

**AGROFOREST**

An area that is broadly characterized by combining agricultural crops and animals with forest crops simultaneously or sequentially over time through the application of management practices that are compatible with the local climate, topography, and slope.

AGROFORESTRY

Sustainable management of land, which increases their productivity by properly combining agricultural crops and animals with forest crops simultaneously or sequentially over time through the application of management practices which are compatible with the local climate, topography and slope.

ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LAND

Land of the public domain, which has been classified and declared as such and available for disposition.

ALIEN/EXOTIC SPECIES

Species that have been transported by human activity, intentional or accidental, into a region where it does not naturally occur. Also called introduced, exotic, non-indigenous, or non-native species e.g. Gmelina, Eucalyptus, Acacia, etc.

ALLOWABLE CUT

Volume of materials, whether of wood or non-wood products, that is authorized to be cut or harvested regularly from a forest

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN

Area generally belonging to indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure, deceit, stealth, as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare.

ANCESTRAL LAND

Land, subject to property rights within the ancestral domain already existing and /or vested upon the effectivity of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997, occupied, possessed and utilized by individuals, families, clans who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under a claim of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by the government and private individuals/corporations, including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots.

ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION

The process of rehabilitating denuded forest lands by taking advantage of trees already growing in the area. This usually involves the following activities: locating and releasing indigenous trees, maintenance, and augmentation planting and protection

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (BIODIVERSITY)

The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

BUFFER ZONE

Identified area outside the boundaries of and immediately adjacent to designated protected areas that needs special development control in order to avoid or minimize harm to the protected area. For example, the buffer zone of twenty meters from the riverbank or lakeshore or seashore.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon reservoir other than the atmosphere. Examples of carbon sequestration are land use change, afforestation, and reforestation.

CARRYING CAPACITY

The amount of use an area can sustain for recreation, wildlife, etc., without deteriorating its quality and sustainability

CBFM STAKEHOLDERS

Individuals, groups and organizations who directly or indirectly have a have an interest or role in the development, management, protection and conservation of forestlands resources. These include Peoples Organizations, CBFM tenure holders and support groups.

CBFM TENURE HOLDERS

Qualified individuals or registered Peoples Organizations which are granted by the government with long term tenure agreements such as Community – Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA), Protected Area Community – Based Resource Management Agreement (PACBRMA), Certificate of Stewardship (CS), Forestlands Management Agreement (FLMA), Community Forest Management Agreement (CFMA), Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC)/ Certificate of Ancestral Land Claim (CALC) to manage, develop, protect and conserve forestlands resources in uplands and coastal areas.

CERTIFICATE OF ANCESTRAL DOMAIN CLAIM

A certificate issued by DENR to an indigenous cultural community/ indigenous people declaring, identifying and recognizing their claim to a particular traditional territory which they have possessed and occupied, communally or individually, in accordance with their customs and traditions since time immemorial

CERTIFICATE OF ANCESTRAL LAND CLAIM

A certificate issued by DENR to an indigenous Filipino individual, family, or clan, declaring, identifying and recognizing their claim to a particular area they have traditionally possessed, occupied and used by themselves or through their predecessors in interest since time immemorial

CERTIFICATE OF STEWARDSHIP

An agreement entered into by and between the government and individuals/families actually occupying or tilling portions of the forestlands covered by community-based forest management agreement

COASTAL INUNDATION

Flooding of coastal areas by strong waves.

COMMUNAL FOREST

A tract of forest land set aside by the Secretary of the DENR upon the recommendation of the concerned local government unit for the use of the residents of a municipality or city.



COMMUNITY – BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (CBFMA)

An agreement entered into by and between the government and the local community, represented by people's organization, as forest managers, which has a term of 25 years renewable for another 25 years

COMMUNITY – BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (CBFMS)

The strategy to improve the well – being of forest dependent communities, and at the same time ensure sustainable management, rehabilitation and protection of forest lands and the resources therein, through the active participation of various stakeholders.

COMMUNITY – MANAGEMENT PLAN

A plan prepared by CBFM tenure holders that embodies how the community will manage, develop and benefit from the forest resources found within their area of jurisdiction. This includes the Community Resources Management Framework (CRMF), Community Resource Management Plan (CRMP), Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) etc.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

Continuous process of orchestrating, unifying, mobilizing people to achieve a common purpose or objective through consciousness raising, motivation, facilitation and empowerment.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A strategic plan of the community on how to manage and benefit from the forest resources on sustainable basis. It describes the community's long term vision, aspirations, commitments and strategies for the protection, rehabilitation, development and utilization of forest resources.

CO-PRODUCTION

An agreement entered into by and between a qualified person/s and the government for the former to develop, utilizes and manage, consistent with the principle of sustainable development, a specified portion of the forestland.

CUSTOMARY LAWS

Refers to a body of rules, usage, customs and practices traditionally observed, accepted and recognized by the indigenous cultural communities.

DECONCENTRATION

Refers to increased and further delegation of functions, responsibilities and authority by the DENR central office to its appropriate regional and field offices. This also involves the deployment of personnel from the central office and bureaus to the field offices in order to perform the increased functions and responsibilities.

DEFORESTATION

The conversion of forest to another land use or the long – term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10% threshold

DEVOLUTION

The act by which the national government confers power and authority, upon the various LGUs to perform specific functions and responsibilities.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION

Promotion of public awareness on electoral matters and processes by conducting information and education program that includes the discussion on the Omnibus election code, electoral rights etc.



ENDEMIC SPECIES

Species or subspecies that are naturally occurring and found only within specific areas in the country

FLORA

All species of plants found in a given area, including ferns and mosses

FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The variability among forest living organisms and the ecological processes of which they are part. It includes diversity in forest within species, between species, and of ecosystems and landscapes

FOREST CHARGES

Levies imposed by the government on naturally growing timber and other forest products cut/harvested by the licensee and from plantations established in compliance with Timber License Agreement (TLA) reforestation obligations. The rate of which is provided under section 70, 71 and 72 of RA 7161, otherwise known as the Forest Charges Law.

FORESTLANDS

Lands of the public domain which have been classified as such under the land classification program of the DENR and all unclassified lands of the public domain.

FORESTLANDS MANAGERS

CBFM tenure holders who are already implementing forest management and organizational management or development activities consistent with their approved/affirmed community management plans.

FOREST OCCUPANT

A person actually and directly occupying and/or cultivating forest land including civil, military and other forest reservations

FOREST PRODUCTS

Goods and services derived from the forest such as but not limited to timber, lumber, veneer, plywood, fiberboard, pulpwood, firewood, bark, tree top, resin gum, wood oil, honey, beeswax, rattan or other forest growth such as grass, shrub and flowering plant, the associated, fish, game, scenic, historical, and educational

GREEN INVESTMENT

Investments that are ecologically friendly, community empowering, socially & culturally respectful.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Include the programs that aim to uplift the well being of forest communities such health and nutrition and education programs.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS & PRACTICES

Systems, institutions, mechanisms, and technologies comprising a unique body of knowledge evolved through time that embody patterns of relationships between and among people and between people, their lands and resource environment, including such spheres of relationships i.e. muyong system in Ifugao.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A group of people or homogenous societies identified by self ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded



and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, i.e. Ibaloi, Hanunuo, Bagobo, Itnegs, Dumagats, etc.

INDIGENOUS SPECIES

Plant species that have evolved in the same area or region and are adapted to the specific predominant ecological conditions at the time of establishment

LAND TENURE

The arrangement or right that allows a person or a community to use specific pieces of land and associated resources (e.g. water, trees, etc.) in a certain period of time and for a particular purpose

LAND USE

The manner of utilizing the land, including its allocation, development and management

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

The process of delineating or allocating lands according to protection, production, settlements and infrastructure

MANGROVE FOREST

Forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly of Rhizophora, Bruguiera, Ceriops, Avicenia, and Aegicera species

MARKET ANALYSIS

Involves the process of assessing resources that are already being marketed or have market potential, determination of the products (raw, semi-processed and processed), the prices of such products, the people involved in marketing (sellers and buyers) and the place or market where these products are being sold. These will determine the supply and demand of products useful for the preparation of production and marketing plan.

NATURAL FOREST

Forest composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man

NATURAL REGENERATION

The establishment of a plant or a plant age class from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering

NON – GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Refers to a private, not for profit voluntary organization that has been recognized primarily for the delivery of various services to peoples organizations and local communities.

NON – WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS

All biological materials and derivatives other than timber, pulpwood and chipwood which are extracted from forests for human use. These include firewood, charcoal, rattan, bamboo, bark resin, gum, wood oil, beeswax, nipa, buri, fiber, dyewood, vine, flowering plants, ferns, orchids and other forest growth.

NUTRITION GREENBELTS

Crops raised in home gardens that serve as source of food rich in calcium, protein, vitamins and minerals e.g. horse radish (malunggay), beans and other legumes,



ampalaya, sweet potato, and other green and leafy vegetables. The aim is to provide a ready source of nutritious food for forest communities.

PASSIVE FISHING

Any means of catching, gathering, collecting fish or aquatic products that does not alter the capacity of the ecosystem to replenish itself nor harm any protected species or the young of any species. Passive fishing gear is characterized by the absence of gear movements and/or the pursuit of the target species such as but not limited to hook & line, fish pots, trap and gill net across the path of the fish.

PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT

It is a process of enabling people to learn to overcome their powerlessness and try to develop their capacity to maximize control over situation affecting their lives. From being voiceless, they become strong to verbalize their problems and put appropriate actions or solutions to them. People also learn to actively define and chart their own destiny.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

A group of people, which may be an association, cooperative, federation, or other legal entity, established by the community members to undertake collective action to address community concerns and need, and mutually share the benefits from the endeavor. People's Organization may or may not be holders of land tenure agreement.

PERMIT

A short-term privilege or authority granted by the State to a person to utilize any limited forest resources or undertake a limited activity within any forest land without any right of occupation and possession therein.

PRODUCTION FOREST

Forest lands that can be made available for timber and agroforestry production, rangelands for grazing, and other forestlands for special uses

PROTECTED AREA

An identified portion of land and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological biodiversity, and protected against destructive human exploitation

PROTECTED AREA COMMUNITY – BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (PACBRMA)

An agreement entered into by and between the DENR and the organized tenured migrant communities or interested indigenous people in protected areas and buffer zones which has a term of 25 years; renewable for another 25 years

PROTECTION FOREST

An area wholly or partly covered with woody vegetation managed primarily for its beneficial effects on water, climate, soil, aesthetic value and preservation of genetic diversity. This may also be found within CBFMA and other tenured areas.

PUBLIC FOREST

Land of the public domain which has not been the subject of the present system of classification for the determination of which lands are needed for forest purposes and which are not.



PUBLIC LAND

All land of the public domain except which are those not covered by the statutory and customary laws.

REFORESTATION

The establishment of tree plantations on temporarily unstocked lands that are considered as forest. Also called as artificial regeneration

RESIDUAL FOREST

The status or condition of a forest subsequent to commercial logging and which there is more or less sufficient or adequate volume of residuals of the desired species of trees for future harvest.

SANCTUARIES

A place where plants and animals are raised and protected.

SEED PRODUCTION AREA

A plantation with known origin or stand of a natural forest with superior phenotypic characters selected on the basis of its maturity and capacity to produce abundant seeds. Majority of the trees are healthy, tall, big in diameter, straight bole, balanced crown and with proportional branch size

SELF GOVERNANCE

Self-governing Peoples Organizations should possess the following : ethical code that outlines acceptable behavior within the organization, a process for registering and resolving conflicts, the power to discipline its own members, a means of selecting or electing leaders, a means of controlling practices and some degree of consensus decision-making.

SELF SUFFICIENCY

Ability of forestlands managers to support or maintain their respective organizations with minimal or without support and/ or cooperation from others.

SUPPORT GROUPS

Groups, agencies or organizations that provide assistance (technical and/or financial) in the implementation/adoption of the CBFM strategy. Include National Government Agencies, Other Government Agencies, Local Government Units, Non- Government Organizations, Donor/Financial Organizations and other Civil Society Groups.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The process of managing a forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undesirable effects on the physical and social environment

SUSTAINABLE USE

The use of the components of biological biodiversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to a long term decline thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations

TENURE

Guaranteed peaceful possession and use of specific forest land area and the resources found therein, covered by an agreement, contract or grant which can not be altered or abrogated without due process



TENURE AND RESOURCE USE RIGHT

The right to possess, develop, manage, protect, conserve and benefit from forestlands resources. The tenure instrument cannot be sold but is transferable to the next – of- kin as in case of CS.

TENURED MIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Communities within protected areas, which have actually and continuously occupied such areas for 5 years before the designation of the same as protected areas in accordance with RA 7586 and are solely dependent therein for subsistence.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

Treatments applied before or after harvesting and thinning of saleable products or a forest area, for the purpose of securing maximum quantity, quality composition, growth rate and condition consistent with other resources and use.

TRAINING

Is a process of learning wherein an individual or a group of persons undergo/es a series of changes to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes (KSA)s- that will help them perform their tasks effectively and efficiently.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Involve the whole set of activities in the conduct of training such as training needs assessment, course/module preparation, training implementation, and training evaluation.

