

**DRAFT PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**FOR**

**BARANGAY FOREST PROTECTION AND  
MANAGEMENT (BFPM)**

**Grant Application Form**

**Name of Applicant: The League of Municipalities (LMP)-  
Mayors Development Centre (MDC)**

# The Action

## 1. Description

**1.1. Title: Barangay Forest Protection and Management (BFPM)**

**1.2. Location (Philippines, Province of ....., Municipality of .....,)**

**1.3. Amount requested**

Total cost	Amount requested	% of total
EUR	EUR	APPROX. %

## 1.4. Summary

To implement BFPM in 10 upland barangays in the municipality of .....and in the following upland barangays.....Duration of the **ACTION** 2 years.  
The main activities are:

- Capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and concerned upland communities in 10 upland barangays
- Delineation of forest protection areas in each barangay; establishment of an operational barangay forest protection and management (**BFPM**) committee with active forest guards; support for reforestation

## 1.5. Objectives

The overall objective of the **ACTION** is to reverse the on-going destruction of upland areas in the 10 barangays in the municipality and to preserve the natural resources. For that purpose the activities summarized above will be implemented. It is assumed that the barangays proposed for BFPM support have their land-use based barangay development plan, which has mapped out the protected areas agreed upon by all stakeholders.

The specific objectives of **BFPM** and in line with the agreed Landuse plan, are to organize and mobilize the 10 BLGUs and the local community organizations/POs in protecting and managing the remaining forest lands in the barangay; particularly on the steeper slopes, around springs and riverbanks. Furthermore the objective is to introduce appropriate community-based and site-specific forest management activities and to forge strong co-management partnerships between BLGU, MLGU, DENR-NCIP and the local community organizations to manage the delineated forestlands in the barangay; to empower the BLGUs and Communities/POs in managing the natural resources by incorporating forest management functions into the barangay governance systems and structures and through integrating BFPM planning into the barangay development planning process. The guidelines for this scheme are based on the devolved functions of the DENR-DILG JMC 98-01 and 2003-01.

## 1.6. Justification

### **Overall justification for support for sustainable upland development.**

The Philippines covers a total of 30 million HAs. Half of it is classified as forestlands and 10 million HAs of that as timberlands that may be used for productive purposes under certain conditions. The remaining 5 million HAs are for national parks, residential areas, civil and military reserves, lakes and ponds and for unclassified land uses.

Around 100 years ago about 20 million HAs were under original forest cover<sup>1</sup>. Now only an estimated 1 million of old-growth forest remain<sup>2</sup>. Sixty (60) years ago the population in these forestlands was not more than 3 million or 10% of the Philippine population of 30 million at that time. Indigenous Peoples occupied the forestlands, which had been their ancestral domain. They sustained themselves by consuming and selling forest products and by slash and burn agricultural practices. Latest figures show that between 20-30 million people of the present Philippine population (85 million), or between 20-35%, now inhabit forestlands<sup>3</sup> and mainly support themselves by small-scale, often subsistence farming. It is estimated that out of the 10 million HAs of 'timberlands', 8.5 million are farmed already in an, unfortunately, unsustainable manner, that has resulted in severe soil erosion and steadily decreasing upland agricultural productivity. Very low incomes and poor quality of life is therefore a common scene in the uplands. This fierce erosion has also resulted in extreme "poverty" in terms of biodiversity.

Furthermore, what happens in the uplands has a direct effect on the lowlands and coastal areas. Lowland dwellers, farmers and fishermen, have suffered hugely due to the damaging effects of severe floods and siltation, which have occurred as a result of the erosion in the uplands.

A major factor for the decline of the size of natural forests is the indiscriminate and irresponsible legal and illegal logging in the past. In addition, lowland population pressure has forced people to occupy areas already cleared by loggers and increased unsustainable farming there. Another reason may be the taking over by large agri-businesses of vast tracts of gently sloping lowland areas and transforming these into plantations. This process has left many poor communities with no other option than to expand cultivation areas onto steep to very steep slopes further into the uplands.

In conclusion one may say that today the Philippine upland resources base including that of the concerned municipality is seriously threatened and the possible near future effects are highly troublesome and it seems quite justifiable to say that this should worry every Filipino. Besides the still ongoing "legal" and illegal logging, unsustainable farming practices inside forestlands are the main cause of depletion of the natural forest resources. Simultaneously, the same threat of natural resources depletion hovers over the lowlands and coastal areas, which are severely affected by what is going on in the forestlands. The uplands, with their direct link with the lowland and coastal zones, are an integral part of the ecological system and must be conserved for the survival and development of the Philippines. Their destruction will result in decreasing production and revenue in the prime lowland ecological zones too.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph), National Statistical Coordination Board, 2005

FAO Corporate Document response: <http://www.fao.org/documents/show.....chapter 4. Impacts and effectiveness of logging in natural forest Philippines – Ernesto S. Guiang>

<sup>2</sup> <http://forestry.dent.gov.ph/stat2003htm>

<sup>3</sup> Extrapolation from the figures in the FAO publication chapter 4. Impacts and effectiveness of logging in natural forest: Philippines – Ernesto S. Guiang

## **BFPM**

The BFPM scheme or model was developed and tested by the LGUs in Southern Mindanao with support from the Department of Agriculture and the European Union. The League of Municipalities of the Philippines (**LMP**) and specifically its Mayors Development centre (**MDC**) has taken up the effort to assist its member LGUs to replicate this model and this proposal is prepared as collaboration between the LMP and the MLGU. The BFPM scheme is a response to the destruction of upland forests whereby the LGU and Community take the lead in its protection/reforestation with support from line agencies. It is also a way to make the existing Community based Forest Management Agreements more effective as research shows that the CBFMA approach is in most cases a failure in terms of protection of forests<sup>4</sup>.

For the **BFPM** to be successful upland communities must be fully involved and empowered to take up their own development activities derived from the plans. The **ACTION** that is proposed herewith will therefore apply a participatory approach in the forest management planning process and build a relationship of trust between the upland communities and available support institutions like the LGUs.

The participatory approach inherent to the **ACTION** and the provision of concrete support for forest protection will therefore empower the community. The **ACTION** will contribute to better governance as the involved LGUs at the barangay, municipality and possibly at provincial level as well, will play key roles in assisting upland communities in line with their functions.

Furthermore the present development partnerships of the LMP-MDC has made this institution created by the Local Government Code of 1991, a national repository of the data base of the country's poverty mapping activities thru the community-based monitoring system or CBMS which is being implemented by a tripartite effort of the DILG-NAPC-LMP. By being one of the repositories, the LMP-MDC therefore shall have access to CBMS results/information which leads to easy retrieval and use of poverty-focused information for the uplands as well as translate the localization of the millennium development goals for the upland communities to benefit from once translated into actions such as the BFPM scheme.

## **BFPM**

There is still ongoing destruction of the remaining forests in the 10 barangays, mainly due to unsustainable farming practices on land, which is even not suitable for agriculture. This practice has a lot to do with poverty as well as lack of awareness among the upland communities in the barangays and irresponsible behaviour or ignorance mainly by absentee landlords. Perhaps another reason for the situation is the limited function of barangay local government units in protecting and managing the forests and being overruled by executive orders given out by the central government without consultation with the barangay LGU and communities.

In the upland barangays, most of the vegetation is lost due to massive farming - only fragmented forest pockets remain and are generally small to medium size patches of natural and second growth forests surrounded by massive grazed- and croplands. Nevertheless, these remaining forests are seen as both a relic of natural ecosystems, and, even more now, having critical ecological functions that affect the other sub-ecosystems in the entire barangay, which are also

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<sup>4</sup> See Study on implications of UDP support to facilitate land security and control by upland farmers, Patrick Dugan, Jocelyn Cabo and Ismael Estaban, September 2002

fragile. Although in stark violation of existing policies, the situation of severe destruction of forest lands by transforming these into unsustainable agriculture cannot be ignored any longer and the need to effectively save the remaining forests and reforest critical ecological important areas is required, based on an agreed Landuse plan by all stakeholders.

Another justification for establishing the **BFPMs** is that it will address the present lack of guidance and coaching of upland communities and will put them in the lead in protecting and regulating the use of their forestlands in the barangay.

## **BENEFICIARIES**

The direct beneficiaries of the proposed **ACTION** are estimated at around xxx households and the 6[?] LGUs involved. The supporting agencies (LGUs, DENR, NCIP), can be categorized as secondary beneficiaries while many more beneficiaries will benefit once the BFPM schemes are implemented and proper and sustainable protection/refo of agreed forest lands in the targeted barangays will trigger off better living conditions for people in the related lowlands as well as in the coastal areas.

## **SELECTION**

The 5 barangays were selected based on criteria regarding the state of the uplands in terms of land degradation, poverty of households, community interest and relevance for watershed protection.

As explained under the justifications of the schemes relevance of the action to the target groups, the relevance for the target groups, with proper implementation, will be quite obvious in terms of community empowerment and in sustaining their resource base for future generations

### **1.7 Detailed description of activities (see also schedule in 1.9)**

The BFPM Scheme is a management tool for the Local Government Units (LGUs) and upland communities in protecting and managing the remaining forest resources in the barangay. It is a strategy/ process to protect ecologically critical areas (ECA) such as the remaining forest patches, riverbanks, lakes, caves, falls, springs, barangay parks, eco-tourism sites and all sources of water supply. Crucial is the involvement of the local communities with their intimate knowledge of forest resources as well as the barangay officials. Perimeter surveys are conducted to identify specific zones for strict protection, production and buffer. A barangay forest protection and management committee and deputation by the DENR of forest guards are organized as well. The co-mgt partnership is backed up with a MOA, Site Management Agreement (SMA), and Barangay Ordinance as legal bases. Specific Barangay Forest Protected Areas will officially be declared for protection and management through the adoption of barangay ordinance and recognized by the municipal LGU. Key indicators for success are appropriate Social Preparation Activities, LGU mandate including commitment of their staff, funds, the creation of an Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO) to oversee the implementation of BFPM. The competence of Municipal Staff in respect of proposal writing, knowledge on forest resources management and community organizing and communication skills needs to be facilitated to transfer capabilities to barangay people. Government agencies like the DENR, NCIP and other partners shall provide support and capacitate the LGUs with their technical expertise on the management of the BFPM sites. Persons involved are

- a) Municipal Mayor / Sangguniang Bayan
- b) Barangay Captains
- c) Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO)
- d) PENRO-LGU at the province level
- e) POs and Barangay Forest Protection and Management Committee
- f) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- g) Department of Agriculture (DA)
- h) National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP)
- i) Facilitators
- j) Trainers

## **THE SCHEME STEP-BY STEP**

### **AGREEMENT BETWEEN LMP-MDC AND MLGU; GENERAL ORIENTATION, PREPARATION AND INITIAL ORIENTATION ON BFPM AS WELL AS FIELD EXPOSURE, 2 MONTHS**

The collaboration to implement the BFPM schemes in the selected 10 upland barangays will be spelled out in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) including detailed implementation guidelines and budgets between LMP-MDC and the Municipality and Barangay LGUs. The LMP-MDC will be the main Service Provider (SP) to the LGUs. Hence the LMP-MDC will conduct the general orientation of the MLGU particularly the staff of the Municipal Environmental and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) and go through the work plan and budget in detail. During this time the MLGU will also set-up a BFPM Team headed by the Municipal Agriculturist (MENRO) by Administrative Order of the Mayor and prepare the job descriptions for all concerned. After this, roles of the various parties should be clear and after the conduct of the proposed capacity building (see next steps) of the Team, it should be ready to oversee the **BFPM ACTION** and be able to facilitate its implementation as scheduled. One crucial condition in the MOA is that the MLGU has established the MENRO office, properly staffed and budgeted fort.

### **MUNICIPAL/BARANGAY LGU DRAFT AND ADOPT RESOLUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BFPM SCHEME**

Under this activity the barangay and municipal Councils will draft and adopt a number of resolutions and ordinances that will legally support the implementation of the BFPM under coaching of the LMP-MDC.

### **FIELD EXPOSURE**

There is a need to expose the M/BLGU BFPM personnel to outstanding BFPM schemes in the uplands of Southern Mindanao where such schemes have successfully been established by LGUs in their upland barangays and see hands-on how it was/is done. This group to be exposed will consist of the MENRO and the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC) being the municipal planner, Key Municipal Councillors as well as the concerned 10 Barangay Captains and representatives of the POs in the 10 barangays. The LMP-MDC will facilitate the exposure trip

## **ORIENTATION AND PLANNING/SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS FOR LGU OFFICIALS, MENRO, BARANGAY OFFICIALS AND PO REPRESENTATIVES, 1 MONTH**

These workshops go into detail on planning and budgeting, establishing the mechanisms and systems and the implementation of the BFPM activities, the time schedules, budgets, operational details etc. Per barangay a **BFPM** plan will be formulated to steer necessary budget allocations in the Annual Investment Plans. This will be facilitated by LMP-MDC too.

## **FORMAL APPOINTING OF THE KEY STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BARANGAY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BFPM ACTION**

The Municipal BFPM Team will assist the barangays in selecting, appointing and briefing the BFPM committees, Barangay Development Councils etc. The will also facilitate the appointment and provide the mandate of the forest guards.

## **STEP 2: TRAINING OF TRAINORS MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES STAFF, 1 MONTH**

This training Of MENRO staff in the nitty gritty of the BFPM will be facilitated by LMP-MDC, which will engage resource persons and relevant institutions like the DENR/NCIP, PLGU, NGOs for that purpose.

## **STEP 3: FACILITATION OF BARANGAY ORIENTATION AND INSTUTIONALISATION OF BFPM THROUGH THE CREATION OF BARANGAY FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (BFPMC), 1 MONTH**

This activity consists of an information campaign drive so people will appreciate knowing more about BFPM and its importance as well as contemplate how they may be able to personally contribute to the project. The orientation/briefing may cover the following topics: BFPM as a strategy to ensure the sustainable management of upland resource base; importance of the barangay forest protection and management scheme; benefits when such scheme is implemented; LGUs and community partnerships; and identified activities under the scheme. During this activity the Barangay Forest Protection and Management Council or Committee is created.

## **STEP 4: CONDUCT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS SEMINAR AND PRELIMINARY COMMUNITY MAPPING, 1 MONTH**

The substance of this scheme is for the local people to know which part of their upland area is declared as forest-protected area. Prior to the declaration, this step includes several sub-activities, which are:

- Environmental awareness seminar and conduct of some preliminary activities prior to site selection:
  - Review existing land use of the barangay
  - Come up with barangay action plan for forest protection site identification
- Identification of forest protection area by considering the following factors:
  - Elevation
  - Areas near rivers

- Any if not all environmentally critical areas
- Identification of actual forest occupants in the areas taking into consideration the IPs' concern

#### **STEP 5: CONDUCT OF PERIMETER SURVEY AND COMMUNITY MAPPING 2 MONTHS**

Once the community has recognized the importance of the scheme and has expressed their commitment to the project, the next step is to conduct a perimeter survey in order to delineate zones – such as the strict protection zone, production zone, buffer zone, among others.

This step is completed once the:

- Barangay Forest Protection area has been zoned;
- BLGUs have been tapped to assist in the conduct of perimeter survey; and
- Barangay Forest Protected Area map prepared
- Barangay Forest Protected Area map prepared
- Inventory of forest occupants

#### **STEP 6: PREPARATION OF SITE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (SMA) AND CONDUCT OF INFORMATION DRIVE TO FOREST OCCUPANTS 1 MONTHS**

The SMA is an agreement between the forest occupants staying within the area and the BLGU for the active involvement and participation of the occupants in forest protection activities. Thus, the outputs of this step are:

- Site Management Agreement prepared and well understood by the forest occupants; and
- Barangay Forest Guards selected and designated by the Barangay Captain

#### **STEP 7: FORMULATION OF A BARANGAY ORDINANCE FOR THE DECLARATION OF A FOREST PROTECTED AREA, 1 MONTH**

The LGU is now one step closer to a formal declaration of the forest protected area in the barangay, with the following outputs expected at the end of this step:

- A Barangay Ordinance declaring the Forest Protected Area;
- The Barangay Forest Protected Area presented and approved and ratified by the General Assembly thru a Public Hearing; and
- Barangay Forest Protected Area endorsed by the Municipal Council and Local Chief Executive

#### **STEP 8: FORMULATION OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON CO-MANAGEMENT OF FOREST PROTECTED AREA, 1 MONTH**

The basic difference between the SMA and the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is the parties to the agreement. While the SMA involves the forest occupants and the BLGU, the MOA is more inclusive and multi-party in nature. More specifically, the MOA is actually a Co-Management Agreement on Forest Management forged by key partners, to include: BLGU, MLGU, PLGU, DENR, NCIP, the community (represented by their PO), PNP, Dep-ed and the Tribal Council and

other partners

### **STEP 9: DECLARATION OF FOREST PROTECTED AREA, MOA AND SITE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT SIGNING, 1 MONTHS**

This stage formalizes the institutionalization of the BFPM in the barangay. The outputs of this stage are the legal mandates for implementing the scheme, specifying the parties involved, their respective roles, the activities to be undertaken and the objectives and goals to be achieved. These outputs are:

- A formal declaration of the Barangay Forest Protected Area through a General Assembly
- Co-Management MOA signed by the key partners
- Site Management Agreement signed by the forest occupants and BLGU

### **STEP 10: POST-WORKSHOP AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING ON BFPMS, 1 MONTH**

This step operationalizes the agreements just formalized in Step 9, translating the general statements into actual day-to-day activities. The final output of this step is a Five-Year Indicative Development Plan and Annual Implementation Plan for the implementation of the BFPMS on an annual basis. Some of the possible inclusions in the plan are: a Barangay Forest Management Plan; Capability Building

### **STEP 11: CONDUCT OF CAPABILITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES, 1 MONTH**

To further enhance the local communities in forest protection and rehabilitation, some capability building activities are recommended:

- Training on environmental laws for BLGU, BFPMC and Barangay Forest Guards
- Training on site-specific forest management activities and the implementation of support projects for forest management such as but not limited to:
- Training on nursery establishment
- Training of BFPM Committee, forest occupants, forest guards on rainforestation
- Training of Forest Guards on Foot Patrolling and implementation of Forest Protection Laws
- Training on how to conduct mapping activities
- Training on the formulation of Barangay Forest Management Plan
- How to prevent and deal with forest fires
- Continuing Information, Education and Communication campaign

### **STEP 12: CONDUCT OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO BARANGAY FOREST PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION, 12 MONTHS**

Under this step are several recommended activities:

- Fencing of forest lines/protected zone
- Nursery establishment
- Tree planting in delineated area and buffer zone development
- Mounting of billboards
- Working out of Barangay ordinance on “no cutting of trees” in protected area
- Establishment of forest fire lines
- Conduct of foot patrol to ensure that no illegal cutting of trees occurs in the protected area.

- Conduct of replanting activities when necessary
  - Conduct of continuous information campaign
  - Tree planting
  - Maintenance of planted forest seedlings
- Buffer zone development

## **1.8 Methodology**

### Methods of implementation and its reasons

The M/BLGU will be the main implementers by mandate. LGUs are crucial service providers to the people by law. MLGUs are organised in a league that is the LMP. BLGUs are also organised in a League of Barangays. To choose the LMP and MLGU level for project implementation has to do with the fact that MLGUs have the responsibility by law to oversee the BLGUs and provide them with technical assistance and financial and material support and hence is the best partner to work with for BFPM. Furthermore there are national policies including the recently signed Executive Order 606 on upland development, that give clear mandates to LGUs to take up responsibility for their own development and ensure proper convergence between different agencies with their own policies etc. All LGU Leagues endorsed the EO before the President signed it.

### **BFPM**

The guidelines for this scheme are based on the devolved functions of the DENR-DILG JMC 98-01 and 2003-01. There are actually no management functions and responsibilities devolved to the barangay (section 5.4.1. of JMC 98-01). However, recognizing that the barangay LGUs play an important role in protecting the forest and in rehabilitating degraded forest lands within their territorial coverage, the circular allows the DENR to designate or deputize barangay officials to perform environmental functions upon prior consultation with the local chief executives of the MLGUs (sections 5.4.2. and 5.4.3). The scheme therefore will adopt the methodology to empower the BLGUs and upland communities in managing the natural resources by embedding such functions in existing local governance systems and structures through integrating barangay land-use planning into the barangay development planning process. A lot of emphasis is also given to empower the barangay community as the major user of the forest resources through strengthening the barangay organizations (POs). Given all these, the approach adopted is that of a co-management scheme with the partners mentioned as partners, to protect the remaining forest pockets and reforest areas agreed upon in the adopted land-use plan. The scheme will rationalize and embrace the co-management concepts at the barangay level emphasizing the key roles of the barangay LGU and Local Communities in forest management.

### How action intends to build on previous action

The BFPM scheme or model was incubated, designed, formulated, tested and replicated by LGUs in Southern Mindanao with European Union support. The LMP has seized the opportunity to facilitate replication country wide in line with its mandate to share best LGU practices with other LGUs. Hence this action clearly builds on previous best practices.

### Procedures for internal evaluation

The LMP will regularly evaluate the performance of the MLGU concerned. For that purpose it will assign a consultant or a staff member to quarterly monitor and visit the MLGU and report on this to LMP-MDC. Moreover, the LMP has also included in its advocacy the mainstreaming of the Local Government Performance Measurement System (LGPMS) and the localization of the millennium development goals. By its regular meetings and monitoring activities, the LMP shall be able to closely monitor uplands LGUs performances along the four schemes in relation to addressing poverty and environmental degradation indicators.

### Level of involvement and activity other partners and reasons

The LMP will closely liaison with concerned national line agencies, particularly the department of Natural Environmental Resources (DENR) and the National commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to facilitate the transfer of relevant technologies and information to the MLGU and extension teams as well as to promote research on forest management concerns.

At MLGU level the same will be done to establish linkages with Regional and Provincial Government and Non-Government institutions.

### Proposed implementation team

The LMP-MDC level implementation team will consist of the Head of the Mayors Development centre, a Finance Specialist and some support staff and assisted by a consultant on BFPM.

Its role is basically mediating between the donor and the MLGU, supervision and M&E of the MLGU performance and reporting to its Board and donor.

In respect of Technical Assistance to MLGUs frequently referred to above, LMP-MDC's role is basically to timely tap and link up these services with the LGU under a contract between LMP-MDC and concerned consultant, specialist or institutional Service Provider.

## **1.9 Duration and action plan**

**The duration will be two years**

**Action Plan**

**See Annex C**

## **2. Expected results**

### **2.1. Expected impact on target groups:**

The impact on the community can be categorised into:

1. Empowerment being a necessary condition for sustainable development and for attracting support from outside.
2. Having the BFPM scheme in place and operated properly, this model can be a powerful tool to attract support from outside for such schemes in other areas
3. Improved governance by their LGUs leading to better service delivery
4. Heightened awareness and subsequent increased chances on improved natural resource management

The voluntarily involvement of the community in the different activities of the BFPM that the M/BLGU will initiate through awareness campaigns and hands-on training, self confidence in determining the utilisation of their barangay natural resources, will improve and have an impact on the quality and quantity of other development activities. It will also improve the relationship between the MLGU staff and the community and enhance their appreciation of increased service delivery. The empowerment will also be instrumental in demanding and subsequent steering/directing of LGU services such as on agricultural extension and other support from the LGUs and National Agencies. It will stabilise the community as members work together and will reduce violations of rules and regulations, security concerns, and also crime as social control will have been increased

Improved governance will be evident because of improved accountability of the MENRO office, which has to do with increased transparency and confidence building with the upland communities as conditioned by implementing the ACTION activities.

Heightened awareness and subsequent improved natural resource management will benefit both LGUs and communities, as they will be exposed to awareness campaigns on sustainable agriculture and natural resource management embedded within the key the activities. This in turn will contribute to positive impact on governance and responsible resource and roads utilisation and its protection.

2.1.1. The implementation of the ACTION will go hand-in-hand with refining the LGUs systems, procedures and polices supported by municipal and barangay legislation, geared towards BFPM. In practice this means there will be ordinances on BFPMs. The barangays will be encouraged to follow suit and link support to upland households to their performance as good protectors of their environment. Crucial documents to be prepared are the BFPM Plan of the 10 barangays and its incorporation/integration in the Municipal 5-year Development Plan (MDP), which the MLGU will update during the implementation period.

2.1.2. Regarding technical management capacities in respect of dealing with BFPM and upland barangay communities, the LMP/MDC will provide resource persons/consultants and/or NGOs to build the LGU capacity in this regard as well as to coach them for a certain period of time. The MLGU key staff involved in BFPM will also be exposed to LGUs in Southern Mindanao where the scheme is successfully on-going.

## **2.2. Publications and other outputs**

## **2.2. Publications and other outputs**

### Publications

1. The 10 barangays will all have their BFPM plan published and distributed to stakeholders and support institutions.
2. The MLGU will also plan to use these plans for public relations to create linkages between the BFPM committees and **other relevant organisations**
3. There will be documentation ready for dissemination among stakeholders on BFPM.
4. The MLGU with the help of the LMP-MDC will regularly publicise progress in local newspapers and radio
5. Several hand-outs already available at LMP will be multiplied and distributed to the the BFPM committee members and BDCs, forest guards and barangay officials
6. The BFPM schemes will become models where other barangays can learn from

### Other outputs

Crucial outputs reflecting the achievement of the objectives will be well-managed forests and prevention of further encroachment into forestlands. Furthermore this is reflected in effective protection and reforestation and in strong BLGUs taking the lead in forest protection.

## **2.3. Multiplier effects**

After the implementation of the activities of the ACTION, the MLGU should be fully capacitated to replicate the BFPM best practices to other barangays. The MLGU commits that in the years to come it will allocate funds for replication of this crucial activity as reflected in the Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) and Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) with clear budget for BFPM. The magnitude of the allocated resources planned for in the MDP will depend on the MLGU's local resource mobilisation capacity and Internal Revenue Allotment as well as other fund sources that it will explore. The BFPM Plans and the outcome of this ACTION in terms of well protected forests will be instrumental in respect of the latter.

Experiences will be shared with other municipalities, particularly through LMP-MDC programmes.

## **2.4. Short and long-term impact**

As mentioned above after the ACTION, the MLGU will gradually replicate BFPM to other upland barangays within its capacity and using the skills, documentation and experience generated during the implementation of the ACTION activities. Sources of funds will be from the MLGU's own local resource mobilisation, IRA funds, funds will be mobilised through lobbying, when relevant it will also considered to submit replication proposals to Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) for funding BFPM. Tapping Congressional funds is another channel that will be explored.

Institutionally, now that the LGUs have their capacity build on BFPM, major constraints to achieve institutional sustainability are not expected. But it should be ensured that the links with Provincial and Regional Networks, Government and Non-Government and the Academe and the National Agencies will continue and further be strengthened to regularly and structurally provide

the LGUs with refresher trainings, new forest protection related information etc. Support from the LMP/MDC to keep the momentum regarding BFPM is crucial in this regard.

On the policy level, the MLGU will already, during the implementation of the ACTION, refine its systems, procedures and policies supported by municipal and barangay legislation, geared towards BFPM. In practice, this means there will be ordinances on BFPM. The barangays will be encouraged to follow suit and link support to upland population to their performance as good protectors of their environment.

In respect of higher-level policies that affect the LGUs, this will be the responsibility of the LMP/MDC to facilitate that mandates are clearly defined and confusion between Agencies and LGUs are avoided to a maximum level.

### **3. Budget and expected sources of funding see annex B**

## II APPLICANT

### 1. Identity

Full legal name (business name):	LMP-MDC
Acronym (where applicable)	
Legal status	
VAT registration number (where applicable)	
Official address	
Postal address	
Contact Person	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
Email	
Internet Site	

### 2. Bank details

The bank must be located in the country where the applicant is registered.

Account name	
Account number	
Sort code	
IBAN Code (optional)	
Bank name	
Address of bank	
Name of signatory/ies	
Position of Signatory/ies	

NB: Before the grant contract is signed, the applicants selected will have to supply a financial identification form using the model in Annex V to the contract, certified by the bank named above.

#### Correspondent bank (where relevant)

Account name	
Account number	
Sort code	
IBAN code (optional)	
Bank name	
Address of bank	

**3. Description of application (one page maximum)**

3.1 When was your organization founded and when did it start its activities?

What are the main activities of your organization at present?

3.2 List of the management board / committee of your organization

Name	Profession	Sex	Position	Years on the board
		F / M		
		F / M		

**4. Capacity to manage and implement actions**

1.1. Experience of similar actions<sup>5</sup>

4.2. Resources<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Maximum 1 page per action. Please provide a detailed description of actions managed by your organization over the past five years in the fields covered by this programme, taking care to identify for each action:

- (a) the object and location of the action
- (b) the results of the action
- (c) your organization's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action
- (d) the cost of action
- (e) donors to the action (name, address and e-mail, telephone number, amount contributed)

This information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient experience of managing actions in the same sector of a comparable scale to the one for which you are requesting a grant.

<sup>6</sup> Maximum 3 pages. Please provide a detailed description of the various resources which your organization has access to, and in particular, of the following:

1. annual income over the last three years, mentioning where applicable for each year, the names of the main financial backers and the proportion of annual income each has contributed.
2. The number of full-time and part-time staff by category (*e.g. number of project managers; accountants, etc.*), indicating their place of employment
3. equipment and offices
4. other relevant resources (*e.g. volunteers, associated organizations, networks that might also contribute to implementation*).
5. *contribute to implementation*).

This information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient resources to implement an action of the scale of the one for which you are requesting a grant.

## 5. Other applications made to other Donors

5.1 Grants, contracts and loans obtained over the last three years from other donors

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Action title and reference number		Amount (EUR)	Date obtained

5.2 Grant applications submitted (or about to be submitted) to other donors in the current year:

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Action title and reference number		Amount (EUR)

## 2. Partnership statement

Statement of partnership

We have read and approved the contents of the proposal submitted to the Contracting Authority.  
We undertake to comply with the principles of good partnership practice.

Name:	
Organization:	
Position:	
Signature:	
Date and place:	

#### **IV DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT**

I, the undersigned, being the person responsible in the applicant organization for the action, certify that:

- (a) the information given in this application is correct; and
- (b) the applicant and its partners (where applicable) do not fall into any of the categories (a) to (f) listed in section 2.1. 1(2) of the Guidelines for Applicants; and
- (c) the applicant has the sources of financing and professional competence and qualifications specified in section 2.3 (3) of the Guidelines for Applicants.

Name:	
Position:	
Signature:	
Date and place:	

## **Checklist**

Before dispatching your application, please check that it is complete (see Notice on page 1) and specifically that:

### **The application form**

- the dossier is complete and complies with the application form's requirements
- one original and 5 copies of all documents are annexed
- an electronic copy of the file is enclosed where required
- the dossier is typed and is in English
- the declaration by the applicant (Section IV) is signed and attached
- if there are partners, the applicant has completed and signed a partnership statement, also included
- each partner has completed and signed a partnership statement and statements are included
- the budget and the expected sources of funding are presented in the format of the application form (Annex B), completed and drawn up in Euro
- in the budget the Contracting Authority's contribution is identified and is a maximum of 75% of the total eligible costs of the action
- in the budget, overheads do not exceed 7% of direct eligible costs
- the logical framework for the project has been completed where required (Annex C)

### **Supporting documents**

- the applicant's statutes or articles of association are included
- the most recent annual report of the applicant is annexed
- the most recent accounts of the applicant are annexed (profit and loss account and balance sheet for the last financial year for which the accounts have been closed)
- the statutes or articles of association of all partners are annexed
- the originals of the supporting documents required or, failing this, photocopies certified by an approved independent agency and, where such documents are in a language other than the language(s) of the call for proposals, reliable translations are annexed.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall objectives</b>	To contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proper protection and reforestation of agreed forest lands</li> </ul>	Monitoring & Evaluation studies	
<b>Specific objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Organize and mobilize the 10 BLGUs and the local community organizations/POs</li> <li>➤ Protecting and managing the remaining forest lands in the barangay; particularly on the steeper slopes, around springs and riverbanks</li> <li>➤ Introduce appropriate community-based and site-specific forest management activities</li> <li>➤ Forge strong co-management partnerships between BLGU, MLGU, DENR-NCIP and the local community organizations</li> <li>➤ Empower the BLGUs and Communities/POs in managing the natural resources</li> <li>➤ Manage the delineated forestlands in the barangay</li> <li>➤ Incorporating forest management functions into the barangay governance systems and structures</li> <li>➤ Integrating BFPM planning into the barangay development planning process following the guidelines based on the devolved functions of the DENR-DILG JMC 98-01 and 2003-01.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Documented plan and systems in place</li> <li>➤ BLGU and Community workers familiar with the scheme and its consequences</li> <li>➤ LGUs provide support to community regarding their role as protectors</li> <li>➤ Agreed forest lands to be protected/ reforested no more threatened</li> <li>➤ Site agreements made with all forest occupants</li> <li>➤ Protected sites clearly marked and patrolled</li> <li>➤ BLGU/council/BDP has adopted ordinances and provided support for BFPM committee and its forest guards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ M&amp;E studies</li> <li>➤ Completion reports</li> <li>➤ Community monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Peace and order ensured</li> <li>➤ No natural calamities will happen</li> </ul>

<p><b>Expected results</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BLGU/community empowered to manage their own natural resources.</li> <li>➤ BFPM as tool to attract support from outside for such schemes in other areas</li> <li>➤ Improved governance by their LGUs leading to better service delivery</li> <li>➤ Heightened awareness and subsequent increased chances on improved natural resource management</li> <li>➤ BLGU/Community have increased self confidence in determining the utilisation of their barangay natural resources</li> <li>➤ Quality and quantity of other development activities facilitated</li> <li>➤ The relationship between the MLGU staff and the community has enhanced appreciation of increased service delivery</li> <li>➤ Empowered BLGU/Community will steer/direct LGU services and other support from e.g. National Agencies</li> <li>➤ LGU/Community work together which will reduce violations of rules and regulations regarding illegal logging etc.</li> <li>➤ Improved governance will be evident because of improved accountability of the MENRO office</li> <li>➤ Heightened awareness and subsequent improved natural resource management</li> <li>➤ There will be municipal and barangay council ordinances on BFPMs</li> <li>➤ BFPM Plan of the 10 barangays in place and implemented</li> <li>➤ Municipal LGU incorporate BFPM plans in its 5-year Development Plan (MDP)</li> <li>➤ BFPM Technical management capacities in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MLGU/BLGU/Community trained and exposed</li> <li>➤ 10 BFPM plans formulated and adopted and implemented</li> <li>➤ M/BLGU support BFPM committee and forest guards, fencing materials, bill boards</li> <li>➤ BFPM supported by LGUs, through ordinances</li> <li>➤ Additional development support extended to barangays such health services, road improvement, agricultural development</li> <li>➤ BFPM plans integrated with municipal plans</li> <li>➤ Less violations of rules and regulations</li> <li>➤ MENRO staff regular provides services to BFPM committee and forest guards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plans</li> <li>➤ M&amp;E studies</li> <li>➤ Field visits</li> <li>➤ Interviews</li> <li>➤ Documents Ordinances</li> <li>➤ Community evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p>Support from higher levels of government in support of BFPM (IRA)</p>
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<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agreement between LMP-MDC and MLGU (MOA)</li> <li>➤ General orientation and preparation</li> <li>➤ Field exposure</li> <li>➤ Set-up BFPM Team headed by the Municipal ENRO (MENRO) by Administrative Order</li> <li>➤ Municipal/barangay LGU draft and adopt resolutions in respect of BFPM</li> <li>➤ Orientation and planning/system development workshops for MLGU and barangay officials and PO representatives</li> <li>➤ Formal appointing of the key staff</li> <li>➤ Selecting, appointing and briefing the BFOM management committee and forest guards</li> <li>➤ Training of Trainers municipal MENRO staff</li> <li>➤ Institutional arrangement</li> <li>➤ Technical trainings for forest guards, committee members and exposure</li> <li>➤ Managing the declared forest areas, patrolling, reforestation etc.</li> </ul>	<b>Means:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ M/BLGU staff assigned</li> <li>➤ Ordinances</li> <li>➤ Available Technical assistance</li> <li>➤ Trainings and exposures</li> <li>➤ Information campaigns</li> <li>➤ Materials, seedlings and Tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ M&amp;E studies</li> <li>➤ Progress reports</li> <li>➤ Completion reports</li> <li>➤ Community monitoring reports</li> </ul> <p>Total costs: Euro 34,840  Total requested from Donor for 10 barangays: Euro 26,117 or approx. 75%  LMP-LGU Contribution: Euro 8,670 or approx.25 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Institutional arrangement between MLGU and LMP to be in place</li> <li>➤ Funds secured by LGU and LMP</li> <li>➤ National Policies to be supportive</li> <li>➤ Peace and order ensured</li> <li>➤ No natural calamities</li> </ul>
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## ANNEX B

### ANNEX B: BUDGET

#### COST BREAK DOWN

#### Assumption: Per barangay 50 HAs to be protected/reforested

#### MUNICIPAL LEVEL BFPM COSTS Donor LMP-LGU

	Item	Cost in peso/euro (2007 prices)	EURO	EURO
1	Agreements with LMP/MOA etc.	10,000/167		167
2	Overall Orientation by LMP to LGUs	10,000/167		167
3	Resolutions on BFPM adopted by Councils, consultations done	10,000/167		166
4	Exposure trip in Southern Mindanao including travel	50,000/833	833	
5	Planning/system dev. workshops and Formulation Municipal Barangay Extension Plans	15,000/250	250	
6	Formal MLGU staff appointment for BFPM			
7	Technical Training MENRO staff	25,000/417	417	
8	Technical assistance 6 months x 35,000	210,000/3500	3500	
9	LGU staff salaries etc. estimated at	360,000/6000		6000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>690,000/11,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,500</b>

#### BARANGAY LEVEL BFPM COSTS DONOR LMP-LGU

	Item	Cost in peso (2007 prices)	EURO	EURO
1	Perimeter survey and data collection	7000/117	117	
2	Actual barangay consultations/meetings: forest inventory, negotiations etc.)	5000/83	83	
3	Actual barangay consultations/meetings: forest inventory, negotiations etc.	10,000/167	167	
	Appointment and training by MENRO for Forest Guards	10,000/167	167	
	MOA signing/legal documentation	3,000/50		50
	BFPMs implementation Plan, site management agreements in place	10,000/167	167	
	EACs, IEC activities like seminars etc.	5,000/83	83	
	Culmination/Actual Declaration of protected area	5,000/83	83	
	Fencing	30,000/500	500	
	Billboard	10,000/167	167	

Refreshed trainings	35,000/583	583	
Inspections	10,000/167		167
Per Barangay	140,000/2,334	2,117	217
For 10 barangays	1,400,000/23,340	21,117	2170

Total costs: Euro 34,840

Total requested from Donor for 10 barangays: Euro 26,117 or approx. 75%

LMP-LGU Contribution: Euro 8,670 or approx.25 %

## SOURCES OF FUNDING

Expected Sources of funding		Amount EUR	Percentage of total %
Applicant's financial contribution		2,170	25%
Donor contribution sought in this application		26,117	75%
Contribution(s) from other Donor Institutions		0	0
Contributions from other organizations:			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Conditions</i>		
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		34,840	
Direct Revenue from the Action		0	
OVERALL TOTAL		34,840	

## PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

- 1) **Title of Proposal: Barangay Forest Protection and Management (BFPM)**
- 2) **Programme Component: Natural Resource Management**
- 3) **Type of Activity: Capacity building, forest protection and reforestation**
- 4) **Duration of the Project (in months): 24**
- 5) **Project Abstract:**

**a. The Project Objectives:**

The overall objective of the ACTION is to reverse the on-going destruction of upland areas in the 10 barangays in the municipality and to preserve the natural resources

**b. Brief Keyword Description of the Main Activities**

- Capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and concerned upland communities in 10 upland barangays
- Establishment and capacity building of an effective forest protection and management (BFPM) system in each barangay
- Establish a barangay institution to manage the scheme, and train, employ and coach barangay forest guards and provide them support
- Link the institution with relevant agencies and support institutions for sustainability

**c. Milestones/Key Indicators:**

- 10 BFPM plans formulated, adopted and implemented
- 10 BFPM committees established and strengthened and linked to support institutions
- xx forest guards appointed and patrolling, planting
- Bill board s erected for each area
- Each area properly fenced off
- Xx HAs protected

**6) Applicant Details:**

Institution Name: LMP

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: Philippines

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel.

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**7) Partners' Details:**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Partner Institution</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Contact Person/E-mail</b>

ANNEX C																												
Implementation of BFPM in the Municipality of .....																												
Proposed sequence of activities		Mar-07		semester 1						semester 2						semester 3						semester 4						
Activities		Responsible																										
		party		m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>Overall Capacity building M/BLGU</b>		<b>M/BLGU-LMP</b>																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Agreement between LMP-MDC and MLGU (MOA)</li> <li>&gt; General orientation and preparation</li> <li>&gt; Field exposure</li> <li>&gt; Set-up BFPM Team headed by the Municipal Agriculturist (MENRO) by Administrative Order</li> <li>&gt; Municipal/barangay LGU draft and adopt resolutions in respect of BFPM</li> <li>&gt; Orientation and planning/system development workshops for MLGU and barangay officials and PO repres.</li> <li>&gt; Training of Trainers municipal MENRO staff</li> <li>&gt; Institutional arrangements at MLGU level</li> </ul>																												
<b>Barangay level activities</b>		<b>MENRO, BFPM comm.</b>																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Selecting, appointing and briefing the BFPM committee and its forest guards</li> <li>&gt; conduct of environmental awareness seminar and preliminary community mapping, 1 month</li> <li>&gt; conduct of perimeter survey and community mapping</li> <li>&gt; preparation of site management agreement (sma) and conduct of information drive to forest occupants</li> <li>&gt; formulation of a barangay ordinance for the declaration of a forest protected area</li> <li>&gt; formulation of memorandum of agreement on co-management of forest protected area</li> <li>&gt; declaration of forest protected area, moa and site management agreement signing</li> <li>&gt; post-workshop and assessment planning on bfpm</li> <li>&gt; conduct of capability building activities</li> </ul>																												
<b>ACTUAL PROTECTION AND REFORESTATION</b>																												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; conduct of various activities related to barangay forest protection and rehabilitation</li> </ul>																												
<b>SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND REPORTING</b>		<b>M/B/LGU/PO/LMP</b>																										