

E4. FORESTRY

A total of 2,435.37 hectares are classified as production forest in the municipality, while the protection forest accounts for 8,496 hectares. Production forests include timber plantation, pastureland and Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) areas. There is no NIPAS area declared in the municipality. Rattan, orchids, Nito, Kabo Negro (irok) and lumber are among the forest products available in the municipality.

There are two (2) watershed and two sub-watershed with major usage and land uses, Pola (Pula) watershed with an area of 136.66 hectares are host to diverse flora and fauna and Bongabong watershed with an area of 878.00 hectares provides water for agricultural, industrial, commercial and domestic uses. Balete river sub-watershed is a source of food and livelihood while Banus river sub-watershed serves as dwelling place for indigenous people.

There is no available data with regards to forest based farming, charcoal making and rattan gathering, instead there are 250 households engaged in agroforestry based on Community-Based Monitoring System 2014 Survey. Brgy. Buong Lupa has ninety five (5) household involved in agroforestry, upland barangays are actively engaged in agroforestry.

Based on Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) 2017 Data, there are 9,055.22 hectares of forestland that have ownership or tenurial rights. Malayong Upland Farmers Association (MUFA) has a covered area of 473.82 hectares, Manguyang Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Cooperative (MARBECO) has 208.44 hectares and Marayos Farmers Association has 161.99 hectares under CBFM/CSC. Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) - is a production sharing agreement between the DENR and the participating people's organization for a period of 25 years renewable for another 25 years and shall provide tenurial security and incentives to develop, utilize and manage specific portions of forest lands.

Certificate of Stewardship Covered (CSC) - is awarded to individuals or families actually occupying or tilling portions of forest land to LOI 1260 for a period of 25 years renewable for another 25 years. It is only issued within established Community-Based Forest Management project.

Indigenous People or tribes have also tenurial or ownership rights in forestlands, Tao-Buid tribe has 4,432.57 hectares under CADC 125 while Tadyawan tribes have 1,137.21 hectares under CADC 52 and 2,641.19 under CADC 53.

Forest Based Livelihood Activities and the Number of Households Involved					
Barangays	No. of Household Involved				Total
	Farming	Agroforestry	Charcoal Making	Rattan Gathering	
Agsalin	no data available	0	no data available	no data available	0
Agos		3			3
Alma Villa		5			5
Andres Bonifacio		2			2
Balete		16			16
Banus		1			1
Banutan		0			0
Buong Lupa		90			90
Bulaklakan		2			2
Gaudencio Antonino		3			3
Guimbonan		4			4
Kawit		3			3
Lucio Laurel		1			1
Macario Adriatico		1			1
Malamig		25			25
Malayong		3			3
Maligaya		3			3
Malubay		8			8
Manguyang		32			32
Maragooc		22			22
Mirayan		1			1
Narra		2			2
Papandungin		2			2
San Antonio		2			2
Santa Maria		10			10
Santa Theresa		1			1
Tambong		8			8
TOTAL		250			250

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System 2014

In upland barangays, indigenous people or some mangyans still practice slash-and- burn or kaingin system. The local government unit has no existing Forest Land Use Plan to ensure sustainable management of forest and forests land providing environmental, social and economic benefits to the society. Strict reinforcement of Presidential Decree 705 or Forest Reform Code of the Philippines to educate people about cause and effect of climate change. There should also be an allocation of areas for forest production and areas for protection in forest area, continuously implement planting of trees of soon to be wed couple at Liwasang Lambingan, Brgy. Maligaya as part of the requirements during Pre-Marriage Counselling activity. An allocation of atleast one hectare communal forest for each barangay and mini-forest in every school should be required.