

1. Planning Process

At the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level, as in the case of Community Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMA), the community resource management framework serves as the blueprint of how the community/People's Organization (PO) will manage, protect and utilize the resources within their CBFM. The detailed process on the CRMF preparation can be found in **Technical Bulletin No. 20** "Enhanced Guidelines and Procedures in the Preparation/Updating of the Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Five-Year Work Plan (FYWP) for the CBFMA" in the FMB website.

For the National Greening program, planning process includes the following:

1. Survey, assessment and preparation of GIS generated map
2. Preparation and submission of indicative plans by forest landscape, priority watersheds and/or conservation area.

The detailed process can also be found in **Technical Bulletin No. 1-A** "Surveying, Mapping and Planning Development and Other Activities for Expanded NGP Planting Sites" and Technical **Technical Bulletin No. 1-B** "Revised Guidelines on Surveying, Mapping and Planning Development and Other Activities for Expanded NGP Planting Sites"

Said Technical Bulletins can be accessed through the FMB website.

2. Levels of Management Planning

- a. **Tenure Level Planning:** For Community Based Forest Management Agreement, management plans are found in the community resource management framework (CRMF) whereas for tenurial instruments such as Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA) and Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA), agreements entered into by and between natural or juridical person and the DENR wherein the latter grants to the former the right to develop, utilize and manage a small tract of forestland consistent with the principle of sustainable development. (DENR Administrative Order No. 96-24), comprehensive development plans are prepared. The plan covers the forest development and conservation activities to be conducted by the tenure holder
- b. **Municipal Level Planning:** Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) is a planning tool that equips LGUs, DENR and other stakeholders to comprehensively map out future economic progress of an area in the context of sustainable forest management, biodiversity management, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and management and forest degradation.

- c. **Integrated Watershed Management Planning (WMP):** Watershed management is defined as the process of guiding and organizing land and other resource use within a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resource **information for a geographically defined watershed**. It includes the analyses, actions, participants, and resources related to development and implementation of the plan. For us to develop a an integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP), Watershed characterization (WC) and Vulnerability assessment (VA) are necessary.

Watershed characterization is an activity that involves the gathering of information describing the bio-physical and socio-economic condition of a watershed from the forest down to the coastal areas (as the case may be) and determination of issues, vulnerability, and opportunities for development interventions in order to have an understanding of and control over the various biological, physical and socio-economic processes in the watershed (DENR-ERDB, 2011). On the other hand vulnerability assessment is a profile discussing the relationship between natural and anthropogenic hazards and recipient subject (watershed). The vulnerability assessment identifies the strength and weaknesses of the recipient subject in relation to the identified hazard (DENR-ERDB, 2011).

d. **Riverbasin Management Planning (RBMP)**

River basin management (RBM) may be defined as the **process of coordinating conservation, management and development of water, land and related resources across sectors within a given river basin**, in order to maximize the economic and social benefits derived from water resources in an equitable manner while preserving the natural resources found therein.

Riverbasin covers several watersheds and may traverse from one Region to another. Thus, similar to IWMP preparation, CR and VA, as well as stakeholders consultation are conducted to ensure that the RBMP are responsive to the needs of the various stakeholders and would balance the competing uses in an area.

3. Factors affecting Forest Management Planning success and failures.

- a. availability and quality of data. Data used in planning should be the most recent or updated periodically as this will be the basis for situational analysis and the plans to be prepared.
- b. flexibility of the plan desirable and necessary. This will allow forest managers to cope with unforeseen events which could affect the achievement of the objectives.

c. Planning should also be a collaborative process. The participation of all interest groups in planning is necessary to ensure that stakeholders will support and be involved in the implementation process.

d. There should also be a balance between and among the competing land uses in an area and the different interests of the stakeholders involved