Community-managed Tree Nurturing in Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape through Rainforestation

TERESA L. ARGOTA

Fostering People's Education, Empowerment and Enterprise

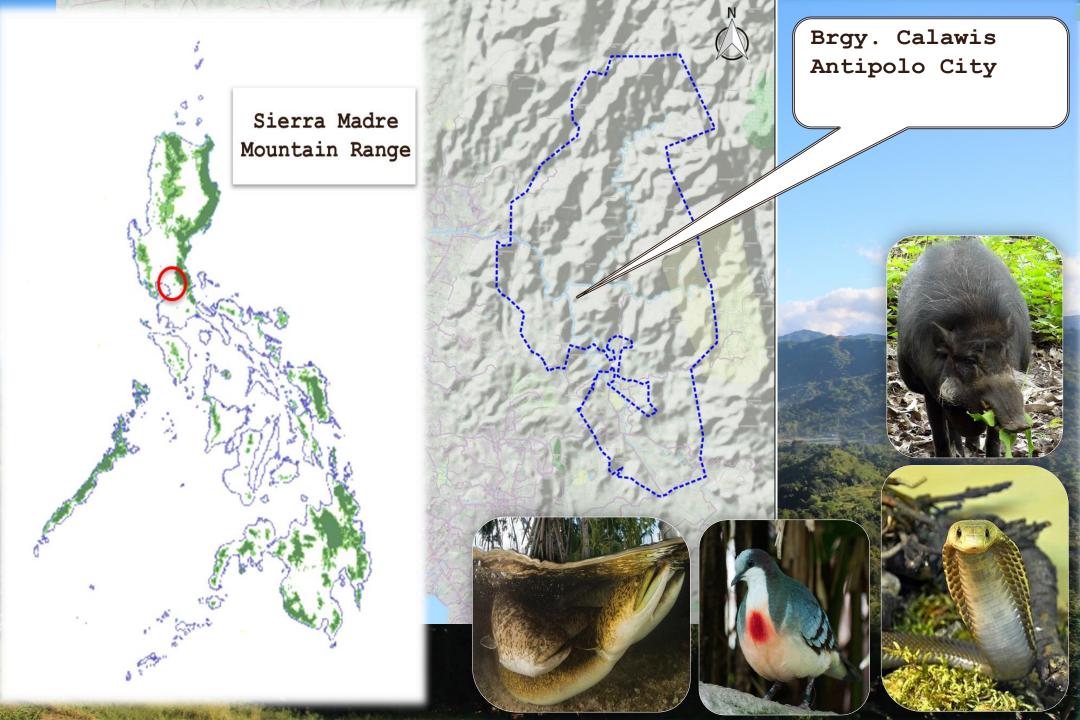
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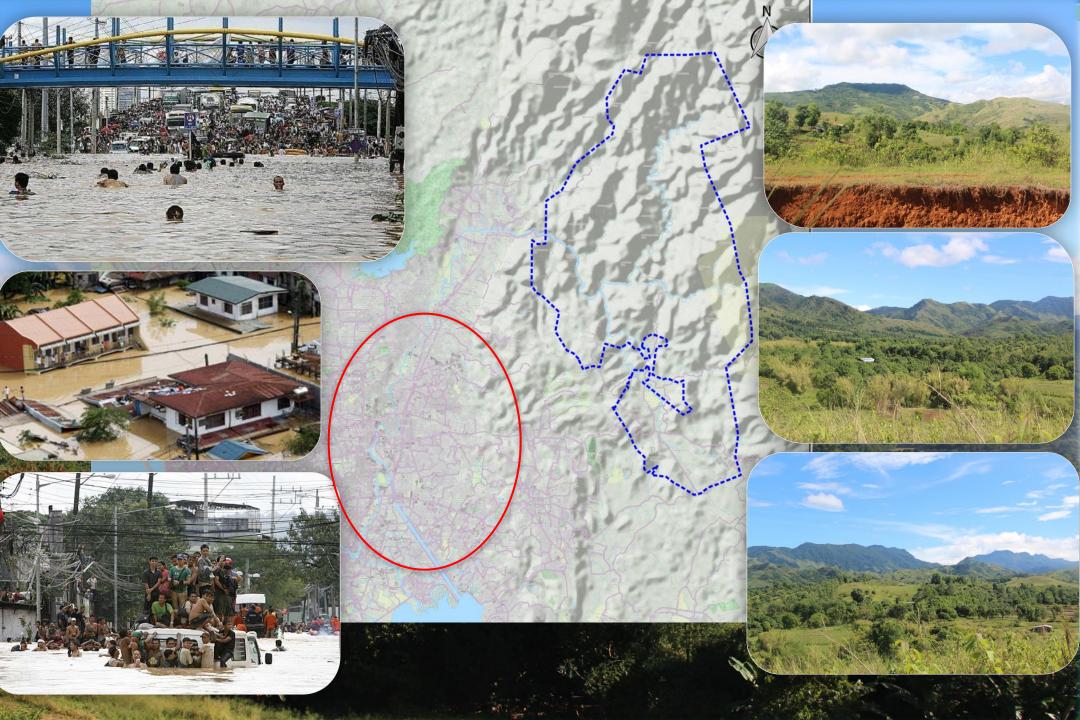
Foundation for the Philippine Environment











A. Advocacy and Information Drive



1.Advocating Rainfo with the potential support group







2. Advocating Rainfo to the potential community partner including the site identification











B. Capacity Building on Rainforestation











C. Nursery Establishment

Common native trees raised

Local Name	Scientific Name	
Banaba	Lagerstroemia speciose	
Dungon	Heritiera sylvatica	
Guijo	Shorea guiso	
Kamagong	Diospyros blancoi	
Kupang	Parkia javanica Lam.	
Palosapis	Anisoptera thurifera	
Toog	Petersianthus quadrialatus	
White Lauan	Shorea contorta	
Bagtikan	Parashorea malaanonan	
Narra	Pterocarpus indicus	
Balobo	Diplodiscus paniculatus	

Survival Rate: 92.65









D. Rainforestation Development













E. Monitoring and Maintenance

Native trees in Rainforestation

Local Name	Scientific Name	Survival Rate (%)
Banaba	Lagerstroemia speciose	100
Dungon	Heritiera sylvatica	88.46
Guijo	Shorea guiso	100
Kamagong	Diospyros blancoi	81.17
Kupang	Parkia javanica Lam.	80.36
Palosapis	Anisoptera thurifera	100
Toog	Petersianthus quadrialatus	100
White Lauan	Shorea contorta	100
Bagtikan	Parashorea malaanonan	100
Narra	Pterocarpus indicus	97.67
Balobo	Diplodiscus paniculatus	100

Survival Rate: 94.77% Maximum height: 6.5m









E. Monitoring and Maintenance

Fruit trees in Rainforestation

Local Name	Scientific Name	Survival Rate (%)
Lanzones	Lansium domesticum	78.95
Rambotan	Nephelium lappaceum	92.59
Pili	Canarium ovatum	74.51
Guyabano	Annona muricata	73.33
Makopa	Syzygium samarangense	100

Survival Rate: 83.88%









Observation and Gains

- A. Bio-physical Gains
 - ☐ 746 hectares developed with CSR support group
 - ☐ 1,700 hectares developed under National Greening Program (NGP)
 - ☐ Enhance forest biodiversity in the area
 - ☐ Reduction of wildfire incidence in the area







Observation and Gains

- B. Perception and behavioral gains
 - ☐ Change of community perception/ behavior to conservation-based livelihood from destructive source of income(i.e. charcoal making, kaingin, timber poaching etc.)
 - ☐ Service oriented and local advocates of Rainforestation and the use of native tree species
 - ☐ Effective trainors/ mentors to other farmers on Rainforestation







Observation and Gains

- B. Socio-economic gains
 - ☐ Provide additional higher income
 - ✓ Some community members able to purchase land
 - ✓ Build own houses and able to improve quality living
 - ✓ Purchase household facilities and other amenities
 - ✓ Provide quality education with their children







Perceived Challenges

- ☐ Science-based monitoring and evaluation system that include biophysical, socio-economic and geopolitical component
- ☐ Enterprise development
- ☐ Partnership Building with Local Government Unit (LGU)
- ☐ Organizational Strengthening







Sustainability

Partnership Building and Linkaging

- ☐ MOA: Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish
- ☐ MOA: Participate in the Government-led reforestation program
- ☐ Continue networking/partnership building with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- ☐ Continue networking with other support group for capacity building (i.e. proposal writing, organizational strengthening etc.)







Conclusion

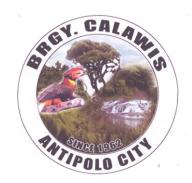
- ☐ Science-based forest restoration
- ☐ Community participation
- ☐ Use of native tree species
- ☐ Outcome-based reforestation/ regreening program that have impact:
 - Community empowerment;
 - Quality of living of the community partners;
 - Local forest biodiversity;
 - Watershed resilient to Climate Change







Support Groups...











Thank You!





