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# Project Completion Report

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**Sustainable Utilization and Marketing of  
Selected Non-Timber Forest Products  
to Support the Handicraft Industry  
and the Development of Rural Communities**

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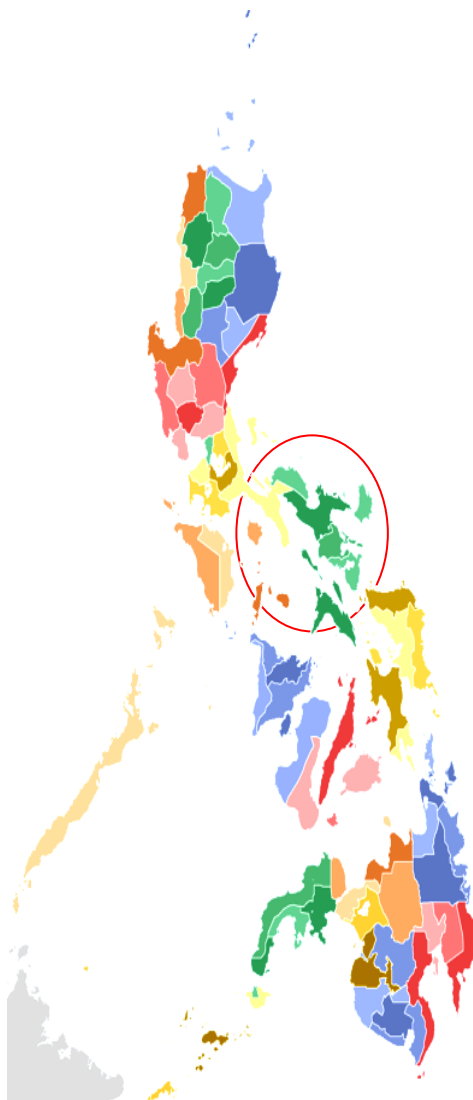
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 sites  
 : LGUs in Atimonan and Tagkawayan, Quezon; and  
 Basud, Camarines Norte

## **ACRONYMS**

ANR	-	Assisted natural regeneration
CBFM	-	Community-Based Forest Management
CBFMA	-	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CENRO	-	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOST	-	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	-	Department of Trade and Industry
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
ENRO	-	Environment and Natural Resources Office
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMB	-	Forest Management Bureau
FPCFTI	-	Federation of Philippine Craft Fair Traders, Inc.
ITTO	-	International Tropical Timber Organization
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
NWFP	-	Non-wood forest products
NTFP	-	Non-timber forest products
NZAP	-	New Zealand Aid Program
PENRO	-	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PO	-	People's Organization
RUP	-	Resource Use Permit
SIFMA	-	Socialized Integrated Forest Management Agreement

# LOCATION MAP



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project was formulated based on the identified problems in the ex-post evaluation of a previously completed ITTO-FPRDI project on the “Utilization, Collection and Trade of NWFP in the Philippines” [PD 15/96 Rev. 2 (M, 1)]. The main development objective was to support and promote the sustainable utilization and marketing of selected NTFPs to strengthen the production and export capabilities of the handicraft industry and the development of rural communities. Specifically, the project aimed to: a) determine the availability, extraction intensity and natural regeneration of selected NTFPs in the project sites in Quezon and Camarines Norte; b) improved the technical skills of the NTFP collectors and handicraft workers/production to enhance production, product quality and marketing of NTFPs and handicrafts; and c) to assist handicraft organization on individual family NTFP collectors/processors in the management of NTFP resources in the project sites.

This undertaking was implemented for 30 months, including 6 months extension on the original project duration, in 4 CBFM areas in Camarines Norte and 3 CBFM areas in Quezon province. The CBFM areas are being managed by organized beneficiaries or POs who have land tenure security and access rights to NTFP and other forest resources in the area.

The POs have limited experiences on NTFP collection utilization and marketing. In fact, no one among the POs were actively engaged on NTFP handicraft production when the project started its implementation.

Various benefits have been provided to the beneficiaries in the implementation and completion of project activities. NTFP inventory was done in each project site to generate data on the available NTFP species, volume, density and growth of regenerants for the PO information and reference relative to the harvesting, propagation and plantation development of preferred NTFPs. The data can also be used the POs as supporting document for RUP application in their CBFM areas. Local policies designed to regulate harvesting and to conserve NTFP resources have been drafted for approval at the Barangay or municipal level.



The implementation of various capability building activities significantly enhanced the knowledge and skills of the POs on NTFP harvesting, processing and utilization technologies. The organized handicraft producers' group in the project sites have started regular selling handicraft products in the local market. Strategies done to enhance their product promotion and marketing include installation of product display area, participation in provincial, regional and national trade fairs; and preparation of product brochures. Linkages were also established with government support agencies to provide further assistance on product development and marketing. The handicraft producers' group in each province have been federated to improve their production and marketing capability to deliver in case there is a high quantity of orders from exporters or local handicraft traders.

After the project completion, the guidance and supervision of the organized handicraft producers' group have been turned over to concerned LGUs. The LGUs will also coordinate with government support agencies for the provision of additional technical services needed by the POs based on the short and medium term plan of activities identified during a planning workshop held in the project sites during the culmination of project implementation.

The project implementation covered 7 CBFMA sites instead of 5 SIFMA sites as indicated in the project proposal. This entailed a 6-month extension in-time in the implementation of project activities and slight realignment of budget for travel to complete fieldworks.

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# 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## 1.1 Context

The FPRDI and ITTO agreed to have a follow up project for PD 15/96 Rev. 2 (M.I) or the “Utilization, Collection and Trade of NWFP in the Philippines.” The continuation of said project would generate information on resource availability and volume, upgrade the skills and productivity of NWFP gatherers and handicraft producers and strengthen their marketing capabilities.

Furthermore it would establish information on gender role or sensitivity on resource harvesting, processing and marketing. The implementing agency also realized the importance of having tenurial rights for the beneficiaries to practice appropriate NWFP management for sustainable utilization and marketing of products.

## 1.2 Origin and Problem

This project is a follow-up to an ITTO-FPRDI completed project on the “Utilization, Collection and Trade of Non-Wood Forest Products in the Philippines” [PD 15/96 Rev. 2 (M, I)].

The Ex-Post Evaluation of this project revealed important issues that need to be addressed to fully realize the economic benefits from NWFPs utilization by the rural communities. The research gaps or issues include the following:

- The need to establish adequate information on the supply and volume of economically important NTFPs;
- The need to establish a sustainable harvest level for specific NTFP;
- The need to assess the methods employed in harvesting NTFP in relation to sustainable utilization of the resource;
- The need to conduct technical trainings to upgrade the skills of NTFP collectors and handicraft workers to enhance production, improve product quality and marketing of NTFPs and handicrafts;
- The need to organize small community-based handicraft producers’ group and assist them in strengthening production and marketing capabilities, and;

- The importance of knowing the gender sensitivity in the collection, processing and marketing of NTFP and handicraft products.

Another major problem identified during the formulation of this project was the limited government policies on NTFP harvesting even in areas covered by tenurial instruments such as CBFM and SIFMA.

## **2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

### **Project Rationale**

Handicraft production and export from NTFP is one of the viable economic options of forest dependent communities in the Philippines as livelihood. In 2002-2007, the country's export revenue for handicrafts (housewares, home decors, gift items and fashion accessories) which are mainly made of NTFP averaged to US\$469 million per year. The highest total export for the said period was recorded in 2002 at US \$492 million but it gradually declined to US\$477 million in 2007.

The handicraft industry employs large number of people from the indigenous communities and rural poor in the collection of NTFP and production of handicrafts. However an extensive review of literature both local and international shows scanty information on resource availability, extraction, regeneration, processing and marketing of NTFP used for handicrafts. This finding is also supported by the results of the recently completed ITTO-FPRDI project on the "Utilization, Collection and Trade of NTFP in the Philippines."

At present, there is a scarcity of raw materials for handicraft production. Materials used are confined to traditionally-used species and over exploitation due to unregulated harvesting could lead to depletion of supply, species extinction and reduction of biodiversity. Resource inventory is imperative to determine the volume of sustainable harvest in a given area.

The limited opportunities for knowledge and skills upgrading on the domestication of preferred NTFP to sustain raw material supply coupled with the lack of innovative skills to develop new products from alternative materials by NTFP collectors and handicraft producers/workers significantly affects the growth of the handicraft industry. Corollary to this is the low income of NTFP collectors in harvesting, processing and marketing of NTFP brought about by low prices of NTFP collected and their dependence on marketing agents/middlemen. The lack of information on market prices and the inadequate knowledge on valuation are problems of NTFP collectors, processors and handicraft producers.

Recognizing the importance of NTFP to the economic development of rural communities and indigenous people this follow up project was formulated to have a better understanding on the availability, proper harvesting, regenerative growth or propagation and to ensure sustainability of NTFP utilization for handicraft production.

## **Development and Specific Objectives**

The main development objective of the project was to support and promote the sustainable utilization and marketing of selected NTFPs to strengthen the production and export capabilities of the handicraft industry and the development of rural communities.

### **The specific objectives were:**

- a. Determine the availability, extraction intensity and natural regeneration of selected NTFPs in the project sites in the provinces of Quezon and Camarines Norte;
- b. Improve technical skills of NTFP collectors and handicraft workers/producers to enhance production, improve product quality and marketing of NTFPs and handicraft, and;
- c. To assist handicraft organization or individual family NTFP collectors/processors in the management of NTFP resources in the project sites.

## **Implementation Strategy**

### **Project Components**

To address the identified problems and issues in this undertaking, the project implementation encompassed 5 major components or studies, viz:

**Study 1.** Resource survey and Inventory of selected NTFP.

**Study 2.** Site Identification and Support Strategies to Sustain NTFP Harvesting and Utilization (Original Title of Study: Site Identification, Application and Awarding of SIFMA)

**Study 3.** Assessment of NTFP Production, Collection and Processing Practices.

**Study 4.** Assessment of NTFP Marketing

**Study 5.** Capability, Enhancement of Family and Community-Based Handicraft Producers.

## **Selection of Project Sites**

Based on the Guidebook on ENR-Community Enterprise Development and Management (FMB-FAO-NZAP Project, 2008). Study 1 spearheaded the development criteria for the selection of prospective project sites (**Annex 1**). After this, the FMB was consulted on the existence of SIFMA and CBFMA in the project sites. Data revealed the existence of 33 CBFMA in Quezon and 18 CBFMA in Camarines Norte (FMB 2009). One SIFMA was newly awarded in Labo, Camarines Norte but the activities were focused on agro-forestry.

With the use of the developed criteria/guide on the selection of project sites, a field trip and reconnaissance survey was conducted by key staff of the project in the provinces of Quezon and Camarines Norte. Based on the results of the survey and data gathered from concerned DENR-PENROs/CENROs, 7 CBFMAs (3 in Quezon and 4 in Camarines Norte) were selected as project sites. **Annex 2** shows the names of PO project cooperators including the area of CBFM under their jurisdiction and number of household beneficiaries.

A MOA was prepared and formalized regarding the participation of the POs as project cooperators including concerned support agencies i.e. DENR, DOST, DTI and LGUs.

Based on the project proposal, the target project site was only 5 and SIFMA holders were preferred. However, a shift from SIFMA to CBFMA was done before commencing any field activities because CBFMA are existing in the target project sites with organized PO beneficiaries and set of officers; thus, the project saved time and money in looking for SIFMA areas which may take sometimes to be approved/awarded to the beneficiaries. This prompted the revision of specific objective number 3 of the project and title of Study 2.

The CBFMA and SIFMA are both people-oriented program that grant rights (for 25 year renewable for another 25 year) to develop, utilize and manage a tract of forestland consistent with the principles of sustainable management. The CBFMA (area up to 5,000 ha) is designed for qualified PO while the SIFMA may be awarded to a family (1-10 ha) and community organization/cooperative (10-500 ha.)

## **Other Strategies in Project Implementation**

The other strategies adopted in attaining the project's targets and objectives involved the following:

- Organization of Project Staff (**Annex 3**) to carry out specific activities in the project and involvement of Project Consultant and Project Adviser who provided technical and advisory services on project/study implementation, project site selection and project administration.
- Establishment formal linkages with support government agencies (DENR, DTI, DOST) and concerned LGUs for their cooperation and assistance in the project implementation;
- Participatory conduct of NTFP inventory with some PO members in each project site to enrich their knowledge on NTFP identification, volume and distribution of economically important NTFPs in their CBFM area.
- Conduct of TNA prior to training module preparation and actual training activities to ensure that all the capability building training are responsive to the needs of the beneficiaries.
- The project facilitated the participation of the POs in national, regional and provincial trade fairs to promote their products and establish market linkages.

## **Assumptions and Risks**

The risk in this type of intervention in the selected project sites is minimal. As expected, the PO project cooperators and LGUs actively participated in the project implementation because it involved skills development on handicraft production, community organizing and livelihood or enterprise development as a source of income and employment.

Among the 7 project sites with formal agreement as project cooperators only one PO showed reluctance about the project due to previous unpleasant experiences with handicraft traders. This PO opted to be a supplier of NTFP raw materials instead of finished products. They allowed the project to conduct NTFP inventory in their CBFM area because they need data on NTFP identification, distribution and volume.

Knowing the benefits from the project implementation, 2 POs who are holder of CBFMA near the project sites in Quezon province availed of the training services under Study 3 even without formal agreement. This paved way for the development of NTFP-based livelihood projects in their CBFM areas.

### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Based on the revised activities done as per recommendations during the 2<sup>nd</sup> TMC meeting and monitoring/evaluation of project performance, all the expected outputs and target objectives were satisfactorily attained. However, this required 2 extensions on the original duration of the project implementation: 1<sup>st</sup> August 10 – Dec. 31, 2011 and 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1-31, 2012.

The first extension was requested mainly to continue gathering of data on the growth and survival of NTFP regenerant (Study 1); prepare additional local ordinances to promote production and regulate harvesting of NTFP as well as conduct of consultation with concerned authorities on the RUP application of the POs (Study 2); and conduct remaining trainings under Study 3, 4 and 5.

The second extension was requested for the conduct of planning workshop in the project sites to identify short and medium term activities and needed interventions from support government agencies for the POs to continue what they have acquired from the project assistance and services. This also provided opportunity for the project staff to have a dialogue with various stakeholders regarding the smooth turn-over of the project to concerned LGUs due to its completion.

**Annex 4** shows the execution of project activities relative to the expected outputs and target objectives of the project.

### 4. PROJECT OUTCOME, TARGET BENEFICIARIES INVOLVEMENT

#### **Extent to which the project specific objectives were achieved.**

The following discussions describe the extent by which the specific objectives were met:

**Objective 1.** Determine the availability, extraction intensity and natural regeneration of selected NTFPs in the project sites

**Output 1.1** Material resource availability, extraction intensity and regeneration growth of selected NTFP in the project sites determined and quantified.

The project established 5 sampling plots, each plot covered one hectare (100 m x 100 m), in the forested area of the different project sites for the survey and inventory of economically important NTFP. With the use of data sheet, the identity (local/common and scientific names) of individual species, density and volume were recorded. In each sampling plot, a sub-plot was established for the periodic measurement of the growth of regenerants. The average density



and volume per hectare of commercially utilized NTFP were computed and tabulated per project site.

**Output 1.2.** Report on the volume and extraction rate of NTFPs including regenerant growth cycle prepared for information.

Results of the NTFP inventory were analyzed, consolidated and discussed in the project progress and technical reports. A copy of the NTFP inventory was given, presented and discussed per project site to the PO members and representatives of the DENR and LGU for information and reference (**Annex 5A-5G**). Data on the extraction rate of a particular NTFP is difficult to relate with the volume of available stocks in the sites inventoried. Based on the frequency of collection by interviewed NTFP gatherers and handicraft manufacturers, interpolation of the volume of NTFP extracted exceeded the volume recorded from the 5 ha inventory plots because these may be harvested in areas not covered by the survey and inventory conducted.

**Objective 2.** Improved technical skills of NTFP collectors and handicraft workers/producers to enhance production, improve product quality and marketing of NTFPs and handicrafts

**Output 2.1.** Technically trained NTFP gatherers and handicraft workers ready to promote sustainable collection of NTFPs and production of high quality handicrafts

The project conducted a TNA using a prepared questionnaire and interviewed NTFP collectors, handicraft workers/producers in the project sites to gather baseline information on level of skills and determine needed capability building trainings. Required training modules were prepared based on the gathered baseline data. Subsequently, a series of skills development training were conducted from one project site to another. The trainings, which involved lecture and actual demonstration, covered NTFP collection/harvesting (including resin tapping), processing and conversion into various finished products. **Annex 6-8 shows the list of the trainings conducted.**

**Output 2.2.** Improved production processes acquired in the manufacture of handicrafts

The skills development trainings, particularly on handicraft production, started with basic skills on handicraft making followed by advanced skills on craftsmanship development which include 8 basic weaving patterns and making prototype or sample products. Acquired craftsmanship skills of the PO-member participants were upgraded through the conduct of additional trainings on raw material quality improvement (preservative treatment and dyeing), product development (designing or sketch drawings and creating prototype products from one or mixed NTFP raw materials) and fair trade development.

The preferred NTFPs collected and processed into handicrafts such as baskets, fruit trays, plates, flower vases, mats, brooms and home decors include: tilob (*Dicranopteris linearis*), hagnaya (*Stenochlaena palustris*), nito (*Lygodium circinatum*), anahaw (*Levistonina rotundifolia*), rattan (*Calamus* spp.), pandan (*Pandanus copelandii*), bamban (*Donax cannaeformis*) and baling-uai (*Flagellaria indica*).

**Output 2.3.** Improved and profitable marketing of raw material and finished products; small and viable handicraft producers' groups organized in the project sites.

PO officials and members who have undergone trainings on NTFP collection/harvesting and production of handicrafts have been organized into small handicraft producers' group in each project site. Some of the members have been selling limited quantities of their products in the local market.

Strategies to enhance their marketing capabilities have been developed. These involve installation of product display areas, preparation of product brochures, exposure to trade fairs and exhibits. The producer's group have been also linked with the DTI for further assistance on product promotion and marketing as well as with Manila- based marketing representatives of handicrafts.

**Output 2.4.** Support and assistance to strengthen capabilities in production and marketing of handicrafts fully extended.

Various support and assistances were extended to the handicraft producers group per project site. These include conduct of trainings on production capability building, product costing and pricing, and financial management. The project also facilitated the participation of each producers group in national, regional and provincial trade fairs to promote their products and establish market linkages (**Annex 9**). Assistance on the preparation of product brochures and product labelling were likewise done. To strengthen their production and marketing capability, the producers group in the project sites in Camarines Norte were federated into one group known as Basud Handicraft Producers Association. The same was done to the handicraft producers group in the province of Quezon and their alliance was named as Tagkawayan-Casispalan Handicraft Producers Association, Inc.

Both handicraft associations have set of elected officers when the project was completed but their registration with the DTI as business entity was held in abeyance pending the preparation of their constitutions and by-laws.

### **Output 2.5. Gender sensitivity in extraction, processing and marketing of NTFPs determined for information**

Gender plays a vital role in the NFTP handicraft production system. Assessment done within and at the immediate vicinities of the project sites indicate specific notes for men and women including their children. Males do the collection and raw material preparation or processing i.e. scraping, splitting, etc. On the other hand, the females are involved in weaving, product design and development. Females also do the product quality control, pricing and delivery to the market. Children are involved in simple preparation of raw materials and weaving.

### **Objective 3. To assist handicraft organization or family NTFP collectors/processors in the management of NTFP resources in the project sites.**

#### **Output 3.1. Forestlands under CBFM areas are identified by DENR-CENRO and Project Staff**

Seven (7) CBFM areas, 3 in Quezon and 4 in Camarines Norte, were selected as project sites with formalized MOA. These were identified and selected as project sites based on the data from DENR and criteria developed by the Project Staff.

#### **Output 3.2. Technologies on enrichment planting or plantation development of preferred NTFP species in the CBFM areas are transferred and demonstrated to improve and sustain raw material supply for handicraft production.**

Based on available literature, information on the propagation of 12 economically important NTFPs in the project sites were gathered. Pamphlets on the propagation of 7 priority species were also prepared. The information gathered and pamphlets were disseminated to the PO members per project site during the conduct of trainings. Actual demonstration activities for enrichment planting in the project sites were not done in the project sites because the PO members have been trained by the DENR on ANR activities which is basically the same as that of enrichment planting. Almost all of the project sites have rattan plantations, established prior to the project implementation, thru the assistance of the DENR. Noteworthy to mention is the CBFM area being managed by the Kapit-Bisig Farmers Association in Sta. Catalina, Atimonan, Quezon. Aide from having rattan and tiger grass plantations, it has established trial plantations of 5 woody vine species in cooperation with a project done by the UPLB College of Forestry and Natural Resources.

### **Output 3.3. Local forest policies to promote production and regulate NTFP harvesting formulated and implemented.**

Based on the review of policies on NTFP production and harvesting as well as consultation with DENR, LGUs and PO-officials, 4 Barangay (village) Ordinances (written in vernacular language) were drafted and circulated for review and comments. These include: a) development of formula for sustainable NTFP harvesting; b) ANR and plantation development of preferred NTFP; c) penalties for NTFP harvesting without permit from the barangay hall; and d) ban on the marketing of NTFP raw materials. Among these, local ordinance on the penalties for NTFP harvesting without permit from the barangay hall had been approved and implemented in Sta. Catalina, Atimonan, Quezon.

### **Situation Existing at Project Completion Compared to the Pre-project Situation**

Prior to project implementation, none of the 7 PO project cooperators were actively engaged in NTFP handicraft production and marketing. However, they have claimed that in the past they have some experiences in supplying or selling NTFP raw materials to traders/middlemen. Only one PO, the Tao-Kalikasan Foundation Philippines, Inc. (TKFPI) had an actual experience as subcontractor in the production of NTFP handicrafts but they have stopped their operation several years ago due to long delay of payment or non-payment of ordered products by the traders/middlemen. Since then, TKFPI decided to be just a raw material supplier. Its involvement in the project was focused only on the NTFP inventory to have baseline data on the NTFP resources in their CBFM area.

The other 6 POs have acquired needed skills in the collection, processing and development of products from various NTFP raw materials. After the project completion, they have promoted and sold some of their products in provincial, regional and national trade fairs. Some members of the 6 POs have also started a regular sales of their products in the local market. In anticipation for big orders from market linkages established during their participation in regional/national trade fairs, the 3 POs in Camarines Norte and 3 POs in Quezon province, were assisted by the project to form an alliance to strengthen their production and marketing capabilities.

Local policies or barangay ordinances designed to sustain NTFP production, collection and utilization in the CBFM area of the POs have been formulated under the project. However, most of these still need to be approved for implementation in their respective Barangay Councils.

The PO project cooperators have been using their Barangay Halls a venue for trainings processing and manufacturing of products as well as product display area. However, the PO in Atimonan, Quezon was assisted by the LGU to have their own product display area along the national highway within the Quezon National Park. LGUs who have jurisdiction over the other POs have allocated

funds and are looking for a strategic site for the construction of their production center and product display areas.

The concerned LGU in the project sites took over the management of the POs and the established handicraft enterprises after the project completion in line with their program on livelihood development in the rural area.

## **Participation of the Target Beneficiaries**

The major involvement of the PO project cooperators and their members in the different activities of the project covers the following:

- Participatory conduct of NTFP resource inventory in their CBFM areas;
- Assistance in the formulation of needed Barangay ordinances to enhance and sustain NTFP production, harvesting and utilization of handicrafts;
- Assistance in the coordination and organization of trainings including provision of venue for these activities;
- Attendance of the members in trainings conducted by the project;
- Participation of some members in local, regional and national trade fairs/exhibits to promote their products and establish market linkages;
- Attendance to meetings, dialogues and consultations with LGU officials support agencies (DENR, DTI, DOST) to solicit their assistance in the project implementation as well as request for needed support in the construction of their production center and product display area including provision of needed processing facilities/equipment; and
- Active participation in the organization and federation of small-scale NTFP-based handicraft producers in the project sites.

### **The above activities have equipped the POs and their members with:**

- Adequate information on the availability of economically important NTFP in their CBFM areas;
- Proper knowledge and skills to start small-scale NTFP-based enterprises; and
- Support policies and mechanism to enhance and sustain PO capabilities on the development of livelihood projects and management of NTFP resources in their CBFM areas.

## **Project Sustainability After Its Completion**

Several strategies were undertaken to ensure the project sustainability after its completion. These include:

**Selection of project site or project cooperators.** CBFM areas were selected as project sites. The PO beneficiaries have 25 years tenurial rights (renewable for another 25 years) in the management and development of forest resources, including NTFP, within their area of jurisdiction. The POs have set of officers to govern their forestry activities including development of forest-based livelihood enterprises.

**NTFP inventory and regeneration study.** These were conducted in each project site to generate information on NTFP identification, volume, density and regeneration. Data are useful for the PO in the application of their RUP to legalize NTFP harvesting, utilization and marketing. Gathered data could also be used in the computation of annual allowable cut as well as selection of preferred NTFP species for enrichment planting or for plantation development to ensure sustainable raw material supply for handicraft manufacture.

**Capability enhancement trainings.** The project had conducted various trainings/seminars to provide basic knowledge and skills to the PO members. These covered organizational management and development and various technologies on NTFP harvesting, processing, product development and marketing. Pamphlets as a guide on propagation of preferred NTFP species were also prepared and distributed during trainings.

**Crafting of local policies on NTFP conservation.** Drafted Barangay Ordinances on: a) computation of NTFP allowable cut in CBFM areas; b) enrichment planting and NTFP plantation development; c) ban on the sale of NTFP raw materials; and d) penalties for collecting/harvesting NTFP without permit from the Barangay. Once approved and implemented these local policies would promote NTFP conservation and sustainable utilization.

**Linkages with LGUs and government support agencies.** A MOA on the project implementation had been formalized with the regional offices of the DENR, DOST and DTI as well as LGUs in the project sites. The MOA stipulated their duties and responsibilities in the project based on their mandates so these are expected to be continued even after project completion. The concerned LGUs have also assigned a point person to guide and monitor the activities of the handicraft enterprises and to coordinate the delivery of additional technical services needed by the POs from any government agencies based on the short and medium term activities identified during the planning workshop done during the culmination of project implementation.

## 5. ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

**Project Rationale and Project Identification.** The project played a significant role in delivering needed interventions to start the development of livelihood projects in CBFM areas particularly on NTFP utilization and marketing of handicrafts. The participation of key stakeholders such as the DENR, DOST, DTU and LGUs have provided valuable contribution in the completion of the project and attainment of its objectives.

**Project Objectives and Implementation Strategy.** Based on the project objectives, the strategies undertaken in the implementation of project activities necessitate project sites and project cooperators with tenurial rights on the management and utilization forest resources, including NTFP. There were done in the project and the implementation of capability building activities were facilitated by having a previously organized PO beneficiaries and supportive regional government agencies and LGUs.

### **Critical Differences Between Planned and Actual Project Implementation.**

Originally the project was targeted to be done in 5 SIFMA sites. However, when it was implemented 7 CBFMA sites were selected although other POs in existing CBFM areas in the provinces of Quezon and Camarines Norte have signified their interest to be a project cooperator. The increase in the number of project sites have affected the schedule of activities of the project. Thus its implementation was extended to have enough time to conduct and complete all the scheduled activities in the project sites.

The hiring of International Marketing Consultant in the project was not pushed through. Two consultants from the Philippines applied for the job but they failed to satisfy the minimum qualification requirements. Furthermore, the project management staff realized that it is premature to involve the services of an International Marketing Consultant. As stated in the report, the PO-cooperators have just started the production of NTFP handicrafts and their product outlet is limited to the local market. Funds for this purpose were requested from ITTO to defray additional expenses for travel in the extension of project implementation.

**Time and Project Inputs.** The project implementing agency have involved the services of Technical Staff and Project Consultant/Adviser who have adequate knowledge and experiences on NTFP inventory, collection/harvesting processing, utilization and marketing. The services of 2 technical staff from FPCFTI, who have broad knowledge and experiences in community organizing, training handicraft workers, including product development and design trends as well as exposure on handicraft trade fairs and exhibits were also tapped in the project capability building activities.

Through the periodic conduct of project meetings to monitor the progress of activities and assess available financial resources, the budget released from



ITTO and agency counterpart have been properly managed to carry out and complete all project activities (**Annex 10-11**). However, the increased number of project sites required an extension-in-time for 6 months in the implementation of the project.

**External Influences.** There were some external influences beyond the control of the Project Management Staff which affected the smooth implementation of project activities.

- In general most of the existing forestry national policies are focused on timber and there are limited provisions on NTFP management and utilization; standard method for NTFP inventory is also wanting but 100% sampling intensity is required in the CBFM areas.
- RUP of the CBFM areas or project sites need to be prepared and submitted by the POs to the DENR for evaluation and approval but they have to wait for the results of the NTFP inventory because it is needed as a supporting document;
- The approval of local policies formulated on NTFP resource conservation depends on the activities and priorities of the Barangay Councils and additional details which may be required from the DENR, PENRO or CENRO;
- The long time for project evaluation and eventual approval of the project necessitated revision and updating of project objectives and activities but unforeseen circumstances in the field have overtaken the actual conduct of NTFP enrichment planting; the POs have undergone training on ANR techniques DENR and they already have some NTFP plantations (rattan, bamboo, anahaw, tiger grass and some woody vines) in their CBFM area; and,
- Inclement weather conditions and sometimes, unavailability of service vehicles slightly affected the mobility of project staff and schedule of field works in the project sites.

**Project Beneficiaries.** The beneficiaries of the projects are very thankful to the ITTO and the Project Staff for the implementation of this undertaking in the selected project sites. The information, knowledge and skills they have acquired from the project enabled them to start a small-scale handicraft enterprise in their Barangay and CBFM areas. The beneficiaries hope to sustain and improve their newly developed livelihood including management of their NTFP resources for continued availability of raw materials.

**Project Sustainability.** The concerned LGUs in the project sites have accepted the responsibilities of monitoring and providing direct supervision of the established NTFP-based handicraft enterprises after the project completion. They will coordinate with the implementing agency and other government support agencies for necessary technical services to further enhance the capabilities of the project beneficiaries.

**Institutions Involved.** The roles and responsibilities of the important institutions involved in the project were as follows:

The ITTO provided funding for the project and monitored progress of its implementation. Reports on project accomplishments are shared by the ITTO to its members and donor countries.

The FPRDI organized a project management staff which coordinated, monitored managed and supervised execution of project activities including management of financial resources.

The DENR and their field offices provided information and assistance on project site selection, NTFP resource inventory and requirements for RUP application in the project sites.

The DOST provincial offices in the project sites facilitated the coordination of project activities with the POs, LGUs and provided support in the conduct of trainings.

The DTI provided guidance and support to the POs on their participation to trade fairs and information on market linkages.

The FPCFTI handled the implementation of project activities related to organization and conduct of trainings on basic and advanced craftsmanship; and direct assistance to the POs in promoting their products in trade fairs and exhibits.

## **6. LESSONS LEARNED**

### **Development Lessons**

*Project Identification and Design which contributed in achieving the development objective*

- Selection of CBFM areas as project sites; instead SIFMA;
- Project beneficiaries have functional organization, land tenure security and access rights to NTFP and other forest resources;
- Need for additional income and employment opportunities in the rural areas highly motivated the project beneficiaries to acquire knowledge and skills to start a small scale livelihood on NTFP handicraft production and marketing;
- Multi-stakeholder partnership is an important factor in establishing proper institutional arrangements during project implementation, and;

- Adequate funds and timely release are crucial in the timely implementation of project activities.

*Additional arrangements that could improve cooperation among participants.*

- Full time assignment of ENRO from the LGU in each municipality (where the project sites are located) to directly guide, supervise and monitor the PO activities on NTFP resource conservation, production and marketing of products, during and after implementation.
- Support funds for the start up working capital of NTFP-based enterprises should be included in the project design to facilitate establishment, growth and development, and;
- Provision of assistance to the POs by the DENR to facilitate the preparation of their RUP.

*Factors that will most likely affect project sustainability after completion*

- Continued support and guidance of LGUs and institutions assisting the project;
- Unity and good complementation of production and marketing systems of the organized producers' group and federated handicraft manufacturers;
- Continued strengthening of the PO capabilities on product development and marketing; and
- Implementation of local policies designed to promote NTFP conservation.

## **Operational Lessons**

The lessons learned from the operational aspects of the projects were as follows:

- Increased number of project sites correspondingly increased the time and other inputs in the project implementation;
- High potential for project replication in other CBFM areas due to its livelihood development components; and
- Project impacts on the beneficiaries and their community need to be assessed sometime after project completion.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

To improve the development and implementation of future similar projects, the following are recommended:

### **Project Identification**

- Thoroughly assess benchmark data on the socio-economic, environment and natural resources as well as institutional aspects of the area before project identification; and
- Project identification has to look at policy related issues which need to be addressed to legalize and sustain project activities.

### **Design**

- Representatives from the major stakeholders in the project should be included in the planning and formulation of project design;
- Limit the number of project sites to be more focused and efficient in the implementation of project activities; and
- Identify the possible project sites in the project designing stage instead of doing this as part of the project implementation activities.

### **Implementation**

- Continue with ITTO dynamic financial disbursement and accounting for the timely and smooth flow of funds in the project.;
- Implementation strategies should clearly indicate major activities, duration of each activity and expected outputs;
- Project beneficiaries should fully understand the objectives of the project including its effects on their family and community; and
- Participatory conduct of a particular project activity with the beneficiaries could facilitate its completion.

## **Organization**

- Simplified organizational set up is necessary for the supervision of project staff and their activities; and,
- Roles and responsibilities of all project staff should be clearly defined and stated in the project proposal;

## **Management**

- Some degree of autonomy in making decisions facilitates project implementation and delivery of project outputs.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Regular monitoring and evaluation is a very useful instrument to readily assess project status including identification of problems and needed corrective measures.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPORT:

Signed

**ROBERT A. NATIVIDAD**

Date: August 29, 2012

**Project Leader**

## Annex 1. Criteria/Guide for Project Selection

	<b>CRITERIA/INDICATOR</b>	<b>WEIGHT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>ACCESSIBILITY*</b>		
1	Accessible to land transportation throughout the year	7	15%
2	Portions of existing road network to the site impassable to land transportation during rainy season	5	
3	Site inaccessible to land transportation	3	
<b>B.</b>	<b>PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION*</b>		20%
1	Generally peaceful/orderly	12	
2	Limited incidence of insurrection/insurgency	8	
<b>C.</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC RELEVANCE OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT</b>		25
1	Existing livelihood project has link or supportive to forest conservation (e.g. NTFP harvesting/processing, handicraft and furniture production, NTFP/Tree plantation development, agroforestry, etc)	15	
2	With existing marketing tie-up with buyers;	(10)	
	a. Informal	4	
	b. with formal agreement	6	
<b>D.</b>	<b>ORGANIZATIONAL STABILITY AND CAPACITY</b>		15%
1	With functional people/community organization and participatory forest management practices to support NTFP/forest-based enterprise	3	
2	Existence of functional body to operate the enterprise (e.g. with members managing the POs finances, extending marketing assistance, acting as bookkeeper)	5	
3	The organization is extending assistance (financial or technical) to its members.	3	
4	Availability of the required technology, expertise and skills and its application.	4	
<b>E.</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT MECHANISM</b>		10%
1	The organizational has established networks and linkage with other government agencies and NGOs.	2	
2	The livelihood project is consistent with the development priorities of the LGU	3	
3	With LGU technical/financial support/assistance.	3	
4	Gender responsiveness.	2	
<b>F.</b>	<b>POTENTIAL FOR EXPANSION</b>		15%
1	Availability of expansion area (as other source of raw materials)	7.5	
2	Absorptive capacity of the market (with market demand)	7.5	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100%</b>

\*Select and rate only one indicator.

Source: FMB 2008. Guidebook on ENR-Community Enterprise Development and Management (Draft) FMB-FAO-NZAID Project.

**Annex 2.** Names of PO project cooperators including their CBFM areas and number of households

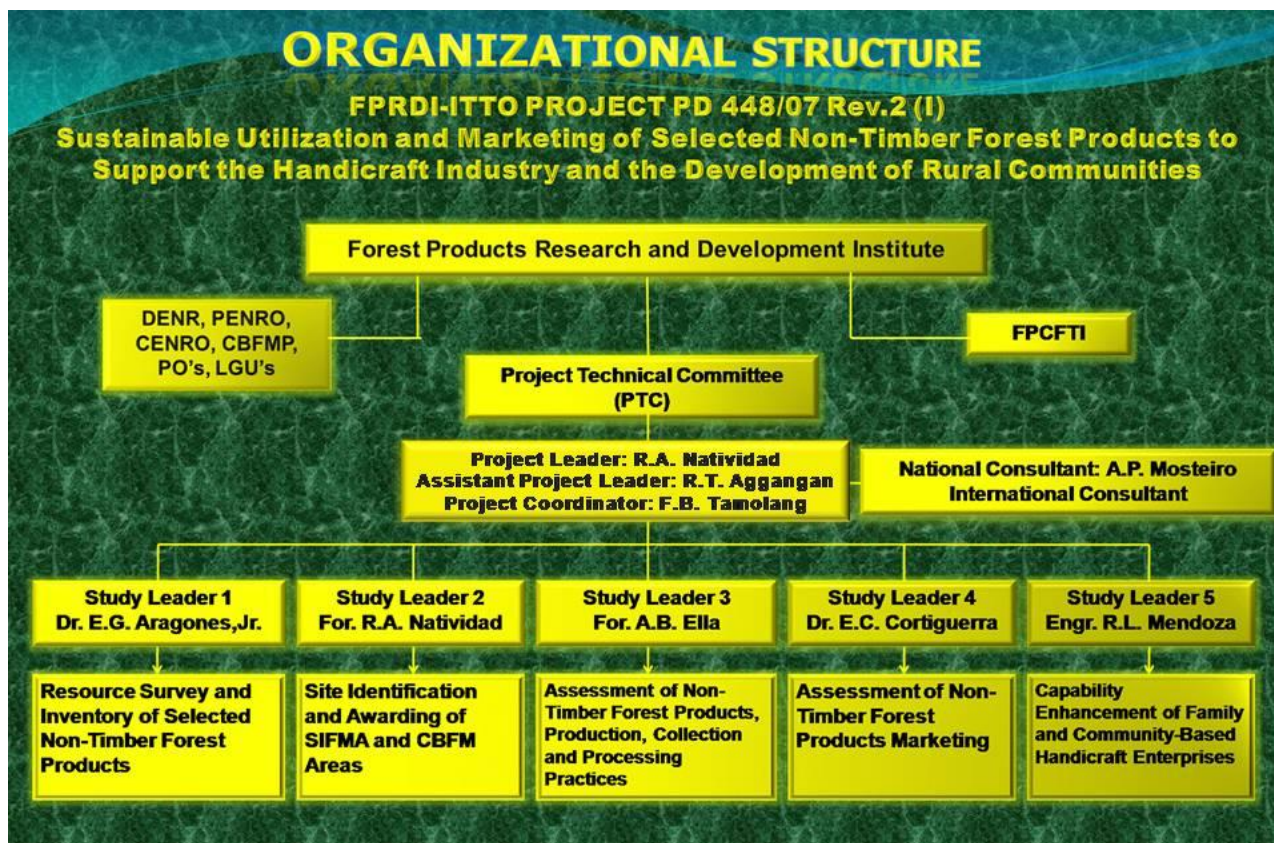
<b>PO NAME/ADDRESS</b>	<b>AREA (ha)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD</b>
<b>CAMARINES NORTE</b>		
Caayunan, Bantay Kalikasan, Inc. (CBKI) Kaayunan, Basud, Camarines Norte	51.88	86
San Pascual Community-Based Resources Management, Inc. (SPCRMI), San Pascual, Basud, Camarines Norte	27.99	107
Tuaca Environment Action Brigade, Inc. (TEABI), Tuaca, Basud, Camarines Norte	54.02	143
Tao-Kalikasan Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (TKFPI), Tigbinan, Labo, Camarines Norte <sup>*</sup>	2,137.75	300
<b>QUEZON PROVINCE</b>		
Kapit-Bisig Farmers Association, Inc. (KBFAI), Sta. Catalina, Atimonan, Quezon	2,207.03	125
Kapatirang Samahan ng Magsasaka ng Casispalan-Multi-Purpose Cooperative (KSAMACA-MPC) Casispalan, Tagkawayan, Quezon	521	42
Luntiing Magsasaka ng Casispalan (LUMACA), Casispalan, Tagkawayan, Quezon	465	6
Mapulot Community Resources Development Association, Inc. (MCRDAI), Mapulot., Tagkawayan, Quezon <sup>**</sup>	300	34
Samahan ng Magsasaka sa Mataas na Lupa ng Baguyape (SMMLB), Baguyape, Mulanay, Quezon <sup>**</sup>	302.12	32

<sup>\*</sup> Project involvement limited to NTFP inventory.

<sup>\*\*</sup> No formalized MOA with the project but availed of trainings rendered under Study 3.



**Annex 3. Organization of Project Staff**



**Annex 4.** Completion of Study Activities Relative to Project Outputs and Objectives.

<b>Objective/Output/Activities</b>	<b>Percentage Executed</b>	<b>Originally Planned</b>	<b>Estimated Completion Date</b>
<b>1. To determine availability, extraction intensity and natural regeneration of selected NTFP in the project sites</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>August 2011</b>	<b>November 2011</b>
1.1. Resource availability, extraction intensity and regenerative growth of selected NTFP in the project site determined and quantified	100	August 2011	November 2011
1.1.1 Dialogue with LGU, DENR officials and NTFP gatherers	100	October 2009	Completed
1.1.2 Conducted inventory of selected NTFP in the project sites and assessment of their regeneration cycle	100	August 2011	May 2011
1.2.3 A report on the volume and extraction rate of NTFP including regenerants growth cycle prepared for information and dissemination to handicraft producers.	100	July 2011	November 2011
<b>2. To improve technical skills of NTFP collectors and handicraft workers/producers to enhance production, improve product quality and marketing of NTFP and handicraft</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>August 2011</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
2.1 Technically trained NTFP gatherers and handicraft workers ready to promote sustainable collection of NTFPs and production of high quality handicrafts.	100	August 2011	December 2011
2.1.1 Assess production methods and conduct trainings to gatherers of NTFP and handicraft workers/producers	100	December 2010	Completed
2.1.2 Pretesting of research instruments	100	December 2010	March 2011
2.1.3 Continue data collection of NTFP gatherers.	100	June 2011	November 2011
2.1.4 Conduct seminar trainings on the extraction of NTFP	100	December 2010	December 2011
2.1.5 Organizational training of POs	100	May 10- April 2011	Completed
2.1.6 NTFP protection and quality improvement training	100	November- December 2011	February 2011

2.1.7 Product development trainings	100	January – June 2011	November 2011
2.1.8 Preparation and submission of report	100	August 2011	January 2012
2.2. Improve production processes acquired in the manufacture of handicrafts	100	August 2011	December 2011
2.2.1 Evaluate NTFP processing techniques employed by the PO members	100	December 2012	December 2011
2.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation on the impacts of the conducted trainings	100	December 2011 – January 2012	January 2012
2.2.3.Preparation and submission of report			
2.3. Improved and profitable marketing of raw materials and finished products; small and viable handicraft producers group organized in the provinces of Quezon and Camarines Norte			
2.3.1. Identification/assessment of pricing system, marketing channels for NTFP and handicraft products	100	July 2010	November 2011
2.3.2. Assess layers of distribution channels and economic cost (pricing system, trade and marketing practices) associated with each distribution channel	100	August 2010	November 2011
2.3.3 Identify linkages and support services available in the value chain of NTFP and handicrafts	100	December 2010	December 2011
2.3.4 Identify marketing strategies applicable for community-based enterprises in the project sites.	100	March 2011	December 2011
2.3.5. Preparation and submission of report	100	August 2011	January 2012
2.4. Support and assistance to strengthen capabilities in production and marketing of handicrafts fully extended		August 2011	December 2011
2.4.1 Production capacity building training.	100	July – September 2011	November 2011
2.4.2 Financial management training	100	October 2011	October 2011
2.4.3. Participate/organize trade fair on the provincial and local level	100	September – October 2011	December 2011
2.4.4 Federation/alliance of handicraft producers	100	January – April 2011	November 2011
2.4.5 Preparation and submission of report	100	August 2011	December 2011
2.5 Gender sensitivity in extraction, processing and marketing of	100	April 2010	December 2011

NTFPs determined for information			
2.5.1 Assess the participation of women and children/gender sensitivity in extraction, processing and marketing of NTFP handicrafts and resin	100	April 2010	December 2011
3. To assist handicraft organization or individual family NTFP collectors/processors in the management of NTFP resources in the project	100	August 2011	November 2011
3.1 Forestland under CBFM areas are identified by the DENR-CENRO and Project Staff.	100	October 2009	Completed
3.1.1 Formulation of criteria for project site selection	100	August 2009	Completed
3.1.2 Reconnaissance survey and selection of project sites in collaboration with DENR	100	October 2009	Completed
3.2 Technologies on enrichment planting or plantation development of preferred NTFP are transferred to improve and sustain raw material supply for handicraft production	(100)	July 2011	(Done by DENR before the project)
3.2.1 Gather technologies on the propagation of economically important NTFP	100	Aug. 2010	Completed
3.2.2 Prepare and disseminate pamphlets as a guide for the propagation of important NTFP during trainings	100	January 2011	Completed
3.3 Local forest policies to promote NTFP production and regulate harvesting formulated/implemented	100	August 2011	December 2011
3.3.1 Review of existing policies on NTFP production and harvesting	100	August 2010	Completed
3.3.2 Consultation with DENR, LGUs and PO officials on needed policies	100	September – October 2010	October 2011
3.3.3 Drafting/finalization of local ordinances to promote NTFP production and regulate harvesting	100	November – December 2010	November 2011
3.3.4 Consultation with DENR on RUP application by POs.	100	January – June 2011	Completed
3.3.5. Preparation and submission of report	100	August 2011	January 2012

**Annex 5A.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of Commercially utilized NTFP's in Kapit-Bisig Farmer's Association Inc. (KBFAI).

Local Name	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>Tree-Like</b>						
Anahaw	erect, tree like	leaves	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart.	Arecaceae	101	3.30
<b>Herb</b>						
Bamban	herb	stem	<i>Donax cannaeformis</i> (G. Forster) K. Schum.	Marantaceae	296	296
<b>Palm</b>						
Limuran	palm	stem	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume.	Palmae	27	75.32
Palasan	palm	stem	<i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc.	Palmae	9	28.80
Tumalim	palm	stem	<i>Calamus mindorensis</i> K. Larsen & S.S. Larsen	Palmae	1	8.46
<b>Vine</b>						
Baling-uai	vine	stem	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	Flagellariaceae	77	484.70
Tilob/Lamon	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	242	268.14
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	90	265.82
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	75	114.78
Lukmoy	vine	root	<i>Raphidophora monticola</i> Krause	Araceae	29	82.32
Gugo	vine	stem	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> (L.) Merr.	Mimosaceae	1	5.56
Hinggiw	vine	stem	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton	Apocynaceae	1	2.80

**Annex 5B.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of commercially-utilized NTFP's in Luntiung Magsasaka ng Casispalan Inc. (LUMACA).

Local Name	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>Tree-Like</b>						
Anahaw	erect, tree like	leaves	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart.	Arecaceae	10	0.62
<b>Herb</b>						
Bamban	herb	stem	<i>Donax cannaeformis</i> (G. Forster) K. Schum.	Marantaceae	385	385
<b>Palm</b>						
Tumalim	palm	stem	<i>Calamus mindorensis</i> K. Larsen & S.S. Larsen	Palmae	16	233.56
Limuran	palm	stem	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume.	Palmae	24	225.58
Palasan	palm	stem	<i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc.	Palmae	29	214.50
<b>Vine</b>						
Hagnaya	vine	stipes	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	Blechnaceae	404	975.52
Baling-uai	vine	stem	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	Flagellariaceae	35	285.41
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	92	165.66
Tilob/Lamon	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	40	94.48
Hinggiw	vine	stem	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton	Apocynaceae	25	62.34
Red vine	vine	stem	<i>Freycinetia</i> sp.	Pandanaceae	26	57.46
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	12	38.20
Gugo	vine	stem	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> (L.) Merr.	Mimosaceae	2	7.57

**Annex 5C.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of commercially-utilized NTFP's in Kapatirang Magsasaka ng Casispalan - Multi-Purpose Cooperative (K ASAMACA-MPC).

Local Name	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>Palm</b>						
Palasan	palm	stem	<i>Calamus merrillii</i> Becc.	Palmae	37	200.18
Tumalim	palm	stem	<i>Calamus mindorensis</i> K. Larsen & S.S. Larsen	Palmae	14	116.05
Limuran	palm	stem	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume.	Palmae	13	109.08
<b>Vine</b>						
Red vine	vine	stem	<i>Freycinetia</i> sp.	Pandanaceae	391	749.08
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	111	276.49
White vine	vine	stem	<i>Freycinetia</i> sp.	Pandanaceae	113	252.23
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	113	179.74
Baling-uai	vine	stem	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	Flagellariaceae	39	155.59
Lukmoy	vine	root	<i>Raphidophora monticola</i> Krause	Araceae	21	67.18
Tilob/Lamon	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	25	65.50

**Annex 5D.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of Commercially-utilized NTFP in Caayunan Bantay Kalikasan, Inc. (CBKI), Basud. Camarines Norte.

Species	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>VINES</b>						
Lamon/Tilob	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	457	2644.45
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	860	934.93
Hagnaya	vine	stipes	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	Blechnaceae	263	567.72
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	65	113.99
Baling-uai	vine	stem	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	Flagellariaceae	1	2.71
<b>TREE-LIKE</b>						
Anahaw	tree like	leaves	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart.	Arecaceae	8	0.28
<b>HERB</b>						
Bamban	herb	stem	<i>Donax cannaeformis</i> (G. Forster) K. Schum.	Marantaceae	9	9



**Annex 5E.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of Commercially-utilized NTFP in Tuaca Environment Action Brigade, Inc. (TEABI), Basud, Camarines Norte.

Species	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>VINES</b>						
Hagnaya	vine	stipes	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	Blechnaceae	211	745.82
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	390	650.91
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	30	71.96
Lukmoy	vine	root	<i>Raphidophora monticola</i> Krause	Araceae	16	49.84
Katmon-baging/Takinis	vine	stem	<i>Tetracera scandens</i> (L.) Merr.	Dilleniaceae	2	3.00
Lamon/Tilob	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	2	0.27
<b>TREE-LIKE</b>						
Kalagimay	tree-like	leaves		Pandanaceae	6	0.01
<b>PALM</b>						
Huyo	palm	stem		Palmae	53	180.34
Huag	palm	stem		Palmae	33	30.95
Limuran/kalapi	palm	stem	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume.	Palmae	39	23.59
Uway	palm	stem		Palmae	1.0	1.80
<b>HERB</b>						
Bamban	herb	stem	<i>Donax cannaeformis</i> (G. Forster) K. Schum.	Marantaceae		
Abang-Abang/Lagotok/Pagokpok	herb	leaves	<i>Curculigo caputulata</i> (Lour) Kuntze	Hypoxidaceae	20	20
<b>BAMBOO</b>						
Bikal	bamboo	stem	<i>Dinochloa acuticlora</i> (Munro) S. Dransf.	Poaceae	1	2.28

**Annex 5F.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of Commercially-utilized NTFP in San Pascual Community Based Resource Management, Inc. (SPCBRMI), Basud, Camarines Norte.

Species	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>VINES</b>						
Hagnaya	vine	stipes	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	Blechnaceae	536	2725.20
Lamon/Tilob	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	163	667.57
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	505	1206.20
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	76	436.83
Katmon-baging/Takinis	vine	stem	<i>Tetracera scandens</i> (L.) Merr.	Dilleniaceae	25	113.48
Gugo	vine	stem	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> (L.) Merr.	Mimosaceae	19	126.65
Red vine	vine	stem	<i>Freycinetia sp.</i>	Pandanaceae	28	170.47
<b>PALM</b>						
Limuran/kalapi	palm	stem	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume.	Palmae	19	64.41
Huyo	palm	stem		Palmae	76	421.26
Huag	palm	stem		Palmae	15	49.06
Uway	palm	stem		Palmae	19	71.29
<b>TREE LIKE</b>						
Anahaw	tree-like	leaves	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart.	Arecaceae	1	0.02

**Annex 5G.** Average density and volume of a 5-ha plot of Commercially-utilized NTFP in Tao-Kalikasan Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (TKFPI), Labo, Camarines Norte.

Species	Plant habit	Plant part used	Scientific Name	Family Name	Density	Volume
<b>VINES</b>						
Hagnaya	vine	stipes	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	Blechnaceae	124	562.38
Kamagsa	vine	stem	<i>Agelaea borneensis</i> (Hook.f.) Merr.	Connaraceae	127	546.52
Nito	vine	stipes	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	Schizaeaceae	298	515.53
Hanopol	vine	stem	<i>Poikilospermum acuminatum</i> (Terc.) Merr.	Cecropiaceae	59	366.65
Lukmoy	vine	root	<i>Raphidophora monticola</i> Krause	Araceae	50	246.10
Katmon-baging/Takinis	vine	stem	<i>Tetracera scandens</i> (L.) Merr.	Dilleniaceae	46	179.50
Gugo	vine	stem	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> (L.) Merr.	Mimosaceae	14	118.65
Banot	vine	stem	<i>Bauhinia integrifolia</i> Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	20	87.02
Baling-uai	vine	stem	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> L.	Flagellariaceae	13	75.59
Red vine	vine	stem	<i>Freycinetia</i> sp.	Pandanaceae	20	68.42
White vine	vine	stem	<i>Freycinetia vidalii</i> Hemsl.	Pandanaceae	17	56.83
Makabuhay	vine	stem	<i>Tinospora glabra</i> (Burm f.)	Menispermaceae	6	50.38
Karugtong	vine	stem		Pandanaceae	4	34.04
Lamon/Tilob	vine	stem	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm. f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	4	11.90
<b>TREE-LIKE</b>						
Anahaw	tree like	leaves	<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i> (Lam.) Mart.	Arecaceae	15	1.19

Kalagimay	tree-like	leaves		Pandanaceae	7	0.27
Bariw	tree-like	leaves	<i>Pandanus copelandii</i> Merr.	Pandanaceae	28	0.21
<b>PALM</b>						
Limuran/kalapi	palm	stem	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume.	Palmae	109	671.06
<b>HERB</b>						
Bamban	herb	stem	<i>Donax cannaeformis</i> (G. Forster) K. Schum.	Marantaceae	189	189
Abang-abang Lagotok/Pagokpok	herb	leaves	<i>Curculigo caputulata</i> (Lour) Kuntze	Hypoxidaceae	1	1

**Annex 6.** Number of Participants on Refreshers Training on Organizational Development and Management; Skills Development Training; and Craftsmanship Development Training

<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Refresher Training on Organizational Development and Management</b>	<b>Training on Skills Development (Handicraft Basic Skills)</b>	<b>Training on Craftsmanship Development (Handicraft Advance Skills)</b>
Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI) Sta. Catalina, ATIMONAN	July 24 - 25, 2010 28 participants	Aug 14 - 17,2010 16 participants	
Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI) Sta. Catalina, ATIMONAN-Sitio 3	Dec 2 - 3, 2010 37 participants	Dec 4 - 7, 2010 41 participants	Feb. 5 - 7, 2011
Caayunan Bantay Kalikasan Inc. (CBKI) Caayunan, BASUD	June 24 - 25, 2010 27 participants	July 10 - 13,2010 13 participants	Jan.26 - 27,2011 12 participants
Tuaca Action Brigade Inc. , (TEABI), Tuaca, BASUD	July 10 - 11, 2010 16 participants	July 17 - 20,2010 14 participants	Jan. 13 - 16,2011 13 participants
San Pascual Community Base Resources Management Inc. (SPCBRMI), San Pascual, BASUD	July 17 - 18, 2010 18 participants	Sept 8 -11,2010 21 participants	Jan. 28 - 29, 2011 13 participants
Luntian Magsasaka ng Casispalan, Inc., (LUMACA) Casispalan, Tagkawayan	June 26 - 27, 2010 22 participants	Aug 10 - 13, 2010 9 participants	Nov. 26 - 27, 2010 23 participants

**Annex 7. Number of Participants on Product Development Training**

<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Product Development 1: Product Designs and Product Costing</b>	<b>Product Development 2: Product Trading and Documentation Process</b>	<b>Product Development 3: Product Quality and Quality Management</b>	<b>Product Development 4: Product Storekeeping and Booth Fair Management</b>
Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI) Sta. Catalina, ATIMONAN-Sito	Feb. 26-27, 2011 12 participants and March 4-6, 2011 15 participants	April 2-4, 2011 15 participants	June 18-20, 2011 10 -1st day participants	Jan 28, 2012 11 participants
Caayunan Bantay Kalikasan Inc. (CBKI) Caayunan, BASUD	March 18-20, 2011 14 participants		Oct 14-16, 2011 7 participants	Jan 21, 2012 12 participants
Tuaca Action Brigade Inc. , (TEABI), Tuaca, BASUD	March 28-29, 2011 15 participants	May 20-22, 2011 18 participants		
San Pascual Community Base Resources Management Inc. (SPCBRMI), San Pascual, BASUD	April 12-13, 2011 13 participants	May 23-25, 2011 15 participants		Jan 23-24, 2012 21 participants
Luntian Magsasaka ng Casispalan, Inc., (LUMACA) Casispalan, Tagkawayan	May 10 - 12,2011 15 participants	June 11-12, 2011 8 participants	Sept. 23-25, 2011 16 participants	Oct 21-23,2011 10 participants
Kapatirang Samahan ng mga Magsasaka ng Casispalan Multi-purpose Cooperative (KASAMAKA-MPC) Casispalan, Tagkawayan	May 10 - 12,2011 20 participants	June 11-12, 2011 4 participants	Sept 23-25, 2011 16 participants	Oct 21- 23,2011 10 participants

**Annex 8. Number of Participants on Training on Financial Management and Fair Trade Development Training**

Name of Organization	Training on Financial Management	Fair Trade Development Training
Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI) Sta. Catalina, ATIMONAN-Taas	January 29, 2012 11 participants	January 30, 2012 10 participants
Caayunan Bantay Kalikasan Inc. (CBKI) Caayunan, BASUD	January 22, 2012 10 participants	January 22, 2012 10 participants
San Pascual Community Base Resources Management Inc. (SPCBRMI), San Pascual, BASUD	January 25, 2012 20 participants	January 25, 2012 20 participants
Luntian Magsasaka ng Casispalan, Inc., (LUMACA) Casispalan, Tagkawayan	January 28, 2012 22 participants	January 26, 2012 27 participants
Kapatirang Samahan ng mga Magsasaka ng Casispalan Multi-purpose Coopeartive (KASAMAKA-MPC) Casispalan, Tagkawayan	January 28, 2012 22 participants	January 26, 2012 27 participants

**Annex 9.** Trade Fairs Participated by the POs.

<b>BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>FESTIVAL/EXHIBITS/ TRADE FAIR</b>	<b>PLACE/VENUE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI)	Parada ng Mga Hipong Gubat and Handicrafts Festival	Sta. Catalina, Atimonan-Taas	May 14-15, 2011
	Day of the Forest	Sta. Catalina, Atimonan-Taas	April 27, 2011
	Agrikultura Trade Fair "Agraryo, Agrikultura at Kalikasan" a national convergence initiative for sustainable rural development by the PENRO-Quezon	Sta Catalina Atimonan-Taas	June 22-25, 2011
Kapit Bisig Farmers Association Inc. (KBFAI)	Parada ng mga Hipong Gubat and Handicrafts Festival	Atimonan-Baba	May 14-15, 2011
	Day of the Forest	Atimonan-Baba	April 27, 2011
	Agri-Trade Fair	SM Megamall Pasig City, MM	June 22-25, 2011
Caayunan Bantay Kalikasan Inc. (CBKI)	Orgullo Kan Bikol	SM Megamall, Pasig City MM	Oct. 7-10, 2011
	Bantayog Festival	Daet	April 18-29, 2011
	Pinyasan Festival	Daet	June 13-15, 2011
	Orgullo Kan Bicol	Caayunan, Basud	Oct. 6-9, 2011
Tuaca Action Brigade Inc., (TEABI)	Bantayog Festival	Daet	April 18-29, 2011
	Pinyasan Festival	Daet	June 13-15, 2011
	Orgullo Kan Bicol	SM Megamall, Pasig City	Oct. 6-9, 2011
San Pascual Community Base Resources Management Inc. (SPCBRMI), San Pascual, Basud	Orgullo Kan Bikol	SM Megamall, Pasig City, MM	Oct. 7-10, 2011
	Bantayog Festival	Daet	April 18-29, 2011
	Pinyasan Festival	Daet	June 13-15, 2011
Luntian Magsasaka ng Casispalan, Inc. (LUMACA), Casispalan, Tagkawayan	Agri-Tourism Trade fair-Bonpen	Pitogo, Quezon	Oct. 24-29, 2011
	Agri-Trade Fair	SM Megamall Pasig City, MM	June 22-25, 2011
	Quezon Week Celebrations	Quezon	Aug. 15-19, 2011



<b>BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>FESTIVAL/EXHIBITS/ TRADE FAIR</b>	<b>PLACE/VENUE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Kapatirang Samahan ng mga Magsasaka ng Casipalan Multipurpose Cooperative (KASAMA-MPC), Casipalan, Tagkawayan	Agri-Tourism Tradefair-Bonpen	Pitogo, Quezon	Oct. 24-29,. 2011
	Agri-Trade Fair	SM Megamall Pasig City, MM	June 22-25, 2011
	Quezon Week Celebrations	Quezon	August 15-19, 2011

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