local nga panggamhanan sa ubang bulohaton sa pagpanalipud ug pagdumala sa kalasangan

4. Ramos

- 1992: National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS Act - RA 7586) naghatag og

pamaagi sa pagdumala sa mga protected areas nga apil ang mga local nga panggamhanan ug mga lumad

- 1993: DAO 02 nagtukod sa Presidential Special Task Force on Ancestral Domain (PSTFAD) aron sa pagkigtagbo sa mga lumad ug pagsusi sa mga giangkong yutang kabilin isip basehanan sa paghatag og Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC)
- 1995: Gipagula ang Executive Order 263 nga nagtukod sa Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) isip nasudnong pamaagi alang sa malungtarong pagpanglasang ug katilingbanong kaangayan;
- 1995: Pagpanday sa Philippine Agenda 21 nga nagtamud sa katilingbanong pagdumala sa kahinguhaan (communitybased resource management) isip usa sa mga dugukang prinsipyo sa malungtarong kaugmaran
- 1997: Pagpanday sa Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA - RA 8371)

5. Estrada

- 1998: Ang DENR ug DILG nagpagula sa Joint Memorandum Circular nga maoy naghatag sa kaakohan sa pagdumala sa kalasangan ngadto sa local nga panggamhanan
- 1999: Pagmugna sa Presidential Task Force on Ancestral Domains

6. Arroyo

- 2003: Kapin sa 5 milyones ektaryas nga yutang kalasangan ang giapud-apod pinaagi sa ubang matang sa katilingbanong pagpanagiya
- 2004: Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines; nagpagula usab ang DENR og binag-ong mga Kalagdaan ug Regulasyon sa pagpatuman sa CBFM.

III. Ang UDP ug ang BFPMS

Ang UDP kon Upland Development Program para sa Southern Mindanao usa ka proyekto sa Department of Agriculture nga gisuportahan sa European Union. Nagtumong kini sa pagpapanlipud ug pagkonserbar sa mga kahinguhaan sa kabukiran alang sa malahutayong pagpanguma.

Ang Barangay Forest Protection and Management Scheme (BFPMS) usa sa mga pamaagi sa pagdumala sa kalasangan. Katuyoan niini ang pagpanalipud ug pagkonserbar sa mga nahibiling kalasangan ug uban pang mahinungdanong mga lugar sa kinaiyahan sa kabukiran (sama sa mga bakilid, kasapaan, ulohan sa tubig, balaanong mga lugar, ug uban pa) sulod sa barangay.

Ang mga nag-unang kinaiya niini:

1. gipangulohan sa BLGU ug sa komunidad ang pagpanalipud ug pagdumala sa kalasangan;
2. ginangmay, nakatutok sa tukma ug klaro nga lugar, ug haum sa local nga plano sa pagdumala;
3. mas dali dumalahon ug imonitor ug ma-sundog sa uban;
4. mas klaro nga papel ang MLGU, BLGU, DENR, mga organisasyon sa katawhan, ug uban pa sa pagdumala sa kalasangan;
5. mas lambo nga panggamhanan sa barangay ug munisipyo sa pagpanalipud sa kalasangan.

Pangkinatibuk-ang Pamaagi

1. Aktwal nga paggahin ug pagsukod sa kalasangan (*protected area*) sumala sa Barangay Land Use Plan;
2. Pag-umol ug pagpatuman sa usa ka Memorandum of Agreement tali sa BLGU, MLGU, DENR, NCIP, ug local nga organisasyon;
3. Pagmugna og Site Management Agreements tali sa mga lumulupyo;
4. Pagmugna og usa ka ordinansa sa barangay ug sa munisipyo sa pagdeklarar sa maong *Protected Area*;

5. Pagtukod og Barangay Forest Protection and Management Team;
6. Pag-umol og mga plano sa pagpanalipud ug pagdumala sa *protected area*; ug
7. Pagbansay-bansay sa mga Barangay Forest Protection and Management Teams.

IV. Ang Plano sa Barangay sa Pagpanalipud ug Pagdumala sa Kalasangan

- A. Gilangkubang Protected Area
- B. Ang Barangay Ordinansa
- C. Institutional Memorandum of Agreement
- D. Site Management Agreement: Kasabotan tali sa BLGU ug sa mga Lumolupyo sa Kalasangan

V. Mga Gimbuhaton

1. Pagmarka sa mga Boundaries sa Protected Area
2. Pagkampanya sa Pagpasabot ngadto sa katawhan (IEC)
3. Pag-endorso sa plano, ordinansa, ug MOA ngadto sa Sangguniang Bayan
4. Pagpahigayon og Kalitngbanong Pagpinirmahay sa Institutional MOA ug Site Mgt Agreement
5. Pagbutang og mga Karatola ug Pahibalo
6. Pagtukod og Seedlings Nurseries