



Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment In The Philippines Biodiversity Hotspot

A Special Report
March 2007

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OVERVIEW

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) provides grants for conservation projects in biodiversity hotspots, the Earth's biologically richest yet most threatened regions. CEPF seeks to ensure that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and other sectors of civil society are engaged in efforts to conserve globally significant biodiversity in the hotspots. In doing so, CEPF complements existing strategies and frameworks established by local, regional, and national governments.

CEPF is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank.

CEPF's engagement in the Philippines Hotspot began with the development of an ecosystem profile for the region¹. The ecosystem profile presents an overview of the Philippines in terms of its biodiversity conservation importance, major threats to and root causes of biodiversity loss, the socioeconomic context, and a review of conservation investments. It identifies funding gaps and opportunities for investment and thus identifies the niche where CEPF investment can provide the greatest incremental value.

Development of the profile built on the National Biodiversity Conservation Priority-Setting Program spearheaded by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (PAWB-DENR) together with Conservation International-Philippines and the Biodiversity Conservation Program of the University of the Philippines' Center for Integrative and Development Studies.

The program convened a series of regional consultation workshops to identify, assess, and prioritize geographic areas that best represent biodiversity of the different centers of endemism in the country and to formulate the strategy and actions needed for conservation. At least 40 local stakeholders participated in each workshop. The program culminated in the National Biodiversity Conservation Priority-Setting Workshop with participation by more than 200 local and international scientists and more than 70 institutions representing the government; NGO, academic, and donor communities; the private sector, and People's Organizations. The workshops identified 19 terrestrial and nine marine regions (corridors) as top priority areas for biodiversity conservation in the country. Additional stakeholder consultation workshops initiated by CEPF helped further refine these priorities as part of the profiling process to identify the CEPF niche and investment strategy for the Philippines.

Three priority regions for CEPF funding were identified:

- The Sierra Madre Mountains of northeastern Luzon;
- Palawan; and
- Eastern Mindanao.

While these landscapes cover a major portion of the Philippines' biodiversity, the stakeholders recommended that CEPF also put in place a special funding mechanism for species conservation throughout the hotspot, with particular emphasis on the West Visayas (particularly Negros, Panay, and Cebu), Lake Lanao in central Mindanao, and the remaining lowland forest of Mindoro and the Sulus.

¹ See www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Philippines.EP.pdf (PDF, 1.7 MB).

The CEPF Donor Council approved a \$7 million budget for the profile and the grant program began in January 2002.

As part of concluding the 5-year investment period for CEPF in the Philippines, CEPF staff, along with our donors, grantees, and other partners, assessed the degree to which CEPF met its objectives in the Philippines Hotspot. The assessment team included CEPF Grant Director Christopher Holtz; CEPF Regional Implementation Team staff Mike Atrigenio and Nancy Ibuna; and two independent advisors: Myriissa Tabao, regional operations manager for the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) and Gilbert Braganza, until recently an operations officer for the World Bank in Manila.

As part of the assessment process, the team held several consultation meetings with grantees and other partners, including a two-day workshop on Nov. 27-28, 2006 in Cebu to allow a broad range of stakeholder input. CEPF hosted a final stakeholders' workshop on Jan. 22, 2007 at which participants reviewed the accomplishments described in a draft of this report with a particular emphasis on the program's impact, lessons learned, and sustainability. Meeting participants were asked to confirm, challenge, and/or expand upon the report's key findings.

This final report synthesizes the consultation input received to date and articulates the assessment team's judgment regarding the degree to which CEPF met the objectives of the ecosystem profile. The team focused on whether the biodiversity targets described in the profile were met and resulted in significant conservation outcomes. The report articulates the team's assessment of the effectiveness of the grant-making approach used, including a discussion of how grant resources were allocated. It also reflects upon the lessons learned during implementation of the CEPF program in the Philippines and highlights priorities for sustaining the conservation gains made possible by the commitment of CEPF's partners – our donors, our grantees, and government agencies at the local and national levels.

THE CEPF NICHE

CEPF identifies a niche – an unmet or under financed conservation need – for its investment in each ecosystem profile. The primary niche identified in the Philippines was fostering civil society support and advocacy for broad-based, coordinated biodiversity conservation on a corridor scale in the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Eastern Mindanao. In the Sierra Madre and Palawan, the CEPF program focused largely on coordinating and scaling up the impact of existing site-level investments made by other donors. A secondary niche was financing globally threatened species conservation outside of the major remaining forest landscapes. Geographic priorities within this niche included the islands of Cebu, Negros, Mindoro, Panay, and Tawi-tawi. Conservation funding for these islands had been difficult to access in recent years due to the focus of limited resources on the longer-term promise of conservation in the few remaining forested landscapes in the Philippines.

The CEPF niche was further articulated in four thematic priorities or strategic directions to guide the award of grants. They were:

- 1. Improve the linkage between conservation investments to multiply and scale up benefits on a corridor scale in the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Eastern Mindanao**
Grants in this strategic direction supported efforts of civil society to facilitate planning processes and lead capacity building among different stakeholders (from the community level to the municipal, provincial, and regional level up to the national level) that benefited biodiversity conservation corridors.

2. Build civil society's awareness of the myriad benefits of conserving corridors of biodiversity (in the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Eastern Mindanao)

Grants in this strategic direction focused on projects that raise conservation awareness of key stakeholders. To survive and truly be successful, a conservation landscape requires that society at large recognize how its ecological functions contribute to improving their lives. Grants were focused on stimulating broad support for corridor-scale conservation.

3. Build capacity of civil society to advocate for better corridor and protected area management and against development harmful to conservation (in the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Eastern Mindanao)

Grants in this strategic direction financed work with stakeholders from the site to the national level to ensure legal designation for new and expanded protected areas, and also supported the development and implementation of functioning management regimes for these key areas.

4. Establish an emergency response mechanism to help save Critically Endangered species

Grants in this strategic direction focused solely on projects that built the capacity of civil society to save threatened endemic species and their habitats outside the three CEPF focal corridors.

The \$7 million budget was not allocated evenly among the four strategic directions (Table 1) or among the three corridor and species conservation program in the Visayas. CEPF funds were flexible, with factors such as absorptive capacity among the NGO community and emerging opportunities within the respective corridors playing a critical role in grant decisionmaking. Priority was given to NGOs and communities that either work at the local level or link with local organizations in order to build conservation capacity of key stakeholders within the focal corridors.

Strategic directions one and three comprised the bulk of CEPF grantmaking with nearly 80 percent of the total investment. The substantial allocation of resources toward these strategic directions reflects the significant opportunities that existed for civil society groups to engage government, particularly at the municipal and provincial levels, in mainstreaming biodiversity priorities into development planning and creating or expanding new protected areas. Partnerships with local government units (LGUs) resulted in several innovative co-management mechanisms and locally driven, long-term financing arrangements.

Table 1: Resource Allocation by Thematic Priority Area (Strategic Direction)

Resource Allocation	Strategic Direction 1	Strategic Direction 2	Strategic Direction 3	Strategic Direction 4
Number of grants for this strategic direction	14	8	27	10
Percent (%) of grants for this strategic direction	24%	13%	46%	17%
Dollar allocation for this strategic direction	\$3,009,238.83	\$455,633.73	\$2,158,932.04	\$1,376,195.00
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this strategic direction	43%	7%	31%	19%

The small allocation to Strategic Direction 2 reflects less upon the importance of its thematic focus – conservation awareness – and more on the relatively more significant opportunities CEPF and its partners saw to have on-the-ground impact through the other strategic directions.

IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

Identifying the Regional Implementation Team

The first step in implementing a CEPF regional program is to identify an NGO or a group of NGOs to serve as a regional implementation team (RIT), formerly known as a coordination unit. The RIT works closely with the CEPF grant director for the region to convert the plans in the ecosystem profile into powerful portfolios of grants that exceed in impact the sum of their parts. A RIT provides local knowledge and insights and represents CEPF in each hotspot. It has primary responsibility for building a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and geographic boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals described in the ecosystem profile.

Conservation International-Philippines (CI) was selected to be the CEPF RIT in the Philippines – initially in just the Sierra Madre and Palawan – after discussions were held with several other organizations, including FPE. Finding a lead organization to take this role on the ground in Eastern Mindanao proved problematic, since no single NGO took a discernable leadership role there. In 2002, CI was tasked with serving as the RIT for all three corridors, providing technical, financial, and high-level policy support to partners. The Haribon Foundation, the Philippines partner of BirdLife International, received a grant to manage a small grants program directing CEPF investments for threatened species conservation outside the three big corridors under Strategic Direction 4.

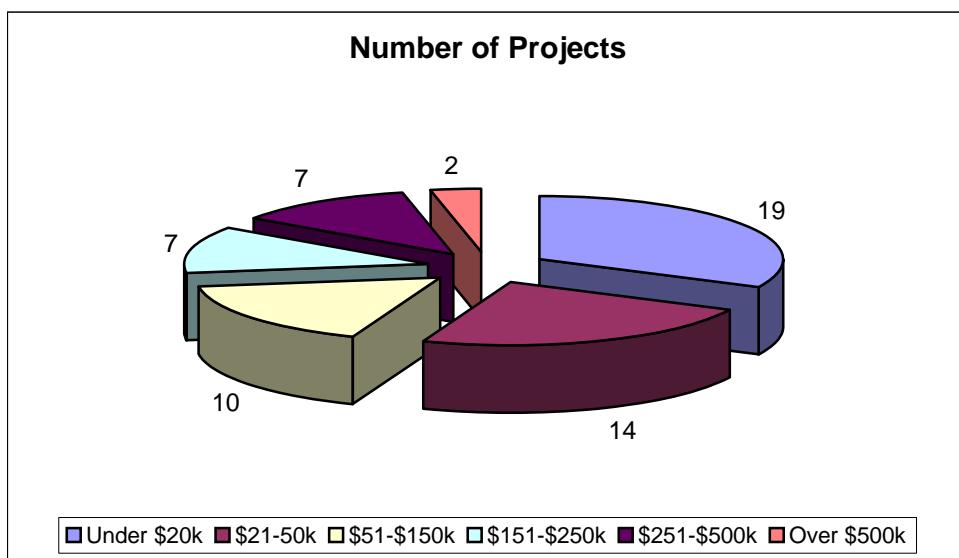
The Philippines RIT was financed through two projects implemented by CI totaling \$458,717 (6.5 percent of the total portfolio budget) over the 5-year investment period:

- Training for CEPF Grant Facilitation in the Philippines (\$8,759)
- CEPF Grant Facilitation in the Philippines (\$449,958)

The Grant Portfolio

CEPF funded 59 projects totaling \$7 million during the investment period. Grants ranged in size from \$3,000 to \$1 million, with the average grant size being \$118,664 and the median \$30,000 (see Appendix A for a full list of grants). Table 2 further illustrates the allocation of resources by project by looking at the portfolio in terms of the scale of approved budgets. CEPF supported 43 projects (73 percent) with budgets under \$150,000. CEPF approved only two projects over \$500,000 and one of these contained a large sub-granting component. The assessment team concludes that CEPF operated largely in a project financing range that was (and continues to be) under serviced by existing donors.

Table 2: Resource Allocation by CEPF Contribution to Project Cost



As illustrated in Table 3, CEPF resources were allocated evenly between the Sierra Madre (16 grants totaling \$1,553,332) and Palawan (nine grants totaling \$1,541,812), with Eastern Mindanao receiving a smaller but still substantial allocation (13 grants totaling \$1,121,188).

Table 3: Resource Allocation by Geographic Priority Area (Corridors)

Resource Allocation	Sierra Madre	Palawan	Eastern Mindanao	Hotspot-wide	Global / Multiregional
Number of grants	16	9	13	14	7
Percent (%) of grants	27%	15%	22%	24%	12%
Dollar allocation	\$1,553,332.63	\$1,541,812.19	\$1,121,188.76	\$2,331,334.11	\$452,331.91
Percent (%) dollar allocation	23%	22%	16%	33%	6%

Large “anchor” projects were supported in each corridor. They allowed well-positioned organizations with significant technical capacity to strengthen their leadership positions within a priority landscape. Anchor projects generally included funding for direct conservation action, such as working with government and local communities to expand a protected area, as well as support for activities designed to build the capacity of other local organizations and coordinate the activities of key stakeholders. In Palawan and Eastern Mindanao, the anchor projects also emphasized finer-scale planning than was done during preparation of the original profile. This was essential to developing a coordinated set of grants focused on a set of shared objectives.

CI implemented an anchor project for the Sierra Madre through two separate CEPF awards totaling approximately \$750,000 over five years entitled *Protected Area Design and Management of Core Nuclei Within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor* and *Corridor Facilitation and Protected Area Management of Core Nuclei within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor*. Ten grants totaling almost \$590,000 were awarded to other organizations to focus on specific geographic or thematic priorities for the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor. Each of the grantees

received technical assistance and high-level advocacy support from the CI Sierra Madre program as needed. These grants were:

- A 10-Year Framework Plan for Ecohistorical Tourism in the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Philippines (\$20,000)
- Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation (\$104,925)
- Building Partnerships for Sustainable Management of Critical Watersheds in the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountains (\$9,992)
- Design and Management of the Northeastern Cagayan Conservation Corridor (\$108,812)
- Expansion of the Aurora Memorial National Park (\$30,000)
- IEC and Awareness Campaign for the Sustainable Resource Management at the Critical Watersheds of the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range (\$40,000)
- Mt. Irid- Angilo New Protected Area Establishment: An Example of Public-Private Partnership (\$140,549)
- Mt. Irid-Mt. Angilo Proposed Protected Area Advocacy Project (\$19,992)
- Sierra Madre Forest Gardens Program (\$199,426)
- Strengthening Conservation Efforts and Land Use on the Northern Sierra Madre Corridor through the Regional Geographic Information Network (\$40,000)

The CEPF approach to developing portfolios includes “clustering” projects of different sizes implemented by organizations with diverse capacities. One example of the clustering approach and its effect is the Penablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes (PPLS) where CI through the anchor project worked with stakeholders from the community level to DENR-PAWB and the Office of the President to have the protected area expanded by approximately 113,000 hectares. It then led the process of developing a management plan for the expanded PPLS. To support effective management of the park, CEPF made four separate but closely linked grants – one to Counterpart International to work with communities in the buffer zone on agroforestry efforts; one to RARE to implement an environmental education campaign; one to Miriam College’s Environmental Studies Institute to develop an ecotourism management and marketing plan; and one to Isabella State University to work with the National Economic Development Agency’s (NEDA) Region II office to develop its spatial planning capacity and update long-term development plans to reflect conservation priorities in a Regional Geographic Information Network (RGIN). The RGIN will reduce threats to the PPLS and other protected areas in Region II that are not site based but arise from infrastructure projects or other major development investments that can only be addressed (and redirected or reduced if not eliminated) through regional-level planning and decisionmaking. This grouped investment has leveraged close to \$100,000 in development assistance from Philip Morris. The company’s investment includes \$56,000 for building schools that has been awarded to the municipality of Penablanca and the Department of Education and \$26,000 for shallow well development to support reliable and efficient irrigation of local farms close to the protected area.

Similar clusters of projects targeted key sites in Palawan and Eastern Mindanao, such as Mt. Mantalingahan and Mt. Hilong-Hilong.

Thirteen grants totaling \$2,264,087 were made for projects outside of the corridors or were intended to have a hotspot-wide impact. Major grants included:

- CEPF Grant Facilitation in the Philippines (\$449,958)
- Defining and Monitoring Conservation Outcomes for the Philippines (\$382,336)
- Emergency Action for Threatened Species in the Philippines (\$1 million)
- Establishing the Link between Biodiversity and Human Well-Being: Developing a Suitable Framework under Philippine Conditions (\$100,000)

- Strengthening Corporate and Philanthropic Support for Biodiversity Conservation in the Philippines (\$162,500)

The impact of the *Emergency Action for Threatened Species in the Philippines* project will be described in the next section of the report. The *Defining and Monitoring Conservation Outcomes for the Philippines* project was implemented at the request of the CEPF Donor Council to retrofit the Philippines ecosystem profile with the analysis of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) that has become the standard conservation target definition process for CEPF. The project contributed to the hotspot-wide impact of Presidential Executive Order 578, which declared all KBAs, identified through the project to be “critical habitats” and directed DENR to take steps to protect them. The *Strengthening Corporate and Philanthropic Support for Biodiversity Conservation in the Philippines* produced mixed results, failing to achieve some of its objectives, but making a notable contribution by catalyzing some co-financing for CEPF projects from the private sector, particularly for projects in the southern portion of the Sierra Madre. The impact of the project entitled *Establishing the Link between Biodiversity and Human Well-Being: Developing a Suitable Framework under Philippine Conditions* is not yet discernable.

An analysis of grant resource allocation by the scale of the intended impacts indicates that 38 percent of CEPF’s investments targeted corridor-level objectives, which is entirely consistent with the strategic emphasis of the ecosystem profile (Table 4).

Table 4: Resource Allocation by Scale (species, site, corridor, and multi-corridor)

Resource Allocation	Species Focused	Site Focused	Corridor Focused	Multi-Corridor or Hotspot Focused
Number of grants for this scale	11	19	11	18
Percent (%) of grants for this scale	19%	32%	19%	30%
Dollar allocation for this scale	\$1,764,272.00	\$1,002,983.95	\$2,443,426.87	\$1,789,316.78
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this scale	25%	14%	35%	26%

Local organizations (defined as organizations registered in the Philippines with an independent board) received 33 of the 59 grants CEPF made, while international groups received 59 percent of the total budget allocation (Table 5). Most of the funding for international NGOs was awarded to CI for its role as the RIT and to support the implementation leadership role it played in the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and eventually, Eastern Mindanao. CI was awarded 19 grants totaling \$3,451,944 or a bit less than 50 percent of the portfolio budget. Among these projects are the two RIT projects, three global / multi-regional projects totaling \$146,501, and one project totaling \$382,336 for the KBA analysis to refine site-level conservation targets in the ecosystem profile. Seven CI applications were rejected totaling almost \$1.48 million.

The CI RIT and field teams performed extremely well, and were critical to CEPF achieving its results. However, the large CI allocation coupled with the \$1 million award to the Haribon Foundation resulted in two organizations controlling 63 percent of the total portfolio budget. It should be noted that the Haribon Foundation grant did include a substantial \$500,000 sub-granting component. Participants in the final assessment workshop noted the concentration of resources in

relatively few organizations as a particularly important pattern in the portfolio. They felt it was incumbent upon the groups that received significant CEPF resources to demonstrate significant impacts and to communicate these impacts and lessons learned clearly. The assessment team concurred with this view and concluded that on balance the organizations that received the majority of CEPF resources performed well. Striking the balance between investments in established organizations that are well positioned to deliver short-term results and higher-risk projects led by less-experienced local groups with more limited capacity is difficult. CEPF struck this balance with more than half of its grants awarded to local groups and with half of its portfolio consisting of projects under \$30,000. In hindsight, however, while the approach in the Philippines Hotspot achieved significant results, it limited CEPF's ability to build as broad a base of civil society groups committed to achieving the profile's objectives as possible.

Table 5. Resource Allocation by Type of Organization

Resource Allocation	International Organizations	Local Organizations
Number of grants	26	33
Percent (%) of grants	44%	56%
Dollar allocation	\$4,114,547.60	\$2,885,452
Percent (%) dollar allocation	59%	44%

RESULTS

Species

The *Emergency Action for Threatened Species in the Philippines* project, commonly known as the Threatened Species Program (TSP), was CEPF's single most important project in the Philippines. It was the largest award (\$1 million), and more importantly, was meant to implement an entire strategic direction of the ecosystem profile. The Haribon Foundation implemented the project. The core of the TSP was a sub-granting program with a budget of more than \$500,000 to support conservation action by local NGOs and communities at sites important to threatened species. Assumptions made at project design, particularly regarding the capacity of local NGOs to implement effective species conservation projects, were optimistic. The Haribon Foundation worked diligently to adapt project activities as the challenges created by the lower-than-expected local NGO capacity slowed the pace of implementation. Changes in key staff further complicated implementation.

The assessment team concluded that the TSP produced uneven results, but did have a notable biodiversity impact through the site action component, including securing some form of site-level safeguard in half of the targeted sites and contributing to improved management to some extent in all but one. Twenty-seven globally threatened or endemic species benefited from these site-level results. The research grant component supported 21 field study initiatives, but only three research grants produced papers publishable in peer-reviewed journals, which was fewer than anticipated.

The TSP did not function well as an “emergency response mechanism” as anticipated in Strategic Direction 4 of the ecosystem profile (distributing less than 50 percent of the \$500,000 for site action grants during the first three years of implementation). Limited local capacity in the Visayas made effective emergency response through local organizations impossible. There were enormous challenges to disbursing site action grants because so much time was needed to work with site-level partners to design projects with the appropriate focus. Much more mentoring of partners was needed than anticipated. The additional training, while slowing implementation and

bringing into question the TSP's effectiveness as an emergency response mechanism, did create an opportunity for Haribon to build strong ties with its partners. The TSP catalyzed a new network of local NGOs, many of which have formed powerful partnerships with local governments to better manage sites of importance to globally threatened species. Organizations like the Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation and the Negros Forests and Ecological Foundation, Inc., among others, are emerging conservation forces at the island level. The TSP provided these organizations with the resources to demonstrate their ability to deliver conservation outcomes and, hopefully, produced the basis for a network of like-minded conservation NGOs that will permit sustained attention on the plight of threatened species in the Visayas.

Working Locally To Achieve Globally Significant Results – The Key to Strengthening Protected Area Management in the Philippines

The Negros Forests and Ecological Foundation, Inc. (NFEFI) received support from the Threatened Species Program (TSP) of Haribon Foundation funded by CEPF to address threats to globally threatened species within the Northern Negros Natural Park. As part of the project, NFEFI helped strengthen local involvement in protected area management and ensure the needs of threatened species are incorporated into the management plan for the area. Northern Negros Natural Park covers 80,454 hectares falling under the political jurisdiction of six cities and five municipalities. It is the habitat of a number of threatened species such as Negros bleeding-heart, Visayan and writhed-billed hornbills, Visayan flowerpecker, Visayan spotted deer, and Visayan warty pig. Conversion of forestlands for agriculture and other uses, unregulated extraction of forest products, and wildlife hunting continue to threaten the park. NFEFI worked with provincial and municipal government, communities, and other local stakeholders to design a highly decentralized approach to protected area management. It began with awareness-raising and capacity-building activities targeting members of the park's Protected Area Management Board and local communities within the buffer zones of the park. NFEFI staff led community-mapping exercises to determine the forest line of the park and provided baseline biodiversity data for inclusion in an initial protected area management plan. NFEFI's work is just one of several examples of the TSP strengthening local stockholders' ability to be more effective stewards of the land and biodiversity in the Visayas.

While the TSP was designed as a species-focused initiative operating outside of the three priority landscapes, other CEPF projects also benefited globally threatened species. The Philippine eagle, Philippine cockatoo, and Philippine crocodile are just three examples of species (all three Critically Endangered) that benefited from CEPF investment at the site and corridor scale.

Sites

The CEPF project portfolio contributed to a 330,000-hectare expansion of the protected areas network in the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Eastern Mindanao. These new or expanded protected areas include:

- Dumaran (60 hectares)
- Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary established in San Mariano, Isabela (32 hectares)
- Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape (113,972 hectares expansion from 4,136 hectares to 118,108 hectares)
- Mati Philippine Eagle Sanctuary (7,000 hectares)

- Municipal Reserve in the Municipality of Rizal, Palawan to protect of crucial feeding, nesting and roosting ground for the Critically Endangered Philippine cockatoo (*Cacatua haematuropygia*), blue-naped parrot and hill myna (1,954 hectares)
- Quirino Protected Landscape (206,875 hectares)

An additional 719,000 hectares is likely to be newly protected by mid-2007 if plans for governmental declarations of new or expanded protected areas related to CEPF-supported projects proceed on track, including:

- Mt. Hamiguitan Protected Area expansion (31,808 hectares)
- Mt. Hilong-Hilong Range Protected Landscape expansion (85,000 hectares)
- Mt. Irid-Angilo Protected Area (200,914 hectares)
- Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Area (129,000 hectares)
- Northeastern Cagayan Protected Landscape (230,000 hectares)
- Philippine Eagle Critical Habitat Areas (under the Wildlife Act) declared in six municipalities (approximately 7,000 hectares each for a total of 42,000 hectares).

CEPF grants targeted half of the existing protected areas in the three priority corridors with activities ranging from conservation awareness programs to developing agroforestry activities for communities in buffer zones to the development of management plans where none existed.

Systematic monitoring of CEPF's contribution to improvements in protected area management was weak overall, but the assessment team concludes that CEPF grantmaking improved management effectiveness in existing protected areas covering nearly 448,000 hectares. The GEF Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (PA METT) will be used consistently in the future to help CEPF better monitor its impact within protected areas. The assessment team took the close of the CEPF program in the Philippines as an opportunity to pilot use of the PA METT for the hotspot (See Appendix B for completed PA METTs). It allowed the team to better understand the current state of management in four existing protected areas where CEPF invested resources and will provide a constructive baseline against which future progress can be measured for those sites.

Corridors

A fundamental purpose of biodiversity conservation corridors is maintenance of a healthy ecosystem that functions to support the maintenance of biodiversity, biotic integrity, and ecological processes over time. The persistence of species that are area-demanding (i.e. they either regularly move between sites or naturally occur at such low densities that it is not feasible to safeguard sites of adequate size) or those that are threatened by changes in broad-scale ecological processes is one indicator of a healthy ecosystem. Such species in the three CEPF priority corridors include:

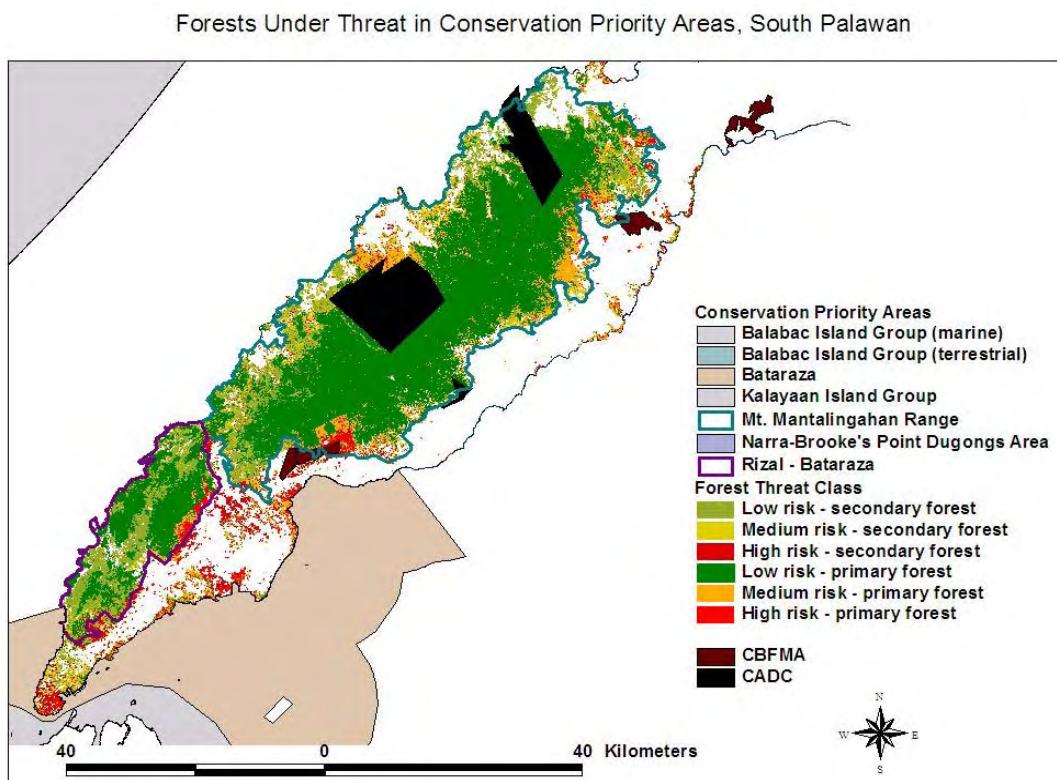
- **Philippine eagle** (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) which urgently requires conservation action at the landscape scale as estimated population densities are <1 km² and it has a large global range (146,000 km²).
- **Philippine cockatoo** (*Cacatua haematuropygia*), which is partially nomadic, depending on seasonally fluctuating food resources. It is threatened by hunting and habitat loss (lowland forest and mangroves).
- **Palawan fruit bat** (*Acerodon leucotis*), which requires urgent conservation action at the landscape scale as it is threatened by hunting.
- **Golden-capped fruit bat** (*Acerodon jubatus*), which both occurs at low densities (<1 per km²) over a large global range (279,743 km²) and is nomadic.
- **Large flying fox** (*Pteropus vampyrus*), which is thought to have large area requirements.

CEPF corridor-scale results include expanding the protected status of habitat for several of these area-demanding species. For example, the Philippine eagle will benefit from more than 87 percent of the new and expanded protected areas (approximately 917,000 hectares) achieved to date or planned for gazettal in 2007 under the CEPF program. CEPF also provided support to a newly formed Philippine Eagle Alliance, comprising CI, World Wide Fund for Nature Philippines, Philippine Eagle Foundation, Inc., BirdLife International, and the Haribon Foundation, to catalyze more effective coordination of Philippine eagle conservation activities. Reducing hunting pressure, particularly in Palawan, is another important corridor result. The Southern Palawan Anti-Poaching Initiative project converted 13 of 18 identified poachers to work as wildlife wardens in a small but critical new protected area for the Philippine cockatoo.

CEPF projects produced several enabling condition results at the corridor scale, including:

- Assisting development planners in Palawan to gauge pressures on the landscape through a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario analysis of land-cover change in southern Palawan (see Figure 1). The BAU maps were used to communicate to policymakers the risks of doing nothing with regards to conservation and resource use in the southern half of the Palawan corridor, i.e. the status quo. The analysis also helped identify the relative vulnerability of different areas within the corridor to habitat change or degradation. In other words, the BAU scenario increased understanding of the weak links in the system. Finally, it contributed toward a spatially explicit plan for conservation efforts that can mitigate threats of habitat loss and minimize opportunity costs. The analysis contributed directly to developing a strategy for declaring Mt. Mantalingahan as a protected area.

Figure 1: Southern Palawan Business-As-Usual Corridor Analysis



- Bolstering the expansion of the protected area system in the Sierra Madre through corridor-level biodiversity mainstreaming. The National Economic Development Authority incorporated biodiversity conservation priorities into the newly updated 30 years Regional Physical Framework Plan of Region 2. Region 2 lies at the center of the Sierra Madre. CEPF also supported the development of a Regional Geographic Information Network in Region II that will allow systematic and organized sharing of geographically referenced information and knowledge in the region. This is now being replicated in the CARAGA Region (XIII) in Eastern Mindanao.
- Catalyzing local watershed management partnerships with innovative payments for environmental services mechanisms through several small grants. Three municipalities – Butuan City, Del Carmen, and Socorro – provided counterpart funding to CEPF projects toward the development of Watershed Management Plans. Water Districts in these three municipalities committed to provide \$10,000 annually for the implementation of the plans.
- Forming a private sector partnership involving Unilever, Nestle, and Johnson & Johnson to support conservation and sustainable development in the Southern Sierra Madre (Mt. Irid-Angilo) Protected Landscape.
- Leveraging \$2,665,465 in additional funds towards the conservation objectives of the ecosystem profile (Appendix C).

The CEPF investment strategy did not have specific performance targets related to rural development or socioeconomic benefits. Nevertheless, CEPF's approach is based on the belief that biodiversity conservation must ultimately benefit nature and people if it is to be sustained. An assessment of CEPF's impact on poverty reduction in the investment areas was completed in February 2006. The report, *CEPF and Poverty Reduction: A Review of the Philippines CEPF Portfolio*², concluded that CEPF-supported projects in the Philippines often occur in areas with a high level of rural poverty.

Within these areas of poverty, CEPF grantees tended to focus largely on poorer households that are indigenous, depend directly on wild resources as subsistence hunter-gatherers, have little or no land, or are headed by women. CEPF projects directly and indirectly contributed to poverty reduction and improved human conditions in these regions while achieving their primary objective of biodiversity conservation. Direct impacts include creating jobs and providing training to local people. Indirect impacts include creating local organizations, strengthening civil society, and other activities that maintain and restore the ecosystems on which many poor people in the Philippines rely.

² See www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/PovertyReduction_Philippines_Feb06.pdf (PDF, 342 KB)

CROCS and Poverty — A Case Study Highlighting Links Between the Community-Based Research, Observance and Conservation (CROC) Project and Poverty Reduction in the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Philippines

Can a project working to save Critically Endangered crocodiles contribute to poverty reduction and human welfare? The answer is an unqualified “yes.” Many of the threats to crocodiles in the Sierra Madre Corridor also pose threats to people who live in the same area. Unsustainable fishing practices in upland rivers by outsiders using dynamite, electricity, and chemicals contaminate the water and reduce fish populations for crocodiles and for local fishermen, including indigenous groups such as the Agta and Kalinga. Conversion of upland areas through logging and slash-and-burn farming leads to erosion and sedimentation in rivers and flashfloods in lowland areas. Agrochemicals used in upland areas pollute the rivers that are home to the crocodiles and that supply water that local people use for drinking, bathing, and washing clothes. With a small grant from CEPF, the Mabuwaya Foundation began the CROC project to promote crocodile conservation. Working in 20 barangays in the Sierra Madre Corridor, this project benefits more than 13,500 people, including nearly 2,500 indigenous Agta and Kalinga families. At household or village scales, the CROC project has directly supported local farmers (representing approximately 3,000 families) affected by crocodiles. For example, the project provided water pumps to minimize crocodile-human interaction, and small loans to families to start a small store that supplements incomes and thereby reduces reliance on activities bringing them into contact with crocodiles. To help ensure lasting management, the project assisted local farmers in two communities in securing their land claim for 25 years. In addition to advancing biodiversity conservation, the CROC project has strengthened civil society and empowered local citizens to take steps to improve their lives.

LESSONS LEARNED

CEPF values the experiences and insights of its grantees and other partners. It is willing to fund high-risk projects that other donors might not support because of its commitment to innovation and learning. Grantees are asked to reflect upon and communicate the lessons they learned during project implementation in their final reports. Final reports are then made available publicly in the hope that these lessons will assist other conservationists facing similar challenges. All available final reports for the Philippines can be viewed in the region’s publication pages on the CEPF Web site: www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/resources/publications/phippines/.

The assessment team focused on developing and articulating portfolio-level lessons learned. Four topics emerged as priorities for significant reflection because they significantly impacted the performance of the portfolio and have the potential to shape more effective conservation strategies in the future for the Philippines and for CEPF in other regions.

Local government units (LGUs) are the critical public sector partner for the on-the-ground conservation and natural resource management efforts – The most significant partners for CEPF grantees at the site and often even corridor level were municipal and provincial governments, rather than the DENR. LGUs were granted significant authority over a broad range of issues through the Local Government Code of 1991 and other policy instruments, but the last five years saw an increased commitment to and investment in natural resource management by LGUs. DENR remains an important actor, particularly DENR-PAWB with regard to protected areas, but limited resources and different views regarding the balance to be struck between extraction and conservation priorities limit their impact as an on-the-ground force for biodiversity conservation. LGUs in many areas seem open to committing small but significant portions of their Internal Revenue Allotment toward watershed management and even protected area

management, where ecotourism promises a sustainable stream of revenue for local communities. CEPF grantees forged several types of innovative partnerships with LGUs that can be replicated and scaled up to expand their overall impact.

Regional conservation strategies should carefully and explicitly consider the costs and benefits of prioritizing protected area network expansion over increasing the effectiveness of existing protected areas – CEPF investment contributed to significant expansion of the Philippines protected areas network. Unfortunately, the national budget for protected areas remains insufficient to effectively manage the protected areas declared prior to the CEPF program, much less those created or expanded with CEPF support. CEPF grantees worked to put in place several mechanisms to direct sustainable revenue streams for management at the local level, including a commitment by CI's Global Conservation Fund to explore options for establishing a sustainable financing instrument for Mt. Mantalingahan. Given the hotspot-wide scale of the CEPF strategy, however, a better approach might have been to support a concerted effort involving the major conservation NGOs, DENR, and other donors, to put in place a national, long-term financing mechanism for protected areas.

A different but related aspect of the protected area expansion versus management effectiveness issue is the tendency of protected areas in the Philippines to have large multiple and sustainable use zones relative to the amount of habitat protected for biodiversity. Most of the protected areas created or expanded with CEPF resources are IUCN Category V Protected Landscapes that contain numerous communities and significant agricultural area. While this approach has the benefit of encouraging a broad range of participation in resource use issues through a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), it does potentially complicate management objectives and risks PAMB mission drift away from a focus on protecting the habitat and species that are the reason the protected area exists. The CEPF experience does not at this point have a clear lesson learned on how this approach ultimately affects the resilience of conservation outcomes, but its long-term effectiveness is an issue worthy of further investigation.

Designing site level portfolios or clusters with several projects of varying sizes can be more effective than one large project – CEPF often seeks to develop a cluster of projects around a site of different sizes implemented by organizations with diverse capacities. The example of a project cluster and its enhanced portfolio effect at the Penablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape was described earlier. The approach in Penablanca is not only a success in its own right, but may also represent a promising new approach to the challenges of the Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP) concept. Rather than a donor making a large grant to a single organization to implement a wide range of interventions meant to yield conservation and development benefits at the site level, CEPF has shown the value of being able to disburse funding to a number of specialized civil society groups all working together toward a common set of objectives at multiple scales. In the case of Penablanca, the biodiversity conservation goal was consistent with watershed management objectives that were closely tied to local agricultural productivity. The ability of CEPF's grantees to demonstrate this link and actively seek out development support in collaboration with local government meant that shared conservation goals were embraced and actively supported by both the development community and, critically, local government. Accomplishing this was only possible through CEPF's focused and flexible grantmaking and the ability to harness the knowledge of on-the-ground NGO leaders whose sophisticated understanding of local context made this approach successful.

Locally driven, low-profile alliances and partnerships seem more likely to sustain themselves beyond CEPF funding – CEPF always encourages grantees to work together and coordinate their activities to avoid duplication of effort and for maximum impact. In some cases,

CEPF has even made funding contingent on articulating an agreed partnership framework to guide collaborative implementation. An example of this approach was the Philippine Eagle Alliance, comprising CI, World Wide Fund for Nature Philippines, Philippine Eagle Foundation, Inc. BirdLife International, and the Haribon Foundation. The purpose of forming an alliance was to coordinate the Philippine eagle conservation activities of each member and enable collective advocacy on issues of importance. CEPF supported Philippine Eagle Alliance planning meetings and committed funding to the alliance members based on a mutually agreed framework for action. Active collaboration did occur with the Philippine Eagle Foundation, Inc. taking the lead on research activities and providing training to the staff of the alliance members. Other alliance efforts have been less successful or not implemented in a way that reflected an alliance-based approach, and it seems unlikely that the strong partnership with active collaboration envisioned by CEPF will be sustained. In contrast, lower profile partnerships – such as those among local NGOs, municipal governments, and water district boards to better manage and sustainably finance watersheds – appear more vital and likely to last beyond the CEPF program. The lesson learned: Partnerships driven by and coalescing around a donor's resources may only remain active while the resources are available. Alliances driven by common interests, particularly where a broad constituency shares directly in the benefits, are more likely to be sustained.

CONCLUSIONS

The assessment team concluded that CEPF's impact in the Philippines was significant. Progress was made toward almost all of the performance targets articulated in the CEPF Investment Strategy Logical Framework (see page 17), and targets were generally exceeded. However in a few cases, targets were not met as described in the logical framework. For example, habitat for the Philippine cockatoo (*Cacatua haematuropygia*) was protected, but efforts focused on a different priority site than the one identified in the strategy, as conservation efforts in the alternative site were more likely to yield success. In other cases, targets were over ambitious, such as protecting 20,000 hectares as crocodile sanctuary for the Philippine freshwater crocodile within the buffer zone of the Northern Sierra Madre National Park. In this instance, a CEPF-supported project did secure the declaration of a crocodile sanctuary, but it was much smaller than the 20,000-hectare target. CEPF projects leveraged only approximately 38 percent of the total targeted for the hotspot, which was considerably below the target.

Major results include expanding the protected area network; catalyzing policy action to strengthen natural resource management at the local and national levels; supporting new and strengthening existing institutions to enhance good governance and transparency in decision making involving natural resources; bolstering civil society capacity both individual and as networks of non-governmental organizations; and increasing scientific knowledge regarding the status of biodiversity in the Philippines. More specifically, CEPF investment contributed to the following outcomes:

1. Five protected areas with a combined total area of approximately 330,000 hectares were created or expanded. Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) and management plans were established and are operational in each of these protected areas. An additional 719,000 hectares is likely to be protected in 2007 as a result of ongoing projects slated to close in mid-2007. Management was strengthened in three already existing protected areas covering nearly 448,000 hectares. More than 87 percent of the new and expanded protected areas (approximately 917,000 hectares) achieved or planned for gazettal in 2007 will benefit the Critically Endangered Philippine eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*).
2. Presidential Executive Order 578 declared all key biodiversity areas (KBAs) identified by

CEPF to be “critical habitats” and directed DENR to promulgate guidelines for their management and protection. These included 128 KBAs defined for 209 globally threatened and 419 endemic species of freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, as well as for 62 species of congregatory birds. The KBAs cover approximately 20 percent of the total land area of the Philippines³. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Wildlife Act (9147) were also adopted.

3. Three watersheds totaling 14,007.43 hectares, which serve as refuges for globally threatened species, now benefit from municipal level payments for ecosystem services (PES). CEPF grantees worked with municipal governments to develop Watershed Management Plans linked to PES mechanisms. Water District Boards in these three municipalities each committed \$10,000 annually for the implementation of the plans.
4. Biodiversity conservation has assumed a central role in the development agenda of Region 2 in Northeast Luzon. Region 2 comprises the core of the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor (SMBC). The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) incorporated the SMBC conservation priorities into the newly updated 30 years Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPFP) for the region. The Regional Development Council (RDC) adopted the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor (SMBC) Strategy and the Regional Geographic Information Network (RGIN), a consortium of public and private entities led by NEDA established a systematic and organized sharing of geographically referenced information and knowledge in the region. The RGIN is now being replicated in the CARAGA Region in Eastern Mindanao.
5. Other donors are now using the grant management capacity created within Conservation International – Philippines as a result of their role as the CEPF Regional Implementation Team. The RIT is now partially funded under a grant from the Walton Family Foundation and will disburse approximately \$1,358,402 to local civil society groups, universities, and communities in the next three years through a major marine conservation initiative.

While impressive, the assessment team is concerned that CEPF’s impact, particularly the results involving protected areas, is fragile and the gains secured may not be sustained. Resources for continued consolidation efforts are needed and increased focus by civil society, government, and the donor community on a long-term financing mechanism for protected areas is essential. CEPF welcomes the views of our partners on the conclusions reached in this report and looks forward to following the future successes by our partners in the Philippines.

³ A map identifying KBAs and CEPF investments in the Philippines is available at www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/phippines_map.pdf (PDF, 1.3 MB).

CEPF 5-YEAR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REPORTING

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES	RESULTS
Improved integration and management of protected areas, priority habitats, and other critical landholdings within the Sierra Madre, Palawan, and Eastern Mindanao corridors.	<p>10 Years: National</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity is arrested and the country's remaining 3% of original forest, 5% of remaining pristine coral reefs, 20% of mangroves, 50% of sea grass beds, and 15% of secondary forests are effectively protected and conserved.</p> <p>No new species within the Philippine Hotspot are added to the IUCN Red List.</p>	<p>No data to report on this long-term habitat extent/quality indicator.</p> <p>228 species were either added to the Red List after being assessed for the first time (like the newly discovered Calayan Rail assessed as Vulnerable) or were reassessed to determine their Red List status during the 5-years of the CEPF program (through the Global Amphibian Assessment, for example).</p> <p>Five birds were “uplisted” in the past 5 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippine cockatoo • Blue-winged racquet-tail • Japanese night-heron • Sulu hornbill • Philippine duck <p>Five amphibians were “uplisted” in the past 5 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Microhyla petrigena</i> • <i>Limnonectes macrocephalus</i> • <i>Limnonectes magnus</i> • <i>Limnonectes visayanus</i> • <i>Platymantis hazelae</i> • <i>Nyctixalus pictus</i> <p>In hindsight, the articulation of this indicator is confusing and too coarse given the paucity of comprehensive species data to effectively monitor trends in the</p>

	<p><i>Sierra Madre</i></p> <p>Protection of 30,000 hectares in various sites as habitat for the Philippine eagle.</p>	<p>status of globally threatened species in the Philippines over a 5-year period. A better indicator might have been “No species endemic to the Philippines increases in threat status on the Red List”.</p> <p>CEPF contributed to approximately 330,000 hectares of new or expanded protected areas in the Sierra Madre that contains habitat for the Philippine eagle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quirino Protected Landscape (206,875 hectares) • Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes (113,972 hectares expansion from 4,136 hectares to 118,108 hectares) <p>An additional 430,914 hectares is expected to be declared in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Irid-Angilo Protected Area (200,914 hectares) • Northeastern Cagayan Protected Landscape (230,000 hectares)
	<p>Protection of 20,000 hectares as crocodile sanctuary for the Philippine freshwater crocodile within the buffer zone of the Northern Sierra Madre National Park.</p>	<p>A Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary of 32 hectares was established in San Mariano, Isabela. In order to deal with hunting pressures to the crocodile, the Mabuwaya Foundation worked in 20 barangays with local farmers (representing approximately 3,000 families) affected by crocodiles. The project provided water pumps to minimize crocodile-human interaction, and small loans to families to start a small store that supplements incomes and thereby reduces reliance on activities bringing them into contact with crocodiles. To help ensure lasting management, the project assisted local farmers in two communities in securing their land claim for 25 years.</p>
	<p>Sufficient habitat within the Northern Sierra Madre National Park for the endangered flying fox and cloud rat (actual size of habitat to be determined by NSMNP-</p>	<p>The Large Flying Fox is listed as Vulnerable not Endangered. It has large area requirements, and requires conservation action at a landscape scale. Habitat protection solely within the NSMNP is likely insufficient to maintain the species. However, the increased protected area coverage across the Sierra Madre financed by CEPF will contribute to its conservation.</p>

	<p>Technical Assistant Unit</p> <p>Preservation of intact faunal assemblages of coastal ecosystems off the SM coast (proposed areas include Palanan, Divilican, and Maconacon)</p> <p><i>Palawan</i></p> <p>Establishment of a 500,000-hectare biodiversity conservation corridor to preserve the habitat of Palawan peacock pheasant, Palawan hornbill, Palawan racquet-tailed parrot and the Calamian deer</p>	<p>CEPF made minimal direct investments in conservation action in the NSMNP or the coastal ecosystems in Isabela province due to the presence of other donor investments in the NSMNP at inception of the CEPF program and the Fund's focus on terrestrial conservation. CEPF did finance the expansion of the Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape (PPLS) (113,972 hectares expansion from 4,136 hectares to 118,108 hectares) which includes the coastal ecosystems of the Sierra Madre coast. CEPF also financed the Regional Geographic Information Network (RGIN) in Region II, which established a systematic and organized sharing of geographically referenced information and knowledge in the region. This will reduce coastal ecosystems are not site based but arise from infrastructure projects or other major development investments that can only be addressed (and redirected or reduced if not eliminated) through corridor-level interventions.</p> <p>A corridor conservation strategy was developed and data sharing protocols were formalized among Conservation International, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, (PCSD), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Palawan NGO Network, Inc. (PNNI), and the Provincial Government of Palawan through a memorandum of understanding. PCSD convened an “environmental summit” to highlight the corridor strategy and invite external donors to fund specific projects aligned to these strategies. Evidence of the establishment of the corridor includes the persistence of area demanding species such as the Philippine cockatoo and Palawan fruit bat, as well as the incorporation of corridor priorities into municipal level Comprehensive Land Use Plans. A refined CLUP for the Municipality of Quezon was completed in mid-2006. Corridor-scale threats, such as wildlife trade and hunting, are being addressed more effectively through CEPF support. For example, a group of wildlife enforcement officers underwent a one-week training/seminar on environmental laws and the basics of apprehension, confiscation and filing of</p>
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	<p>Protection of 40,000 hectares of old growth forest</p> <p>Karst island ecosystem of Coron Island preserved as habitat for the Philippine cockatoo</p> <p><i>Eastern Mindanao</i></p> <p>Protection of 125,000 hectares in various sites as habitat for the Philippines eagle</p>	<p>cases. The training is a prerequisite to deputation. The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development deputized 20 new wildlife enforcement officers in June 2006.</p> <p>The declaration of a Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape of 129,000 hectares is planned for 2007. The forest cover of Mt. Mantalingahan is about 100,000 hectares, mainly on the mountain range itself, with 95,970 classified as old growth forest. Mt. Mantalingahan is rich in diversified flora of at least 351 species distributed to 214 genera and 92 families where 13 species are vulnerable, 4 are endangered and 3 are critically endangered. For the mammalian fauna alone, two restricted-range rodent species have been recorded on this site, Palawan soft-furred mountain rat (<i>Palawanomys furvus</i>) and Palawan montane squirrel (<i>Sundasciurus rabori</i>). Further, a single restricted-range amphibian, Mary's frog (<i>Ingerana mariae</i>) and 17 restricted-range birds have been recorded from this site.</p> <p>CEPF investment in conservation of the Critically Endangered Philippine cockatoo did not focus on Coron Island, but on an alternative site more likely to yield success. A Municipal Reserve totaling 1,954 hectares was created in the Municipality of Rizal, Palawan to protect crucial feeding, nesting, and roosting ground for the Philippine cockatoo (<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>), as well as the blue-naped parrot and hill myna. CEPF support also resulted in the Municipality of Puerto Princesa declaring one of the last remaining coastal lowland forests on Dumaran as an environmentally and ecologically protected area. The 60-hectare area is a crucial feeding, nesting, and roosting ground for the Philippine cockatoo and other threatened bird species.</p> <p>CEPF supported the creation of the 7,000-hectare Mati Philippine Eagle Sanctuary. Six additional Philippine Eagle Critical Habitat Areas (under the Wildlife Act) are expected to be declared at the municipal level in 2007 (approximately 7,000 hectares each for a total of 42,000 hectares)</p>
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	<p>Establishment of a 600,000-hectare biodiversity conservation corridor to preserve the habitat of 10 species of threatened endemic birds, the Philippines tarsier, flying lemur and the golden crowned flying fox</p> <p>Protection of 10,000 hectares of Mt.Kambinlio to preserve the habitat of 3 endemic mammals</p> <p>Protection of 8,000 hectares of mangrove forest in Siargao.</p>	<p>Two national-level protected area expansions are also expected in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Hilong-Hilong Range Protected Landscape (85,000 hectares) • Mt. Hamiguitan Protected Area (31,808 hectares) <p>Progress toward establishing a biodiversity conservation corridor in Eastern Mindanao was less dramatic than in Palawan or the Sierra Madre. Improved coordination among NGOs around has occurred as evidenced by the 2nd Stakeholders Conference for Region 11 (Davao Summit) held March 20-21, 2006 to review Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor vision and update concerned partners on latest corridor level initiatives. Seventy participants attended the conference from national government agencies, local government units, and various members of civil society. It is unclear how the Philippine tarsier would benefit from a biodiversity conservation corridor. However, the persistence of area demanding species, such as the Philippine eagle, in Eastern Mindanao suggests that a corridor that serves the needs of at least some threatened species does exist.</p> <p>CEPF made no direct investments in Mt. Kambinlio (Dinagat Island) but provided support in gathering baseline information in this key biodiversity area, which will aid in the development of a conservation framework for endemic species in the Island.</p> <p>CEPF made no direct investments in mangrove forest conservation in Siargao, but did provide support for developing conservation and management plans for the Bucas Grande and Del Carmen watersheds.</p>
CEPF PURPOSE	IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS
Multi-stakeholders collaborate and effectively participate in joint conservation efforts & actions at the corridor	1.1 Corridor-level planning, zoning and management for biodiversity conservation integrated into local-level planning.	CEPF financed projects that resulted in the National Economic Development Authority incorporating biodiversity conservation priorities into the newly updated 30 years Regional Physical Framework Plan of Region 2 in the Sierra Madre. The Regional Development Council of Region II adopted the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor Strategy and a Regional Geographic Information

level.	This includes continued and effective management of protected areas begun during CEPF implementation.	Network in Region II established a systematic and organized sharing of geographically referenced information and knowledge in the region. This is now being replicated in the CARAGA Region (XIII) in Eastern Mindanao. Protected area management plans were developed and approved for the Quirino Protected Landscape, Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes, and Mati Philippine Eagle Sanctuary. An initial protected area management plan was developed for Mt. Mantalingahan.
	1.2 Increased number of NGOs and civil society, including the private sector, participating in conservation efforts under various co-management schemes and using the corridor as their framework.	<p>A number of alliances were formed involving different sectors of the conservation community that sought to improve biodiversity conservation efforts by elevating interventions at the corridor and hotspot level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Palawan Corridor, CEPF was instrumental in strengthening the Southern Palawan Planning Council (SPPC) wherein the municipalities of Rizal, Bataraza, Española, Brooke's Point, and Aborlan are co-implementing conservation initiatives together with Conservation International and other partners. This alliance led the process for declaring Mt. Mantalingahan as a protected area, in line with the Palawan Corridor Strategy Framework. • The Outcomes Monitoring Alliance was formed to develop a framework for monitoring progress of conservation efforts in key biodiversity areas at the site, corridor, and hotspot level. The Alliance is composed of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Haribon Foundation, Foundation for the Philippine Environment, and Conservation International Philippines. • CEPF likewise catalyzed the formation of the Philippine Eagle Alliance. The Alliance was designed to better coordinate conservation efforts targeting the Philippine Eagle within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor and the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor. Members of the Alliance include the Haribon Foundation, BirdLife International, and World Wide Fund for Nature and Conservation International. • Through the Philippine Business for Social Progress and First Philippine Conservation Inc, CEPF engaged the private sector in promoting conservation efforts in the Sierra Madre. Members of the Environment

		Cluster of the Millennium Development Goals coalition adopted Mt. Irid-Angilo as a flagship project wherein multinational corporations like Unilever, Nestle and Johnson & Johnson pledged to provide support to the CEPF investment in Mt. Irid-Angilo.
	1.3 Multi-stakeholder networks are maintained at least 3 years beyond the CEPF funding cycle.	CEPF supported the creation or strengthening of several multi-stakeholder networks, including the Regional Development Council and Regional Geographic Information Network in Region II and a network of local NGOs focused on threatened species conservation working alongside the Haribon Foundation under the Threatened Species Program. The Philippine Eagle Alliance is another multi stakeholder network catalyzed by CEPF investment. Prospects for sustaining these and other networks is generally promising, but it is obviously not possible to report on whether they will be maintained at least 3 years beyond the CEPF funding cycle at this point.
	1.4 Increased funding toward corridor conservation efforts increased by at least 50% of the total CEPF funding within the first 3 years, and 100% by the end of the 5-year CEPF funding cycle.	CEPF grantees report that \$2,665,465 or approximately 38 percent of the total CEPF funding was leveraged toward corridor conservation efforts over 5 years.
	1.5 At least one major policy/legal conflicts affecting the management of a protected area in each of the three corridors is reconciled by a multi-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the hotspot level, CEPF provided support to national policies on biodiversity conservation, i.e. Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Wildlife Act (9147) and the revision of the IRR of the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act. CEPF was also instrumental in putting together Presidential Executive Order 578 which promoted the declaration of critical habitats within KBAs and the formulation of a protocol for Biodiversity

	stakeholder dialogue/facilitation process within 2 years after CEPF.	<p>Impact Assessment within these KBAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Eastern Mindanao, a multi-stakeholder Policy Working Group was formed to discuss and harmonize policy issues and resolve policy conflicts relating to mining and logging within protected areas and KBAs. • Several ordinances were passed at the Barangay and Municipal levels to harmonize land-use management plans with protected Area management plans for the Quirino Protected Landscape and Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes. Similar land-use and management reconciliations are in progress in other protected areas where formal declarations are pending, including Mt. Hilong-Hilong, Mt. Irid-Angilo, Northeastern Cagayan, and Mt. Mantalingahan. • A corridor wide community-based Crocodile Recovery Plan was developed in order to address killing of the Endangered Philippine crocodile and the destruction of its habitat in the Sierra Madre. • A Local Protected Area Management Committee was formed in Bgy. Culasian, Rizal in Palawan to reconcile the zoning of forest areas with the Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area for adoption by the municipality of Rizal. • Municipal land use plans were incorporated in the management plan for Mati Philippine Eagle Sanctuary in Davao Oriental, Eastern Mindanao.
	1.6 Increased number of research studies for improved conservation planning and management incorporating the corridor concept.	CEPF investment in identifying Key Biodiversity Areas, including area-demanding species requiring corridor level interventions, directly contributed to Presidential Executive Order 578 declared all KBAs in the Philippines to be “critical habitats” and directed DENR to promulgate guidelines for their management and protection. In addition, species research projects targeting the Philippine crocodile and Philippine eagle contributed to improved management of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park.
	1.7 Reduction in the major threats to biodiversity in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEPF provided support for the development of an Eco-historical Framework

	the three target corridors (threats include: mining, logging, tourism, dynamite and cyanide fishing, improper agriculture practices)	<p>Plan in the Sierra Madre, which recommended non-destructive means for the development of ecotourism activities/programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEPF supported projects in the buffer zones of the Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes, which promoted sustainable agriculture practices. Other destructive resource use (i.e. mining and logging) was reduced with the establishment of protected areas at various levels within the three corridors. For example, a CEPF project in Eastern Mindanao provided technical assistance to the Provincial Government of Davao Oriental to oppose a proposed mining exploration (limestone) permit within the planned expanded Mt. Hamiguitan protected area.
	1.8 Critically Endangered species populations maintained and/or improved.	<p>There is no direct evidence that Critically Endangered species populations improved during the 5-year CEPF investment period. However, there have been no documented extinctions in the Philippines since the Panay giant fruit bat, assessed in 1996. The results of several CEPF projects are likely to benefit a number of Critically Endangered species, including the Philippine eagle, Philippine cockatoo, Philippine crocodile, and Philippine forest turtle.</p>

*As part of developing this report, CEPF also assessed results of its investments against the World Bank's standard biodiversity indicators. The completed reporting against those indicators is included as Appendix D.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Appendix B. GEF Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (PA METT)
Completed for the Philippines

Appendix C. Leveraging Data for the Philippines

Appendix D. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

APPENDIX A. LIST OF CEPF APPROVED GRANTS

Strategic Direction 1. Improve linkages between conservation investments to multiply and scale up benefits on a corridor scale in Sierra Madre, Eastern Mindanao, and Palawan

Establishing the Link between Biodiversity and Human Well-Being: Developing a Suitable Framework under Philippine Conditions

Identify opportunities to integrate human welfare and biodiversity conservation objectives into the sustainability of the CEPF initiative in Palawan, Eastern Mindanao, and the Sierra Madre.

Funding: \$100,000

Grant Term: 4/1/06 - 3/31/07

Grantee: Conservation International

National Prioritization System for GEF and Other Donors' Biodiversity Conservation Investment in the Philippines

Take the key biodiversity areas (KBAs) initiative one step further in developing a system to prioritize conservation efforts in the Philippines by establishing an agreed set of criteria that will be used to assess and prioritize conservation action and investments in KBAs.

Funding: \$7,500

Grant Term: 2/15/06 - 10/31/06

Grantee: Foundation for Integrative and Development Studies, Inc.

Strengthening Conservation Efforts and Land Use on the Northern Sierra Madre Corridor through the Regional Geographic Information Network

Enhance the Regional Geographic Information Network's (RGIN) conservation efforts in the Cagayan Valley in the Sierra Madre Corridor. Provide support for capacity building, information system development, and communication. As a result of this investment, RGIN members will be able to more effectively support corridor-wide natural resource conservation efforts.

Funding: \$40,000

Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Integrated and Sustainable Upland Community Development Foundation

Palawan Biodiversity Corridor Facilitation

Implement priority corridor-wide activities identified in the Palawan Strategy Development project supported by CEPF. Enhance the institutional mechanisms needed to make corridor-scale conservation possible and construct a technical support system that will benefit other CEPF grantees.

Funding: \$200,000

Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Conservation International

Eastern Mindanao Corridor Facilitation for the Philippines

Enhance effective corridor conservation through supporting local conservation related to technical capacity, mechanisms to coordinate efforts among stakeholders, and a policy environment that favors conservation.

Funding: \$290,000

Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Conservation International

Defining and Monitoring Conservation Outcomes for the Philippines

Support the conservation of biodiversity in Eastern Mindanao, Sierra Madre and Palawan by providing a corridor conservation framework for other CEPF grantees that will maximize conservation investment in the creation of new and management of existing protected areas and the management of appropriate interstitial areas for biodiversity purposes.

Funding: \$382,336

Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 7/31/06

Grantee: Conservation International

Creating a New Protected Area for the Mantalingahan Range Forests of Palawan

Carry out biodiversity surveys, help build local government's GIS capacity and refine stakeholders' strategy in ensuring the largest remaining forest left on Palawan is declared a protected area.

Funding: \$195,125

Grant Term: 3/1/04 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Conservation International

CEPF Grant Facilitation in the Philippines

Assisting CEPF in all aspects of attracting grant applicants, grant making and monitoring and evaluating grant performance in the Philippines.

Funding: \$449,958

Grant Term: 8/1/03 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Conservation International

Strengthening Corporate and Philanthropic Support for Biodiversity Conservation in the Philippines

Engage Philippines corporate business sector as an active partner and philanthropic contributor to biodiversity conservation in the Philippines, especially in scaling up projects supported by CEPF.

Funding: \$162,500

Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 9/30/05

Grantee: First Philippine Conservation, Inc.

Conservation Assessment in Bataraza and Balabac, Palawan

Identify populations of critical species in the mangrove forests of Bataraza and Balabac and determine the condition of these mangrove habitats as well as key threats and conservation opportunities.

Funding: \$9,088

Grant Term: 5/19/03 - 9/19/03

Grantee: Conservation International

Development of Biodiversity Monitoring Project for the Eastern Mindanao Corridor

Assess what will be needed to set up a permanent biodiversity monitoring project to validate and track biodiversity and its conservation in Eastern Mindanao.

Funding: \$8,000

Grant Term: 5/1/03 - 3/31/04

Grantee: Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc.

Protected Area Design and Management of Core Nuclei within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor

Provide any needed technical assistance and lobbying to support the signing of presidential proclamations to create protected areas with preliminary boundaries in Penablanca and Quirino. Once the protected areas have been established, ensure effective management is in place and that additional biological assessments are done to finalize the areas' geographic boundaries.

Funding: \$481,739

Grant Term: 9/1/02 - 11/30/04

Grantee: Conservation International

Palawan Strategy Development Project

Create a database to consolidate existing biological and abiotic information and coordinate creation of a strategy and map for Palawan conservation that includes five-year outcomes, risk of habitat loss and other spatial analysis, conclusions of the social, economic and policy assessment and recommended actions.

Funding: \$571,449

Grant Term: 6/1/02 - 6/30/04

Grantee: Conservation International

CEPF Conservation Strategy Preparatory Work in the Philippines

Visit each priority area identified in the CEPF Philippines ecosystem profile, hold meetings with local NGOs and communities to introduce the CEPF, coordinate with international NGOs working on the ground in the Philippines and identify potential partners.

Funding: \$111,544

Grant Term: 4/1/02 - 2/28/03

Grantee: Conservation International

Strategic Direction 2. Build civil society's awareness of the myriad benefits of conserving corridors of biodiversity

IEC and Awareness Campaign for the Sustainable Resource Management at the Critical Watersheds of the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range

Build on the successes of a previous CEPF-supported project that established alliances needed to manage the watersheds in the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountains by supporting increased awareness among local government, communities, and the private sector regarding the environmental and economic value of the area.

Funding: \$40,000

Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc.

Equator Ventures

Support the pilot phase of Equator Ventures, a partnership initiative with UNDP's Equator Initiative. Implement loan and technical assistance packages to small- to medium-sized enterprises benefiting biodiversity and local communities, and monitor biodiversity results.

Funding: \$11,109

Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Verde Ventures

This is a multiregional project covering eight hotspots; the total grant amount is \$99,986.

Enhancement of Educational Park as Reforestation Training Center (Phase II)

Train local communities on proper restoration and reforestation techniques and advocate for Palawan's biodiversity conservation through popular education.

Funding: \$10,240

Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 10/31/05

Grantee: Palawan Conservation Corps

Mt Irid-Mt Angilo Proposed Protected Area Advocacy Project

Establish a permanent Irid-Angilo protected area and strengthen the awareness of the major stakeholders in the southern portion of the Sierra Madre biodiversity conservation corridor. Educational campaigns and environmental advocacy will be used to further encourage the major stakeholders to participate in efforts to conserve the corridor.

Funding: \$19,992

Grant Term: 6/1/04 - 4/30/05

Grantee: Yakap Kalikasan Tungo sa Kaunlaran ng Pilipinas, Inc.

Establishing an Educational Nature Park to Build Local Capacity for Restoring Wild Habitats

Create an educational park where local communities and conservationists will learn how to restore natural forests and streams, while gaining awareness of the need to conserve Palawan's biodiversity. An estimated 5,000 native trees and shrubs will be planted in the course of the project.

Funding: \$9,760

Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 12/31/04

Grantee: Palawan Conservation Corps

Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation

Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum two years with that organization.

Funding: \$306,747

Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 12/31/06

Grantee: Conservation International (\$96,986), Rare (\$209,851)

This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is \$1,993,855 (Rare \$1,364,030 and Conservation International \$629,825).

Launching of the PBCPP Products and the National Geographic July 2002 Issue

Organize an event to launch the results and products from the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority-setting Program (PBCPP), including a final report, map and a CD-ROM. Include a presentation on the Network for Nature, which is the mechanism that will ensure that the PBCPP's results will be implemented.

Funding: \$57,786

Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 10/31/02

Grantee: Conservation International

Strategic Direction 3. Build capacity of civil society to advocate for better corridor and protected area management and against development harmful to conservation

Building Conservation Constituency through the 16th Annual Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines (WCSP), “Renewing Ties: Scientists and Grass-root Practitioners for Biodiversity Conservation”

Foster learning during the annual symposium of the Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines by highlighting CEPF grantees' successes and lessons learned in implementing biodiversity conservation programs.

Funding: \$10,000

Grant Term: 1/1/07 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines, Inc.

Conservation of the Del Carmen Watershed and the Formulation of the Watershed Management & Development Plan

Develop and begin implementation of a watershed management and development plan for the Del Carmen watershed to mitigate unsustainable practices that are harmful to conservation. LEAF, local government, and the Del Carmen Water District will develop a co-management agreement among stakeholders, conduct a communications campaigns, profile the socioeconomic characteristics of local communities, assess biophysical conditions, and incorporate watershed management priorities into the local government land-use plans.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 1/31/07

Grantee: Livelihood Enhancement in Agro-forestry Foundation, Inc.

Socioeconomic and Environment Development of Bucas Grande Watershed

Create a socioeconomic and environment development plan of the Bucas Grande Watershed to conserve the remaining resources within the watershed. The project aims to conduct socioeconomic profiling of occupants of the watershed and an environmental assessment of the biophysical condition of the area for an integrated community-managed water system plan.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Socorro Empowered Peoples Cooperative

Conservation of the Taguiubo Watershed Forest Reserve and Formulation of the Watershed Management and Development Plan

Develop and initiate implementation of a watershed management and development plan for the Taguiubo watershed that reconciles overlapping land-use plans and tenurial instruments. Work in partnership with the Butuan Water District to establish co-management agreements among stakeholders, conduct a communications campaigns, profile the socioeconomic characteristics of local communities, assess biophysical conditions, and reconcile the competing land-use plans under one watershed management framework.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 12/31/06

Grantee: Livelihood Enhancement in Agro-forestry Foundation, Inc.

Expansion of the Aurora Memorial National Park

Catalyze the expansion of the Aurora Memorial National Park to 78,678 hectares by working with DENR and local government units to complete the documentary requirements for protected area expansion and develop the implementation of a protected area management plan with the participation of local stakeholders to build capacity in the Philippines Hotspot.

Funding: \$30,000

Grant Term: 9/1/05 - 8/31/06

Grantee: Aurora Resource Development Initiatives Association, Inc.

Mt. Irid- Angilo New Protected Area Establishment: An Example of Public-Private Partnership

Improve the legal protection status of Mt. Irid-Angilo, a key biodiversity area within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor by supporting the development of the technical documents required for protected area status, developing a management plan, and building the capacity of local stakeholders to participate in management activities.

Funding: \$140,549

Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Yakap Kalikasan Tungo sa Kaunlaran ng Pilipinas, Inc.

Expansion of the Mt. Hilong-Hilong Range Protected Landscape

Enhance natural resource management and governance capacity in Mt. Hilong-Hilong by supporting the development of a protected area management plan and the creation and capacity building of the Protected Area Management Board. The project will be implemented through the Northern Mindanao NGO Alliance with the Surigao Economic Development Foundation, Inc acting as the coordinating partner.

Funding: \$130,000

Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 4/30/07

Grantee: Surigao Economic Development Foundation, Inc.

Sierra Madre Forest Gardens Program

Engage farmers who rely on slash and burn agriculture in establishing a more diverse and productive buffer zone for the Penablanca Forest as part of an innovative partnership consisting of a cluster of CEPF grantees with each focusing on its particular expertise.

Funding: \$199,426

Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Counterpart International

Mobilizing Business Sector Resources to Support Watershed Management

Establish fund-raising mechanisms involving the private sector for support of watershed conservation in the southern portion of the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 3/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Philippine Business for Social Progress

Building Civil Society's Capacity for Conserving Eastern Mindanao's Priority Sites

Establish a micro grants fund for small nongovernmental organizations and small community-based groups known as People's Organizations to participate in tangible conservation of nesting sites of the Endangered Philippine eagle as part of a plan to protect biodiversity in the Eastern Mindanao Corridor.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 2/1/05 - 11/30/05

Grantee: Mindanao Environment Forum

Empowering the Manobos of Mt. Magdiwata Forest Reserve Area to Effectively Manage Their Ancestral Domain Claim

Strengthen the capacity of an indigenous people's organization to sustainably manage their ancestral domain claim area, a known Philippine eagle site, as a healthy, fully functioning watershed.

Funding: \$10,000

Grant Term: 2/1/05 - 1/31/06

Grantee: Livelihood Enhancement in Agro-forestry Foundation, Inc.

Building Critical Stakeholder Support for Conservation of the Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) Population along the Sierra Madre Mountain Range

Locate and monitor Philippine eagles and their nests in the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor to help guide a national effort to protect the eagle in the wild. The project also aims to raise local public awareness of the eagle's natural history and conservation needs.

Funding: \$121,058

Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Conservation International

Corridor Facilitation and Protected Area Management of Core Nuclei within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor

Support the adoption and implementation of the protected area management plans of the recently expanded Penablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape and newly created Quirino Protected Landscape, with an emphasis on encouraging the participation of municipal government in management activities.

Funding: \$300,000

Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Conservation International

Project MAMBOOGOOK: Research and Conservation of Philippine Eagles in Central and Eastern Mindanao

Locate and study key Philippine eagle nests in the Eastern Mindanao biodiversity conservation corridor, while facilitating creation and implementation of management plans to conserve the habitat and species necessary to protect the eagle as a flagship species for the whole of the corridor's biodiversity.

Funding: \$350,000

Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 4/30/08

Grantee: Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc.

A 10-Year Framework Plan for Ecohistorical Tourism in the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Philippines

Develop a framework for protected areas in the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor that identifies ecotourism opportunities that highlight nature and human history. The framework is intended to generate local employment, business ventures and biodiversity conservation as well as local interest in protected area management.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 12/1/04 - 1/31/06

Grantee: Miriam-Public Education and Awareness Campaign for the Environment

Design and Management of the Northeastern Cagayan Conservation Corridor

Expand protected area within the Sierra Madre biodiversity conservation corridor to include a key tract of species-rich forest, while enabling local civil society to take part in the management of the resulting new protected area.

Funding: \$108,812

Grant Term: 12/1/04 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development

Toward Biodiversity Conservation within the Eastern Mindanao Corridor: Biodiversity Archiving and Assessment Project

Build capacity within Eastern Mindanao Corridor to map biodiversity, set scientifically based conservation priorities, and then monitor progress in priority areas. While the project centers on Mt. Hamiguitan, Mt. Hilong-hilong, and Mt. Puting Bato, it aims to generate skills and information that will be used to develop a corridor-wide conservation framework for use by government and civil society working in partnership to conserve Eastern Mindanao's biodiversity.

Funding: \$200,675

Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 4/30/07

Grantee: Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc.

Participatory Biodiversity Assessment and Conservation of Mt. Hamiguitan Range, Davao Oriental and Its Environs for Development

Inventory and conserve the endemic, endangered and economically important flora and fauna in Hamiguitan Range and its environs by involving the local community in southeastern Mindanao. This project will provide data to validate the Protected Area Suitability Assessment results for Hamiguitan Range as a proposed protected area.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 3/30/06

Grantee: Central Mindanao University

Building Partnerships for Sustainable Management of Critical Watersheds in the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountains

Build capacity of local communities and government officials to call for and implement better forest corridor and watershed management as well as safeguards against development harmful to conservation.

Funding: \$9,992

Grant Term: 3/1/04 - 6/30/04

Grantee: Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc.

Enabling Communities and Ancestral Domain Stakeholders to Improve Natural Resource Management

Build capacity of local people to understand and utilize community-based forest management and ancestral domain claims as a means of conserving forests and threatened endemic species in the Cagayan portion of the Sierra Madre biodiversity conservation corridor.

Funding: \$10,000
Grant Term: 3/1/04 - 11/30/04
Grantee: Process Luzon Association, Inc

Stakeholders Workshop on Philippine Eagle

Following on from a Philippine eagle workshop hosted by CEPF in September 2003, host a workshop with stakeholders to help determine which projects are of immediate priority for CEPF support to help save Philippine eagles and their critical habitat.

Funding: \$3,848
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 12/31/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Consultation on Conservation of Philippine Eagle

Participate in CEPF forum with key Philippine conservationists to prioritize and coordinate proposals for conserving the Philippine eagle in the wild.

Funding: \$3,000
Grant Term: 8/15/03 - 8/31/03
Grantee: BirdLife International

Community Enforcement Initiative to Stop Poaching and Illegal Forest Destruction in Palawan

Provide a quick-response mechanism for environmental crimes including illegal logging and illegal fishing in Palawan Province in the Philippines hotspot. This project, called "Swift Justice," is implemented together with local communities using the Philippines "citizen arrest" law. It will also provide financial and technical assistance to create alternative livelihood projects in target communities.

Funding: \$311,564
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Environmental Legal Assistance Center, Inc.

Training for CEPF Grant Facilitation in the Philippines

Bring the newly-hired CEPF Philippines Grant Manager to Washington for training in all aspects of grantmaking and for familiarization with CEPF's Washington DC-based operations. Upon completion of training, the Grant Manager will begin assisting the Asia Grant Director with all aspects of CEPF implementation in the Philippines.

Funding: \$8,759
Grant Term: 4/15/03 - 7/15/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Finalization of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Wildlife Act (RA 9147), A Critical Step Toward the Establishment of Critical Habitats Identified by the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority-Setting Program

Support the coordination and facilitation of regional and national stakeholder consultation that will help ensure stakeholder involvement with the regulations of the Wildlife Act, to further promote the results of the PBCPP and advocate for the inclusion of the 71 priority areas as critical habitats under the act, and the smooth finalization of the act through administrative order.

Funding: \$22,754

Grant Term: 8/1/02 - 10/31/02

Grantee: Conservation International

Capacity Building for Financial Operations in CI-Philippines and CI-Indonesia

Increase the capacity of Conservation International-Philippines and Conservation

International-Indonesia to develop, manage and report on conservation projects. Focus on budget development and financial management elements required to ensure well-designed and managed projects through institutional capacity building, operational strengthening and increasing decentralization of project management.

Funding: \$44,605

Grant Term: 7/15/02 - 3/01/03

Grantee: Conservation International

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$108,662.

Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People: Linkages Between Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health, and Human Health

Cover travel and full participation costs for individuals from the Atlantic Forest, Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Madagascar, Philippines, and Tropical Andes hotspots to attend the Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People conference.

Funding: \$3,890

Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 7/31/02

Grantee: University of Western Ontario

This is a multiregional project covering six hotspots; the total grant amount is \$27,200.

Strategic Direction 4. Establish an emergency response mechanism to help save Critically Endangered species

A Re-enforcement Strategy for the Critically Endangered Philippine Crocodile Population in the Northern Sierra Madre: A Pilot Project

Establish an emergency response mechanism to help save the Endangered Philippine crocodile in the Sierra Madre. The project includes identification and protection of crocodile nests in the 2007 breeding season and a head start program for crocodile hatchlings in localities where juvenile crocodiles have extremely low natural survival rates.

Funding: \$8,000

Grant Term: 1/1/07 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Mabuwaya Foundation Inc.

Integrated Conservation and Protection of the Philippine Crocodile (*Crocodylus mindorensis*) in Bgys Reina Mercedes (Blos) and Aplaya, Maconacon, Isabela

Address the protection of both *Crocodylus porosus* and *Crocodylus mindorensis* and the conservation of its habitat by empowering the local communities. Identified activities include consultation meetings, surveys, delineation and demarcation of the crocodile habitat, and awareness campaigns. The main output shall be a municipal government resolution declaring the project site a crocodile sanctuary.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 4/1/06 - 3/31/07

Grantee: Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park-Development Foundation, Inc.

Status and Dynamics of Trade of *Heosemys Leytensis*

Confirm the conservation status of the Philippine forest turtle *Heosemys leyensis* and assess threats posed by trade to existing populations in Palawan. The project will allow primary data on absolute numbers of wild populations and their composition will be collected and synthesized. It will also identify the trade routes, shipment, and trans-shipment points, traders, suppliers and numbers and origin of illegally traded *Heosemys leyensis*.

Funding: \$20,000

Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 5/31/07

Grantee: Western Philippines University Puerto Princesa Campus

Building Conservation Capacity Through Research of Threats to Key Birds in the Palawan Corridor

Build local capacity to manage populations of the Palawan peacock pheasant (*Polyplectron emphanum*) through biodiversity and habitat monitoring, applied research, conservation advocacy, and management planning. Select Philippine students, key figures within the local community, and conservationists will take part in specially designed courses and fieldwork.

Funding: \$154,346

Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: World Pheasant Association

Southern Palawan Anti-Poaching Initiative

Expand the Foundation's successful Philippine cockatoo conservation efforts in Rasa and Dumaran islands by taking on the illegal wildlife trade, focusing specifically on threatened birds highly prized as pets, such as the Philippine cockatoo and blue-naped parrot. The Foundation will target its efforts in southern Palawan, as well as in the principal center for wildlife trade, the provincial capital of Puerto Princesa City.

Funding: \$70,000

Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Katala Foundation, Inc.

Motivating Governments to Address Illegal Wildlife in Southeast Asia

Boost political support for controlling illegal resource-use activities, with a special focus on illegal wildlife trade, by convening a group of pro-conservation parliamentarians in Southeast Asia to meet regularly on priority issues related to combating illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade.

Funding: \$5,000

Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 1/31/05

Grantee: Conservation International

This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$15,000.

Enlarged Scales: Strengthening Philippine Crocodile Conservation in the Sierra Madre Corridor

Create a recovery plan for the Philippine crocodile (*Crocodylus mindorensis*) that will serve as a basis for well-coordinated crocodile conservation actions by all stakeholders in the Sierra Madre biodiversity conservation corridor.

Funding: \$13,765

Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 7/31/05

Grantee: Mabuwaya Foundation Inc.

Collaborative Work Plan for the Newly Formed Alliance for Research and Conservation of the Philippine Eagle

This meeting is a second in follow up to CEPF's workshop on the same subject in September 2003 and will prepare an interim species conservation plan as well as a research plan. Proposals from alliance members should be ready for submission to CEPF immediately afterward.

Funding: \$4,103

Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 2/28/04

Grantee: Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc.

Emergency Action for Threatened Species in the Philippines

Set up a small grants program to help save critically endangered species outside the three geographic focal corridors in CEPF's Philippines Ecosystem Profile as well as build the capacity of civil society to appreciate the value of and act in favor of conservation in the Philippines.

Funding: \$1,000,000

Grant Term: 10/1/02 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources

A Strategy for the Threatened Birds of Asia

Produce a framework for bird conservation in Asia that will be a key document for biodiversity conservation in Asia for the next 10 years. Condense the vast source book Threatened Birds of Asia into a prospectus of about 150 pages and make it available to a large number of users as a book, CD-ROM, and via the Internet.

Funding: \$80,981

Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 4/30/04

Grantee: BirdLife International

This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$242,943.

APPENDIX B. GEF PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING TOOL (PA METT) COMPLETED FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Index of Protected Areas Studied:

1. [Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape](#)
2. [Mt. Hamiguitan Wildlife Sanctuary](#)
3. [Proposed Mount Hilong-hilong Protected Landscape](#)
4. [Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park](#)
5. [Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes](#)

1. Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape

Section One: Project General Information

1. Implementing Organization: *Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS); South Palawan Planning and Management Council (SPPMC); Palawan NGO Network (PNNI); Conservation International*
2. Project Title: *Creating Mount Mantalingahan as a new protected area*
3. Corridor/Site: *Palawan, Philippines*
4. Grant Amount: *US\$117,378 CEPF; US\$280,000 GCF*
5. Duration: *2004-2007*
6. Contact Person: *Jayne T. Baldera; Artemio T. Antolin*

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: *Planned 3 years Actual 2 years*

8. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): *Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS); South Palawan Planning and Management Council (SPPMC); Palawan NGO Network (PNNI); Conservation International*

10. Project coverage in hectares: 123,000 ha.
Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	<i>120,000</i>	<i>129,000</i>	<i>123,000</i>

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention. Use NA for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ³					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
2. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
3.										
4....										

³

I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection

II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation

III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features

IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation

VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	<i>Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape</i>				
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	<i>Palawan, Philippines</i>				
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed	<i>Not yet gazetted</i>	Gazetted		
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)					
Management Authority	<i>Not yet implemented in the interim South Palawan Planning and Management Council</i>				
Size of protected area (ha)	<i>123,000</i>				
Number of staff	Permanent	Temporary			
Annual budget (US\$)	<i>30,000 annual budget of South Palawan Planning and Management Council</i>				
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	<i>Category 5 Protected Landscape</i>				
Reasons for designation	<i>It is an AZE site; one of the 11 IBA in Palawan; presence of threatened and endemic species in Palawan</i>				
Brief details of GEF	<i>NA</i>				
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<i>Environmentally Critical Area Network(ECAN) zoning by Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS);Comprehensive Water and Land Use Planning by local Government Unit encompassing PA; Application of Certificate Ancestral Domain Title by indigenous peoples supported by National Council for Indigenous People(NCIP); identification of Philippine Cockatoo critical habitat by Katala Foundation Inc(KFI).; Preventive health project by Pilipinas Shell foundation; Watershed management intervention in two Barangays (Maasin, Brooke's Point and Campung Ulay, Rizal) by Environmental Legal Assistance Center(ELAC); Malaria prevention project by World Vision/AGAPE rural health program</i>				
List the two primary protected area objectives					

Objective 1	<i>To enhance biodiversity within the protected area and restore the degraded eco-system by delineating the management zones to design appropriate interventions to be stipulated in the detailed protected area management plan</i>
Objective 2	<i>To strengthen stakeholders participation in the protection and conservation of ecosystem by actively participating in decision making, planning and project implementation and monitoring.</i>
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)	
Threat 1	<i>Illegal, un-controlled and un-regulated utilization of forest products. (eg: timber, fuel wood and minor forest products)</i>
Threat 2	<i>Mining claims within and in the periphery of the proposed protected area</i>
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	<i>Resource protection</i>
Activity 2	<i>Community development and mobilization</i>

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): _____

Contact details (email etc.): _____

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): _____

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note: see fourth option for private reserves</i>	
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? <i>Context</i>	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? <i>Context</i>	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment: What happens if people are arrested?</i> <i>There is no protected area staff in-place yet</i>	
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	<i>There are objective in the presently completed initial protected area plan, no implementation has been done yet.</i>	
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	<i>Possible issue for comment: does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained?</i>	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment: are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?</i>	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	<i>An initial protected area plan has been implemented</i>	
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
Additional points <i>Planning</i>	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	No regular work plan exists	0		
	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area?	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Context	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2		
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research Inputs	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0		
	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? Process	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0	<i>Identified in the initial protected area plan</i>	
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0		<i>Determine staffing structure and place qualified staff</i>
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	<i>Initial management are currently being done by staff from Local Government Unit DENR, PCSDS, NCIP, and CI</i>	
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff are untrained	0	<i>Staff training are done as part of CI capacity building for the staff of local government unit encompassing the protected area</i>	<i>Training needs assessment</i>
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient?	There is no budget for the protected area	0	<i>The locally raised budget is limited but CI funding from CEPF and GCF is being used to augment for funding requirement for the gazettlement</i>	
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure?	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0		
	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0		
	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities?	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	<i>Initial infrastructure equipments/support from previous European Union funded project</i>	
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0		
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? <i>Process</i>	There is no education and awareness programme	0		
	There is a limited and <i>ad hoc</i> education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? <i>Process</i>	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0		
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1		
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? <i>Outputs</i>	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> Do visitors <i>There are existing tourism potentials</i> <i>protected area but these are currently being</i> <i>assessed by the Department of Tourism</i> <i>thru the Southern tourism master plan</i>	
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1	<i>No tourism activities are being done within the protected area yet</i>	
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0	<i>No fees are being collected yet</i>	
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives?	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded		<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2		
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1	<i>Restoration are indicative among the site activities as identified in the initial protected area plan</i>	
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Outcomes	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1	<i>No patrol system is in-place yet although the zoning of the site has been done pursuant to the Strategic Environmental Plan provisions. Strict protection zone has been designated and access to this area are not allowed</i>	
	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
Outcomes	29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities?	0	<i>Possible issue for comment: how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?</i>	
	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		
	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	2	<i>Community development activities are among the site activities identified in the initial protected area plan, as of now there is no community development support from protected area management yet</i>	
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	3		
Planning/Process	30. Monitoring and evaluation Are management activities monitored against performance?	0	<i>Monitoring and evaluation is also identified in the initial protected area plan</i>	
	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	1		
	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	2		
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		42		

2. Mt. Hamiguitan Wildlife Sanctuary

Section One: Project General Information

7. Implementing Organization: Philippine Eagle Foundation
8. Project Title: EMBC Biodiversity archiving and assessment project
9. Corridor/Site: Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor
10. Grant Amount: US\$ 200,000.00
11. Duration: September, 2004-April, 2007
12. Contact Person: Dennis I. Salvador

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term	Jayson C. Ibanez	Project Coordinator	Philippine Eagle Foundation
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** _____ 2 years **Actual** _____ 2 years and 7 months years

8. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): Philippine Eagle Foundation

10. Project coverage in hectares: 6,845 hectares

Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe Project Coverage	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	6,845 hectares	31,808 hectares	

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention. Use NA for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 2000, etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ⁴					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
2. Mt. Hamiguitan	Yes	6,834 has		Wildlife Sanctuary						

⁴

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Mt. Hamiguitan Wildlife Sanctuary	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, Philippines (Region XIII)	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed	Gazetted
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	State owned although tenure instruments are inside the sanctuary (i.e. ancestral domain and CBFM)	
Management Authority	Protected Areas and Management Board	
Size of protected area (ha)	6,834 hectares	
Number of staff	Permanent	Temporary 1 (Protected Area Sup)
Annual budget (US\$)	No definite amount but minimal.	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Philippine NIPAS site	
Reasons for designation	Protect the unique bonsai or pygmy forest at the summit of the mountain and a host of endemic and threatened species	
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	CEPF project targets the expansion of the Mount Hamiguitan Wildlife Sanctuary to include other important habitats	
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	CEPF has also funded a Philippine Eagle conservation project and there is one site near the PA which has been recently declared as a Municipal Philippine Eagle Sanctuary.	
List the two primary protected area objectives		
Objective 1	Conservation of biological diversity to sustain human life and development	
Objective 2	Public continues to use and enjoy protected area	
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)		
Threat 1	Mining. The whole area of mountain range where the sanctuary is found is under mining application and one company is now doing explorations on the eastern slopes, where the mountain's largest tract of lowland dipterocarp forests is found.	

Threat 2	Illegal logging. Illegally obtained logs are repeatedly apprehended in logging hotspots of the eastern slopes. But logs are later released because several influential political and military personnel are involved. Because of the threat of losing their job, facing litigation or worst, losing their lives, police and environment personnel have stopped apprehending violators.
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Biodiversity profiling, to highlight important species and habitats, as well as key ecological functions of the mountain
Activity 2	Advocacy for Protected Area expansion to include low elevation (dipterocarp) forests

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): Jayson Ibanez

Contact details (email etc.):c/o Philippine Eagle Foundation

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): November 17, 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? Context	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note: see fourth option for private reserves</i> 3. There's already a presidential proclamation and a republic act for the sanctuary (RA 9303)	Seek stakeholder endorsement (i.e. local government units, local NGOs, Church and the civil society in general, for the expansion of the sanctuary
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		Request assistance from a congressman who can act as a sponsor to a Congressional/Senate Bill for its expansion
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by A trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? Context	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	0. The sanctuary has only one personnel and has no budget. There is no management plan yet. 1 2 3	Convince local government units, host NGOs and other potential corporate benefactors to contribute funds for the management of the PA, including money for staff salaries
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> What happens if people are arrested? 0. No enforcement strategy and staff in place.	Train volunteers and future PA staff on wildlife and PA law enforcement and have them deputized by the DENR as environmental or PA officers
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Context	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? Planning	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	0. This should be addressed by the management plan, but it is still non-existent. The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? Planning	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	0. very inadequate as the main criterion, which is having the most number of habitat represented was not met. Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	Possible issue for comment: are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Context</i> Is the boundary known and demarcated?	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1	2. No actual delineation has been done yet.	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		
<i>Planning</i> 7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	0. Non-existent Management Plans are available only for the Taguibo Watershed and Santiago-Cabadbaran Watershed. However, the Department of Environment & Natural Resources currently does not have the necessary funds to implement these management plans.	
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
<i>Planning</i> Additional points	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan	No regular work plan exists	0	0. No regular work plan. The board is reactive in terms of planning and implementing activities.	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is there an annual work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area?	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		
 <i>Context</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2	2. information, although not extensive, are available now for planning.	
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0		
	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Inputs</i>	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
Process	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		
Do you have enough information to manage the area?	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		
Context	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2	2. information, although not extensive, are available now for planning.	
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work? <i>Inputs</i>	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	There were systematic surveys done as part of the CEPF investment, but succeeding surveys by other agencies are no longer directed towards PA management	
	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? <i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0	1. Only one staff, the Protected Area Superintendent, who has other functions as a DENR staff.	
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	NA. Because there are no personnel to manage.	
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff are untrained	0	0. Even the PASU needs a huge amount of training on PA management.	
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient?	There is no budget for the protected area	0	0. There is no budget for the protected area.	
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure?	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	0. Sometimes, the LGUs and NGOs contribute money for meetings by the PAMB	
<i>Inputs</i>	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0	0. There is no budget to manage.	
<i>Process</i>	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities?	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	0. No equipment	
<i>Process</i>	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0	0. No defined awareness program	
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? Process	There is no education and awareness programme	0	1. Limited contact as there is no money to spend on relevant activities or processes.	
	There is a limited and <i>ad hoc</i> education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? Process	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	2). Indigenous people has very limited representation to the PAMB.	
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2	This is done through the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) are representing the indigenous and traditional people in the area.	
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	1. very minimal input.	
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1		
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	0. There is a mountain hiking project that provides accredited local guides to hikers. But that's it. No other facility or services provided.	
	Visitor facilities and services are Inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2	Possible issue for comment: Do visitors	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	0. Crude commercial tourism.	
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
Process	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0		
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1	1. Fees are collected by the local government, but do not accrue directly to PA funds.	
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
Outputs	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives?	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1	1. With the mining exploration and illegal logging in some parts of the mountain, several species and habitats are jeopardized.	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	Possible issue for comment: It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
Outcomes	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points	There are active programmes for restoration			

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1		
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0	0. no protection system in place.	
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled?	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
<i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?	
assessment				
Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities?	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1	1. The PA has yet to be harnessed to benefit local economy	
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outcomes</i>	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0	0. M and E non-existent.	
Are management activities monitored	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
against performance?	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
<i>Planning/Process</i>	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE		23		

3. Proposed Mount Hilong-hilong Protected Landscape

Section One: Project General Information

13. Implementing Organization: Philippine Eagle Foundation
14. Project Title: EMBC Biodiversity archiving and assessment project
15. Corridor/Site: Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor
16. Grant Amount: US\$ 200,000.00
17. Duration: September, 2004-April, 2007
18. Contact Person: Dennis I. Salvador

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term	Jayson C. Ibanez	Project Coordinator	Philippine Eagle Foundation
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** _____ 2 years **Actual** _____ 2 years and 7 months years

8. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): Philippine Eagle Foundation

10. Project coverage in hectares: 80,000

Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe Project Coverage	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	25,000 hectares	80,000 hectares	

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention. Use NA for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 2000, etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ⁵					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1. Mt. Hilong-Hilong	Yes	80,000.00		Protected Landscape				X		

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- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Name of protected area	Proposed Mount Hilong-hilong Protected Landscape	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor, Philippines (Region XIII)	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed	Gazetted
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	State owned although tenure instruments are inside the sanctuary (i.e. ancestral domain, logging concessions, and CBFM)	
Management Authority	There is an Interim Protected Areas and Management Board (PAMB) for the southeastern side of the proposed PA	
Size of protected area (ha)	80,000	
Number of staff 0	Permanent 0	Temporary 0
Annual budget (US\$)	No definite amount but minimal. X	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Philippine NIPAS site X	
Reasons for designation	Protect different forms of lowland forest (e.g. Magkono forest, lowland dipterocarp forest, limestone forest and a host of endemic and threatened species. Also to protect critical watersheds of Region XIII	
Brief details of CEPF funded project or projects in PA	CEPF project will document forest terrestrial vertebrates, map animal distribution and habitat types and use these information for the expansion of the current protected area.	
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	CEPF has also funded a Philippine Eagle conservation project and Mount Hilong-hilong is part of the study area for population surveys and breeding behavior studies.	
List the two primary protected area objectives		
Objective 1	Conservation of biological diversity to sustain human life and development	
Objective 2	Public continues to use and enjoy protected area	
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)		
Threat 1	Mining. The whole area of mountain range where the sanctuary is found is under mining application and several companies are doing explorations, particularly at the north end of the mountain range, where vulnerable populations of the bonsai/elfin forests are concentrated.	

Threat 2	Logging. There are two legitimate logging concessions within Surigao del Sur, Ventura Logging Corporation and the Surigao Development Corporation. Combined their concession cover almost 200,000 hectares of forest lands. There have been cases of violations reported by concerned citizens, which include cutting beyond allowable volume and logging outside concessions.
Threat 3	Illegal logging. Illegally obtained logs are repeatedly apprehended around Mount Hilong-hilong, but cases remained unfilled because of political influence on law enforcers.
List top two critical management activities	
Activity 1	Biodiversity profiling, to highlight important species and habitats, as well as key ecological functions of the mountain
Activity 2	Advocacy for Protected Area expansion to include low elevation

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): Jayson Ibanez

Contact details (email etc.):c/o Philippine Eagle Foundation

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): December 5, 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted	0	0 PA is still proposed <i>Note: see fourth option for private reserves</i>	Secure necessary LGU and people endorsements, Apply for a Presidential Proclamation of the Protected Landscape
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3		
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? <i>Context</i>	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	1. The LGUs, DENR and several tenurial instruments have prescribed systems of control, but is not being implemented effectively 2. 3.	
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough?	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	Possible issue for comment: What happens if people are arrested? 0. No enforcement strategy and staff in place.	Train volunteers and future PA staff on wildlife and PA law enforcement and have them deputized by the DENR as environmental or PA officers
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Context</i>	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed?	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	0. This should be addressed by the management plan, but it is still non-existent.	
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives?	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	0. very inadequate as the main criterion, which is having the most number of habitat represented was not met. 1 2. Design effective but may be inadequate in terms of achieving biodiversity goals. For example, it would be great if forests within Sibagat are included in the PA. But the decision to excise the forest lands of Sibagat is more a product of funding limitation rather than an informed assessment of the uniqueness (or redundancy) of the area in terms of flora and fauna.	
	protected areas major management Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Planning</i>	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained?	
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area?	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighboring land users	1	No actual delineation has been done yet.	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	There is no management plan for the protected area	0		
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2	Management Plans are available only for the Taguibo Watershed and Santiago-Cabadbaran Watershed. However, the Department of Environment & Natural Resources currently does not have the necessary funds to implement these management plans.	
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
Additional points	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Planning</i>	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual work plan?	No regular work plan exists	0	0. No regular work plan. DENR is reactive in terms of managing the proposed PA	
	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
<i>Planning/Outputs</i>	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area?	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		
<i>Context</i>	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2	2. information, although not extensive, are available now for planning.	
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	There were systematic surveys done as part of the CEPF investment, but succeeding surveys are needed	
	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)?	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0	0. The absence of a management board and a plan render systematic management of the PA difficult	
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?	There are no staff	0	0. No staff known	
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Inputs</i>	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? Process	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	NA. Because there are no personnel to manage.	
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? Inputs/Process	Staff are untrained	0	NA. No staff designated for the PA	
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient?	There is no budget for the protected area	0	0. There is no budget for the protected area.	
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure?	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	0. Sometimes, the LGUs and NGOs contribute money for meetings by the interim PAMB	
	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0	0. There is no budget to manage.	
	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities?	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	0. No equipment	
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0	0. No defined awareness program	
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1		
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? Process	There is no education and awareness programme	0	1. Limited contact as there is no money to spend on relevant activities or processes.	
	There is a limited and <i>ad hoc</i> education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? Process	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	0. Thee is still a need to create a functional PAMB with adequate representation	
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2	This is done through the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) are representing the indigenous and traditional people in the area.	
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	1. very minimal input.	
Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1			
Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2			
Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3			
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1		
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough?	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	0. There are no defined visitor facilities and services <i>Possible issue for comment:</i> Do visitors	
	Visitor facilities and services are Inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	0. Crude commercial tourism.	
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
Process	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0	0	
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
Outputs	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3		
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives?	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1	1. With the mining exploration and illegal logging in some parts of the mountain, several species and habitats are jeopardized.	
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2	Possible issue for comment: It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected	
Outcomes	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		
Additional points	There are active programmes for restoration			

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1		
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0	0. no protection system in place.	
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled?	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
<i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?	
Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities?	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1	1. The PA has yet to be harnessed to benefit local economy	
<i>Outcomes</i>	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		
30. Monitoring and evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0	0. M and E non-existent.	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Are management activities monitored against performance?	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
<i>Planning/Process</i>	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
TOTAL SCORE	15			

4. Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park

Section One: Project General Information

1. Implementing Organization:
2. Project Title:
3. Corridor/Site: **Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor**
4. Grant Amount:
5. Duration:
6. Contact Person: **Protected Area Superintendent, PASu, William Savella**

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** _____ years **Actual** _____ years

8. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies):

9. GEF Operational Program:

- drylands (OP 1)
- coastal, marine, freshwater (OP 2)
- forests (OP 3)
- mountains (OP 4)
- agro-biodiversity (OP 13)
- integrated ecosystem management (OP 12)
- sustainable land management (OP 15)

Other Operational Program not listed above:_____

10. Project coverage in hectares:
Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project			

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention. Use NA for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ⁶					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park	No.	287,861 hectares (land) and 71,625 hectares (marine)		Natural Park.		Y				

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- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Province of Isabela, Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor, Philippines	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed	Gazetted 21 April 2001
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)		
Management Authority	Protected Area Management Board	
Size of protected area (ha)	287,861 hectares of land area and 71,625 hectares of marine area.	
Number of staff	Permanent 50	Temporary 6
Annual budget (US\$)	\$12,000.00 (This is from the Integrated Protected Area Fund for the park which they were only able to access this year (2006).	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)		
Reasons for designation		
Brief details of GEF funded project or projects in PA		
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA		
List the two primary protected area objectives		
Objective 1	Ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity of the NSMNP through sustainable and participatory development.	
Objective 2	To advance and protect the interests of its legitimate inhabitants and honor customary laws according to NIPAS Act of 1992 and the IPRA of 1997.	
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)		
Threat 1	Poaching of marine and terrestrial wildlife.	
Threat 2	Timber poaching	
List top two critical management activities		
Activity 1	Coastal Hazard Management – rehabilitation and protection of mangroves.	
Activity 2	Management activities addressing wildlife and timber poaching on the western side of the NSMNP.	

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): _____

Contact details (email etc.): _____

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): _____

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? <i>Context</i>	The protected area is not gazetted	0	Republic Act 9125: "An Act establishing the Northern Sierra Madre Mountain Range within the Province of Isabela as a protected area and its peripheral buffer zones, providing for its management and for other purposes".	
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1		
	The protected area is in the process of being Gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted	3		
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) Controlled? <i>Context</i>	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	Poaching of wildlife has been put to a complete stop while illegal logging has been minimized due to the vigilance of the community members.	
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? <i>Context</i>	The staff have no effective Capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	A lot of people are involved in the enforcement of the law in the NSMNP apart from the staff assigned to the protected area. These are: 1) Volunteer Park Rangers tasked by municipal mayors to work with DENR	
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	The inclusion of the Tumauini watershed was not foreseen when the NSMNP was designed but the protected area could not be expanded/revised unless the proposal is brought to the congress.	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	The boundary of the protected area is known and demarcated. Presently, the PAMB has been presented with a proposal from the NCIP in the area for the transformation of the whole PA into a CADT. But during the design of the protected area, this has been discussed and the areas for CADT have been identified then. Moreover, the management of the whole NSMNP may be beyond the capability of the IPs in the protected area.	
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	There is no management plan for the protected area	0	A management plan exists and is being implemented. The PAMB of NSMNP revisits the management plan every three years for them to review the existing plan and update it.	
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2		
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
Additional points <i>Planning</i>	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1		
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual Work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	No regular work plan exists	0		
	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area?	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0	There has been an extensive and intensive Resource Biodiversity Inventory with a lot of technical and financial support from different NGO partners like Plan, WWF- KKP and Conservation International.	
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Context	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2		
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research <i>Inputs</i>	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0		
	There is some ad hoc survey and research Work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? <i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0	Staff numbers may not be sufficient but this is being supplemented and compensated by the active participation of the community within the protected area and the numerous volunteer.	
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for Critical management activities	2		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff are untrained	0	Most of the Forest rangers went has undergone para-legal training. Some of them had training in scuba diving but then they still need to be updated and provided with more trainings necessary for the management needs of the protected area.	
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area	3		
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient?	There is no budget for the protected area	0	Current budget for the operations of the PA is from the collected users' fees. The fees go to the IPAF which in turn is deposited to the national treasury. Presently, the fund amount accumulated from 2001 to 2005	To propose the collection of users fee for irrigation (a livelihood program implemented as part of the management plan of the PA) which will be built-in for the maintenance of the irrigation system as
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure?	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	The 75%, Ph.P. 600,000.00 allocated from the IPAF is not sufficient to address the operations of the park. The LGU of the coastal municipalities/barangays provide counterpart funding particularly for fuel supply of speedboats used in patrolling the coastal areas.	
<i>Inputs</i>	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0	The PAMB is looking for alternative and more flexible means of sustainably financing the park because currently, their funds are mainly obtained from the IPAF.	
<i>Process</i>	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities?	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	The provision of speedboats and communication gadgets efficiently improved the monitoring and feed backing of the enforcers and project implementers.	
<i>Process</i>	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? Process	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0		
	There is some ad hoc maintenance of equipment and facilities	1	Most of the IPAF budget (600,000.00) that they got in 2006 is focused on forest protection and fuel supply.	
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? Process	There is no education and awareness programme	0	Intensive and extensive IEC programs conducted, with the help of the NGO partners, prior to the establishment of the PA has been very effective. This is evident in the high involvement of the community members in the protection of the park. 80% of the population within the park has increased awareness regarding biodiversity, its importance, the need for protecting it, and the community's role in the protection and conservation.	
	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the Protected Area.	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? Process	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	Adjacent lands are forests lands managed by the DENR. As such, there are no conflicts with neighboring land uses.	
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	4 Agtas are active members of the PAMB executive committee and 12 Agtas are members of the PAMB <i>enbanc</i>	

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	The local communities are also stakeholders of the NSMNP and are represented in the PAMB. As such, they are very much involved in the decision making process.	
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1		
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? <i>Outputs</i>	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	The visitor facilities/buildings of the NGOs were turned over to the PAMB for management, although these facilities need to be repaired/renovated. The LGU have their visitor facilities to complement.	
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2		
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1	There is no formal contact with the Philippine Tourism Authority. Most of the tourists course through the DENR regional office from there they inform the PASu. For tourists who go directly to the park, The PASu also have informed the LGU and airport personnel to ask tourists to contact the PASu staff assigned in the area.	
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2		
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3		
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0	An entrance fee of PhP 100.00/person is collected from visitors of the natural park.	
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1	Other fees are also collected which depends on the intent of the visit. This fund is being used for the operation of the natural park – purchase of boats, fuel, operators, etc.	
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2		
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3	From 2001 to 2005, PhP 900,000 has been collected.	
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives?	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2		
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1	Small scale agro-forestry projects are being implemented within the protected area as part of the community's livelihood programs	
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled? <i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	The management plan included an alternative livelihood component for the people residing within the protected area so as to prevent them from extracting	
Benefit				
Assessment				
Is the protected area providing	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Economic benefits to local communities?	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2		
Outcomes	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated)	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0	Monitoring and the evaluation for the livelihood projects built-in the management plan. Review of the management plan will revisit the livelihood programs to identify	
Are management activities monitored	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
Against performance?	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2		
Planning/Process	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE = 75				

5. Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape

Section One: Project General Information

19. Implementing Organization: Conservation International-Philippines
20. Project Title: Corridor Facilitation and Protected Area Management of Core Nuclei Within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor
21. Corridor/Site: Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor/Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape
22. Grant Amount: US\$300,000.00
23. Duration: January 2005 to December 2006, with time extension ending June 2007
24. Contact Person: Artemio Antolin, Corridor Program Director [aantolin@conservation.org]

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion			
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: *Planned* 2 years *Actual* 2.5 years

8. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): Conservation International-Philippines and Department of Environment and Natural Resources/Protected Area Management Board as major partner

10. Project coverage in hectares: 118,782 [including the coastal/marine area]
Please complete the table below.

Targets and Timeframe Project Coverage	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project	118,782	118,782	118,782

Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention. Use NA for not applicable.

Name of Protected Area	Is this a new protected area? Please answer yes or no.	Area in Hectares	Global designation or priority lists (E.g., Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, Ramsar site, WWF Global 200, , etc.)	Local Designation of Protected Area (E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)	IUCN Category for each Protected Area ⁷					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1. Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes	No	118,782	Philippines' Key Biodiversity Area	Declared as protected area thru Presidential Proclamation 484, under the Phils NIPAS Act [RA 7586]					✓	
2.										
3.										
4.										

7

- I. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: managed mainly for science or wilderness protection
- II. National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III. Natural Monument: managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation
- VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: Data Sheet

Name of protected area	Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape [PPLS]	
Location of protected area (country, ecoregion, and if possible map reference)	Within the Sierra Madre Mountain Range of North Luzon biogeographic zone, Philippines [see attached map]	
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	Agreed: mid 2001	Gazetted: Presidential Proclamation 484 dated Oct. 06, 2003
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Combination of public, state-owned forest lands, including municipal waters [for the coastal/marine] and privately claimed agricultural and community built-up areas.	
Management Authority	PPLS Protected Area Management Board [PPLS PAMB]	
Size of protected area (ha)	118,782 hectares [coastal/marine included]	
Number of staff	Permanent: 1	Temporary: 16
Annual budget (US\$)	USD29,080 ; partner NGO support linked with operations about USD 8,000	
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Officially identified as a Key Biodiversity Area under the Phil Biodiversity Conservation Priority [PBCP] of the Phil government	
Reasons for designation	High level of species endemism, including some IUCN-listed species, and considered a hotspot area; presence of unique landscapes and caves of cultural, archeological, religious and scientific significance.	
Brief details of GEF funded project or projects in PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CI's: Build capacity of local stakeholders and civil society for better corridor and protected area management and against development harmful to conservation. > Counterpart International's Forest Garden Project: an innovative agroforestry system called forest gardening which helps rural communities improve their living condition, reduce poverty and at the same time improve the environment and restore local biodiversity. > RARE-Pride Project: a community awareness-raising campaign, riding on the Rufous hornbill's symbol of pride to encourage conservation action among local communities. 	
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Local Youth Groups doing road greening, beautification projects > College students from local and Manila-based universities conducting conservation-related thesis > Local upland farmers assn applying agroforestry within their kaingin farms. > Local private, non-govt organizations [eg Rotary, DANUM Ti Umili Association, Inc.] implementing some reforestation within watersheds and providing logistics for agroforestry for local farmers/community groups > REECS conducting research and application of payment for envtl services [PES] 	
List the two primary protected area objectives		
Objective 1	To conserve and protect the various habitats (terrestrial, marine, freshwater and wetlands) and their associated biodiversity and aesthetic values; and rehabilitate degraded areas	
Objective 2	To empower indigenous and migrant communities to participate in protected area management through community-based resource management mechanisms and structures	
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)		

Threat 1	Kaingin farming, timber poaching, uncontrolled firewood and charcoal making which greatly contribute to habitat loss and watershed degradation
Threat 2	Lack of skilled personnel and management office for the PA including insufficient financial resources to fund proposed conservation activities and alternative livelihood activities
<u>List top two critical management activities</u>	
Activity 1	Resource protection through law enforcement and information dissemination campaign
Activity 2	Capacity building of PA management board, PA staff, and local communities

Name/s of assessor (including people consulted): Protected Area Superintendent Tito M.

Mangantulao

Contact details (email etc.): titomangantulao@yahoo.com

Date assessment carried out (Day/Month/Year): December 6, 2006

* Or formally established in the case of private protected areas

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? Context	The protected area is not gazetted	0	<i>Note:</i> see fourth option for private Reserves	Make follow up/push through thru DENR to have the draft Republic Act of PPLS included in the agenda for deliberation by the Congress Committee on Environment.
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	1	PPLS is proclaimed as protected area thru Presidential Proclamation and is awaiting congressional action to have it included under the protected areas system in the Phils.	
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	2		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	3✓		
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? Context	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area	0	Implementation of the PPLS Management Plan which provides for the various mechanisms such as management zones, land uses, law enforcement, information dissemination, participatory decision making, is hampered by inadequate operational logistics	
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	1		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them	2✓		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented	3		
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? Context	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> What happens if people are arrested? There are established legal processes to follow. Inadequate logistics to sustain patrolling	
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)	1		
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain	2✓		
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and Regulations	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? <i>Planning</i>	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	0	While PPLS has clear set of objectives, the implementation of activities to attain these objectives is constrained by inadequate operational logistics.	
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these Objectives	1		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are only partially implemented	2✓		
	The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives	3		
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors etc to meet its objectives? <i>Planning</i>	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> does the protected area contain different management zones and are these well maintained? Basic management zones have been established though these still need ground demarcation and to be fully communicated to the local communities to maintain their integrity.	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	1		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	2		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	3✓		
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? <i>Context</i>	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> are there tenure disagreements affecting the protected area? None so far. Some boundary segments which are either inaccessible or serve as political boundaries with the neighboring towns or not frequented by forest users are undemarcated meantime while priority ones were demarcated.	Additional boundary markers simultaneously serving as billboards will be installed, including markers using natural landmarks/features and concrete monuments.
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users	1		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated	2✓		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? <i>Planning</i>	There is no management plan for the protected area	0		
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented	1		
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems	2✓		
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented	3		
Additional points <i>Planning</i>	The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	+1✓		
	There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	+1✓		
	The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	+1✓		
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual work plan? <i>Planning/Outputs</i>	No regular work plan exists	0	Field based activities like patrolling are not completed mainly because of lack of operational logistics; partner-collaborators having projects inside the PPLS are regularly monitored with their planned activities completed.	
	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets	1		
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed	2✓		
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed	3		
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area?	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	0		
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making	1		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Context	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained	2✓	A database about PPLS has been developed and being maintained; getting additional information to enrich the database is a continuing effort	
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained	3		
10. Research Is there a programme of management-oriented survey and research <i>Inputs</i>	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	0	The PPLS Management Plan acknowledges gaps such as knowledge on the status of habitats and their associated biodiversity, full impacts of settlement patterns and human activities on biodiversity; accordingly, a research and documentation program in terms of broad themes were identified. implemented by	Implementation of researches to be linked with academic, research and other institutions
	There is some ad hoc survey and research work	1		
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management	2		
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs	3✓		
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? <i>Process</i>	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	0		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed	1	There exists Inadequate logistics under the disposal of the protected area superintendent, exacerbated by the need to fully put in place alternative livelihoods of local communities.	
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed	2✓		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? <i>Inputs</i>	There are no staff	0	The PPLS Mgt Plan envisions a minimum total of 55 personnel, of whom 44 are forest guards; current total staff is 14	
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities	1		
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities	2✓		
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site	3		
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? <i>Process</i>	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	0	The 16 staff of PPLS are on special order basis from the mother unit [the DENR], which means they are not permanently assigned in PPLS, some of them can be reassigned by DENR out of PPLS.	Highlight the staffing need to convince the DENR to appoint/designate staff with matching budget allocation to support their field activities.
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives	1		
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved	2✓		
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives	3		
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff? <i>Inputs/Process</i>	Staff are untrained	0	Staff together with local key stakeholders have undergone various training based on training needs assessment, with significant support coming from partner NGOs [eg CI, Counterpart International, RARE Pride]	
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area	1		
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management	2✓		
	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs	3		
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient?	There is no budget for the protected area	0	The running budget from DENR is about PhP1.4 million per year, of which only 3% is for operations and the rest 97% is for salaries. On top of this budget, partner NGOs provide combined indirect support of about PhP 0.5million per year in implementing their respective projects in PPLS. Overall, these represent only about 6% of the projected needs of PPLS per year as reflected in the management plan	
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage	1✓		
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management	2		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Inputs</i>	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area	3		
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure?	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	0	As commented in item 15.	
	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding	1✓		
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding	2		
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle	3		
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	0	Budgeting priority within DENR is more focused on forestry, less on protected areas and wildlife sector	
	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness	1✓		
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved	2		
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness	3		
18. Equipment Are there adequate equipment and facilities?	There are little or no equipment and facilities	0	Only few equipment and facilities; audio-visual, computer facilities are on sharing basis with other DENR staff	
	There are some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate	1✓		
	There are equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management	2		
	There are adequate equipment and facilities	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
19. Maintenance of equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? <i>Process</i>	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	0	Maintenance is not on regular basis, with only few facilities/equipment, and minimal operational budget	
	There is some <i>ad hoc</i> maintenance of equipment and facilities	1✓		
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance	2		
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained	3		
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? <i>Process</i>	There is no education and awareness programme	0	IEC implementation is not done on regular basis for lack of operational resources; riding on partner NGOs support for conducting IEC	
	There is a limited and <i>ad hoc</i> education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this	1		
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps	2✓		
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area	3		
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? <i>Process</i>	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	0	Still at the stage of strengthening internal PA activities within the PA, though occasional linkaging with neighbouring LGU officials in Baggao is done, particularly in relation to PA activities close to the municipal boundary	
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	1		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation	2✓		
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management	3		
22. Indigenous people	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1✓	The inaccessible locations of Agtas who are mostly in the eastern/coastal side of PPLS make their participation limited.	
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3		
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? <i>Process</i>	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	0	There are many avenues of participation/decision making where the communities are involved such as on barangay development planning, IEC, as PAMB member, members of POs/local associations eg upland farmers assn.	
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions	1		
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management	2		
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management	3✓		
Additional points <i>Outputs</i>	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	+1✓	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> Do visitors	
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	+1✓		
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? <i>Outputs</i>	There are no visitor facilities and services	0	This refers to the Visito Information Center and the Callao Cave Resort, where improvement is still needed	
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction	1		
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved	2✓		
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation	3		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps	
25. Commercial tourism	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	0	Possible issue for comment: examples of contributions		
Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? <i>Process</i>	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	1	With close interaction with only two operators—Callao Cave Resort, and Adventures—both also participate in PAMB meetings		
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values	2			
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts	3✓			
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? <i>Outputs</i>	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	0			
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs	1	Rates for various users' fees have been established, and are implemented though not all visitors to other areas of the park are monitored; likewise there is still difficulty of accessing the IPA fund		
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area	2			
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas	3✓			
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? <i>Outcomes</i>	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded		<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> It is important to provide details of the biodiversity, ecological or cultural values being affected		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	1			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted	2✓	There are unmonitored timber/wildlife poaching in the remote parts of PPLS affecting forest cover and population of fauna hunted like wildpig, deer; there is considerable efforts of protection now that the area is a PA than before		
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact	3			
Additional points	There are active programmes for restoration		This refers to refo/agroforestry projects		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
<i>Outputs</i>	of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	+1✓		
28. Access assessment	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	0		
Is access/resource use sufficiently controlled?	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	1	Occurrences of illegal activities, and unregulated use of resources within PPLS have been greatly reduced compared to	
<i>Outcomes</i>	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	2✓		
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	3		
29. Economic benefit assessment	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	0	<i>Possible issue for comment:</i> how does national or regional development impact on the protected area?	
Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities?	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy	1	Its protected area status created opportunities for fund donors to provide support addressing livelihood and farm production for some communities although there is not much impact yet, as with efforts to promote ecotourism, as these projects are still in the gestation period.	
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance to the regional economy	2✓		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Outcomes	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated	3		
30. Monitoring and evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	0	There is still need to strengthen/institutionalize reporting system to make monitoring results useful for decision making within the PAMB.	
Are management activities monitored	There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results	1		
against performance?	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management	2✓		
Planning/Process	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management	3		
TOTAL SCORE	63			

APPENDIX C. LEVERAGING DATA FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged and Co-financing Funds
Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development	Design and Management of the Northeastern Cagayan Conservation Corridor	\$108,812	\$67,500
Conservation International	Corridor Facilitation and Protected Area Management of Core Nuclei within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor	\$300,000	\$422,900
Conservation International	Creating a New Protected Area for the Mantalingahan Range Forests of Palawan	\$195,125	\$421,830
Conservation International	Palawan Biodiversity Corridor Facilitation	\$200,000	\$500,000
Counterpart International	Sierra Madre Forest Gardens Program	\$199,426	\$72,427
First Philippine Conservation, Inc.	Strengthening Corporate and Philanthropic Support for Biodiversity Conservation in the Philippines	\$162,500	\$229,576
Foundation for Integrative and Development Studies, Inc.	National Prioritization System for GEF and Other Donors' Biodiversity Conservation Investment in the Philippines	\$7,500	\$9,397
Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc.	Building Partnerships for Sustainable Management of Critical Watersheds in the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountains	\$9,992	\$2,000
Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc.	IEC and Awareness Campaign for the Sustainable Resource Management at the Critical Watersheds of the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range	\$40,000	\$14,960
Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources	Emergency Action for Threatened Species in the Philippines	\$1,000,000	\$366,302
Katala Foundation, Inc.	Southern Palawan Anti-Poaching Initiative	\$70,000	\$15,500
Livelihood Enhancement in Agro-forestry Foundation, Inc.	Empowering the Manobos of Mt. Magdiwata Forest Reserve Area to Effectively Manage Their Ancestral Domain Claim	\$10,000	\$113,543
Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc.	Toward Biodiversity Conservation within the Eastern Mindanao Corridor: Biodiversity Archiving and Assessment Project	\$200,675	\$184,091

Process Luzon Association, Inc	Enabling Communities and Ancestral Domain Stakeholders to Improve Natural Resource Management	\$10,000	\$105,439
Surigao Economic Development Foundation, Inc.	Expansion of the Mt. Hilong-Hilong Range Protected Landscape	\$130,000	\$60,000
Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines, Inc.	Building Conservation Constituency through the 16th Annual Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines (WCSP), ‘Renewing Ties: Scientists and Grass-root Practitioners for Biodiversity Conservation’	\$10,000	\$10,000
Yakap Kalikasan Tungo sa Kaunlaran ng Pilipinas, Inc.	Mt. Irid- Angilo New Protected Area Establishment: An Example of Public-Private Partnership	\$140,549	\$70,000
	Additional CEPF Grants in Region	\$4,205,421	
	Total Funding	\$7,000,000	\$2,665,465*

*Data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports.

APPENDIX D. REPORTING AGAINST STANDARD WORLD BANK BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS

Impacts on:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes No Not Applicable Planned	Quantitative Information of changes	Comments on changes, including qualitative information.
Expanding protected areas	Yes <i>Planned impacts are indicated in italics</i>	<p>Quirino Protected Landscape (QPL) (206,875 hectares)</p> <p>Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes (PPLS) (113,972 hectares expansion from 4,136 hectares to 118,108 hectares)</p> <p>Dumaran declared in Municipality of Puerto Princesa (60 hectares)</p> <p>Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary established in San Mariano, Isabela. (32 hectares)</p> <p>Municipal Reserve in the Municipality of Rizal, Palawan to protect crucial feeding, nesting and roosting ground for the Critically Endangered Philippine cockatoo (<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>), blue-naped parrot and hill myna. (1,954 hectares)</p> <p>Mati Philippine Eagle Sanctuary</p>	<p>CEPF investment has contributed to significant expansion of the protected area system in the three priority corridors. Additional resources from DENR to manage the increase in area have not matched this expansion, which is cause for concern. While efforts at the local level to encourage local government units to match resources with partner with NGOs for management activities through Protected Area Management Boards (PAMB) have met with some success, they are limited in scale and scope. The broader issues of DENR budget priorities and the lack of an effective mechanism to adequately finance the recurring costs of priority protected areas remain and represent a significant challenge to sustaining the gains made under the CEPF program.</p>

		<p>(7,000 hectares)</p> <p><i>Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Area declaration planned for 2007 (129,000 hectares)</i></p> <p><i>Mt. Irid-Angilo Protected Area declaration planned for 2007 (200,914 hectares)</i></p> <p><i>Northeastern Cagayan Protected Landscape planned for 2007 (230,000 hectares)</i></p> <p><i>Philippine Eagle Critical Habitat Areas (under the Wildlife Act) declared in six municipalities in 2007 (approximately 7,000 hectares each for a total of 42,000 hectares).</i></p> <p><i>Mt. Hilong-hilong Range Protected Landscape expansion planned for 2007 (85,000 hectares)</i></p> <p><i>Mt. Hamiguitan Protected Area expansion targeted for 2007 (31,808 hectares)</i></p>	
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	<p>Quirino Protected Landscape (QPL) (206,875 hectares)</p> <p>Peñablanca Protected Landscape and</p>	Management plans were developed and approved for the Quirino Protected Landscape, Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape, and Mati Philippine Eagle

		<p>Seascape (PPLS) (118,108 hectares)</p> <p>Mati Philippine Eagle Sanctuary (7,000 hectares)</p> <p>Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park (359,486 hectares)</p> <p>Mt. Hilong-hilong Range Protected Landscape (80,000 hectares)</p> <p>Mt. Hamiguitan Protected Area (31,808 hectares)</p> <p>Balinsasayao-Twin Lakes Natural Park (8,000 hectares)</p> <p>Northern Negros Natural Park (80,454 hectares)</p>	<p>Sanctuary.</p> <p>Species research projects targeting the Philippine crocodile and Philippine eagle contributed to improved management of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park.</p> <p>The Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (PA METT) was used at project completion in the following sites (PA METT score).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park (75) • Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape (63) • Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Area (42) • Mt. Hilong-hilong Range Protected Landscape (15) • Mt. Hamiguitan Protected Area (23)
Ha of production systems that involves improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Yes	<p>Agroforestry and other sustainable practices adopted in two barangays – Mangga & Minanga – in Peñablanca municipality (70,740 hectares)</p> <p>Approximately 3,000 additional hectares adopting sustainable use in the three corridors.</p>	
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved	Yes	Approximately 167 jobs created based on sustainable use	<i>The CEPF and Poverty Reduction: A Review of the Philippines CEPF</i>

livelihoods based on sustainable NR management (or sustainable harvesting?) ⁸		<p>livelihoods.</p> <p>Approximately 18 percent (102 farmers out of 571 households) in barangays Mangga & Minanga from the municipality of Peñablanca, were trained on different alternative livelihood options, i.e. Nursery management & plant propagation, small ruminant (goat, poultry) care and management, vegetable & mushroom production, etc.</p>	<p><i>Portfolio</i> concluded that available socioeconomic data indicate that CEPF-supported projects in the Philippines often occur in areas with a high level of rural poverty. Within these areas of poverty, CEPF grantees tend to focus largely on poorer households that are indigenous, depend directly on wild resources as subsistence hunter-gatherers, have little or no land, or are headed by women. CEPF projects directly and indirectly contribute to poverty reduction and improve human conditions in these regions while achieving their primary objective of biodiversity conservation. Direct impacts include creating jobs and providing training to local peoples. Indirect impacts include creating local organizations, strengthening civil society, and other activities that maintain and restore the ecosystems on which many poor people in the Philippines rely.</p>
Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity	Yes	<p>Presidential Executive Order 578 declared all Key Biodiversity Areas KBAs) identified by CEPF to be “critical habitats” and directed DENR to promulgate guidelines for their management and</p>	

⁸ Guided by a sustainable management plan.

<p>conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>protection.</p> <p>Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Wildlife Act (9147) adopted.</p> <p>Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations for the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act adopted.</p> <p>The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) incorporated biodiversity conservation priorities into the newly updated 30 years Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPFP) of Region 2.</p> <p>The Regional Development Council (RDC) of Region II adopted the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor (SMBC) Strategy.</p> <p>The Regional Geographic Information Network (RGIN) in Region II established a systematic and organized sharing of geographically referenced information and knowledge in the region. This is now</p>		
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	<p>being replicated in the CARAGA Region (XIII).</p> <p>Three municipalities – Butuan City, Del Carmen and Socorro – provided counterpart funding to CEPF projects toward the development of Watershed Management Plans. Water Districts in these three municipalities committed to provide \$10,000 annually for the implementation of the plans.</p> <p>In the municipality of Socorro, Surigao del Sur, a cooperative was empowered through a municipal resolution to collect water-fees for watershed management activities in the absence of a legitimate water district.</p> <p>A conservation fund, housed in a new organization, the Danum Ti Umili Association, was established for the sustained protection of the Peñablanca Protected Landscape and Seascapes.</p> <p>An Ancestral Domain</p>	
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		<p>Management Plan developed by the Tribal Organization and approved by the National Council on Indigenous Peoples and the Local Government of New Bataan.</p> <p>Quezonian Watershed Management Board and Kasibu Watershed Management Board established to protect and manage the Palali-Mamparang Mountain range in Nueva Vizcaya.</p>	
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	Not Applicable		
Other impacts ⁹	Yes	<p>128 Key Biodiversity Areas defined for 209 globally threatened and 419 endemic species of freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, as well as for 62 congregatory bird species. The KBAs cover approximately 20% of the total land area of the Philippines.</p> <p>A private sector partnership involving Unilever, Nestle, and Johnson & Johnson</p>	

⁹ Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.

		<p>formed to support conservation and sustainable development in the Southern Sierra Madre (Mt. Irid-Angilo) Protected Landscape.</p> <p>At least 3,900 members of civil society underwent trainings to improve their capacity to better manage their natural resources.</p> <p>Four Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines Symposia held with 550+ participants.</p> <p>Three scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals.</p> <p>At least 10 graduate and undergraduate students (Western Philippines University in Palawan; University of the Philippines in Mindanao; Davao Oriental State College of Science & Technology; and Central Mindanao University) received training support for bachelor's and master's degrees.</p> <p>One graduate student currently finishing Ph.D. (Manchester</p>	
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		<p>University)</p> <p>At least five projects directly involved Indigenous Peoples organizations.</p> <p>Leveraged \$2,665,465 from government, private, and public funds for conservation of CEPF priority areas.</p>	
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