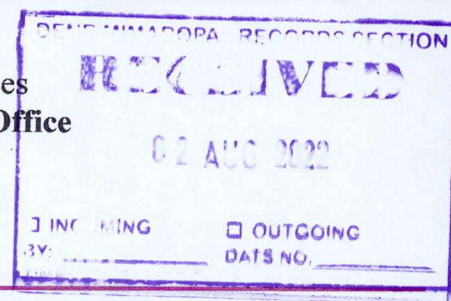




Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
MIMAROPA Region
Bgy. Sta. Monica, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
E-mail: penropalawan@denr.gov.ph
Telfax No. (048) 433-5638 / (048) 433-5638



July 22, 2022

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR-MIMAROPA Region
1515 L&S Bldg., Roxas Blvd.
Ermita, Manila

FROM : The Provincial Environment and
Natural Resources Officer


SUBJECT : **SUBMISSION OF THE LACKING REQUIREMENTS FOR
COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(CRMF) AND FIVE-YEAR WORKPLAN (FYWP) OF ISUGOD
UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)
LOCATED IN BARANGAY ISUGOD, QUEZON, PALAWAN**

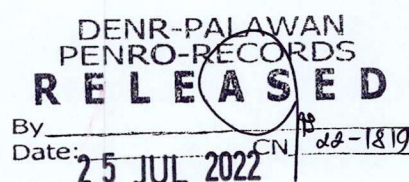
Respectfully forwarded is the Memorandum dated July 7, 2022 of CENRO Quezon, Palawan relative on the above-cited subject submitting the lacking requirements; to wit:

1. Affirmation of Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF)
2. Approval of Five Year WorkPlan (FYWP) covering the remaining years
3. Milestone for CRMF and FYWP
4. Project Sustainability Plan (Timber Harvesting Plan)
5. Rattan Harvesting Plan
6. Rubber Latex Sustainable Plan
7. Vision Map
8. Summary of Activity to be undertaken within the remaining years of the CBFMA
9. Detailed activities of the next three remaining years under CRMF
10. Summary of existing proposed vision, mission, goals and objectives
11. Summary of identified SWOC
12. Result of Market Survey

For information, record and approval.

“For and in the absence of the PENRO”


JOHNNY P. LILANG
Supervising ECOMS/TSD Chief
In-Charge, Office of the PENRO





Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE
National Highway, Bgy. Alfonso XIII, Quezon, Palawan
Email: cenroquezon@denr.gov.ph

July 7, 2022

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR MIMAROPA Region
1515 L&S Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Manila

THRU : The Provincial Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

FROM : The Community Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

SUBJECT : **SUBMISSION OF THE LACKING REQUIREMENTS FOR
COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(CRMF) AND FIVE - YEAR WORK PLAN (FYWP) OF ISUGOD
UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)
LOCATED IN BARANGAY ISUGOD, QUEZON, PALAWAN**

DENR PENRO
PALAWAN RECORDS
RECEIVED

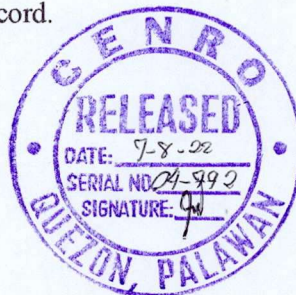
BY: *[Signature]*
DATE: 07-12-2022 22-6214

Respectfully forwarded is the memorandum dated July 5, 2022 by the CBFM Desk Officer, Elany P. Sanico and Asst. CBFM Desk Officer, Richelle C. Ojario regarding on the lacking requirements of the above mentioned association for their simplified CRMF and FYWP which was submitted last November 10, 2021. However, returned to this Office to submit the following requirements, to wit:

1. Affirmation of Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF)
2. Approval of Five-Year Work Plan covering the Remaining Years (Jan. 3, 2022-Dec. 27, 2024);
3. Milestone for CRMF and FYWP;
4. Project Sustainability Plan (Timber Harvesting Plan);
5. Rattan Harvesting Plan,
6. Rubber Latex Sustainability Plan;
7. Vision map;
8. Summary of activities to be undertaken within the remaining years in the CBFMA (CY 2022-2024);
9. Detailed activities of the next Three remaining years under CRMF (January 2022-December 2024);
10. Summary of existing and proposed vision, mission, goals and objectives;
11. Summary of identified SWOC; and
12. Result of market survey.

Further, above requirements has been complied by this Office.

For your information and record.



[Signature]
LEONARD T. CALUYA



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE
National Highway, Bgy. Alfonso XIII, Quezon, Palawan
Email: cenroquezon@denr.gov.ph

July 5, 2022

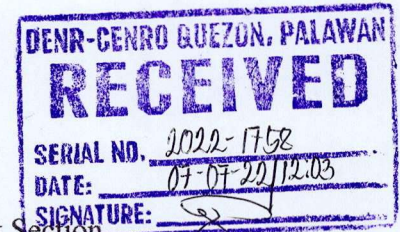
MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Community Environment and
Natural Resources Officer
Quezon, Palawan

THRU : The In-Charge, Conservation and Development Section

FROM : The CBFM Desk Officer
The Asst. CBFM Desk Officer

SUBJECT : **SUBMISSION OF THE LACKING REQUIREMENTS FOR
COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(CRMF) AND FIVE - YEAR WORK PLAN (FYWP) OF ISUGOD
UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)
LOCATED IN BARANGAY ISUGOD, QUEZON, PALAWAN**

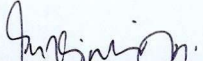



Please be informed that the undersigned submitted all the lacking requirements for the simplified Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Five-Year Work Plan (FYWP) covering the remaining years (January 3, 2022 – December 27, 2024) of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) located in Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

Attached are the lacking requirements, to wit:

1. Affirmation of Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF)
2. Approval of Five-Year Work Plan covering the Remaining Years (Jan. 3, 2022-Dec. 27, 2024);
3. Milestone for CRMF and FYWP;
4. Project Sustainability Plan (Timber Harvesting Plan);
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10. Summary of existing and proposed vision, mission, goals and objectives;
11. Summary of identified SWOC; and
12. Result of market survey.

For your information, record and further instruction.


RICHELLE C. OJARIO
Forest Tech. II


ELANY P. SANICO
ECOMS II

Introduction

The Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) formerly Isugod Multi-Purpose Cooperative (IMPC) a holder of CBFMA No. RIV-1999-07 covering an area of 1,671.919 hectares awarded on December 27, 1999 located in Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan. The said PO was duly registered to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with registration No. CN201616100 dated July 22, 2016.

The Organization granted a projects with financial assistance under CBFM-CARP namely; Abaca and Bio-Intensive Gardening on CY 2008, Rubber Plantation Intercropped with Forest Trees and Vegetable Gardening CY 2016 and Rubber Plantation Intercropped with Fruit Trees and Vegetable Gardening on CY 2020 respectively. The Agroforestry projects under the National Greening Program (NGP) was also established within the CBFM area covering a total of 69 hectares comprising 57 hectares in CY 2011 and additional of 12 hectares in CY of 2013. Moreover, they were also a beneficiary of the project for Acacia Mangium Plantation under the implementation of the DENR and the Provincial Government.

On year 2018, an infrastructure project (feeder road) of the Provincial Government of Palawan with estimated length of 3 kilometers from the provincial road going to CBFM area has been constructed. The farm to market road provides accessibility to transport agricultural and forest products from place of origin to the market. Furthermore, Isugod National High School was established on 2004 within the CBFM area.

On March 2021, the Municipal Government of Quezón, Palawan contracted and putted-up a project entitled “Enhancement and Improvement of Quezon Water Supply System”. The water system provides clean and safe water for the local community of Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan, and currently extended up to the people living in Barangays Maasin, Tabon and Alfonso XIII, Quezon, Palawan. The watershed/reservoir of Barangay Isugod is situated in the upper portion of CBFM area.

As of now, some of the beneficiaries started tapping of planted rubber trees and harvested their planted cash crops such as Banana, Calamansi, Cassava and Camote, wherein, the harvested crops served as source of food for the PO members and family for their personal consumption and some of the harvests are being sold in the market to augment subsistence income for other family needs.

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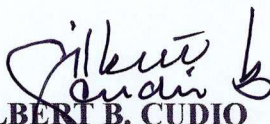
**AFFIRMATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(CRMF) AND APPROVAL OF 1ST FIVE-YEAR WORK PLAN (FYWP)**

**TO : ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED (IUAI)**

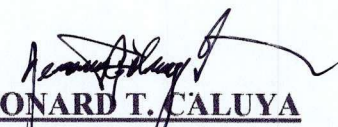
**SUBJECT : COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST
MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT NO. RIV-PAL-1999-07
COVERING AN AREA OF 1,671.919 HECTARES
LOCATED IN BARANGAY ISUGOD, QUEZON,
PALAWAN COVERING CY 2022-2024 AND 1ST FIVE-
YEAR WORK PLAN COVERING THE REMAINING
YEARS (JANUARY 3, 2022 TO DECEMBER 27, 2024)**

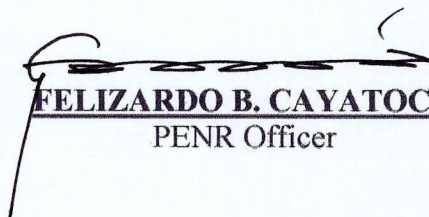
Pursuant to the DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-29 dated 25 August 2004 and DENR Administrative Order No. 2021-17 dated 21 June 2021, I hereby affirm and commit to support the implementation of the CRMF of **ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)** with CBFMA No. RIV-PAL-1999-07.

The affirmed CRMF shall serve as the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and shall be the basis for the issuances of the ECC.


GILBERT B. CUDIO
PO Representative

Recommended By:


LEONARD T. CALUYA
CENRO


FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC
PENR Officer

Affirmed/Approved By:

LORMELYN E. CLAUDIO, CESO IV
Regional Executive Director

Copy furnished : Municipal Government of Narra, Palawan
Provincial Government of Palawan
Regional Executive Director
PENRO
FMB

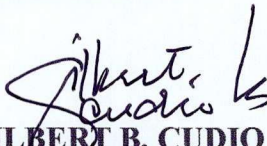
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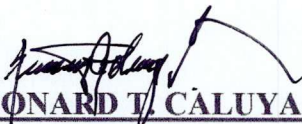
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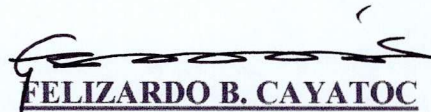
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Affirmed/Approved By:

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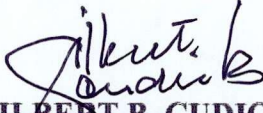
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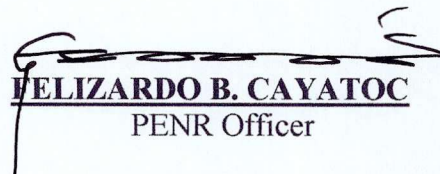
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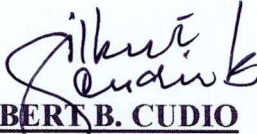
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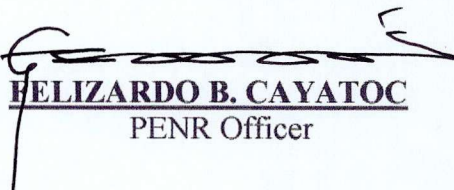
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Regional Executive Director

Copy furnished : Municipal Government of Narra, Palawan
Provincial Government of Palawan
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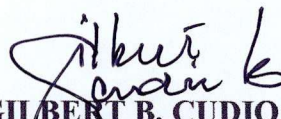
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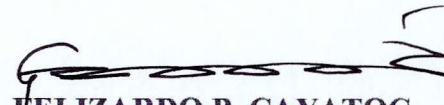
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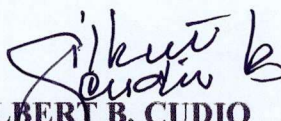
Copy furnished : Municipal Government of Narra, Palawan
Provincial Government of Palawan
Regional Executive Director
PENRO
FMB

**APPROVAL OF FIVE-YEAR WORK PLAN COVERING THE REMAINING
YEARS (JANUARY 3, 2022 TO DECEMBER 27, 2024)**

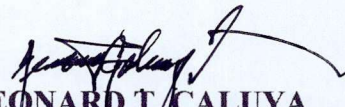
TO : **ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED (IUAI)
BARANGAY ISUGOD, QUEZON, PALAWAN**

SUBJECT : **FIVE (5) YEAR WORK PLAN OF ISUGOD
UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INC. (IUAI) FOR
CBFMA NO. RIV-PAL-CBFMA-1999-07 COVERING
THE REMAINING YEARS (JANUARY 3, 2022 TO
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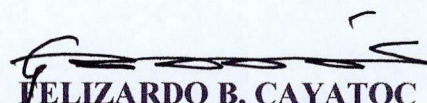
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GILBERT B. CUDIO
PO Representative

Recommending Approval:


LEONARD T. CALUYA
CENRO

Approved By:


FELIZARDO B. CAYATOC
PENR Officer

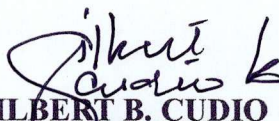
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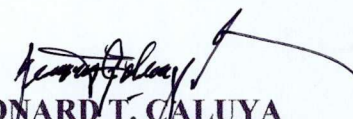
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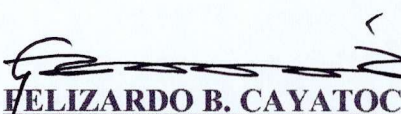
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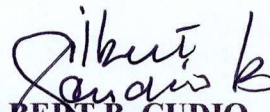
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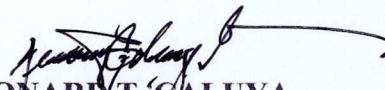
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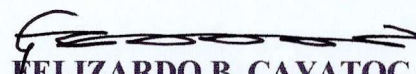
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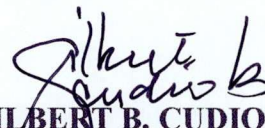
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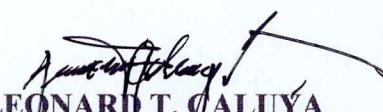
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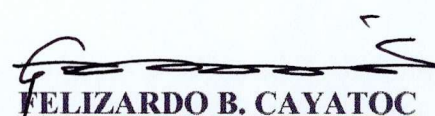
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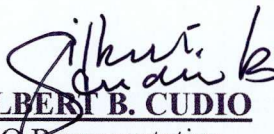
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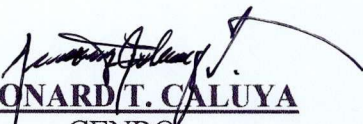
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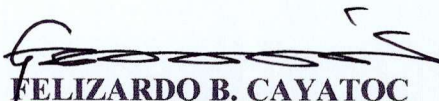
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Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
MIMAROPA Region
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES OFFICE
National Highway, Bgy. Alfonso XIII, Quezon, Palawan
Contact No.: 0917-160-4920
Email: cenroquezon@denr.gov.ph

September 28, 2021

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Regional Executive Director
DENR MIMAROPA Region

THRU : The Provincial Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

FROM : The Community Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

SUBJECT : **MILESTONE FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (CRMF) AND FIVE YEAR
WORK PLAN (FYWP) OF ISUGOD UPLANDERS
ASSOCIATION, INC (IUAI).**

This pertains to the target of CENRO Quezon under Conservation and Development Section (CDS) on the Formulation/Updating of Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) including maps and Five-Year Work Plan (FYWP) of Isugod Uplanders Association, Inc (IUAI).

Please be informed that series of activities were conducted by CRMF Facilitators Team in collaboration with IUA Officers and Members, to, wit:

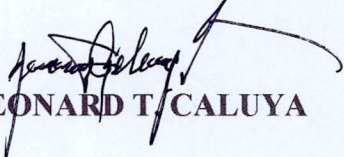
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2. That on September 6, 2021, the Team coordinated with the IUAI Vice Chairman, Mr. Oliver B. Amboc and representative from Barangay LGU regarding the initial ocular/reconnaissance survey.
3. That on the same date, the said activities were conducted after proper coordination at Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.
4. That on September 6, 2021, Letter regarding the conduct of Workshop for CRMF and 5-Year Work Plan of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) signed by the CENRO, Leonard T. Caluya was received by the said PO and LGU- Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.



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5. That on September 8, 2021, the Team conducted preliminary meeting for the conduct of Workshop on the preparation/ updating of CRMF and Five-Year Work Plan for IUAI.
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For his information, reference and record.


LEONARD T. CALUYA



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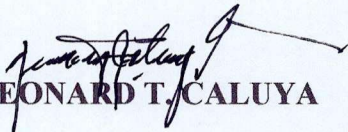
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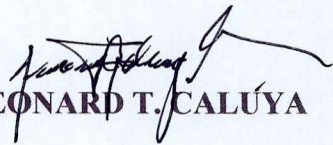
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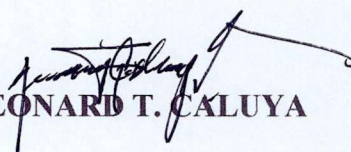
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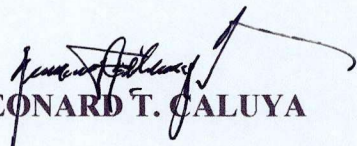
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Contact No.: 0917-160-4920
Email: cenroquezon@denr.gov.ph

September 24, 2021

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Community Environment and
Natural Resources Officer

FROM : Community Resource Management Framework
Facilitators Team

SUBJECT : **MILESTONE FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (CRMF) AND FIVE YEAR
WORK PLAN (FYWP) OF ISUGOD UPLANDERS
ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)**

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
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
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

RICHELLE C. OJARIO
Member


SHERYL C. BACAN
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

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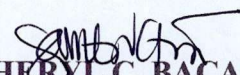


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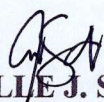
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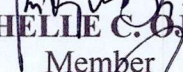
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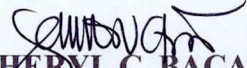
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
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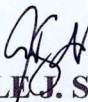
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Team Leader

ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

RESOURCE UTILIZATION

1. Forest Products to be Utilized

1.1 Forest Tree Plantation

1.1.1 Reforestation

In accordance to the Five (5) Year Work Plan, the PO has proposed to utilize its forest tree plantation within the remaining three (3) years (2022-2024) of the same work plan with an estimated area of more or less Eighteen Point Five (18.5) hectares of planted Mahogany, Gmelina and Mangium. The plantation is now ready for selective harvesting considering that it is about 8 to 10 years old consisting of planted tree species like Mahogany, Gmelina and Mangium.

1.2 Area of Operation

The tree plantation area was scattered and situated within the CBFMA of Isugod Uplanders Association Incorporated (IUAI) in Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

1.3 Approximate Quantity to be Utilized

The result of One Hundred Percent (100%) timber inventory were conducted by DENR personnel together with the representative from the PO using the prescribed method on non-dipterocarp species for Western Visayas Region, it disclosed that the total volume as reflected in the stand and stock table is approximately **800.55** cubic meters. This consists of the following:

SPECIES	NO. OF TREES	VOLUME (cu.m.)
Mahogany	598	75.00
Gmelina	138	19.14
Mangium	4,914	706.41
TOTAL	5,650	800.55

This plan has proposed to utilize only those with DBH class of 15 centimeters in diameter and above for good lumber and charcoal (for tops and branches) as the primary product. However, utilization of the tree plantation does not include those that are within the 40-meters strip along both sides of the stream banks and those that are above 50% slope.

The approximate utilization of volume of logs that may be produced in a yearly basis shall be shown in table below (*see table 1*).

Table 1

Species	No. of Trees			Total no. of Trees	Volume (cu.m)			Total Volume (cu.m)
	2022	2023	2024		2022	2023	2024	
Mahogany	199	199	200	598	25	25	25	75.00
Gmelina	46	46	46	138	6.38	6.38	6.38	19.14
Mangium	1,638	1,638	1,638	4,914	235.47	235.47	235.47	706.41
TOTAL	1,883	1,883	1,884	5,650	266.85	266.85	266.85	800.55

1.4 Methods of Harvesting and Transport of Products

The contracted buyer uses the traditional method of harvesting wherein the matured planted trees were felled and buck using chainsaw which will be dragged and hauled from the stump and transported by draft animals to the operation center or loading point in Brgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan. However, the chainsaw that shall use should be registered in Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). Trucks will be used to haul the products from the operation center lumber yard/buying station.

1.5 Equipment and Tools to be Used

The authorized/contracted buyer will provide the equipment and tools to be used.

1.6 Major Activities, Targets, Schedule, Responsible Persons and Support Requirements

Utilization of forest tree planted within the CBFMA area shall be conducted during the first to the fifth year of this plan.

1.7 Disposition Scheme

Forest products will be disposed to the contracted buyer in the form of lumber, charcoal, fuel wood and raw materials for cottages, bunkhouse of the Association, and among others.

The PO will help the members in choosing a good buyer of the above stated products.

1.8 Estimated Production Costs and Financial Sourcing

Since the People's Organization agreed to sell their products to the contracted buyer, it is the buyer will shoulder all the needed operating expenses as well as the machineries to be used.

1.9 Estimated Harvesting Operating Cost and Financial Sourcing

It is estimated that more or less 100% utilization of twigs/branches for firewood and charcoal production.

1.10 Proposed CBFM Activities on Income Generated

Pursuant to Section 4 of DAO No. 98-42, the products or income derived from the utilization of the government owned forest plantations shall be shared as follows:

People's Organization	-	75% of the gross sales
Government share	-	12.5% of the gross sales
CBFM Fund	-	12.5% of the gross sales

The proposed CBFM activities that are enumerated in this plan shall benefited from the income that may be generated from the utilization of the tree plantation within the CBFMA area of the PO. Such activities will include but not limited to the following, to wit:

- a. Forest area development particularly on natural and tree plantation development, protection and re-investment plan;
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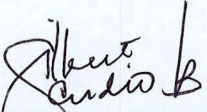
The fund will come from the proposed IUAI Fund Account in which the 5% PO share will be deposited and it will be established as soon as this plan starts to operate.

Prepared by:


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Name of PO

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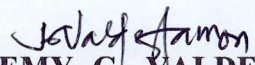

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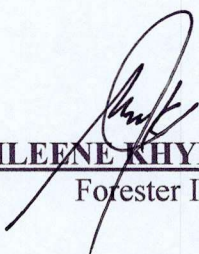
Assisted by:


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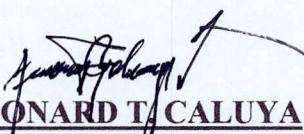

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Forest Tech. II/Asst. Desk Officer, CBFM


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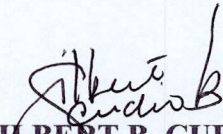
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Prepared by:


ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

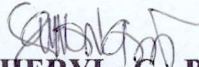
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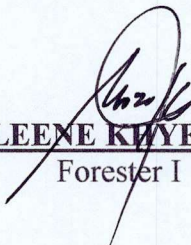
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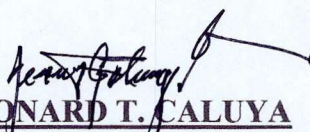

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LEONARD T. CALUYA
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ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED
Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

RESOURCE UTILIZATION

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1.1.1 Reforestation

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1.9 Estimated Harvesting Operating Cost and Financial Sourcing

It is estimated that more or less 100% utilization of twigs/branches for firewood and charcoal production.

1.10 Proposed CBFM Activities on Income Generated

Pursuant to Section 4 of DAO No. 98-42, the products or income derived from the utilization of the government owned forest plantations shall be shared as follows:

People's Organization	-	75% of the gross sales
Government share	-	12.5% of the gross sales
CBFM Fund	-	12.5% of the gross sales

The proposed CBFM activities that are enumerated in this plan shall benefited from the income that may be generated from the utilization of the tree plantation within the CBFMA area of the PO. Such activities will include but not limited to the following, to wit:

- a. Forest area development particularly on natural and tree plantation development, protection and re-investment plan;
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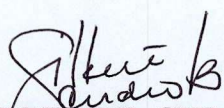
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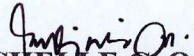
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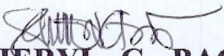
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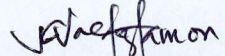

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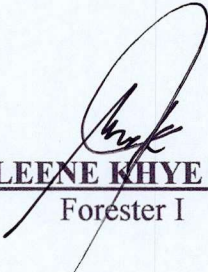
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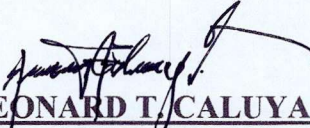

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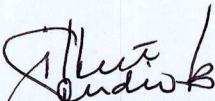
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
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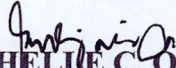
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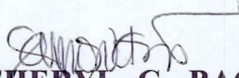
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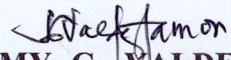

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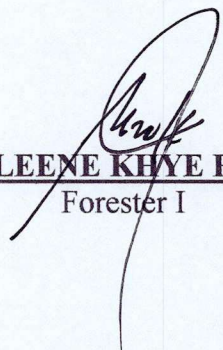
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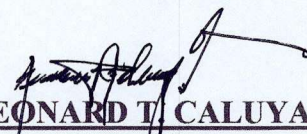

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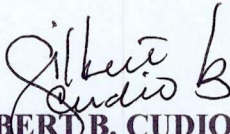
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ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

Represented by:


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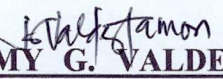
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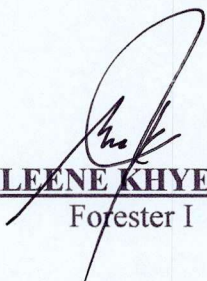
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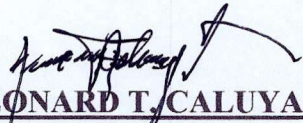

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RATTAN HARVESTING PLAN

I. BACKGROUND

The name 'Rattan' is derived from Malayan word 'rotan' which means climbing palm. Rattan is a multi-purpose plant resource with long tough slender stems found mostly in the tropical rainforests, and has a high economic value which can be considered as a material with high potential in the construction industry.

Rattans are naturally found in the Philippine dipterocarp forests and are distributed throughout the country.

Local uses of rattans include the production of mats, baskets, fish traps, dyes, and medicines, while for the international market, rattans are mostly used in the production of cane furniture.

II. RATTAN UTILIZATION

The utilization of forest products is existing within the CBFM area is one of the privileges granted to the POs. The Resource Use Permit (RUP) is required to harvest some forest products found therein in a sustainable manner. Rattan harvesting is one of the promising enterprise which the PO could resort. The demand of products made from Rattan is very much in demand locally and abroad. It will create jobs not only in the community but also in the manufacturing and handling process. However, proper inventory must be done to ensure that the given quota does not exhaust yield or to prevent over harvesting of the resource. Moreover, it should be in accordance with Resource Use Permit and subject to proper monitoring by the DENR once the Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Five Year Work Plan (FYWP) of the PO was being approved and affirmed.

1.1 The Commodity or Product

Rattan thrives well in forested areas under canopy of large trees. The branches of trees serve as support because this is a thorny climbing palm sometimes growing to a length of 20-25 meters. When mature, the poles are gathered and are generally used in the manufacture of baskets, chairs, and other furniture for sale locally and abroad. There are plenty of Rattan poles with varied sizes ranging from less than 2 cm up to 3 cm depending upon the sizes. If given a Resources Use Permit, the economic value of the product will be gained and will provide sustainable livelihood and income for the

organization while the government will accrue revenues from the charges and fees. Jobs will be created in the manufacturing process and marketing.

1.2 Methods of Harvesting/Gathering of Rattan

The usual procedure of harvesting Rattan is the manual method. The use of machinery or equipment is not required. The first stage is cutting the stem and debarking then pulling down to the ground. It will be cut into standard length for two (2) cm and larger poles, 2 meters long while for smaller sizes, it depends on the market requirement. Rattan poles are usually cut by the gatherers, who is actually go into the forest, cut the rattan, then bundled and bring it down from the mountain to the stockyard.

The gatherers paid according to the number of pieces of rattan brought to the stockyard. The price depends upon the species, diameter and length. However, harvesting of poles may vary depending on the climatic conditions, soil type, canopy opening and spacing.

Harvesting Rattan in the Philippines is generally done during the dry season. From late May to November or December, rattan gathering slows down or even stops except for gatherers who do not have other source of livelihood.

Before shipping, the poles will be sun dried or cured to prevent fungi attack which causes discoloration. Culms shorter than five (5) meters will not allowed to be cut. Moreover, it has no economic value.

Based on the inventory conducted by personnel of DENR-CENRO Quezon within the CBFM area of IUAI various species of Rattan abounds such as Bogtong, Palasan, Limuran etc. While Abuan, Arorog, Sic-sic, Yas-yas on the small sizes are very abundant.

1.3 Environmental Impact

The harvesting of Rattan does not pose any environmental hazard. No machinery or chemicals are involved in the operation. Moreover, cutting of immature poles is not economically feasible and therefore, sustainability is ensured. Cutting of trees is not allowed. Debris and waste materials will be contained in a certain place so as not clog or contaminate rivers and creeks.

1.4 Area of Operation

The rattan plantation is located within the CBFMA area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) scattered particularly in Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

1.5 Proposed Activities on Project Management and Marketing

Rattan gatherers shall be under direct supervision of the PO who shall keep a record of quantity delivered by each individual. A bodega or storage house shall be constructed for stocking so that the collected Rattan will not be exposed to the rain. The PO shall make a record the quality and quantity of Rattan brought to him/her by the gatherer that will serve to determine the amount of money to be paid to each gatherer. The Treasurer of the PO shall receive payment from the buyer and issue official receipt. The Officer of PO thru the President shall be responsible to transact buyers and shall determine the optimum price most and advantageous to the association and gatherers on cash basis.

Currently, there are several buyers of Rattan in Quezon, Palawan and Puerto Princesa City. All forest charges and local regulatory fees will be paid and corresponding transport documents from the DENR shall be secured first before the transport of Rattan from Bodega to any point. Shipment will be done at least monthly or depending on the availability of stock.

A royalty fee of one peso (PHP 1.00) shall be retained to the PO for every pole of Rattan which will go to General Fund of the association and must be deposited in the Bank Account. The General Assembly will decide where to use the accumulated fund at year end in accordance with the approved plan or activities.

1.6 Sustainability and Continuity of the Project

Records should be intact for transparency, control and monitoring purposes. Whenever a problem or issues arise, the officer should convene to resolve the matter. If they cannot resolve the issue among themselves, the assigned DENR CBFM-Desk Officer shall intervene or mediate. Renewal of Resource Use Permit for Rattan resources will be done annually before its expiration to insure continuity of the enterprise.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENTS

Rattan Gathering and Trading
(One Year Operation)

Assumption:

Buying Price from gatherers to IUAI	
Above 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	6.00/pole
Selling Price from IUAI to Buyers	
Above 2 cm -----	10.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Quantity per year -----	40,000 lm. (20,000 poles)
Royalty fee -----	1.00 per pole

Revenue:

Royalty fee -----	=	2,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Annual Gross Income -----	=	180,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 10.00)	=	100,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 8.00)	=	80,000.00
Total Revenue -----	=	182,000.00

Expenses:

Cost of Rattan (unsplit) -----	=	120,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 7.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	70,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 5.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	50,000.00
Forest Charges (DAO No. 2001-07) -----	=	26,446.00
Above 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.8)	=	16,000.00
Below 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.5)	=	10,000.00
Inspection fee	=	360.00
Certification fee	=	50.00
Oath fee	=	36.00
Forestry Administrative fees (DAO No. 2004-16)	=	1,080.00
Application fee	=	600.00
Registration fee	=	480.00
Total Expenses -----	=	147,526.00


ANNUAL NET INCOME ----- = 34,474.00

Prepared by:


ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

Represented by:

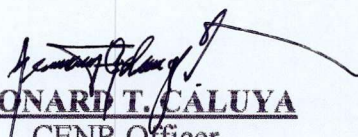

GILBERT B. CUDIO
PO President

Assisted by:


ELANY P. SANICO
ECOMS II/Desk Officer, CBFM


RICHELLE C. OJARIO
Forest Tech. II/Asst. Desk Officer, CBFM

Attested by:


LEONARD T. CALUYA
CENR Officer

ISUGOD UPLADERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)

Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan

RATTAN HARVESTING PLAN

I. BACKGROUND

The name 'Rattan' is derived from Malayan word 'rotan' which means climbing palm. Rattan is a multi-purpose plant resource with long tough slender stems found mostly in the tropical rainforests, and has a high economic value which can be considered as a material with high potential in the construction industry.

Rattans are naturally found in the Philippine dipterocarp forests and are distributed throughout the country.

Local uses of rattans include the production of mats, baskets, fish traps, dyes, and medicines, while for the international market, rattans are mostly used in the production of cane furniture.

II. RATTAN UTILIZATION

The utilization of forest products is existing within the CBFM area is one of the privileges granted to the POs. The Resource Use Permit (RUP) is required to harvest some forest products found therein in a sustainable manner. Rattan harvesting is one of the promising enterprise which the PO could resort. The demand of products made from Rattan is very much in demand locally and abroad. It will create jobs not only in the community but also in the manufacturing and handling process. However, proper inventory must be done to ensure that the given quota does not exhaust yield or to prevent over harvesting of the resource. Moreover, it should be in accordance with Resource Use Permit and subject to proper monitoring by the DENR once the Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Five Year Work Plan (FYWP) of the PO was being approved and affirmed.

1.1 The Commodity or Product

Rattan thrives well in forested areas under canopy of large trees. The branches of trees serve as support because this is a thorny climbing palm sometimes growing to a length of 20-25 meters. When mature, the poles are gathered and are generally used in the manufacture of baskets, chairs, and other furniture for sale locally and abroad. There are plenty of Rattan poles with varied sizes ranging from less than 2 cm up to 3 cm depending upon the sizes. If given a Resources Use Permit, the economic value of the product will be gained and will provide sustainable livelihood and income for the

organization while the government will accrue revenues from the charges and fees. Jobs will be created in the manufacturing process and marketing.

1.2 Methods of Harvesting/Gathering of Rattan

The usual procedure of harvesting Rattan is the manual method. The use of machinery or equipment is not required. The first stage is cutting the stem and debarking then pulling down to the ground. It will be cut into standard length for two (2) cm and larger poles, 2 meters long while for smaller sizes, it depends on the market requirement. Rattan poles are usually cut by the gatherers, who is actually go into the forest, cut the rattan, then bundled and bring it down from the mountain to the stockyard.

The gatherers paid according to the number of pieces of rattan brought to the stockyard. The price depends upon the species, diameter and length. However, harvesting of poles may vary depending on the climatic conditions, soil type, canopy opening and spacing.

Harvesting Rattan in the Philippines is generally done during the dry season. From late May to November or December, rattan gathering slows down or even stops except for gatherers who do not have other source of livelihood.

Before shipping, the poles will be sun dried or cured to prevent fungi attack which causes discoloration. Culms shorter than five (5) meters will not allowed to be cut. Moreover, it has no economic value.

Based on the inventory conducted by personnel of DENR-CENRO Quezon within the CBFM area of IUAI various species of Rattan abounds such as Bogtong, Palasan, Limuran etc. While Abuan, Arorog, Sic-sic, Yas-yas on the small sizes are very abundant.

1.3 Environmental Impact

The harvesting of Rattan does not pose any environmental hazard. No machinery or chemicals are involved in the operation. Moreover, cutting of immature poles is not economically feasible and therefore, sustainability is ensured. Cutting of trees is not allowed. Debris and waste materials will be contained in a certain place so as not clog or contaminate rivers and creeks.

1.4 Area of Operation

The rattan plantation is located within the CBFMA area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) scattered particularly in Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

1.5 Proposed Activities on Project Management and Marketing

Rattan gatherers shall be under direct supervision of the PO who shall keep a record of quantity delivered by each individual. A bodega or storage house shall be constructed for stocking so that the collected Rattan will not be exposed to the rain. The PO shall make a record the quality and quantity of Rattan brought to him/her by the gatherer that will serve to determine the amount of money to be paid to each gatherer. The Treasurer of the PO shall receive payment from the buyer and issue official receipt. The Officer of PO thru the President shall be responsible to transact buyers and shall determine the optimum price most and advantageous to the association and gatherers on cash basis.

Currently, there are several buyers of Rattan in Quezon, Palawan and Puerto Princesa City. All forest charges and local regulatory fees will be paid and corresponding transport documents from the DENR shall be secured first before the transport of Rattan from Bodega to any point. Shipment will be done at least monthly or depending on the availability of stock.

A royalty fee of one peso (PHP 1.00) shall be retained to the PO for every pole of Rattan which will go to General Fund of the association and must be deposited in the Bank Account. The General Assembly will decide where to use the accumulated fund at year end in accordance with the approved plan or activities.

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Records should be intact for transparency, control and monitoring purposes. Whenever a problem or issues arise, the officer should convene to resolve the matter. If they cannot resolve the issue among themselves, the assigned DENR CBFM-Desk Officer shall intervene or mediate. Renewal of Resource Use Permit for Rattan resources will be done annually before its expiration to insure continuity of the enterprise.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENTS

Rattan Gathering and Trading
(One Year Operation)

Assumption:

Buying Price from gatherers to IUIAI	
Above 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	6.00/pole
Selling Price from IUIAI to Buyers	
Above 2 cm -----	10.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Quantity per year -----	40,000 lm. (20,000 poles)
Royalty fee -----	1.00 per pole

Revenue:

Royalty fee -----	=	2,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Annual Gross Income -----	=	180,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 10.00)	=	100,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 8.00)	=	80,000.00
Total Revenue -----	=	182,000.00

Expenses:

Cost of Rattan (unsplit) -----	=	120,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 7.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	70,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 5.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	50,000.00
Forest Charges (DAO No. 2001-07) -----	=	26,446.00
Above 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.8)	=	16,000.00
Below 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.5)	=	10,000.00
Inspection fee	=	360.00
Certification fee	=	50.00
Oath fee	=	36.00
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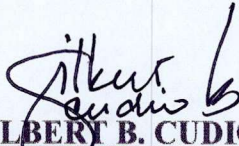
ANNUAL NET INCOME ----- = 34,474.00

Prepared by:


ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

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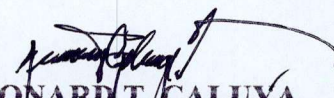

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I. BACKGROUND

The name 'Rattan' is derived from Malayan word 'rotan' which means climbing palm. Rattan is a multi-purpose plant resource with long tough slender stems found mostly in the tropical rainforests, and has a high economic value which can be considered as a material with high potential in the construction industry.

Rattans are naturally found in the Philippine dipterocarp forests and are distributed throughout the country.

Local uses of rattans include the production of mats, baskets, fish traps, dyes, and medicines, while for the international market, rattans are mostly used in the production of cane furniture.

II. RATTAN UTILIZATION

The utilization of forest products is existing within the CBFM area is one of the privileges granted to the POs. The Resource Use Permit (RUP) is required to harvest some forest products found therein in a sustainable manner. Rattan harvesting is one of the promising enterprise which the PO could resort. The demand of products made from Rattan is very much in demand locally and abroad. It will create jobs not only in the community but also in the manufacturing and handling process. However, proper inventory must be done to ensure that the given quota does not exhaust yield or to prevent over harvesting of the resource. Moreover, it should be in accordance with Resource Use Permit and subject to proper monitoring by the DENR once the Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Five Year Work Plan (FYWP) of the PO was being approved and affirmed.

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The gatherers paid according to the number of pieces of rattan brought to the stockyard. The price depends upon the species, diameter and length. However, harvesting of poles may vary depending on the climatic conditions, soil type, canopy opening and spacing.

Harvesting Rattan in the Philippines is generally done during the dry season. From late May to November or December, rattan gathering slows down or even stops except for gatherers who do not have other source of livelihood.

Before shipping, the poles will be sun dried or cured to prevent fungi attack which causes discoloration. Culms shorter than five (5) meters will not allowed to be cut. Moreover, it has no economic value.

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The harvesting of Rattan does not pose any environmental hazard. No machinery or chemicals are involved in the operation. Moreover, cutting of immature poles is not economically feasible and therefore, sustainability is ensured. Cutting of trees is not allowed. Debris and waste materials will be contained in a certain place so as not clog or contaminate rivers and creeks.

1.4 Area of Operation

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1.6 Sustainability and Continuity of the Project

Records should be intact for transparency, control and monitoring purposes. Whenever a problem or issues arise, the officer should convene to resolve the matter. If they cannot resolve the issue among themselves, the assigned DENR CBFM-Desk Officer shall intervene or mediate. Renewal of Resource Use Permit for Rattan resources will be done annually before its expiration to insure continuity of the enterprise.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENTS

Rattan Gathering and Trading
(One Year Operation)

Assumption:

Buying Price from gatherers to IUAI	
Above 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	6.00/pole
Selling Price from IUAI to Buyers	
Above 2 cm -----	10.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Quantity per year -----	40,000 lm. (20,000 poles)
Royalty fee -----	1.00 per pole

Revenue:

Royalty fee -----	=	2,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Annual Gross Income -----	=	180,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 10.00)	=	100,000.00
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Total Revenue -----	=	182,000.00

Expenses:

Cost of Rattan (unsplit) -----	=	120,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 7.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	70,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 5.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	50,000.00
Forest Charges (DAO No. 2001-07) -----	=	26,446.00
Above 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.8)	=	16,000.00
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Inspection fee	=	360.00
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Oath fee	=	36.00
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Application fee	=	600.00
Registration fee	=	480.00
Total Expenses -----	=	147,526.00

ANNUAL NET INCOME ----- = 34,474.00

Prepared by:


ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

Represented by:

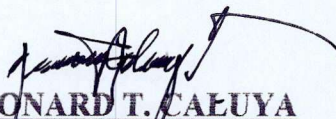

GILBERT B. CUDIO
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RATTAN HARVESTING PLAN

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Rattan Gathering and Trading
(One Year Operation)

Assumption:

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Below 2 cm -----	6.00/pole
Selling Price from IUAI to Buyers	
Above 2 cm -----	10.00/pole
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Quantity per year -----	40,000 lm. (20,000 poles)
Royalty fee -----	1.00 per pole

Revenue:

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Expenses:

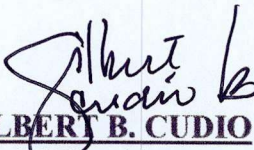
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
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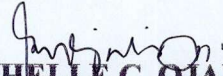
ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED
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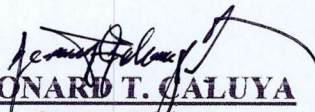

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The utilization of forest products is existing within the CBFM area is one of the privileges granted to the POs. The Resource Use Permit (RUP) is required to harvest some forest products found therein in a sustainable manner. Rattan harvesting is one of the promising enterprise which the PO could resort. The demand of products made from Rattan is very much in demand locally and abroad. It will create jobs not only in the community but also in the manufacturing and handling process. However, proper inventory must be done to ensure that the given quota does not exhaust yield or to prevent over harvesting of the resource. Moreover, it should be in accordance with Resource Use Permit and subject to proper monitoring by the DENR once the Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and Five Year Work Plan (FYWP) of the PO was being approved and affirmed.

1.1 The Commodity or Product

Rattan thrives well in forested areas under canopy of large trees. The branches of trees serve as support because this is a thorny climbing palm sometimes growing to a length of 20-25 meters. When mature, the poles are gathered and are generally used in the manufacture of baskets, chairs, and other furniture for sale locally and abroad. There are plenty of Rattan poles with varied sizes ranging from less than 2 cm up to 3 cm depending upon the sizes. If given a Resources Use Permit, the economic value of the product will be gained and will provide sustainable livelihood and income for the

organization while the government will accrue revenues from the charges and fees. Jobs will be created in the manufacturing process and marketing.

1.2 Methods of Harvesting/Gathering of Rattan

The usual procedure of harvesting Rattan is the manual method. The use of machinery or equipment is not required. The first stage is cutting the stem and debarking then pulling down to the ground. It will be cut into standard length for two (2) cm and larger poles, 2 meters long while for smaller sizes, it depends on the market requirement. Rattan poles are usually cut by the gatherers, who is actually go into the forest, cut the rattan, then bundled and bring it down from the mountain to the stockyard.

The gatherers paid according to the number of pieces of rattan brought to the stockyard. The price depends upon the species, diameter and length. However, harvesting of poles may vary depending on the climatic conditions, soil type, canopy opening and spacing.

Harvesting Rattan in the Philippines is generally done during the dry season. From late May to November or December, rattan gathering slows down or even stops except for gatherers who do not have other source of livelihood.

Before shipping, the poles will be sun dried or cured to prevent fungi attack which causes discoloration. Culms shorter than five (5) meters will not allowed to be cut. Moreover, it has no economic value.

Based on the inventory conducted by personnel of DENR-CENRO Quezon within the CBFM area of IUAI various species of Rattan abounds such as Bogtong, Palasan, Limuran etc. While Abuan, Arorog, Sic-sic, Yas-yas on the small sizes are very abundant.

1.3 Environmental Impact

The harvesting of Rattan does not pose any environmental hazard. No machinery or chemicals are involved in the operation. Moreover, cutting of immature poles is not economically feasible and therefore, sustainability is ensured. Cutting of trees is not allowed. Debris and waste materials will be contained in a certain place so as not clog or contaminate rivers and creeks.

1.4 Area of Operation

The rattan plantation is located within the CBFMA area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) scattered particularly in Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

1.5 Proposed Activities on Project Management and Marketing

Rattan gatherers shall be under direct supervision of the PO who shall keep a record of quantity delivered by each individual. A bodega or storage house shall be constructed for stocking so that the collected Rattan will not be exposed to the rain. The PO shall make a record the quality and quantity of Rattan brought to him/her by the gatherer that will serve to determine the amount of money to be paid to each gatherer. The Treasurer of the PO shall receive payment from the buyer and issue official receipt. The Officer of PO thru the President shall be responsible to transact buyers and shall determine the optimum price most and advantageous to the association and gatherers on cash basis.

Currently, there are several buyers of Rattan in Quezon, Palawan and Puerto Princesa City. All forest charges and local regulatory fees will be paid and corresponding transport documents from the DENR shall be secured first before the transport of Rattan from Bodega to any point. Shipment will be done at least monthly or depending on the availability of stock.

A royalty fee of one peso (PHP 1.00) shall be retained to the PO for every pole of Rattan which will go to General Fund of the association and must be deposited in the Bank Account. The General Assembly will decide where to use the accumulated fund at year end in accordance with the approved plan or activities.

1.6 Sustainability and Continuity of the Project

Records should be intact for transparency, control and monitoring purposes. Whenever a problem or issues arise, the officer should convene to resolve the matter. If they cannot resolve the issue among themselves, the assigned DENR CBFM-Desk Officer shall intervene or mediate. Renewal of Resource Use Permit for Rattan resources will be done annually before its expiration to insure continuity of the enterprise.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENTS

Rattan Gathering and Trading
(One Year Operation)

Assumption:

Buying Price from gatherers to IUAJ	
Above 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	6.00/pole
Selling Price from IUAJ to Buyers	
Above 2 cm -----	10.00/pole
Below 2 cm -----	8.00/pole
Quantity per year -----	40,000 lm. (20,000 poles)
Royalty fee -----	1.00 per pole

Revenue:

Royalty fee -----	=	2,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 1.00)	=	1,000.00
Annual Gross Income -----	=	180,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 10.00)	=	100,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 8.00)	=	80,000.00
Total Revenue -----	=	182,000.00

Expenses:

Cost of Rattan (unsplit) -----	=	120,000.00
Above 2 cm (10,000 poles x 7.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	70,000.00
Below 2 cm (10,000 poles x 5.00) deducted 1.00 for royalty fee	=	50,000.00
Forest Charges (DAO No. 2001-07) -----	=	26,446.00
Above 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.8)	=	16,000.00
Below 2 cm (20,000 linear meter x 0.5)	=	10,000.00
Inspection fee	=	360.00
Certification fee	=	50.00
Oath fee	=	36.00
Forestry Administrative fees (DAO No. 2004-16)	=	1,080.00
Application fee	=	600.00
Registration fee	=	480.00
Total Expenses -----	=	147,526.00

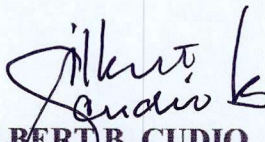
ANNUAL NET INCOME ----- = 34,474.00

Prepared by:

ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

Represented by:



GILBERT B. CUDIO
PO President

Assisted by:


ELANY P. SANICO
ECOMS II/Desk Officer, CBFM


RICHELLE C. OJARIO
Forest Tech. II/Asst. Desk Officer, CBFM

Attested by:


LEONARD T. CALUYA
CENR Officer

RUBBER LATEX SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

I. BACKGROUND

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Rubber latex is an important raw material in the production of various industrial, commercial and household products, most commonly in the manufacture of tires and footwear. It is considered to be one of the most profitable agro-industrial crops in the Philippines.

Para rubber is one of the agroforestry species found within the CBFM area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Inc. (IUAI) located in Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan. In which, also serves as a source of income to some of the CBFM-PO members and other people living within the local community by tapping the bark of the tree to produce latex that will be collected, stored/preserved, stabilized and sold to possible buyers.

II. ECONOMIC VALUE

The Philippine rubber industry aims to propel domestically-produced rubber products to become a key contributor to Philippines by producing a world-class, competitive and high quality rubber products.

Given the consistent strong demand for para rubber products in the domestic and world markets, the government recognizes the potential of the para rubber industry to spur economic development. Natural para rubber is used in over 50,000 consumer products and continues to hold the greatest share in tire production.

III. USES

Para rubber is widely used as potential for lumber but suddenly shifts to its significance in the automotive industry due to its strength, long lasting, water and heat resistance. It comes in a large variety of colors, styles and textures making it extremely diverse.

Rubber molded products are widely used industrially (and in some households application) in the form of rubber goods and appliances. Also, used

in garden hoses and pipes for small scale gardening applications. Medical gloves and other protective equipment which are manufactured for use by medical professionals and most of the tires and tubes used in automobiles are made up of rubber. Therefore, rubber plays a very important role in the healthcare, automobile and transportation industries.

IV. ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Carbon Sequestration

Rubber trees are also used for rehabilitating degraded areas and it can help control the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and combat green effect.

Carbon Gas Emission

Natural para rubber demands small amount of nutrient and low fossil fuel consumption which makes it environmentally compensating.

V. AREA OF OPERATION

The rubber plantation is located within the CBFMA area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) scattered particularly in Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

VI. CULTIVATION

After planting, rubber tree takes a period of 6-8 years to mature and remain productive for up to Fifty (50) years. In the long immature period, agricultural crops such as banana, calamansi, cacao, coconut and other income generating crops can be used as intercropping technique, helping to provide the producers or farmers with extra income. Weeding and clearing is the most labor-intensive process required during this period.

VII. RUBBER TAPPING

This stage involves 'tapping' the tree, or slicing the outer layer of bark in a spiral cut to allow the latex to run down freely to a collecting cup. Tapping or latex collection was done every other day. According to Alcala (2007), the distance of the previous cut to the next should not exceed 2.54 cm in a month. As such, tapping width was about 1.5 mm per harvest period. It is carried out year-round and must be performed early in the morning (5am-8am) to maximize yields. In tapping, the cambium must not be scraped, otherwise healing of the bark is delayed.

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processing. Unprocessed latex left in the tapper's cup coagulates and is known as "cup lump". Collection of latex for storage or for transport was done when the collection cup was already full. Tapping is a particularly labor intensive stage of the chain. Improper tapping practice results to a rough surface in the stem. This will then lead to the difficulty of conducting succeeding tapping activities, resulting to lower latex production.

VIII. PROCESSING OF LATEX

Newly collected latex is thoroughly mixed with water using a 50:50 volume ratio. The mixture is made to pass through an ordinary plastic or wire screen to remove impurities. Usually, a tiled vat is constructed, measuring 2ft × 3ft × 6ft with a two-inch graduation or grooves to hold the water-rubber. Acetic acid at 50:50 water-acid ratio is prepared. About 10% of this water-acid mixture is added to the water-rubber mixture and thoroughly mixed. This same procedure was also mentioned by Callano and Gutierrez (2008) and Alcala (2007) for village level latex processing.

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Latex quality is mainly determined by its dry rubber content. Latex color is also considered, but it is not a significant factor in fetching higher selling prices. Freshly coagulated latex is whiter and softer, but is traded at a lower price per kg. Latex stored more than five days after harvest has a harder texture because of lower moisture content, has a pale white to brownish color, and sells at a higher price per kilogram.

A. Limiting Factors in the Production-Marketing Continuum

A.1 Environment-related factors

Negative climate change occurrences are a threat to latex production during harvesting period. The high mortality rate was attributed to exposure to extreme weather condition of the newly inserted buds. On morphological features, rubber seems to have a shallow root system thereby making them prone to wind throw. However, this could be addressed through narrower planting distances. This change in spacing also affects production in terms of latex quantity.

A.2 Production factors

The use of good planting materials can affect future production. Budwood gardens are needed to ensure higher quality of planting stocks, better adaptability of the tree in changing climatic conditions, and higher expected yield of latex. Furthermore, lack of suitable infrastructure for better rubber production technologies can affect species performance.

A.3 Factor in hiring of workers

The presence and availability of skilled workers in rubber farms are vital to meet increasing market demand. The lack of training on appropriate nursery and plantation practices further leads to: a) production of low quality planting stocks and b) shortage of skilled and trained human resource for budding and tapping activities.

X. YIELD OF RUBBER

In rubber plantation yield depends on the method of propagation. In any method, usually yield increases year by year. The yield richest peak after 14-15 years of planting.

An annual average per year of rubber (latex) is about 4,500 kg/hectare can be obtained from 6,000 matured rubber trees for twelve (12) hectares plantation area. See Table 1 for the projected yield of rubber within the CBFM area of Isugod Uplanders Association Inc. (IUAI) located in Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

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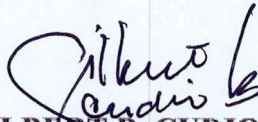
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12	6,000	12.5 kg/ha/day	0.025 kg/tree	150 kg/day

Prepared by:

ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

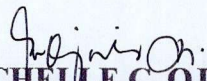
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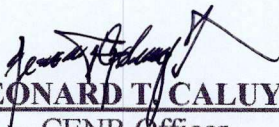

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ISUGOD UPLADERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)

Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan

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I. BACKGROUND

Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis* (Willd. ex A.L. Juss.) Muell.-Arg.) tree is a fast-growing upstanding tropical tree crop which is mainly cultivated for its production of latex, a milky substance found beneath the bark of a mature rubber tree. The latex is thought to be a defense against insect predators for the rubber tree.

Rubber latex is an important raw material in the production of various industrial, commercial and household products, most commonly in the manufacture of tires and footwear. It is considered to be one of the most profitable agro-industrial crops in the Philippines.

Para rubber is one of the agroforestry species found within the CBFM area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Inc. (IUAI) located in Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan. In which, also serves as a source of income to some of the CBFM-PO members and other people living within the local community by tapping the bark of the tree to produce latex that will be collected, stored/preserved, stabilized and sold to possible buyers.

II. ECONOMIC VALUE

The Philippine rubber industry aims to propel domestically-produced rubber products to become a key contributor to Philippines by producing a world-class, competitive and high quality rubber products.

Given the consistent strong demand for para rubber products in the domestic and world markets, the government recognizes the potential of the para rubber industry to spur economic development. Natural para rubber is used in over 50,000 consumer products and continues to hold the greatest share in tire production.

III. USES

Para rubber is widely used as potential for lumber but suddenly shifts to its significance in the automotive industry due to its strength, long lasting, water and heat resistance. It comes in a large variety of colors, styles and textures making it extremely diverse.

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Carbon Sequestration

Rubber trees are also used for rehabilitating degraded areas and it can help control the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and combat green effect.

Carbon Gas Emission

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V. AREA OF OPERATION

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VI. CULTIVATION

After planting, rubber tree takes a period of 6-8 years to mature and remain productive for up to Fifty (50) years. In the long immature period, agricultural crops such as banana, calamansi, cacao, coconut and other income generating crops can be used as intercropping technique, helping to provide the producers or farmers with extra income. Weeding and clearing is the most labor-intensive process required during this period.

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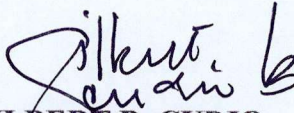
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
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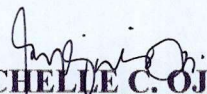
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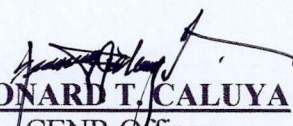

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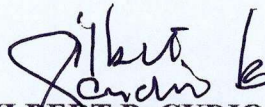
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Prepared by:


ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

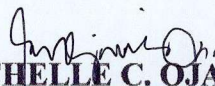
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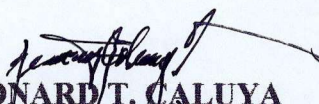

GILBERT B. CUDIO
PO President

Assisted by:


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ECOMS II/Desk Officer, CBFM


RICHELLE C. OJARIO
Forest Tech. II/Asst. Desk Officer, CBFM

Attested by:


LEONARD T. CALUYA
CENR Officer

ISUGOD UPLADERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)

Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan

RUBBER LATEX SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

I. BACKGROUND

Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis* (Willd. ex A.L. Juss.) Muell.-Arg.) tree is a fast-growing upstanding tropical tree crop which is mainly cultivated for its production of latex, a milky substance found beneath the bark of a mature rubber tree. The latex is thought to be a defense against insect predators for the rubber tree.

Rubber latex is an important raw material in the production of various industrial, commercial and household products, most commonly in the manufacture of tires and footwear. It is considered to be one of the most profitable agro-industrial crops in the Philippines.

Para rubber is one of the agroforestry species found within the CBFM area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Inc. (IUAI) located in Bgy. Isugod, Quezon, Palawan. In which, also serves as a source of income to some of the CBFM-PO members and other people living within the local community by tapping the bark of the tree to produced latex that will be collected, stored/preserved, stabilized and sold to possible buyers.

II. ECONOMIC VALUE

The Philippine rubber industry aims to propel domestically-produced rubber products to become a key contributor to Philippines by producing a world-class, competitive and high quality rubber products.

Given the consistent strong demand for para rubber products in the domestic and world markets, the government recognizes the potential of the para rubber industry to spur economic development. Natural para rubber is used in over 50,000 consumer products and continues to hold the greatest share in tire production.

III. USES

Para rubber is widely used as potential for lumber but suddenly shifts to its significance in the automotive industry due to its strength, long lasting, water and heat resistance. It comes in a large variety of colors, styles and textures making it extremely diverse.

Rubber molded products are widely used industrially (and in some households application) in the form of rubber goods and appliances. Also, used

in garden hoses and pipes for small scale gardening applications. Medical gloves and other protective equipment which are manufactured for use by medical professionals and most of the tires and tubes used in automobiles are made up of rubber. Therefore, rubber plays a very important role in the healthcare, automobile and transportation industries.

IV. ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Carbon Sequestration

Rubber trees are also used for rehabilitating degraded areas and it can help control the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and combat green effect.

Carbon Gas Emission

Natural para rubber demands small amount of nutrient and low fossil fuel consumption which makes it environmentally compensating.

V. AREA OF OPERATION

The rubber plantation is located within the CBFMA area of Isugod Uplanders Association, Incorporated (IUAI) scattered particularly in Barangay Isugod, Quezon, Palawan.

VI. CULTIVATION

After planting, rubber tree takes a period of 6-8 years to mature and remain productive for up to Fifty (50) years. In the long immature period, agricultural crops such as banana, calamansi, cacao, coconut and other income generating crops can be used as intercropping technique, helping to provide the producers or farmers with extra income. Weeding and clearing is the most labor-intensive process required during this period.

VII. RUBBER TAPPING

This stage involves 'tapping' the tree, or slicing the outer layer of bark in a spiral cut to allow the latex to run down freely to a collecting cup. Tapping or latex collection was done every other day. According to Alcala (2007), the distance of the previous cut to the next should not exceed 2.54 cm in a month. As such, tapping width was about 1.5 mm per harvest period. It is carried out year-round and must be performed early in the morning (5am-8am) to maximize yields. In tapping, the cambium must not be scraped, otherwise healing of the bark is delayed.

The latex collected is then transferred to collecting centers where it is filtered for dirt and clotted latex and temporarily preserved for further

processing. Unprocessed latex left in the tapper's cup coagulates and is known as "cup lump". Collection of latex for storage or for transport was done when the collection cup was already full. Tapping is a particularly labor intensive stage of the chain. Improper tapping practice results to a rough surface in the stem. This will then lead to the difficulty of conducting succeeding tapping activities, resulting to lower latex production.

VIII. PROCESSING OF LATEX

Newly collected latex is thoroughly mixed with water using a 50:50 volume ratio. The mixture is made to pass through an ordinary plastic or wire screen to remove impurities. Usually, a tiled vat is constructed, measuring 2ft × 3ft × 6ft with a two-inch graduation or grooves to hold the water-rubber. Acetic acid at 50:50 water-acid ratio is prepared. About 10% of this water-acid mixture is added to the water-rubber mixture and thoroughly mixed. This same procedure was also mentioned by Callano and Gutierrez (2008) and Alcala (2007) for village level latex processing.

The bubbles that form on top of the mixture is removed but not thrown away. This is saved because it has market value, although the price is low. When all the bubbles are skimmed-off, plywood panels are inserted in the grooves and then left covered for 24 hours as the treated latex hardens. The hardened rubber mixture will be converted into 2in × 6in × 3ft sheets and then soaked in water until ready to pass through the shelter. The rubber will then be pressed to one-centimeter thickness and hanged to air dry.

IX. MARKETING

Latex quality is mainly determined by its dry rubber content. Latex color is also considered, but it is not a significant factor in fetching higher selling prices. Freshly coagulated latex is whiter and softer, but is traded at a lower price per kg. Latex stored more than five days after harvest has a harder texture because of lower moisture content, has a pale white to brownish color, and sells at a higher price per kilogram.

A. Limiting Factors in the Production-Marketing Continuum

A.1 Environment-related factors

Negative climate change occurrences are a threat to latex production during harvesting period. The high mortality rate was attributed to exposure to extreme weather condition of the newly inserted buds. On morphological features, rubber seems to have a shallow root system thereby making them prone to wind throw. However, this could be addressed through narrower planting distances. This change in spacing also affects production in terms of latex quantity.

A.2 Production factors

The use of good planting materials can affect future production. Budwood gardens are needed to ensure higher quality of planting stocks, better adaptability of the tree in changing climatic conditions, and higher expected yield of latex. Furthermore, lack of suitable infrastructure for better rubber production technologies can affect species performance.

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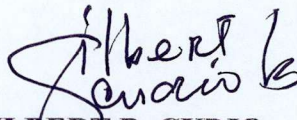
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
ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Name of PO

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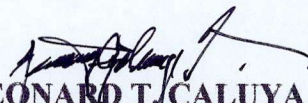

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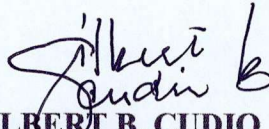
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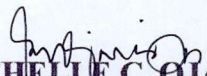
Name of PO

Represented by:



GILBERT B. CUDIO
PO President

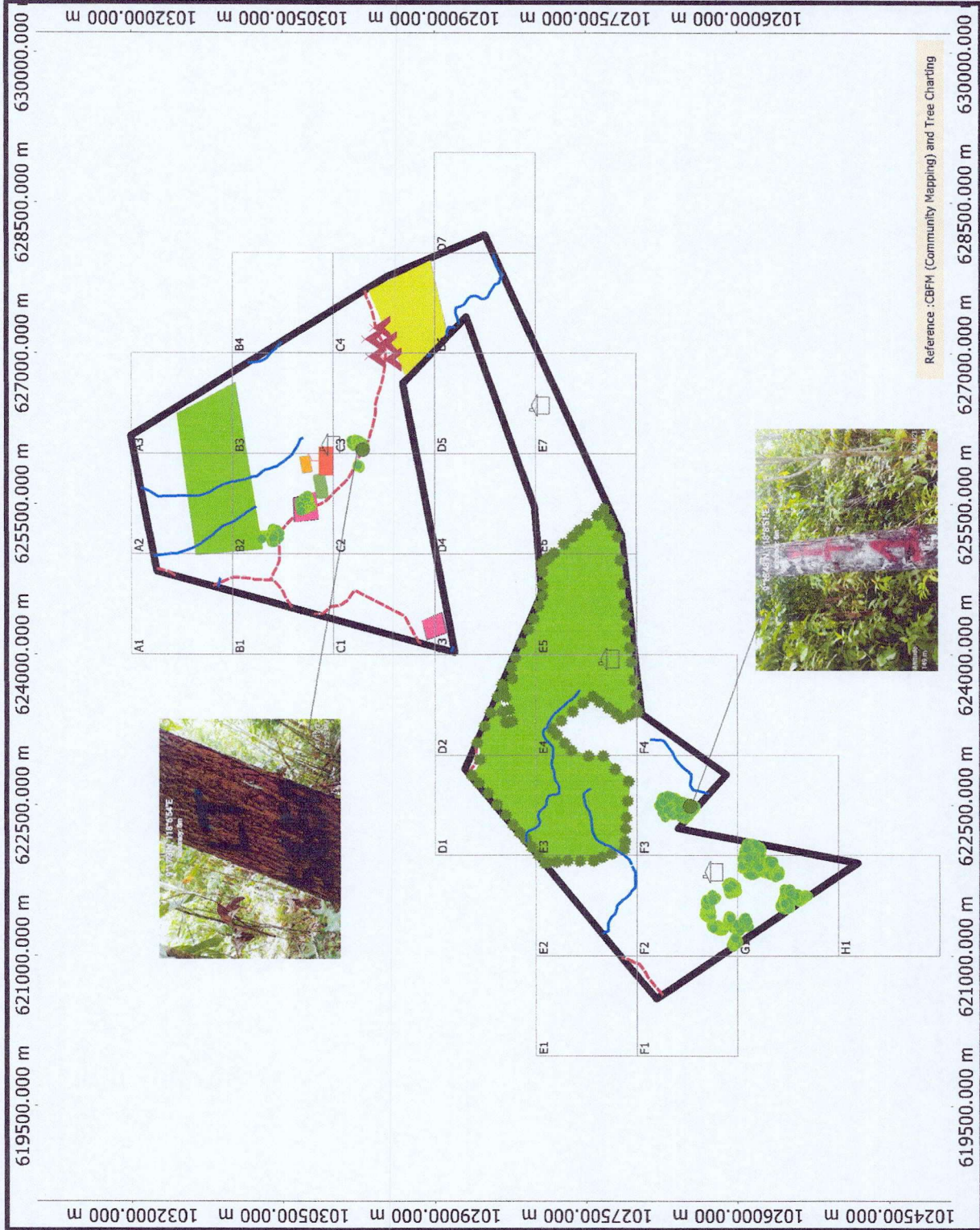
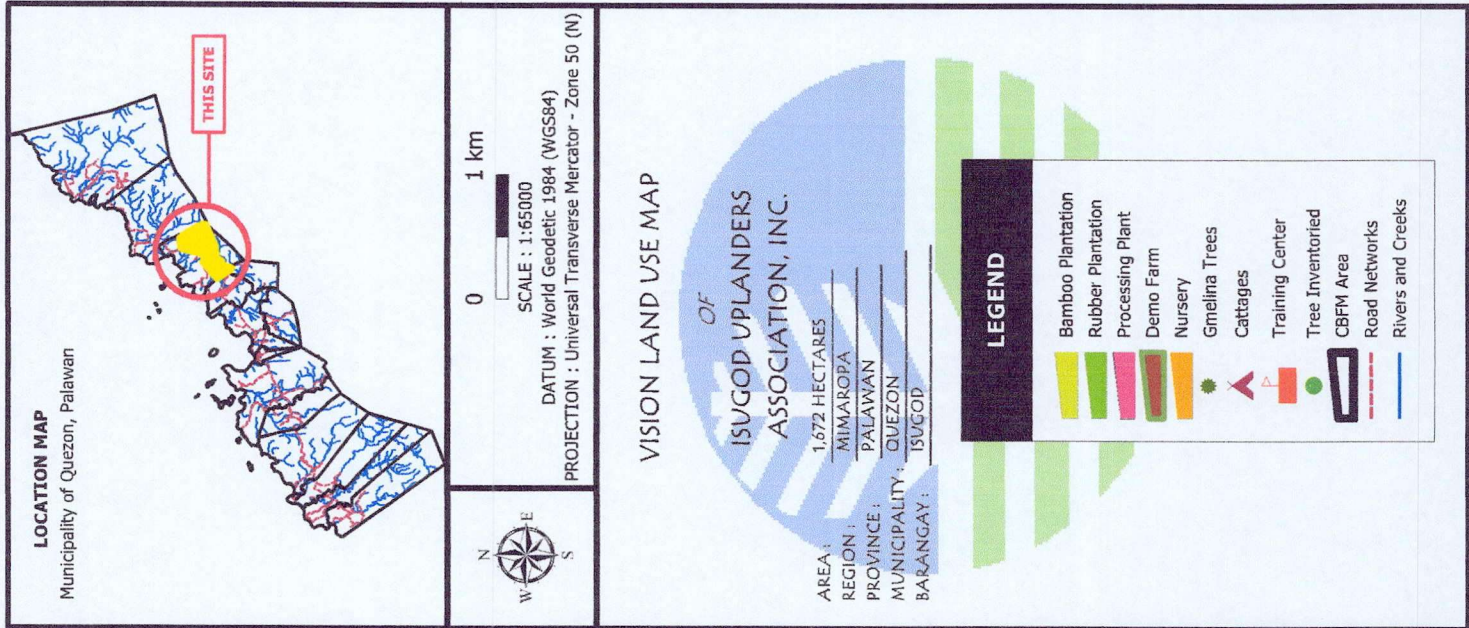
Assisted by:


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RICHELLE C. OJARIO
Forest Tech. II/Asst. Desk Officer, CBFM

Attested by:


LEONARD T. CALUYA
CENR Officer

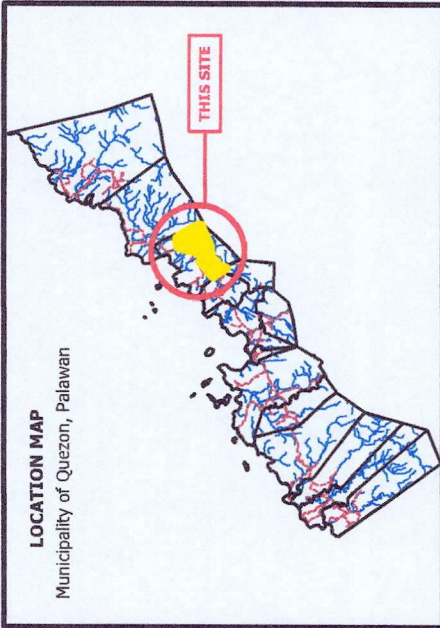


Prepared by: **KEITH R. CASTILLO**
Forest Technician I

Checked and Verified by: **ELANY P. SANICO**
ECOMS II/Asst. CBFM Desk Officer

Reviewed by: **MICHELLE J. SEBIDO**
ECOMS III/In-Charge, CDS

Attested by: **LEONARD J. CALUYA**
CEPRO



0 1 km
SCALE : 1:65000
DATUM : World Geodetic 1984 (WGS84)
PROJECTION : Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 50 (N)

VISION LAND USE MAP

OF
ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

AREA : 1,672 HECTARES
REGION : MIMAROPA
PROVINCE : PALAWAN
MUNICIPALITY : QUEZON
BARANGAY : ISUGOD

LEGEND

- Bamboo Plantation
- Rubber Plantation
- Processing Plant
- Demo Farm
- Nursery
- Gmelina Trees
- Cattages
- Training Center
- Tree Inventoried
- CBFM Area
- Road Networks
- Rivers and Creeks

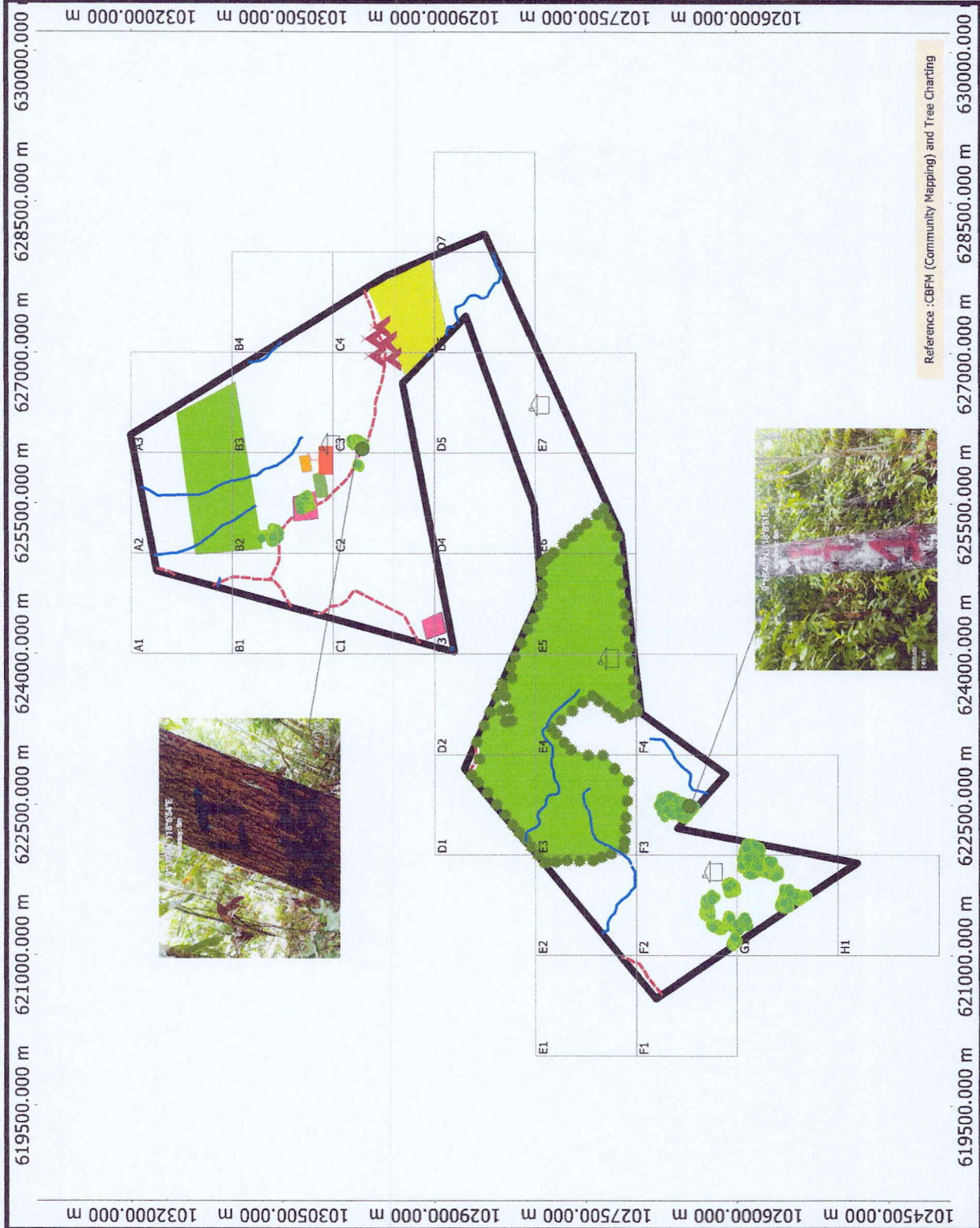
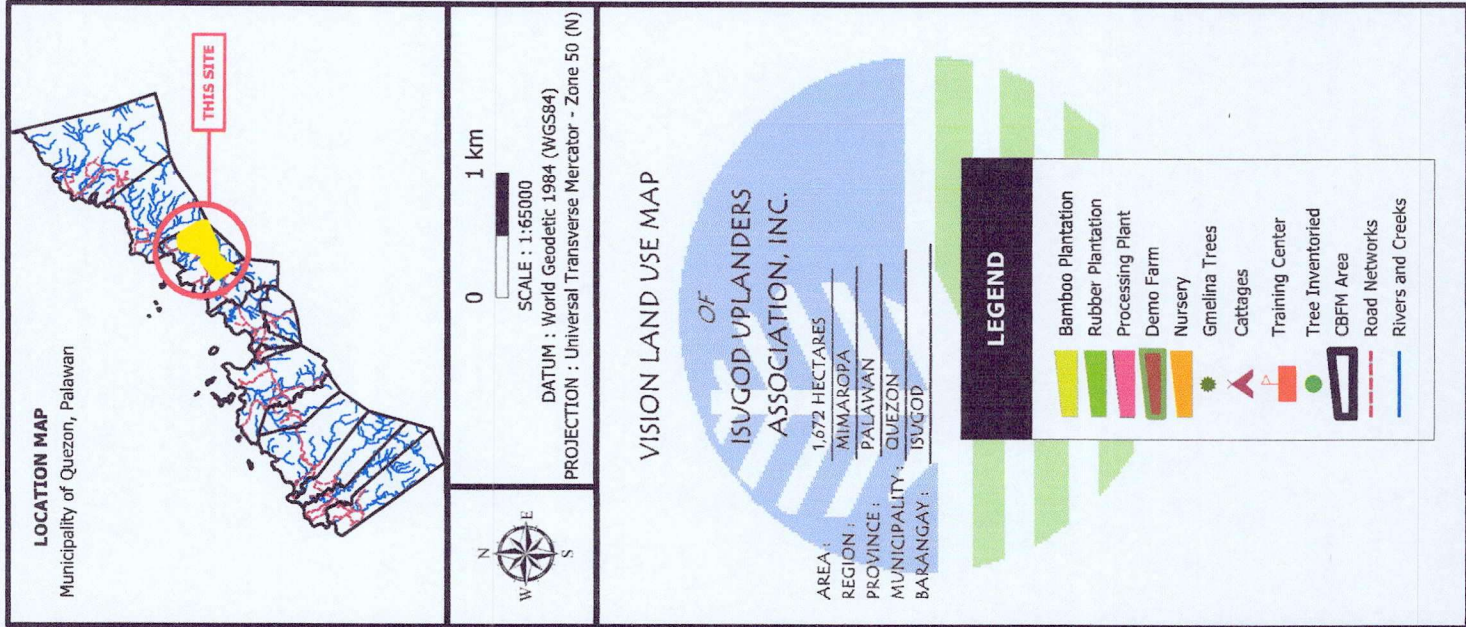


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Forest Technician I

Checked and Verified by: **ELANY P. SANICO**
ECOMS II/Asst. CBFM Desk Officer

Reviewed by: **MICHELLE T. SEBIDO**
ECOMS II/In-Charge, CDS

Attested by: **LEONARDO T. CALUYA**
CENRO



Prepared by:

KEITH R. CASTILLO
Forest Technician I

Checked and Verified by:

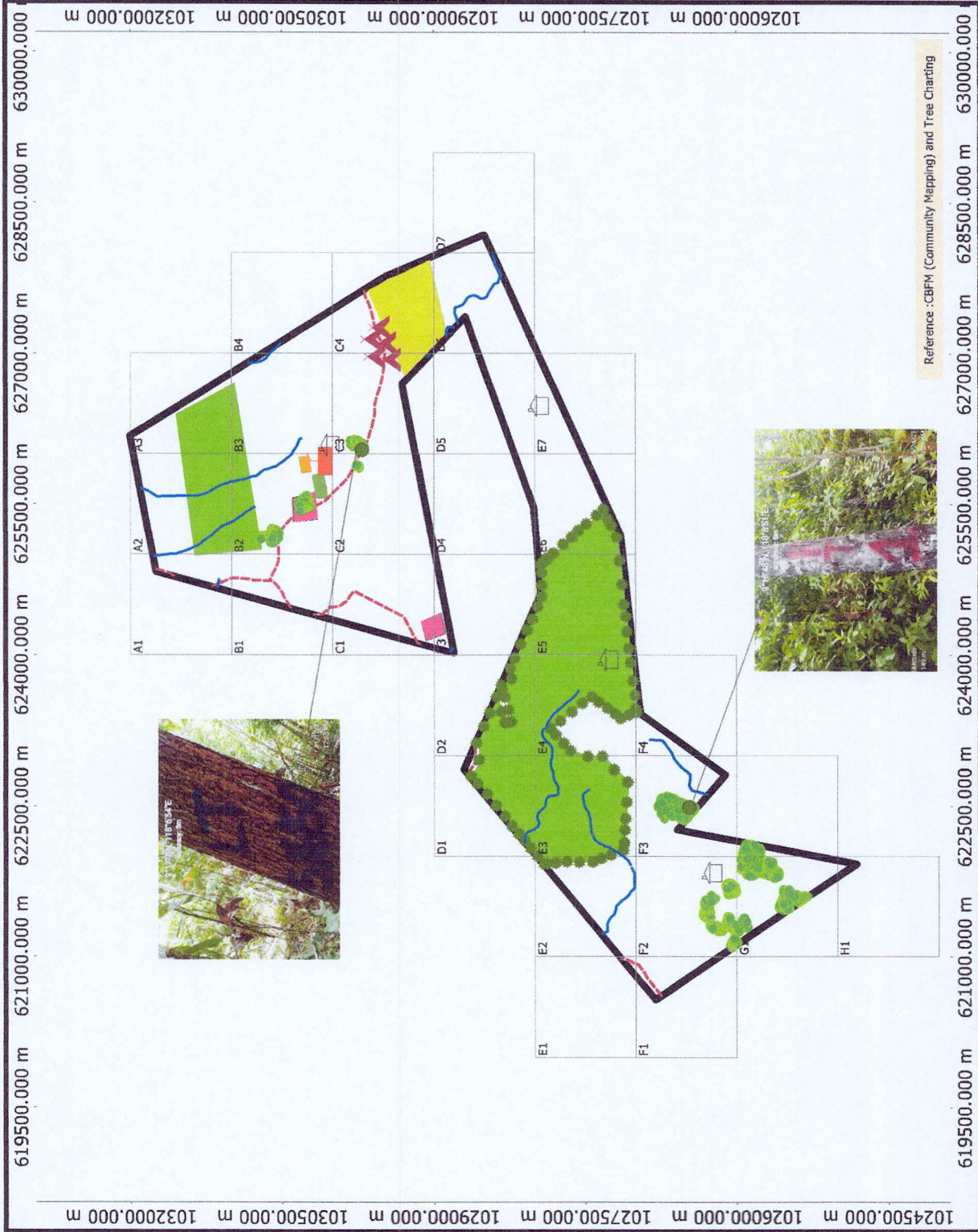
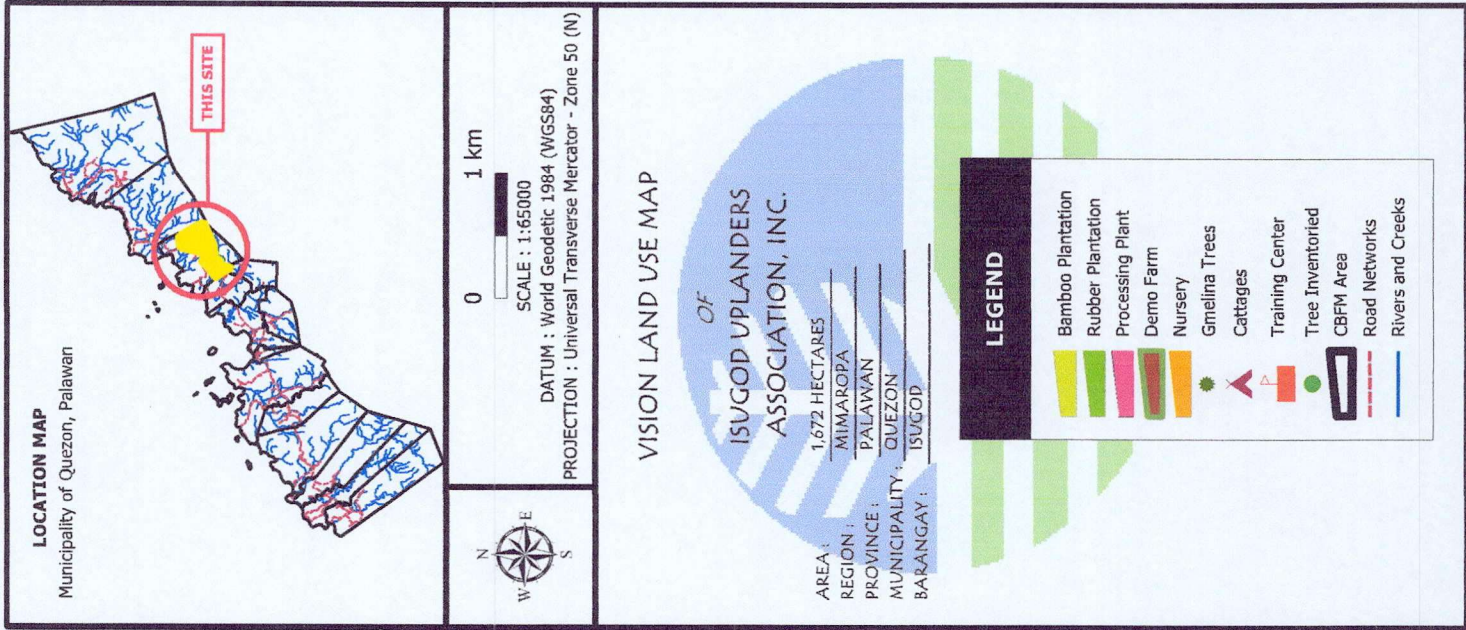
ELANY P. SANICO
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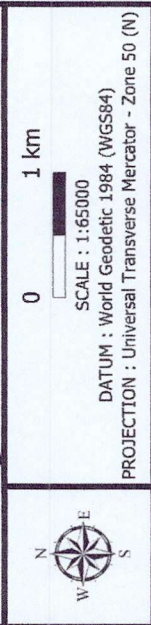
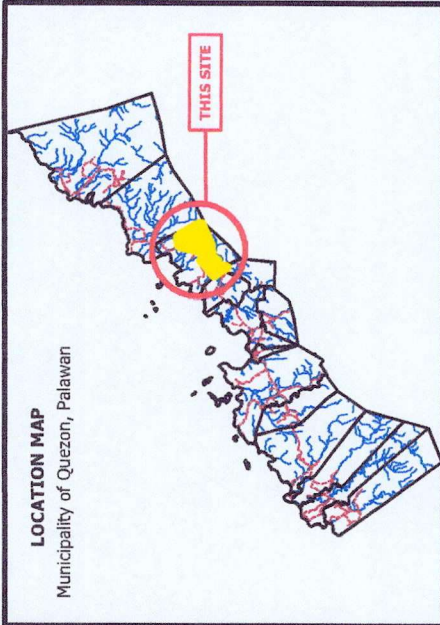


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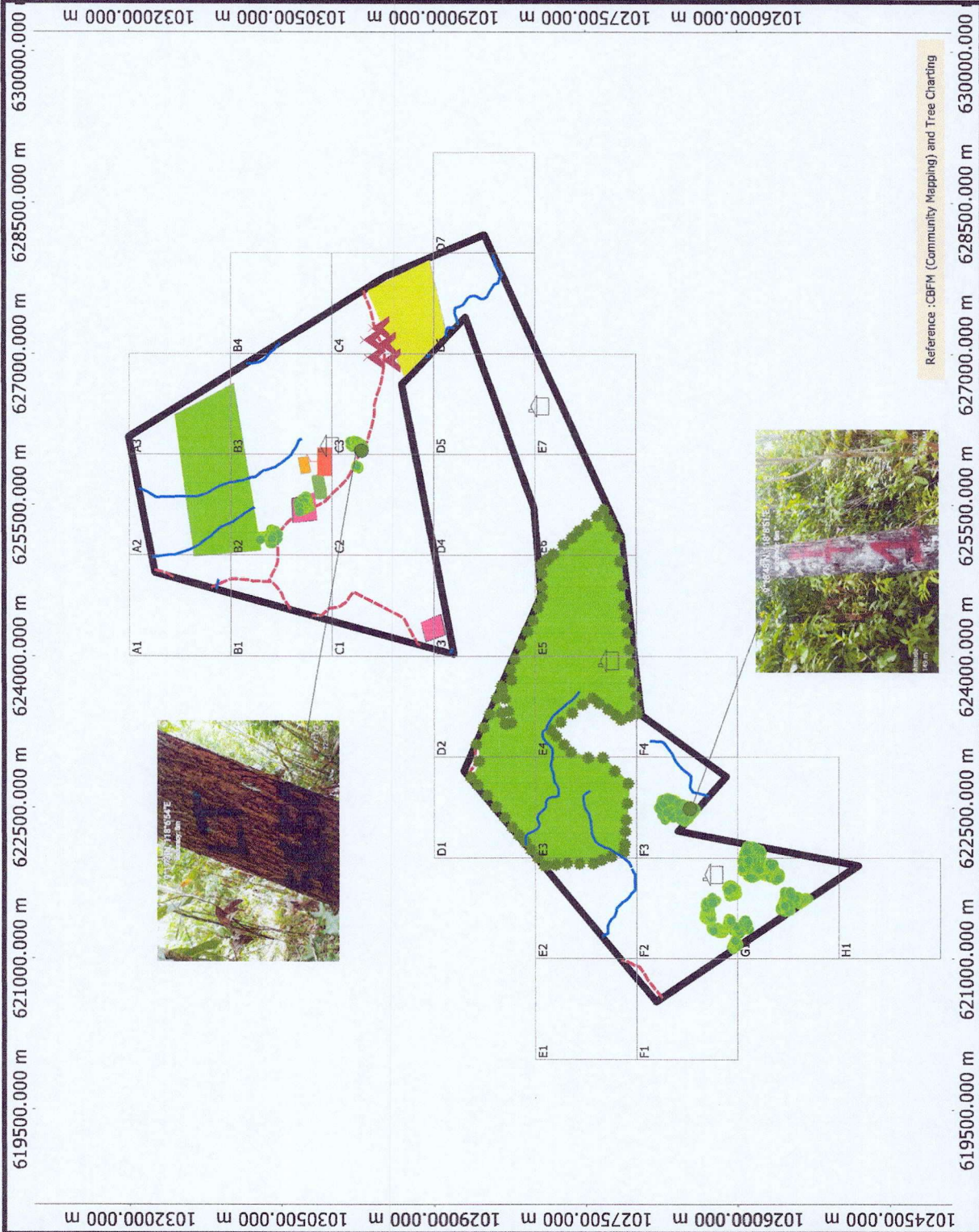
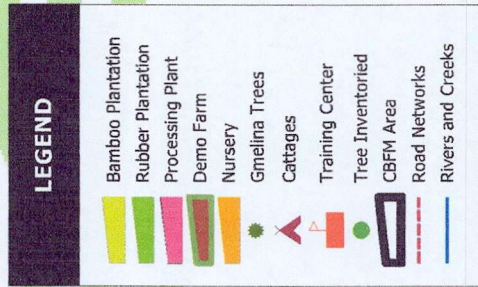
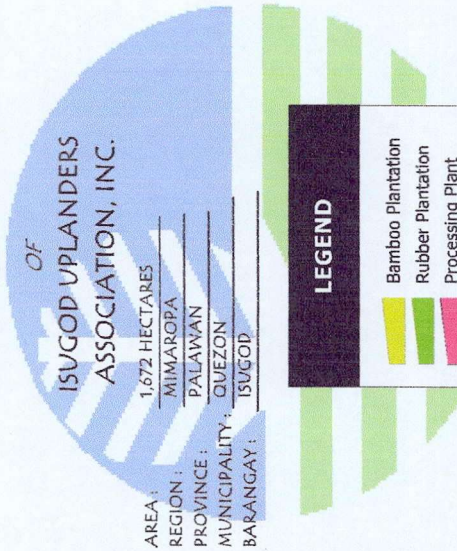
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CEMRO



VISION LAND USE MAP



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ECOMS II/In-Charge, CDS

Attested by:

LEONARD J. CALUYA
CHRO

CRMF Table 1. Summary of Strategies and Activities to be Undertaken within the Remaining Years in the CBFMA (CY 2022-2024)

Component	Strategies & Activities	Environmental Impact	Mitigation	UWM	Target	1st Five-Year Work Plan			Remarks
						1	2	3	
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover resources	Delineation	Production (for potential investment purposes) and protection	Less damage on natural habitat	hectare	1671.92	100	100	100	constant
	Tree planting/ Reforestation	Increase vegetation and helps in absorption of Carbon Dioxide	Climate change mitigation, Less damage on natural habitat	hectare	15	5	5	5	
Organization Development (Social) > People's Organization > Community	Conduct regular meetings among PO Officers and members	Updated on environmental issues and strengthen biodiversity conservation	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	number	39	13	13	13	
	Conduct of training/workshop			number	6	2	2	2	
Livelihood/Enterprise Dev't. (economic) to include harvesting and/or utilization of timber and non-timber products > Individual/family > Collective/communal	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium				235.47	235.47	235.47	
		Mahogany				25	25	25	
		Gmelina				6.38	6.38	6.38	
	Harvesting of Rattan	Harvesting of Rubber (Latex)		volume (cu.m)	800.55				
		above 2 cm							
		below 2 cm							
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	kg./yr./ha.	13,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	
		Banana		no. of pole	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
		Calamansi		no. of pole	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Support services required by the POs which can be supported by the following: > OGAs > NGOs institutions > LGU	Root crops (kamote)			kilogram	7,200	2,400	2,400	2,400	
				piece	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
				kilogram	4,800	1,600	1,600	1,600	
	Installation of Cottages			sack	12	4	4	4	
				number	6	2	2	2	
	Livelihood Trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTL, LGU, and NGOs)	For potential investment purposes and protection against illegal activities	Diversion of illegal activities						
		Capacitate PO members	Diversion of illegal activities	No.	5	1	1	1	

Prepared By:

Recommended By:

Albert B. Audio
GILBERT B. AUDIO
 PO President

Leonard V. Cayatoc
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		Mahogany				25	25	25	
		Gmelina				6.38	6.38	6.38	
	Harvesting of Rattan	Harvesting of Rubber (Latex)		volume (cum)	800.55				
		above 2 cm							
		below 2 cm							
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	kg./yr./ha.	13,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	
		Banana		no. of pole	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
		Calamansi		no. of pole	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Root crops (kamote)			kilogram	7,200	2,400	2,400	2,400	
Support services required by the POs which can be supported by the following: >OGAs >NGOs >Institutions >Funding >LGU	Installation of Cottages			piece	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
				kilogram	4,800	1,600	1,600	1,600	
				sack	12	4	4	4	
			Diversion of illegal activities	number	6	2	2	2	
		Capacitate PO members	Diversion of illegal activities	No.	5	1	1	1	

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CRMF Table 1. Summary of Strategies and Activities to be Undertaken within the Remaining Years in the CBFMA (CY 2022-2024)

Component	Strategies & Activities	Environmental Impact	Mitigation	UWM	Target	1st Five-Year Work Plan			Remarks
						1	2	3	
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover resources	Delineation	Production (for potential investment purposes) and protection	Less damage on natural habitat	hectare	1671.92	100	100	100	constant
	Tree planting/ Reforestation	Increase vegetation and helps in absorption of Carbon Dioxide	Climate change mitigation, Less damage on natural habitat	hectare	15	5	5	5	
Organization Development (Social) >People's Organization >Community	Conduct regular meetings among PO Officers and members	Updated on environmental issues and strengthen biodiversity conservation	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	number	39	13	13	13	
	Conduct of training/workshop			number	6	2	2	2	
Livelihood/Enterprise Dev't. (economic) to include harvesting and/or utilization of timber and non-timber products >In individual/family >Collective/communal	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium				235.47	235.47	235.47	
		Mahogany				25	25	25	
		Gmelina				6.38	6.38	6.38	
	Harvesting of Rubber (Latex)					4,500	4,500	4,500	
		above 2 cm				10,000	10,000	10,000	
		below 2 cm				10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	kg./yr./ha.	13,500	2,400	2,400	2,400	
		Banana				8,000	8,000	8,000	
		Calamansi				1,600	1,600	1,600	
	Root crops (kamote)					12	4	4	
Support services required by the POs which can be supported by the following: >OGAs >NGOs >Institutions >Funding >LGU	Installation of Cottages	For potential investment purposes and protection against illegal activities	Diversion of illegal activities	number	6	2	2	2	
	Livelihood Trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTL, LGU, and NGOs)	Capacitate PO members	Diversion of illegal activities	No.	5	1	1	1	

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CRMF Table 1. Summary of Strategies and Activities to be Undertaken within the Remaining Years in the CBFMA (CY 2022-2024)

Component	Strategies & Activities	Environmental Impact	Mitigation	UWM	Target	1st Five-Year Work Plan			Remarks
						1	2	3	
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover resources	Delineation	Production (for potential investment purposes) and protection	Less damage on natural habitat	hectare	1671.92	100	100	100	constant
	Tree planting/ Reforestation	Increase vegetation and helps in absorption of Carbon Dioxide	Climate change mitigation, Less damage on natural habitat	hectare	15	5	5	5	
Organization Development (Social) >People's Organization >Community	Conduct regular meetings among PO Officers and members	Updated on environmental issues and strengthen biodiversity conservation	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	number	39	13	13	13	
	Conduct of training/workshop			number	6	2	2	2	
Livelihood/Enterprise Dev't. (economic) to include harvesting and/or utilization of timber and non-timber products >Individual/family >Collective/communal	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium				235.47	235.47	235.47	
		Mahogany			800.55	25	25	25	
		Gmelina				6.38	6.38	6.38	
	Harvesting of Rubber (Latex)					4.500	4.500	4.500	
	Harvesting of Rattan	above 2 cm				10,000	10,000	10,000	
		below 2 cm				10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	Mitigate harmful activities towards environment (illegal logging, kaingin making etc.)	kilogram	7,200	2,400	2,400	2,400	
		Banana		piece	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
		Calamansi		kilogram	4,800	1,600	1,600	1,600	
	Root crops (kamote)			sack	12	4	4	4	
Support services required by the POs which can be supported by the following: >OGAs >NGOs Institutions >LGU	Installation of Cottages	For potential investment purposes and protection against illegal activities	Diversion of illegal activities	number	6	2	2	2	
	Livelihood Trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTI, LGU, and NGOs)	Capacitate PO members	Diversion of illegal activities	No.	5	1	1	1	

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FYWP Table. Detailed Activities of the next Three Remaining Years Under CRMF (1 January 2022 - 31 December 2024)

Component	Activities	UWM	Physical Target			Budgetary Requirements			Remarks including source of Funds			
			2022	2023	2024	Total	2022	2023		2024	Total	
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover Resources	Conduct of delineation of production (for potential investment purposes) and protection forest within CBFM Area	500.00/ hectare	100	100	100	300	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of Tree planting/Reforestation	500.00/ hectare	5	5	5	15	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of regular meeting (monthly) and general assembly (once a year) among PO Officers and Members	no. of meeting	13	13	13	39	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	210,000.00	PO's counterpart	
Organization Development (social) PO Community	Capacity building/training	no. of training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of orientation/workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CBFM-PO members with regards to Environmental Issues, Biodiversity Protection and Conservation	no. of orientation/training/workshop	1	1	1	3	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium	volume (cu.m)	235.47	235.47	235.47	706.41	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	3,412,883.38	* included felling & bucking, scaling and hauling from the stumpsites to identified log landing site. * source of funds is solely from the buyer.
Mahogany		25		25	25	75	133,560.00	133,560.00	133,560.00	400,680.00		
Gmelina		6.38		6.38	6.38	19.14	34,084.53	34,084.53	34,084.53	102,253.60		
Livelihood/Enterprise Development (economic) Individual/Family Collective/communal	Harvesting of Rubber (latex)	kilogram	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	360,000.00	PO's counterpart	
			above 2 cm	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	86,763.00	86,763.00	86,763.00	260,289.00	PO's counterpart
			below 2 cm	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	60,763.00	60,763.00	60,763.00	182,289.00	PO's counterpart
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	kilogram	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	PO's counterpart
		Banana	piece	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	PO's counterpart
		Calamansi	kilogram	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	PO's counterpart
	Root crops (kamote)	sack	4	4	4	12	150.00	150.00	150.00	450.00	PO's counterpart	
Installation of cottages near the identified falls to generate income	no. of cottage installed	2	2	2	6	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support		
Support services required by the Pos which can be supported by the following: >NGOs >Funding institutions >LGU	Livelihood trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTI, LGU, and NGOs)	no. of livelihood training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	

FYWP Table. Detailed Activities of the next Three Remaining Years Under CRMF (1 January 2022 - 31 December 2024)

Component	Activities	UWM	Physical Target			Budgetary Requirements			Remarks including source of Funds		
			2022	2023	2024	Total	2022	2023		2024	Total
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover Resources	Conduct of delineation of production (for potential investment purposes) and protection forest within CBFM Area	500.00/ hectare	100	100	100	300	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Conduct of Tree planting/Reforestation	500.00/ hectare	5	5	5	15	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Conduct of regular meeting (monthly) and general assembly (once a year) among PO Officers and Members	no. of meeting	13	13	13	39	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	210,000.00	PO's counterpart
Organization Development (social) PO Community	Capacity building/training	no. of training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Conduct of orientation/workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CBFM-PO members with regards to Environmental Issues, Biodiversity Protection and Conservation	no. of orientation/training/workshop	1	1	1	3	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium	volume (cu.m)	235.47	235.47	235.47	706.41	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	3,412,883.38
Mahogany		25		25	25	75	133,560.00	133,560.00	133,560.00	400,680.00	
Gmelina		6.38		6.38	6.38	19.14	34,084.53	34,084.53	34,084.53	102,253.60	
Livelihood/Enterprise Development (economic) Individual/Family Collective/communal	Harvesting of Rubber (latex)	kilogram	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	360,000.00	PO's counterpart
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	86,763.00	86,763.00	86,763.00	260,289.00	PO's counterpart
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	60,763.00	60,763.00	60,763.00	182,289.00	PO's counterpart
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	kilogram	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	PO's counterpart
		piece	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	PO's counterpart
		kilogram	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	PO's counterpart
	Root crops (kamote)	sack	4	4	4	12	150.00	150.00	150.00	450.00	PO's counterpart
Installation of cottages near the identified falls to generate income	no. of cottage installed	2	2	2	6	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
Support services required by the Pos which can be supported by the following: >NGOs >institutions >LGU	Livelihood trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTI, LGU, and NGOs)	no. of livelihood training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support

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Component	Activities	UWM	Physical Target			Total	Budgetary Requirements			Remarks including source of Funds		
			2022	2023	2024		2022	2023	2024		Total	
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover Resources	Conduct of delineation of production (for potential investment purposes) and protection forest within CBFM Area	500.00/ hectare	100	100	100	300	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of Tree planting/Reforestation	500.00/ hectare	5	5	5	15	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of regular meeting (monthly) and general assembly (once a year) among PO Officers and Members	no. of meeting	13	13	13	39	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	210,000.00	PO's counterpart	
Organization Development (social) PO Community	Capacity building/training	no. of training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of orientation/workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CBFM-PO members with regards to Environmental Issues, Biodiversity Protection and Conservation	no. of orientation/training/workshop	1	1	1	3	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium	volume (cu.m)	235.47	235.47	235.47	706.41	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	3,412,883.38	* Included felling & bucking, scaling and hauling from the stumpsites to identified log landing site. * source of funds is solely from the buyer.
Mahogany		25		25	25	75	133,560.00	133,560.00	133,560.00	400,680.00		
Gmelina		6.38		6.38	6.38	19.14	34,084.53	34,084.53	34,084.53	102,253.60		
Livelihood/Enterprise Development (economic) Individual/Family Collective/communal	Harvesting of Rubber (latex)	kilogram	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	360,000.00	PO's counterpart	
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	86,763.00	86,763.00	86,763.00	260,289.00	PO's counterpart	
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	60,763.00	60,763.00	60,763.00	182,289.00	PO's counterpart	
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	kilogram	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	PO's counterpart
		Banana	piece	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	PO's counterpart
		Calamansi	kilogram	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	PO's counterpart
Installation of cottages near the identified falls to generate income	Root crops (kamote)	sack	4	4	4	12	150.00	150.00	150.00	450.00	PO's counterpart	
	Installation of cottages near the identified falls to generate income	no. of cottage installed	2	2	2	6	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
Support services required by the Pos which can be supported by the following: >NGOs >Funding Institutions >LGU	Livelihood trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTTI, LGU, and NGOs)	no. of livelihood training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	

FYWP Table. Detailed Activities of the next Three Remaining Years Under CRMF (1 January 2022 - 31 December 2024)

Component	Activities	UWM	Physical Target			Budgetary Requirements			Remarks including source of Funds			
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Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover Resources	Conduct of delineation of production (for potential investment purposes) and protection forest within CBFM Area	500.00/ hectare	100	100	100	300	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NGAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of Tree planting/Reforestation	500.00/ hectare	5	5	5	15	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NGAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of regular meeting (monthly) and general assembly (once a year) among PO Officers and Members	no. of meeting	13	13	13	39	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	210,000.00	PO's counterpart	
Organization Development (social) PO Community	Capacity building/training	no. of training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NGAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Conduct of orientation/workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CBFM-PO members with regards to Environmental Issues, Biodiversity Protection and Conservation	no. of orientation/training/workshop	1	1	1	3	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NGAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium	volume (cum)	235.47	235.47	235.47	706.41	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	3,412,883.38	* included felling & bucking, scaling and hauling from the stumpsites to identified log landing site. * source of funds is solely from the buyer.
Mahogany		25		25	25	75	133,560.00	133,560.00	133,560.00	400,680.00		
Gmelina		6.38		6.38	6.38	19.14	34,084.53	34,084.53	34,084.53	102,253.60		
Livelihood/Enterprise Development (economic) Individual/Family Collective/communal	Harvesting of Rubber (latex)	kilogram	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	360,000.00	PO's counterpart	
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	86,763.00	86,763.00	86,763.00	260,289.00	PO's counterpart	
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	60,763.00	60,763.00	60,763.00	182,289.00	PO's counterpart	
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	Coconut (copra)	kilogram	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	PO's counterpart
		Banana	piece	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	PO's counterpart
		Calamansi	kilogram	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	PO's counterpart
	Root crops (kamote)	sack	4	4	4	12	150.00	150.00	150.00	450.00	PO's counterpart	
Support services required by the Pos which can be supported by the following: >NGOs >Funding institutions >LGU	Installation of cottages near the identified falls to generate income	no. of cottage installed	2	2	2	6	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NGAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
	Livelihood trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTI, LGU, and NGOs)	no. of livelihood training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linkaging with the NGAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	

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			2022	2023	2024		2022	2023	2024		Total
Forestland (environmental) Forest vegetation/land cover Resources	Conduct of delineation of production (for potential investment purposes) and protection forest within CBFM Area	500.00/ hectare	100	100	100	300	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Conduct of Tree planting/Reforestation	500.00/ hectare	5	5	5	15	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	7,500.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Conduct of regular meeting (monthly) and general assembly (once a year) among PO Officers and Members	no. of meeting	13	13	13	39	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	210,000.00	PO's counterpart
Organization Development (social) PO Community	Capacity building/training	no. of training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Conduct of orientation/workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CBFM-PO members with regards to Environmental Issues, Biodiversity Protection and Conservation	no. of orientation/ training/ workshop	1	1	1	3	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support
	Harvesting of Timber	Acacia mangium	235.47	235.47	235.47	706.41	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	1,137,627.79	3,412,883.38	* Included felling & bucking, scaling and hauling from the stumpsites to identified log landing site. * source of funds is solely from the buyer.
Mahogany		25	25	25	75	133,560.00	133,560.00	133,560.00	400,680.00		
Gmelina		6.38	6.38	6.38	19.14	34,084.53	34,084.53	34,084.53	102,253.60		
Livelihood/Enterprise Development (economic) Individual/Family Collective/communal	Harvesting of Rubber (latex)	kilogram	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	360,000.00	PO's counterpart
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	86,763.00	86,763.00	86,763.00	260,289.00	PO's counterpart
		pole	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	60,763.00	60,763.00	60,763.00	182,289.00	PO's counterpart
	Harvesting of High Value Crops	kilogram	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	PO's counterpart
		piece	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00	PO's counterpart
		kilogram	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	PO's counterpart
	Root crops (kamote)	sack	4	4	4	12	150.00	150.00	150.00	450.00	PO's counterpart
Installation of cottages near the identified falls to generate income	no. of cottage installed	2	2	2	6	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support	
Support services required by the Pos which can be supported by the following: >NGOs >Funding institutions >LGU	Livelihood trainings for PO members (DA, DOLE, DTI, LGU, and NGOs)	no. of livelihood training	1	1	1	3	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	Initiatives of the CBFM-PO by tapping/linking with the NCAs, NGOs, LGU, etc. for funding support

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ISUGOD UPLANDERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (IUAI)

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Summary of Identified SWOC

CRMF COMPONENT	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES		
				PROBLEMS	ISSUES	NEEDS
Environmental/Forestland/ Forest Resources	Agro-forestry Development (Rubber, Coconut, Banana and Calamansi Plantation)	Unstable supply and demand	Income generation	Difficulty in marketing of the products; Climatic condition; Pest and Diseases	Intruders	Organized market strategies; Agroforestry products standardization and grading; and Warehouse and transportation facilities.
	Presence of waterfall use for recreation and serve as tourist attraction	Lack of protection efforts and strategies towards eco-tourism development	Eco-tourism development and Infrastructure projects	Accessibility	Kaingin making and illegal poaching of wildlife	Forest Protection and Deputization
	Medleng and Sangaran Caves serve as tourist attraction	Low forest conservation strategies	Clean and healthy environment	Lack of financial budget for project implementation	Willingness and perception of the members to protect and preserve forest	Quality and appropriate planting materials
	Sufficient areas for reforestation program			Lack of waterlines from the source	Illegal cutting of trees within watershed/reservoir, no proper waste disposal	Waterlines in the community
	Potable water supply for domestic use	Climatic condition	Sufficient supply; Access to safe, clean and affordable drinking water	Difficulty in preparing and documenting project proposals	Lack of technical knowledge as to preparation for project biddings/proposals	Training workshop for book keeping, marketing and financial management
Social/PO and Community	Duly registered organization	Lack of interests and willingness to bid for projects	Qualified and has the capacity to manage and avail projects	Difficulty in preparation of financial reports	Lack of communication/coordination between the officers and the member	Communication facility (cellsite)
		Inadequate source of planting materials		Some of the members are non-participative	No proper coordination between the Officers and some members regarding the management of their livelihood project	- Alternative livelihood projects while waiting their planted crops/trees ready for harvest;
		Delayed releasing of Funds		Difficulty in securing legal documents/requirements for permit application	Lack of maintenance and protection of established plantation	- Approval of CRMF and Five Year Work Plan;
Economic/Livelihood/Enterprise Devt. to include harvesting and/or utilization of timber and non-timber products (individual, group/collective enterprise or livelihood)	CBFM-CARP beneficiaries	Lengthy process for cutting permit application	Generate income and employment	Increasing market price of Agricultural input	Controlling of the market price	- Farm to market road; and
	Established Plantation i.e forest trees (mangium, mahogany & gmelina)					-Organized market strategies; Agroforestry products standardization and grading; and Warehouse and transportation facilities.
	Established Plantation i.e. banana, rubber latex, coconut, rattan poles etc.	Climatic condition			Low price on yield	
Support Services (networking, Linking with Gas, OGAs, LGUs, Academe, Research, Finance & Resource Institutions)	Harmonious relationship with government agencies	Difficulty on preparing and documenting project proposal	Qualified to avail future projects	Lack of communication	Delayed on the releasing of payments (billing)	Training on preparation of project proposal Fund allocation for future project proposal

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	Medleng and Sangaran Caves serve as tourist attraction					
	Sufficient areas for reforestation program	Low forest conservation strategies	Clean and healthy environment	Lack of financial budget for project implementation	Willingness and perception of the members to protect and preserve forest	Quality and appropriate planting materials
	Potable water supply for domestic use	Climatic condition	Sufficient supply; Access to safe, clean and affordable drinking water	Lack of waterlines from the source	Illegal cutting of trees within watershed/reservoir, no proper waste disposal	Waterlines in the community
Social/PO and Community	Duly registered organization	Lack of interests and willingness to bid for projects	Qualified and has the capacity to manage and avail projects	Difficulty in preparing and documenting project proposals	Lack of technical knowledge as to preparation for project biddings/proposals	Training workshop for book keeping, marketing and financial management
				Difficulty in preparation of financial reports	Lack of communication/coordination between the officers and the member	Communication facility (cellsite)
						Technical support as to management of the organization
Economic/Livelihood/Enterprise Devt. to include harvesting and/or utilization of timber and non-timber products (individual, group/collective enterprise or livelihood)	CBFM-CARP beneficiaries	Inadequate source of planting materials	Generate income and employment	Some of the members are non-participative	No proper coordination between the Officers and some members regarding the management of their livelihood project	- Alternative livelihood projects while waiting their planted crops/trees ready for harvest; - Approval of CRMF and Five Year Work Plan; - Farm to market road; and
	Established Plantation i.e forest trees (mangium, mahogany & gmelina)	Lengthy process for cutting permit application		Difficulty in securing legal documents/requirements for permit application	Lack of maintenance and protection of established plantation	- Organized market strategies; Agroforestry products standardization and grading; and Warehouse and transportation facilities.
	Established Plantation i.e. banana, rubber latex, coconut, rattan poles etc.	Climatic condition		Increasing market price of Agricultural input	Controlling of the market price	
					Low price on yield	
Support Services (networking, Linking with Gas, OGAs, LGUs, Academe, Research, Finance & Resource Institutions)	Harmonious relationship with government agencies	Difficulty on preparing and documenting project proposal	Qualified to avail future projects	Lack of communication	Delayed on the releasing of payments (billing)	Training on preparation of project proposal Fund allocation for future project proposal

Summary of Identified SWOC

CRMF COMPONENT	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES		
				PROBLEMS	ISSUES	NEEDS
Environmental/Forestland/ Forest Resources	Agro-forestry Development (Rubber, Coconut, Banana and Calamansi Plantation)	Unstable supply and demand	Income generation	Difficulty in marketing of the products; Climatic condition; Pest and Diseases	Intruders	Organized market strategies; Agroforestry products standardization and grading; and Warehouse and transportation facilities.
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		Delayed releasing of Funds		Difficulty in securing legal documents/requirements for permit application	Lack of maintenance and protection of established plantation	-Organized market strategies; Agroforestry products standardization and grading; and Warehouse and transportation facilities.
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Result of Market Survey

CURRENT MARKET CONDITION									
MARKET/PLACE	Product	Volume	Price (Php)	Origin	Module of Payment	Frequency of Selling	Problems Encountered	REMARKS	
Nature of Buyer (middlemen, trader, direct)	Mangium	706.41 cu.m	Php 20.00/bdft.	within CBFM Area	Cash	Open buyer	Demand and Supply	Price may vary depending on the supply	
	Mahogany	75 cu.m	Php 25.00/bdft.	within CBFM Area	Cash	Open buyer	Demand and Supply	Price may vary depending on the supply	
	Gmelina	19.14 cu.m	Php 25.00/bdft.	within CBFM Area	Cash	Open buyer	Demand and Supply	Price may vary depending on the supply	
	Banana	8,000 pcs/year	Php 40.00/100 pcs	within CBFM Area	Cash	Weekly	Pests and Diseases	Price may vary depending on the supply	
	Calamansi	400 kls/quarter	Php 40.00/kilo	within CBFM Area	Cash	Quarterly	Demand and Supply Climatic Condition	Price may vary depending on the supply	
Direct	Coconut (copra)	600 kls/quarter	Php 29.00-40.00 /kilo	within CBFM Area	Cash	Quarterly	Pest and Diseases	Price may vary depending on the supply	
	Rubber (latex)	375 kls/ha/month	Php 20.00-Php 23.00 per kilo of dried latex	within CBFM Area	Cash	Monthly	Pest and Diseases Fluctuation of prices	Price may vary depending on the supply	
	Rattan Poles	10,000 poles/year	Php 10.00 for above 2 cm size	within CBFM Area	Cash	Open buyer	Quality of the Products and Availability of the buyer	Price may vary depending on the supply	
		10,000 poles/year	Php 8.00 for below 2 cm						
	Root crops (kamote)	2-3 sacks every 6 months	Php 300.00/sack	within CBFM Area	Cash	Depends on Demand	Harvesting of root crops are dependent on consumers demand	Price may vary depending on the supply	
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