

## Good Practices in Biodiversity Conservation in the ASEAN Region Information Capture Template

Part I. About the Reference	
Element	Description
Title of the reference	Title of the document that will be used to extract the Good Practices information below.
	Critical Habitat Conservation in Forest Land Use Planning: Experience from ForClim
Author(s)	Author or authors of the reference
	L. Lacan, S. Scheele, R. Martinez, E. Salvosa
Date	Publication date of the reference
	2018
Source	Where did you get a copy of this reference? It may be a library, a printed conference proceeding, or a website url.
	<a href="https://faspselib.denr.gov.ph/sites/default/files/Publication%20Files/CH%20in%20FLUP_2018_web.pdf">https://faspselib.denr.gov.ph/sites/default/files/Publication%20Files/CH%20in%20FLUP_2018_web.pdf</a>

Part II. About the Good Practices	
Element	Description
Title of the good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short title to describe the good practices</li> <li>• What practices were conducted that led to a successful outcome?</li> </ul>
	Establishing a Critical Habitat Management Plan (CHMP) to Integrate Critical Habitats (CHs) into Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) Zoning and Management Strategies as a Long-term Conservation Measure

Geographical Location	Where were the good practices implemented? In which country, region or province?
	Panay Mountain Range, Philippines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes Sibalom Natural Park, San Remigio, San Joaquin</li> </ul>
Actors and Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the financial partners?</li> <li>Who are the implementing partners?</li> </ul>
	<p>Funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) through its International Climate Initiative (IKI)</p> <p>Jointly implemented by GIZ and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through the Forest and Climate Protection Panay Project (ForClim)</p>
Target Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the target beneficiaries (direct, indirect) of the practice?</li> <li>How many are they? (sex and/or age disaggregated data).</li> </ul>
	Panay Local Government Units (LGUs), local communities and forest resource users, and the 105,200 hectares of the open and closed forest of the Panay Mountain Range (PMR)
Context / Implementation of the practice	<p>This should provide the context of and justification for the practice, and address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was the initial situation before this initiative?</li> <li>What was the problem / what were the problems that needed to be addressed?</li> <li>How did the problem/problems impact the target beneficiaries?</li> </ul>
	<p>The PMR forest carbon storage function and biodiversity are threatened by the unsustainable use of its resources such as slash-and-burn agriculture, conversion of forest to other land uses and illegal logging.</p> <p>Deforestation is causing erosion and fluctuating water levels which jeopardise rice</p>

	irrigation and drinking water supply in low-lying areas.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is the aim of the good practices?</li> <li>● Which objectives were achieved?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To create a formal management system for the Panay Mountain Range forests through a more decentralised local management system.</li> <li>- To support sustainable land management by local communities based on secure land tenure.</li> <li>- To develop a framework for results-based monitoring, that provides a monitoring and evaluation system that allows decision-makers to tell success from failure and implement monitoring strategies that suit the context and needs of the area in question</li> </ul>
Methods / Implementation of the Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What were the main activities carried out?</li> <li>● If possible, specify the implementation cost for each activity.</li> <li>● Who were the key implementers and collaborators?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of Critical Habitats (CHs) to provide a viable long-term solution for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>- Providing assistance to LGUs to formulate Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) which integrate the establishment and management of Critical Habitats into FLUP zoning and management strategies as an innovative tool to give conservation measures a firm standing in forest land use planning.</li> <li>- Conducting a biodiversity assessment that generated information for the situational analysis of the FLUP process.</li> <li>- Zoning the Forest and Forest Land (FFL) in production and protection areas and advising priority zones.</li> <li>- Community consultations were held to ensure the protection of CHs in line</li> </ul>

	<p>with the demands of the affected population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drafting of FLUP process.</li> <li>- Ensuring that FLUP management contains a clear reference to CH establishment, including management recommendations.</li> </ul>
Results of the practice - outputs and outcomes	What are the results/ outputs of these practices?
	<p>From 2010 to 2018, the ForClim Project enhanced the protection of the last remaining larger block of natural forest in Panay.</p> <p>Integrating the CH into the FLUP process helped the latter to fulfil its mandate of sustainable and equitable use of forest resources.</p> <p>The CHMP enabled creating connectivity. CH can only make sustainable contributions to biodiversity conservation if they are interconnected. Therefore, ForClim supported LGUs to collaborate with each other to achieve connectivity between their CHs, for instance through assisting the establishment of a biodiversity corridor.</p> <p>The ForClim project provided incentives for sustainable resource management in areas adjacent to the Panay Mountain Range (agroforestry, upland agriculture, and use of bioenergy) for protection of natural forests and rehabilitation of degraded forests, resulting in reduced CO2 emissions of 268,400 tonnes from 2014 to 2017.</p>
Lessons Learned / Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What worked really well – what facilitated this?</li> <li>● How were the results evaluated?</li> <li>● What did not work – why did it not work?</li> </ul>
	<p>The introduction of easy to use applicable software (i.e. CyberTracker and SMART, Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) helped the monitoring of CH. It is more efficient in comparison to the traditional, paper-based</p>

	<p>approach of the DENR-BMS (Biodiversity Monitoring System).</p> <p>The digitalisation of this monitoring tool further allowed the comparison of the monitoring efforts beyond the boundaries of the individual CH, across the regional and at the national level. This provided the opportunity to streamline conservation efforts more effectively.</p>
Success factors	<p>What are the conditions (institutional, economic, social and environmental) needed for the practice to be successful?</p>
	<p>Supporting the capacity building of LGUs further sustained forest land use planning as a means for sustainable use of the forest resources.</p> <p>The project has supported LGUs to formulate FLUP and to integrate CH establishment into the respective FLUP.</p> <p>The establishment and sustainable management of Critical Habitats can complement the current system of protected areas in the Philippines, enhancing ecological representation, landscape/seascape connectivity and buffer zone safeguards. In the absence of a protected area designation for the Central Panay Mountains (CPM) Key Biodiversity Area, the establishment of a locally managed system of well-connected critical habitats is a viable solution to support the attainment of the Philippine biodiversity targets, both at the national and international level.</p>
Challenges	<p>What constraints/challenges were encountered when implementing the practice? How were they addressed?</p>
	<p>In implementing the second phase of the project, ForClim II, it adapted a biodiversity monitoring system (BMS) that aimed to reveal general trends within a designated area to enable informed decision-making in protected areas to achieve effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource uses.</p>

	<p>However, similar patterns were identified across LGUs regarding irregular data collection. These relate mainly to staffing issues and organisational issues. Moreover, there was little institutional anchorage of the eBMS (digitized BMS) in the wider framework of forest land use planning. Two factors were prominent pertaining to organisational issues. First, the lack of scheduling opportunities for data collection. Second, knowledge management strategies were lacking across all three LGUs.</p> <p>Undertaking conservation measures can only be viable if communication channels with the corresponding department are maintained. In theory, agreements to communicate with DENR exist. In practice, however, no meaningful anchorage in the overall political system existed because of the often tense relationship between LGUs and DENR.</p> <p>Many of the problems could be solved by enhancing the organisational capacity of the LGUs.</p> <p>These issues were addressed through a process outlined here → <a href="https://prnt.sc/26djuzv">https://prnt.sc/26djuzv</a> .</p>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To what extent the practice is sustainable institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally?</li> <li>● What are the key elements to put in place for these practices to be institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally sustainable?</li> </ul>
	<p>ForClim assisted Local Government Units (LGUs) in formulating Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) which integrated the establishment and management of Critical Habitats into FLUP zoning and management strategies to give conservation measures a firm standing in forest land use planning.</p> <p>Establishing biodiversity corridors is necessary for the continuity of the conservation efforts within CHs. This means</p>

	<p>that the management strategies need to extend to the municipalities involved. Streamlining FLUP at the provincial level further provides an opportunity to harmonise land use plans.</p>
Replicability and upscaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has this practice been replicated, in the same context? In different contexts?</li> <li>• What are the required conditions to replicate and adapt the practice in another context/geographical area?</li> <li>• What are the required conditions to replicate the practice at a larger scale (national, regional, international)?</li> </ul>
	<p>A report on replicating the good practices in establishing CHMP for the PMR in another area <i>is not mentioned</i> in the reference.</p> <p>However, a template for developing a CHMP is included. This can be used as a tool for conservation measures in integrating CHs into forest land use planning.</p>
Testimony	<p>Collect stakeholders' testimony and use this anecdotal evidence of a man or a woman to show the benefit of the practice (with name and dates).</p>
	<p>Not available</p>
Related resources	<p>List of references about the practice (Training manuals, guidelines, pictures, video, websites, etc.)</p>
	<p><a href="https://fasps.denr.gov.ph/oldsite/index.php/2016-02-17-04-17-37/news-info/203-protecting-the-central-panay-mountain-range-through-critical-habitat-establishment">https://fasps.denr.gov.ph/oldsite/index.php/2016-02-17-04-17-37/news-info/203-protecting-the-central-panay-mountain-range-through-critical-habitat-establishment</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/18266.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/18266.html</a></p>
Contact Information	<p>Person to be contacted for more information (name, email).</p>
	<p>Léa Lacan  Ground Floor Forest Management Bureau  Annex Building Department of Environment and Natural Resources Compound Visayas</p>

### Diagrammatic Summary





