

## 16. ASSESSMENT OF TREE REGISTRATION IN LEYTE AND BILIRAN ISLANDS

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Staff in six Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENROs) – four in Leyte Province, three in Southern Leyte Province and one in Biliran – were interviewed to establish baseline information on tree registration. In general, the rate of tree registration was found to be low, except in CENRO Maasin, where during 1997 to 2006 a total of 2799 tree farms were registered, covering an aggregate area of 2807 ha and with 1,292,495 trees registered. The highest number of tree farms registered in CENRO Maasin took place in 2004, when a total of 531 were registered, covering an area of 373.03 ha. Measures and strategies practiced by this CENRO to promote tree registration include: conducting an information, education and communication (IEC) campaign including distribution of extension materials; establishing a link between farmers and buyers in marketing products; and barangay officials were encouraged to disseminate tree registration information. Factors leading to the low tree registration rate in Leyte and Biliran CENROs include: long distance between farms and CENRO offices; weak tenure (farms under timberland status); inefficient processing of the registration documents; absence of the officer-in-charge of tree registration during farmer visits to DENR Offices; land under common ownership; and farmers unaware about the tree registration process. Suggestions by respondents to improve tree registration include: regular conducting of IEC activities including distribution of extension material, supported by necessary funding; hiring of additional personnel for this purpose, to be assigned in every municipality; enhancing the timber market network; deputizing barangay officials as Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENROs) to conduct tree inventory, authorized by municipal officials to collect Tree Inventory Certification.

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### INTRODUCTION

Previous research experience on Leyte Island has revealed an increasing interest by smallholders in tree farming. This increasing interest was brought about by strong collaborative efforts among government agencies and non-government organizations during an information and education campaign on upland rehabilitation and ecological restoration. The substantial number of existing plantations and smallholder tree farms that can be found in various parts of the provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte and Biliran are examples of this scenario (Cedamon *et al.* 2005).

During the implementation of the current ACIAR project (ASEM/2003/052) entitled 'Enhancing Financial Returns to Smallholder Tree Farmers in the Philippines', a list of registered private plantations from various CENROs in Leyte Island was obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). These data were used as a starting point for locating tree farmers who are the main target of the project as the cooperators. Examination of tree registration data revealed that there are major differences in the rate of registration between the CENROs of Palo, Maasin, Baybay and Albuera, with CENRO Maasin having the greatest number of registered tree farms and CENRO Baybay having the least (Cedamon *et al.* 2005). One of the research component activities of the ACIAR tree farmer project has been to identify the reasons behind differences in the rates of tree registration and policy implementation between CENROs, and measures to improve tree registration processes that will promote greater uptake of tree farming on Leyte and Biliran Islands.

### RESEARCH METHOD

All CENROs on Leyte and Biliran Islands were identified as sites of the study. These are located in Palo, Baybay and Albuera in Leyte Province, San Juan and Maasin in Southern Leyte Province and Naval on Biliran. Seven officers-in-charge of tree registration (including one former tree registration officer-in-charge in CENRO Palo) and one CENRO Officer in CENRO San Juan, Southern Leyte were interviewed, using an open-ended questionnaire.

## DISCUSSION

### Purpose and Nature of Tree Registration

To understand fully what *tree registration* is, all respondents were asked what the main purpose of implementing tree registration activity in their CENROs was. Three respondents stressed that tree registration was carried out for a variety purposes, including: compliance with DENR policies (e.g. DAO. 99–20) requiring tree plantations on Alienable and Disposable Land (A and D land) to be inspected; validation of maps and trees registered with the CENRO; estimating and monitoring the volume of harvestable timber within the jurisdiction of the CENRO; identifying specific tree farmers and linking them to possible timber buyers (e.g. establishment of a network for timber marketing). Two other respondents mentioned further valuable purposes of this implementation such as the possibility to determine the number of tree farms and area coverage, monitor the development of farmers' tree farms and trees planted thereon, document how responsive private individuals are towards the tree plantation campaign of the DENR, make it easier for tree farmers to apply for cutting of their harvestable planted trees, provide recognition of the right of the landowner, to have actual data on trees planted within A and D land, and to identify farmers for technical assistance (Table 1).

Table 1. Main purpose of tree registration

Purpose	Frequency
In compliance to DENR policies (e.g. DAO. 99–20) requiring tree plantation with A&D lands to be inspected with validated map and registered at the CENRO	3
Determine and update volume of harvestable timber within the jurisdiction of the CENRO	3
Identify specific tree farmers and link them to possible buyers of timber (e.g. establishment of web)	3
Determine the number of trees planted	2
Area covered	2
Determine tree harvested, price monitoring and marketing activities	2
Help identify the specific name and location of tree farmers for whom technical assistance (e.g. silvicultural treatments) by DENR is needed to improve their plantations	2
Determine the number of tree farmers	1
Legalize tree farmers' plantations	1
To have concrete data on trees planted on A and D land	1
Recognition of the right of the landowner	1
Promote tree farming within private lands through provision of legal benefits to landowners	1
Document how responsive the private individuals are to private TP campaign	1
Specific location	1
Control planted trees in private areas	1
Determine the number of established plantations	1
Monitor development of tree farms and number of planted trees	1
Managing and issuing Self Monitoring Form (SMF)	1

### Tree Registration Implementation Strategies

Each CENRO has its own way of implementing tree registration. Government policy specifies clearly that tree registration should be free. All respondents admitted that among the CENRO's activities, tree registration has not been given much attention. Due to their meagre budget, some CENROs charge their travelling expenses (e.g. meals and transport allowances) to the applicant on whose property they conduct the inventory and mapping of the tree plantation. One CENRO requires applicants for tree registration to pay 100 pesos for every application for a Certificate of Private Tree Plantation Ownership (CPTPO), regardless of the number of trees covered. Php50 is also required for the issuance of the Self Monitoring Form (SMF) in the case of private tree plantation owners or buyers wishing to transport timber or lumber coming from the registered plantation.

## Recent Tree Registration Activity

As of December 2006, a total of 3988 tree farms with 2,290,317 trees were registered in CENR Offices covering an area of 6320.67 ha. In terms of number of tree farms registered, Maasin ranks first followed by Baybay, Palo, San Juan, Albueria and then Naval. The average farm size is 1.69 ha (Table 2). Observations from Cedamon (2005) on the secondary data regarding the list of registered tree farms revealed that the tree area reported was sometimes the total area of the farm on which the trees are planted. This situation is due to DENR Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 97-09 and DENR MC No. 99-22 which requires land titles or tax declarations from landowners who wish to register their trees with the CENRO. Cedamon (2005) further stressed that another important point is that the estimated plantation age ranges up to 50 years. He observed that the recorded year of plantation establishment is not specific to species planted but rather to the tenure of farm ownership. Tree farms typically are planted with – or are growing – a mixture of native and exotic species. It should also be noted that almost 10% of the registered farms do not have information on the year of establishment, area of plantation and number of seedlings planted, even though a 100% inventory of trees is required for registration (Cedamon 2005). The most common species planted or growing on these registered tree farms are gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*) and mahogany (*Sweitenia spp.*). Trees which have been growing for more than 20 years are usually native tree species including narra (*Pterocarpus indicus*), bagalunga (*Melia dubia*), molave (*Vitex parveflora*), rain tree (*Samanea saman*) and ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*).

Table 2. Number of registered tree farms and trees, aggregate area and average farm lot size from all CENROs on Leyte and Biliran Islands

CENRO	Number of registered tree farms	Number of trees registered	Area (ha)	Average size of farm (ha)
CENRO Maasin	2804	1,292,495	2703.9	0.50
CENRO Baybay	287	125,499	1450.3	5.07
CENRO Palo	274	291,687	1232.2	4.50
CENRO San Juan	282	258,640	189.0	0.25
CENRO Albueria	207	176,283	367.6	1.78
CENRO Naval	134	145,713	93.2	1.00
Total	3988	2,290,317	6320.7	1.69

In general, the recorded number of tree farms registered is low except for CENRO Maasin which has consistently had the most farms registered from 1997 to 2006, with 2799 tree farms covering an area of 2807 ha and with 1,292,495 registered trees. The highest number of tree farms registered in Maasin (531) was recorded for 2004, covering an area of 373.03 ha, (Table 3). In terms of area covered in 2004, CENRO Palo ranked first followed by CENRO Maasin.

Table 3. Total number and area of registered tree plantations in each CENRO in Leyte and Biliran in a 10-year period 1997–2006

Year	CENRO											
	Maasin		Palo		San Juan		Albueria		Baybay		Naval	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
1997	110	151.34	0	0	12	19.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	29	50.56	0	0	7	11.9	0	0	0	0	2	1.90
1999	63	62.92	0	0	2	1.3	15	24.74	0	0	1	0.02
2000	246	324.77	0	0	9	8.29	15	39.33	0	0	4	19.56
2001	242	198.94	0	0	0	0	13	17.13	0	0	8	3.35
2002	333	328.25	0	0	18	3.32	8	0	0	0	1	2.70
2003	443	387.20	0	0	3	25.3	19	13.6	0	0	0	0
2004	531	373.03	199	906.22	141	36.67	11	6.32	29	93.96	1	7.99
2005	404	437.09	39	172.96	22	5.305	38	28.48	67	50.81	9	6.02
2006	224	124.98	36	153	8	2.38	92	240	142	118.6	25	25.48

#### Factors Affecting Tree Registration Rates

Respondents stressed that the low registration rate was due to the absence of accurate information or lack of an IEC campaign about tree farm registration. Two respondents stressed that farmers have negative views on the cost of tree registration, and DENR officers are dependent on the farmers to register their farms at the office due lack of funds allocated for travelling expenses. Reasons for low registration rates are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Reasons for non-registration of tree farms

Reason	Frequency <sup>a</sup>
No proper information or lack of IEC activity about tree farm registration (TR)	4
Some farmers are not aware of TR	3
Some farmers do not place any importance on TR	2
Lack of funds for travelling expenses or negative thinking about the cost of TR	2
DENR officers are dependent on farmers who are willing to come to the office to register their farms due to no allotted budget for travel	2
Most farmers tend to register their plantation when they want to harvest the trees	1
Ignorance of the necessities of tree registration and its importance	1
Some farmers still don't know how to register	1
Lack of supporting documents	1
Some not interested	1
Hassle in securing the required documents	1
Some farmers ignore requests to register because of doubt and lack of concern	1
Proximity of locations	1
Lack of manpower to do the work	1

#### Reasons for Tree Registration of Tree Farms

Reasons given for why farmers registered their trees are reported in Table 5. No single reason was widely mentioned. The ease of harvesting and issuance of transport documents because no permit is required for cutting of trees if a Certificate of Private Tree Plantation Ownership (CPTPO) has been obtained, and because farmers want to harvest their trees, were the reasons mentioned by two respondents. One respondent said that farmers are forced to register especially during harvesting time in order to know the actual volume available in the plantation, and because DENR provides linkages to buyers and provides technical assistance.

Table 5. Reasons why farmers choose to register their plantations

Reason	Frequency
Easy harvesting and issuance of transport documents	2
No permit is required for cutting of trees with Certificate of Private Tree Plantation Ownership (CPTPO) issued	2
Farmers want to cut/harvest their trees	2
Forced to register especially during harvesting time	1
To enjoy privileges such as that no permit is then required and to be exempted from paying forest charges as mandated in (DMC. 99-20)	1
To have knowledge of the actual volume available in the plantation	1
To have a legal basis and concrete ownership	1
To have linkage to buyers	1
DENR helps in terms of technical assistance and exposing to market	1

#### Measures and Strategies to Promote Tree Registration

CENROs were found to have adopted a variety of strategies to encourage farmers to register their trees. Maasin, being the leading CENRO in the implementation of tree registration, adopted the following measures: conducting an information, education and communication (IEC) campaign including distribution of extension materials; establishing links between farmers and buyers in marketing products; and encouraging barangay officials to disseminate tree registration information during inspection period. All respondents said that the most common strategy that they adopted is the conducting of an IEC campaign on tree registration during People's Day or during 'Barangay Pulong-pulong' (community conference). Another strategy was the distribution of flyers,

encouraging farmers to relay to other farmers information regarding tree registration. Some CENROs also adopt innovative strategies that encourage tree registration, including strengthening the collaboration with the Philippine National Police (PNP) in implementing forest protection and law enforcement and radio appearances (without payment required from the DENR) (Table 6).

Table 6. Measures and strategies adopted by CENROs to promote tree registration

Measure	Frequency
Conduct IEC campaign on TR during People’s Day or during Barangay Pulong-pulong	8
CENRO personnel to conduct inventory of their plantations so that farmers may not have any difficulty in securing a permit	1
Distribution of flyers	1
Requiring farmers to relay information on tree registration to other farmers	1
Establishing a close coordination with PNP and line agencies to ensure enforcement of Presidential Decree 705 (Forestry Code of the Philippines)	1
Provide smallholders with the necessary documents including land maps	1
Seedlings dispersal	1
End-users e.g. PASAR encouraged to demand supporting documents for bought lumber	1
Radio guest appearances offered for free	1
Barangay officials encouraged by the officer-in-charge of tree registration to disseminate information on TR	1
Provide ‘pro formas’ of the required papers so that they can help not only as applicants but also as signatories	1

#### Suggestions from the Respondents to Improve Tree Registration

Almost all respondents admitted that there have been shortcomings in tree registration implementation. For them to become more efficient and effective, all respondents suggested the regular conducting of IEC activities including distribution of extension materials supported by necessary funding (Table 7). Other suggestions included: an enhanced timber market network; hiring of additional personnel for the tree registration to be assigned in every municipality; barangay officials to be deputized to be Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENROs) to conduct tree inventory and authorized by the Municipal Officials to collect certification and other fees for their operations; encouragement to tree farmers and furniture makers to engage in tree plantation development; carrying out inventories of all established tree plantations on private land to identify the number of tree planters; and encouraging banks or other financial institutions to accept tree plantations as collateral for loans (Table 7).

Table 7. Suggestions from the respondents to improve tree registration

Suggestion	Frequency
Regular conduct of IEC activities including distribution of extension materials supported by necessary funding	8
Enhance market network	2
Hiring of additional personnel for this purpose to be assigned in every municipality	2
Deputizing of barangay officials as Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENROs) to conduct tree inventories, with authorization from the Municipal Officials to collect tax/certification and other fees for these activities	1
Encouraging tree farmers to engage in tree plantation development bearing in mind what is needed in the locality	1
It is imperative to conduct an inventory of all established tree plantations on private land to identify the number of tree planters	1
There must be a bank or financial institutions that accept tree plantation area as collateral for loans	1

## CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The various implementation strategies for tree registration adopted by the Leyte and Biliran Island CENROs have made a noticeable difference to the number of registered tree farms. The absence of a list of unregistered tree farms makes it difficult to determine the rate of tree registration. The fact that CENRO Maasin has consistently achieved high tree registration numbers from 1997 to 2006 proves that the officers-in-charge of tree registration were doing their best to encourage registration while implementing the regulations. It would be better if other CENROs in Leyte and Biliran were to adopt Maasin's strategies in order to improve tree registration not only in Leyte and Biliran but also in the whole of Region 8 of the Philippines. The suggestions provided by the tree registration officer-in-charge and CENR Officers could be of great help to address Objective 1 of the ACIAR Tree Farm project, which is to 'assist DENR to overcome the policy implementation constraints to tree registration and log transport currently restricting access to markets'. The survey of tree registration OICs and CENROs identified various constraints on tree registration, and provided a number of useful suggestions for improving the rate of tree registration. This requires that tree registration be given greater priority and funding by the DENR management.

## REFERENCES

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