



NewCAPP



Annual Report

New Conservation Areas in the
Philippines Project

2011

Acronyms

ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
ALG	Alternative Law Group
APR	Annual Project Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BMD	Biodiversity Management Division
CAs	Conservation Areas
CBCFI	Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Inc
CCAGG	Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Governance
CGIP	Consultative Group on Indigenous Peoples
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DAO	Department Administrative Order
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ECA	Environmentally Critical Areas
EDNSTPAP	Expanding and Diversifying the National System of Terrestrial Protected Areas in the Philippines (now referred as NewCAPP – New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMB	Environment Management Bureau
EO	Executive Order
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FPE	Foundation for Philippine Environment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICCAs	Indigenous Community Conservation Areas
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JAO	Joint Administrative Order
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice
KASAPI	Koalisyon ng Samahang Katutubo ng Pilipinas
KBAs	Key Biodiversity Areas
LCAs	Local Conservation Areas
LGC	Local Government Code
LGUs	Local Government Units
LRPs	Local Responsible Partners
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NewCAPP	New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NPS-ENRMP	National Program Support for Environment and Natural Resources Management Project
PAs	Protected Areas

PAFID	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PAWCZMS	Protected Areas, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Sector
PBCFI	Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc.
PMU	Project Management Unit
SAPA	Special use Agreement in Protected Areas
SEDFI	Surigao Economic Development Foundation, Inc
SGP	Small Grants Programme
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Center
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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Executive Summary

This report captures the Project achievements during the first full year of implementation. It also highlights the challenges, lessons learned and risks associated with achievement of objectives.

For the year 2011, the main strategy was to secure the necessary endorsement of stakeholders in the pilot sites and commence the required preparatory work towards the establishment of diversified governance models in key biodiversity areas (KBAs). At the national level, the plan entailed an investigation of policies to determine if these are sufficient to support two main types of management regimes envisioned under the Project – these are; those managed by indigenous peoples (IPs) and by local government units (LGUs). The requisite assessment of capacities within the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) and its regional counterparts was also planned to be completed, and the corresponding capacity development programme implemented, to strengthen management of the national protected area (PA) system. To improve financial sustainability of the PA system, the 2011 plan included the development of a national strategy and action plan through the inputs mainly of an International PA Financing Consultant.

Project results by year end showed that overall, there is a **POSITIVE CHANGE** in the Project. Assessment made through the Annual Project Report/Performance Implementation Report (APR/PIR) concluded that the likelihood to achieve the Project Development Objective remains high.

Under **Outcome 1 – Expansion of national PA system through recognition of new governance regimes and establishment of conservation areas** - the Project was able to establish the adequacy of existing policies to establish conservation areas through the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), Local Government Code, and other existing legislations, through the completion of the policy review. Through networking with relevant organizations, the indigenous community conserved areas (ICCA) has been identified as the pathway towards the establishment of an IP managed regime in KBAs. Policies such as an (i) EO for the protection of KBAs through other management regimes; and (ii) Joint DENR-NCIP Administrative Order for ICCA recognition have been prepared and internal discussions completed. These would be ready for broader stakeholder consultation to generate greater support. Review of other policies, namely: (i) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes for environmentally critical projects; (ii) DENR-DILG Memorandum Circular on Partnership on Devolved and Other Forest Management Function; and (iii) other forestry related laws and policies have likewise commenced.

Twelve pilot sites have been identified, and preliminary activities are underway to identify and establish conservation areas and develop appropriate management scheme. Two of these sites aim to demonstrate the procedures for ICCA documentation, mapping and registration in the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), in partnership with IP groups and national NGOs. The establishment of local conservation areas (LCAs) in three municipalities in Polillo group of islands are being documented as an alternative model for

LGU managed regime of conservation areas. Lessons and experiences from earlier DENR-LGU co management agreements in forest lands are also being reviewed as another model for the establishment of LGU-managed conservation areas.

An important development was the completion of three subnational ICCA workshops involving 185 IP organizations in November, 2011. These galvanized understanding of ICCAs among the IP communities, and secured their support for its adoption. Key results include – heightened advocacy by IP groups to support ICCA, and additional expressions of interest for documentation and registration of ICCA in various sites.

The capacity assessment of PAWB and selected Protected Areas, Wildlife, and Coastal Zone Management Sector (PAWCZMS) was completed. The capacities of selected LGUs, local communities and indigenous peoples in pilot sites were also enhanced in environmental protection, biodiversity assessment, and management planning through various training and coaching activities. The terms of reference (TORs) for review of implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring System for PAs and Operations Manual for Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) were prepared. A TOR for the baseline study on knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of key stakeholders has been designed to determine KAP gaps and formulate more responsive information, education and communication (IEC) campaign; and procurement of consultants has commenced. A successful Project launch and media briefing was conducted in May, 2011. These events and a number of IEC campaigns such as the Project website (www.newcapp.org) which were designed and implemented improved the project visibility, and communication with stakeholders. It has also contributed to increased awareness of stakeholders on the importance of biodiversity conservation. These were all achieved under **Outcome 2 - Strengthening capacities for management of an expanded PA system.**

For **Outcome 3 – improved financial sustainability of the PA system;** existing PA financing mechanisms were assessed for their potential to contribute to increasing internally generated revenues. The study included review of studies in three PAs, and specific recommendations presented to improve their revenues; including access to and increasing the level of integrated protected area fund (IPAF). A recommendation to increase fees from Special Use Agreement on PA (SAPA) using market values of properties, thereby potentially increasing internally generated revenues across all PAs was presented and discussed with PAWB and DENR Undersecretary. Finally, the International PA Financing Consultant has been recruited and is slated to commence work in January 2012.

Under **Project Management**, the Project was able to strengthen its mechanisms for management of inputs and monitoring of results. The Project Operations Manual was completed, orientations held for partners, and random spot checks carried out. The work during inception stage in 2010, and the monitoring and evaluation workshops enabled better definition of scope for the sites, and clear understanding of expected results and outcomes.

During the year, active linkages were forged with similar undertakings. Linkages were also established resulting in additional leveraged funding of US \$ 1.118 Million for 2011 and the

next two years. These include: (i) partnership with the GIZ REDD+ Project in Leyte to undertake joint biodiversity assessment in Mt., Nacolod; (ii) partnership with Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE) to work on three common sites with additional funding from USAID; (iii) additional funds from the UNDP Small Grants Programme for three sites through a NewCAPP brokered project development workshop with partners; (iv) support to the development of TOR and procurement of consulting services for the WB-GEF funded Project to prepare business plans and implement priority activities in 18 PAs; (v) partnership with the Consultative Group on IPs to strengthen advocacy for IP and women's rights; and (vi) collaboration with the Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID), Coalition of IP Organizations in the Philippines (KASAPI) and University of the Philippines in the organization of subnational Conferences on ICCAs.

Learning sessions were also organized to share and discuss innovations in establishing/recognizing conservation areas. Some of the activities conducted in this regard are: (i) Learning session on Local Conservation Area held in April; (ii) ICCA Symposium held in May; and (iii) programming of cross visits to project sites that are relatively advance in establishing/recognizing conservation areas.

Despite the above achievements, a number of challenges were faced by the Project during the year. These include changes in leadership in partner agency (National Commission on Indigenous Peoples) and perception of DENR's stance on IP rights; varying levels of capacities of Local responsible Partners (LRPs) ; issues among stakeholders in a number of project sites; delays in the approval of the Annual Work Plan (AWP); and difficulty in recruitment of suitably qualified consultants and staff.

The combination of the above factors, contributed to the non or partial achievement of some key activities scheduled for 2011. These were: (i) modified regulations for the establishment/recognition of conservation areas/ICCAs; (ii) capacity development plan for PAWB and PAWCZMS; (iii) review of BMS; (iv) development of operations manual for PAMBs; (v) conduct of KAP study; and (vi) engagement of the International PA Financing Consultant. Site related issues also contributed to some delays in progress in the original sites; particularly in the Irid Angelo KBA and in the BBNP KBA.

In the course of implementation, the Project adapted its plan to take advantage of opportunities to forge new partnerships and/or move ahead with implementation of some activities which were not planned, but offered great potential for results given the conditions at the time. Thus, the following were accomplished: (i) three subnational ICCA Conferences; (ii) ICCA Symposium; (iii) expansion of project sites to cover an additional two to pilot the procedures for documentation and recognition of ICCAs; (iv) partnership with CGIP; (v) intensive assessment of PAWB and PAWCZMS capacities; and (vi) IEC activities and campaigns.

A budget revision was made in June to account for delays; and to accommodate new activities not originally planned. This resulted in a reduction of annual budget by 11 %. By year end, the Project posted a financial utilization of 99.65 %; based on the reduced budget. This translates into an overall disbursement of 29% of total project cost; at 27% time elapsed in implementation.

A number of new important lessons were documented during the year. These include: (i) the importance of keeping an open mind to new ideas and opportunities to achieve results; (ii) the resources and length of time required to establish conservation areas will greatly vary in the pilot sites given the dynamics among stakeholder groups or lack of consensus, capacity levels of LRPs, presence of similar initiatives in the past or lack of available data upon which to build upon; (iii) recognition of ICCA is proving to be more cost effective compared to the establishment of BD conservation areas by LGU; (iv) the Project is playing an important role in renewing the trust in NGO-DENR collaboration given the experience in the 90's between the two parties; (v) the latitude afforded to LGUs through existing policies is proving beneficial to establishment of local conservation areas; and (vi) key to success in ICCAs is the involvement of local stakeholders, particularly IP communities in the process; and highly experienced local partner.

In the course of implementation and planning for 2012, some risks were identified that may impinge on the achievement of results and outcomes. The first is that conservation areas are not fully protected by law against other incompatible uses which may imperil the efforts of the Project and stakeholders in conserving globally significant biodiversity resources and their habitats. Secondly, there is a risk that there will be a huge unmet demand for ICCA documentation and recognition from IP communities which could erode the credibility and sincerity of government and its partners in supporting local initiatives. The unresolved issues with NCIP could also result in the agency not fully engaged thus resulting in weak institutional partnership and national policy support for ICCA. Lastly, site related issues in Irid Angelo KBA and BBNP may continue which may prevent the Project from making substantial progress in demonstrating results. Mitigating measures have been identified to cushion the possible negative impacts of these risks should they materialize, and included in the work plan for 2012.

Given the above, the strategies for 2012 will give importance to ensuring the successful completion of two ICCA pilots, and the experience documented and translated into useful guidelines and procedures. The strong interest in ICCA generated from the subnational Conferences will also be reckoned with in pursuing the National ICCA Conference, and advancing the development of a national program for replication. At the sites, progress in LGU managed conservation areas will be supported, to enable the development of management plans and securing local enabling policies for the establishment of conservation corridors and establishment of inter LGU alliances. Capacity development of PAWB and PAWCZMS will be given emphasis following the completion of assessment; in order to contribute to strengthening overall capacities to manage the national PA system. Finally, improving PA financial sustainability will be given a boost, with the expected completion of the national PA Financing Strategy; and focused capacity building support to PASUs and PAMBs to improve access to and increase the levels of IPAF; including the development and implementation of innovative financing strategies.

Resource Assessment and Inventory
in Cabangan, Zambales. Photo by
KASAPI.



Main Report

1.0 PROJECT PERFORMANCE: CONTRIBUTION TO THE CPAP OUTCOMES

UNDAF Outcome: By 2011, increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of environment and sustainably manage natural resources

CPAP Outcome: Key stakeholders are better able to manage environment and natural resources, develop and use sustainable energy resources, cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and maintain sustainable development

NewCAPP Objective: To expand and strengthen the terrestrial PA system in the Philippines by developing new PA models and building capacity for effective management of the system, supported by improved systemic and institutional capacities

Contribution to Achieving CPAP Outcomes:

The following were the main Project contribution to CPAP outcomes during the period:

Outcome 1 - PA system of the Philippines has been expanded under new and diverse management regimes (ancestral domain, local government and community managed areas) to cover an additional 400,000 hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and with enhanced potential for further expansion

- Established the adequacy of existing policies to establish conservation areas through the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), Local Government Code, and other existing legislations, through the completion of policy review;
- Draft policies to strengthen support for recognition of conservation areas managed by indigenous peoples (IPs); establishment of conservation areas managed by local government units (LGUs); and the recognition of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) as environmentally critical areas (ECAs) that should be considered in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) were prepared through draft DENR Memorandum Circular; draft Executive Order (EO), and draft Joint DENR-NCIP Administrative Order;
- Preliminary activities in 12 pilot sites underway to identify and establish conservation areas and develop appropriate management regime;
- Two additional pilot sites identified to demonstrate the procedures for indigenous community conserved areas (ICCA) documentation, mapping and registration in the World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), in partnership with IP groups and national NGOs;

- Documentation in progress for the establishment of local conservation areas (LCAs) in three municipalities in Polillo group of islands as an alternative model for LGU managed regime of conservation areas. Lessons and experiences from earlier DENR-LGU co management agreements in forest lands also being reviewed as another model for LGU managed establishment of conservation areas;
- Improved awareness of ICCA by about 185 IP leaders through exchange of experiences, identification of modes of ICCA in their ancestral domains, and joint assessment of threats to their sustainability. These were achieved through the completion of three sub regional workshops on ICCA involving IP leaders in Luzon and island groups, Eastern Visayas, and Western Visayas; and
- Elements of a National ICCA Program determined through inputs from IP leaders from the sub regional workshops.

Outcome 2 - Improved conservation effectiveness through enhanced systemic, institutional and individual capacities

- Baseline capacities of PAWB and PAWCZMS validated with key informants from PAWB, regional offices and selected clients/partners using the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Capacity Assessment Scorecard, and priority capacity development program identified;
- Capacities of selected LGUs, local communities and indigenous peoples in pilot sites enhanced in environmental protection, biodiversity assessment, and management planning through various training and coaching activities;
- Review of implementation of Biodiversity Monitoring System for PAs launched with the approval of Terms of Reference (TOR) and recruitment of Consultant;
- Baseline study on knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of key stakeholders designed to determine KAP gaps and formulate a behaviour-change directed communications and advocacy (IEC) campaign;
- Project launch concluded in May, 2011; and project visibility improved through media mileage, awareness activities and support materials on the importance of biodiversity conservation. The Project website became operational in September 2011; averaging about 450-500 hits per day (www.newcapp.org).

Outcome 3 - Enhanced financial sustainability of the terrestrial PA system

- Study on PA financing completed which assessed effectiveness and implementation performance of mechanisms and policies for their potential to contribute to increasing internally generated revenues;
- Recommendations completed to increase fees from special use agreement in protected areas (SAPA) using market rates – potentially increasing internally

generated revenues across all PAs. These recommendations were translated into a draft Addendum to the existing Department Administrative Order (DAO);

- Coordination with a study by Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA) to review PA financing gaps across countries in the region;
- Recruitment of International PA Financing Consultant completed; notice of award issued; to commence in January 2012.

Project Management

- Establishment of mechanisms for effective and efficient project management which include: (i) preparation and orientation of partners on Project Operations Manual; (ii) establishment of the process for annual planning; (iii) refinement of the Project M&E system; and (iv) conduct of capacity assessment of select LRPs (CBCFI, PBCFI, and SEDFI);
- Establishment of linkages with the following: (i) SGP- resulting in the approval of 4 out the 6 proposals submitted generating new funding for the Project sites amounting to about US \$ 184,246; (ii) FPE to ensure complementation of USAID funded initiatives in Polillo, Nug as and Mt. Nacolod sites; (iii) KASAPI, PAFID and UP-OVPPA- co-sponsoring a series of Sub-National ICCA Conferences in preparation for the National ICCA Conference in March 2012; (iv) GIZ – strategic partnership in Mt. Nacolod with its REDD+ project; (v) NCIP - to strengthen partnership for the implementation of NewCAPP and putting in place enabling mechanism for the recognition of ICCAs; and (vi) CGIP through Alternative Law Group to strengthen support for advocacy of IPs women’s rights.
- Establishment of mechanisms to share and discuss innovations in establishing/ recognizing conservation areas resulting in the (i) Learning session on Local Conservation Area held in April; (ii) ICCA Symposium held in May; and (iii) programming in the revised WFP - cross visits to project sites that are relatively advance in establishing/recognizing conservation areas.
- The first APR/PIR for the Project was prepared and submitted to GEF in August, 2011. Consultations were held with partners, the GEF Operational Focal Point, and the Senior Staff of PAWB to level off on the ratings, validate progress and performance, and share lessons learned.

An assessment of overall progress towards outcome is presented in Annex A.

2.0 PROJECT PERFORMANCE - IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES¹

The following major issues were encountered by the Project for 2011 which affected delivery of expected results.

Changes in leadership in partner agency (NCIP) and perception of DENR's stance on IP rights

Changes in leadership at NCIP have affected the momentum of engagement with the agency at the policy and program level. This was aggravated by the perception that DENR leadership as a whole, including its policies and programs in other sectors; contributes to undermining the rights of IPs over their ancestral domains.

The engagement with NCIP - a key partner - is being renewed through a series of presentations and dialogues to inform the new officials about the Project. Engagements with other groups working to support the plight of indigenous peoples (IPs) have likewise been strengthened, such as the Consultative Group on IPs (a coalition of NGOs and other organizations working for the advancement of IP rights; wherein UNDP is a member). Linkages with other personalities such as the Congressman Chair of the Committee on IPs have been made, to assist in better understanding of the need for continued institutional collaboration.

In order to address the concern about the potential negative impacts of other DENR policies and programs on IPs, the Project is supporting the PAWB in dialogues with officials of key programs such as the National Greening Program (NGP); to determine ways on how IP communities can effectively participate. The Technical Working Group (TWG) formed between PAWB and the FMB is also one mechanism to promote efforts to harmonize policies and programs between the forestry and protected area sectors. These initiatives will be further pursued in the future, in order to achieve better synergy in policies and programs in ancestral domains, forest lands, and KBAs.

These efforts have resulted to a more receptive NCIP. Renewed discussions were made with NCIP Chair, and the draft MOA detailing the terms of partnership has been prepared and presented to the NCIP Commission En Banc. As of year-end, the document is being reviewed by their Legal Office.

Varying levels of capacities of Local Responsible Partners (LRPs)

Early in the year, an in-depth capacity assessment was undertaken of three LRPs, and recommendations discussed with partners. These are being used as basis to monitor actions taken to address the identified weaknesses. Study findings were also used to strengthen oversight by Project Management Unit (PMU) on the LRP performance. Nonetheless, the weaknesses of LRPs got in the way of effective performance and resulted in delays in implementation. An assessment made at the end of the year was discussed with the National Project Director and appropriate remedial actions agreed.

¹ UNDP's Management Support Unit guideline - List the three main challenges experienced during implementation AND propose a way forward. Note any steps already taken to solve the problems.

Issues among stakeholders in a number of Project sites

Relationships among stakeholders in some sites affected the timely implementation of activities, and in securing basic agreements to move forward.

A dialogue between the two NGOs in Irid has been facilitated by PAWB, but did not produce the desired results. An added effort was the initiative if the NewCAPP LRP to bridge the gap between the IP communities and the LGU on the processes in FLUP preparation, which is the focus of the current year's work plan.

On the dispute between the two tribes in Balbalasang Balbalan KBA, the Project facilitated a dialogue with one of the tribes to secure their interest in ICCA. The result is a positive response from the tribe to settle first their dispute with their neighbouring community, through traditional means.

Delays in the approval of the Annual Work Plan (AWP)

The AWP was submitted in January and was approved in March. The delays in the approval of the AWP affected the execution of the MOAs with partners and implementation of site based activities. Adjustments were made during the year to allow for these setbacks through a downward reduction in the approved annual budget, which was submitted to UNDP in June. Some of the activities were deferred for next year; while opportunities for advanced implementation of some activities were pursued.

In order to address this issue in 2012, the Project downloaded sufficient funds in late 2011 to the partners to cover parts of the first quarter 2012 activities. This in essence will revise the Project's cycle of fund releases to the LRPs, to account for the usual expected delays in WFP approval.

Difficulty in recruitment of suitably qualified Consultants and Staff

The absence of suitably qualified staff affected the timely completion of the PMU team. This has now been addressed, but affected the prompt start up of the Project's information education and communication work; as well as initiatives in PA financing. Recruitment of consultants is being done more pro actively, so that those who would be qualified and interested in the positions available within the Project are being informed. A related issue is the delays in procurement, owing to a number of interrelated reasons.

3.0 RATING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OUTCOMES

While the Project has encountered substantial delays in the approval of the work and financial plan, execution of memorandum of agreements (MOAs) with its Local Responsible Partners, and set back with partnership with NCIP, overall, there is a **POSITIVE CHANGE** in the Project. The likelihood to achieve the development objective remains high. The Project was also able to position itself to ensure that the expected results and outcomes by the end of the Project are met.

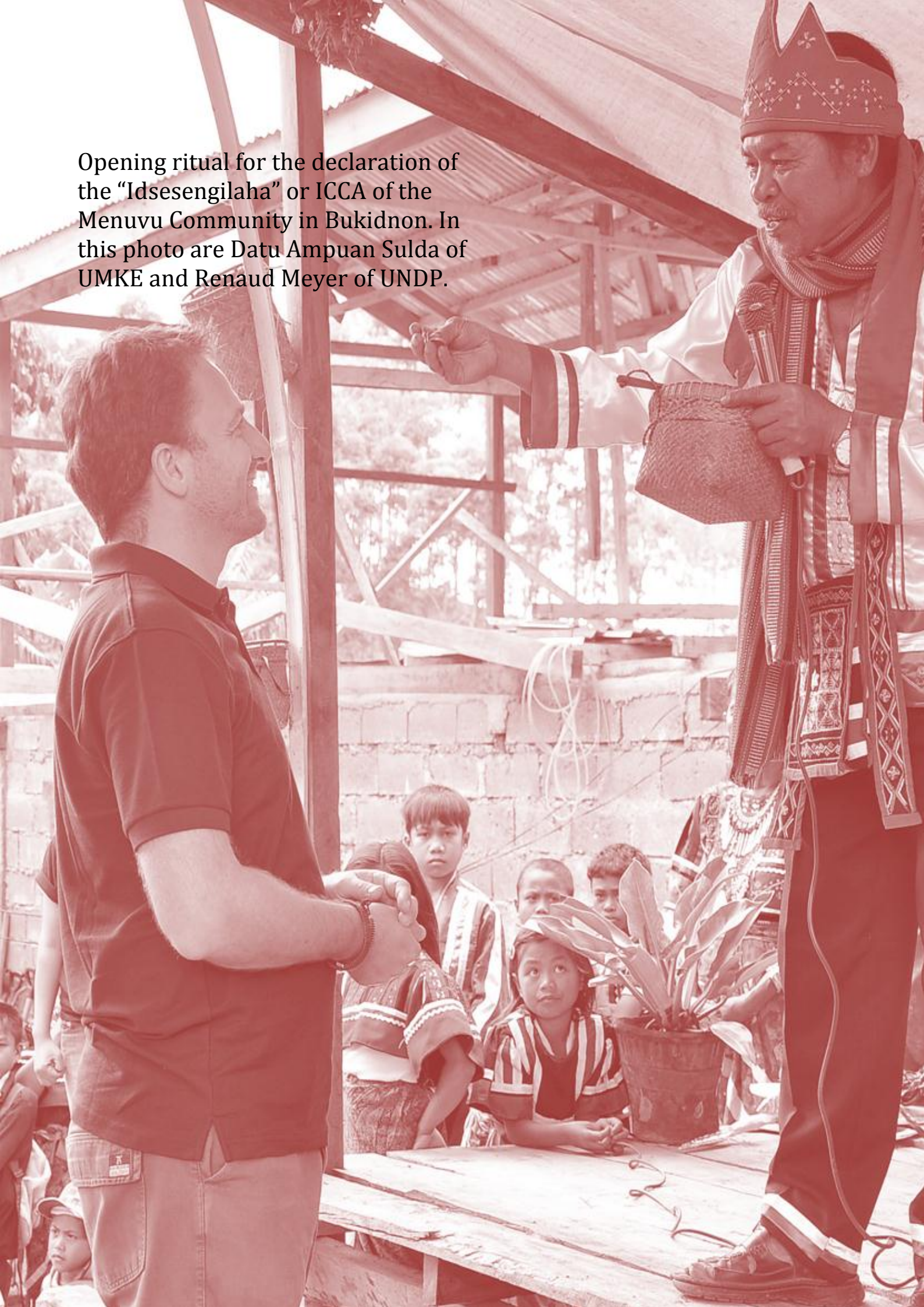
12 pilot sites have been selected and are on track in establishing the necessary baseline information required to determine achievement of results and outcomes by end of the Project. It is also on its path in laying the foundations for recognition of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs) through pilots of processes established by IUCN in registration of ICCAs in WCMC. For LGU managed conservation areas, it is taking stock of the experience in one pilot LGU and existing initiatives in DENR-LGU co management of forests, following the Local Government Code. The drafting of enabling policies to support the establishment/recognition of conservation areas have commenced. To start with, an EO for the establishment of conservation areas and recognition of KBAs as planning tool was prepared. The development of a National Program on Conservation Areas has commenced through inputs from the subnational workshops on ICCAs.

In terms of capacity development, the in-depth assessment of sector's capacity in government has been completed. The results of the assessment will inform the formulation of more responsive strategy and program. At the sites, the partners have implemented priority capacity building activities such as training on environmental law enforcement and deputation of local government officials and volunteers. Institutional arrangements for the co management of forest lands within two key biodiversity areas (KBAs) are being set up following agreement in principle by local government unit counterparts and their local Councils. The IEC activities conducted have increased the profile of the Project and generated interests from stakeholders.

On PA Financing, the review of existing policies to improve revenue generation in PAs is now on its final stage. The results of this study, along with the inputs from the International PA Financing Consultant, due to start by January 2012, will be used in the formulation of a framework to improve financing of the national PA system.

Lastly, the Project was able to engage partners in meaningful collaboration/partnership. MOAs with Local Responsible Partners and DENR Regions have been signed. Funds to support implementation were promptly released. Furthermore, the Project was able to secure additional funding for the Project sites and leverage resources for the sector. Linkaging with other projects and funding facilities have been productive. The Project was able to generate additional funding for its sites through the SGP and collaboration with GIZ for a joint conduct of biodiversity assessment of Mt. Nacolod was forged. Discussions with FPE for possible complementation with its forthcoming USAID funded project for the common sites ongoing. The Project has also facilitated the accessing of partners to the EU facility through a project development workshop. At least two proposals were submitted for consideration.

Opening ritual for the declaration of the “Idsesengilaha” or ICCA of the Menuvu Community in Bukidnon. In this photo are Datu Ampuan Sulda of UMKE and Renaud Meyer of UNDP.



3.2 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

Outcome 1 – Expansion and Diversification of the National PA System

Output 1.1-Modified PA regulations and/or laws to recognize new conservation areas as part of the national PA system

Target Deliverables	Achievement
Framework and strategy developed for recognition of new conservation areas in the Philippines	Partially Achieved
Legal review of NIPAS to recognize new conservation areas completed	Achieved
Draft policies developed for recognition of new conservation areas as part of the national PA system	Achieved
Legal and policy technical support to sites provided	Achieved

Framework and strategy developed for recognition of new conservation areas in the Philippines

The original plan was to engage an international consultant to assist in the formulation of the framework and strategy. The process for recruiting the consultant started in 2010. While the Project received some 48 applications, none responded to the requirements of the Project. All of the applicants lack the direct experience in establishing/recognizing conservation areas.

In the process of pro-actively searching for an expert to deliver this output, the Project linked up with PAFID, a national NGO who has successfully assisted two IP communities to document and register their ICCA in the international database, managed by the WCMC. A series of meetings were held with PAFID's Executive Director Mr. Dave de Vera, who is one of the strongest advocate for international recognition and support for ICCAs. He has been involved in its development and in advocacies towards the inclusion of diversified forms of governance, IP management included; in the program of work on protected areas.

Based on these discussions, the following strategy was adopted in the development of an IP managed model for establishment of conservation areas:

- A Symposium on ICCA was organized to provide the Project and its partners, a comprehensive orientation on ICCA, and how this can be modelled and replicated in the Philippines. This was undertaken in May, 2011.
- The Project supported the request of a Menuvu community in Mount Kalatungan to have their ICCA documented, mapped, and registered at the global database. This will be used as pilot in the development of procedures and guidelines for ICCA recognition in the Philippines. Another site, the Ayta Abellen in Zambales; will also be supported and will form part of the ICCA pilot. The Project entered into partnership with PAFID for the Mt. Kalatungan; and with KASAPI for Zambales.

In light of the above strategy, the Project deferred the engagement of the International Consultant and instead, decided to pilot the registration of two pilot sites in the global database, with the technical assistance of Mr. Dave de Vera. He was engaged as National ICCA Consultant to assist the Project in the following:: (i) communicating the ICCA concept to stakeholders, and in its advocacy; (ii) development of a National program for ICCAs and in the organization of the National Conference; (iii) assist in the formulation of the National Framework for ICCA; (iv) development of appropriate policies in establishing the process for ICCA recognition in the Philippines; (v) assisting partners in setting up their own processes for ICCA recognition in Project sites; (vi) assisting in the documentation of the piloting of the IUCN process of ICCA recognition; and (vii) establishing links with relevant donors and international community to generate sufficient support.

Legal review of NIPAS to recognize new conservation areas

The review of NIPAS and other related laws started in March 2011 upon the engagement of the National Legal Consultant, Atty. Alton C. Durban. Consultations with the PAWCZM Sector were held in parallel with the conduct of the capacity assessment of the sectors. Regional Technical Directors (RTDs) from the DENR regional offices, regional Protected Area and Wildlife Division (PAWD) and Coastal and Marine Management Division (CMMD) Chiefs, PAWB senior staff, representatives from Local Responsible Partners (LRPs), NGOs, Academe, and IPs were consulted. Key informant interviews were also done. Consultation meetings with Forest Management Bureau (FMB), PAFID, Eco Gov Project, and other relevant offices were held. A series of discussions with PAWB and senior staff were also held to present the progress of the study, and get inputs and guidance on how to proceed.

In April, a Draft Final Report was prepared, and discussed with PMU and PAWB in May. The following suggestions were made in the preparation of the Final Report:

- (i) the draft final report will be updated to account for the discussions on ICCA and NCIP views on ICCAs;
- (ii) a draft policy will be prepared which shall strengthen existing policies for the recognition of conservation areas in the Philippines;
- (iii) the final report will be circulated to PAWB for comments, after which a meeting will be called to discuss the report; and
- (iv) the PMU will organize a peer review meeting composed of selected experts in the field of biodiversity and PA management.

The recommendation of the Study is to pursue the ICCA as the management scheme in KBAs within ancestral domains; with the IPRA as the overall legal framework. For LGU managed areas, the pathway is through co-management agreements, using the Local Government Code as the legal framework.

In strengthening the national PA system, and in developing more responsive policies to establish conservation areas; the following suggestions were put forward by the different NGO, LGU and other agency participants of the focus group discussions:

- Intensified information and education campaigns. A commonly shared view is the need to instill “conservation consciousness” in the citizenry, particularly the youth sector. This is to avoid the pitfall of some past conservation efforts attributed to lack of full awareness by stakeholders.
- Strict implementation of environmental laws. Inconsistent implementation of environmental laws is one of the major causes of the continuing degradation of some NIPAS areas. The lack of NIPAS area personnel and resources was acknowledged to be one of the primary reasons for the failure to secure protected areas and curb illegal activities therein. However, others alleged that incidents of illegal logging, illegal mining, and wildlife poaching are perpetrated with the knowledge of and connivance with public officers from the concerned LGUs and national government agencies.
- Prioritization of conservation in national policies. Some stakeholders raised the confusion that results from the promotion and implementation of inconsistent national policies at the site level. It was pointed out that in some unfortunate cases, mining applications have been granted within protected areas. Again, the conflict is attributed to DENR’s seeming inability to reconcile its dual roles as the government regulator of mining and the overall administrator of NIPAS areas.
- Harmonization of various land use plans. It is necessary to fit together the protected area management plan (PAMP), comprehensive land use plan (CLUP), forest land use plan (FLUP), ancestral domain sustainable development protection plan (ADSDPP) and other similar plans involving land use and allowable activities within conservation areas. It was suggested that these plans be viewed as somewhat hierarchical; with CLUP and FLUP as general in scope and the PAMP and ADSDPP as supplying details.
- Biodiversity Monitoring System. Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) should be institutionalized to measure output, outcome and impact. It was suggested that the possibility of restructuring BMS as a tool for other protected area governance models should be explored. For example, DENR may issue guidelines to ensure that LGUs adopt and use BMS.
- Capacitation of LGUs, IPs and local communities. An important issue raised was whether LGUs, ICCs/IPs and local communities as protected area managers have the aptitude for protected area management. Appropriate initiatives, mechanisms and management systems should be identified to strengthen capacities of the relevant actors as protected area managers. Also, potential partnerships with organizations should be cultivated.

Draft policies developed for recognition of new conservation areas as part of the national PA system

A draft Executive Order (EO) for the establishment of conservation areas and recognition of KBAs as planning tool was prepared and presented to PAWB Senior Staff last October 7. There was consensus that an EO was necessary to ensure there is sufficient legal cover for other incompatible activities in conservation areas. The following suggestions were made to the draft EO:

- Include coastal and marine conservation areas in its coverage;
- Present the revised EO to the PCSD Subcommittee and Committee on Biodiversity;
- Provide a legal definition of KBAs; and
- Provide legal basis to KBAs as something to reckon with in planning and development activities.

The EO has since been revised and an accompanying DENR Administrative Order was prepared to adopt the list KBAs, and include them in the category of environmentally critical areas under the EIA system.

Preliminary works are also underway for possible development of specific policies to support establishment/recognition of conservation areas. A compilation and tabulation of relevant laws was prepared relating to IP rights to cultural identity; and the apparent restrictions in ENR laws on their traditional practices. The same process was done on important laws relating to devolution of forest management functions to LGU, particularly on their roles and responsibilities in establishing and managing conservation areas in forestlands.

The Project also reviewed the pending legislation on national land use and prepared a draft provision on the recognition of other forms of protected/conservation areas and their governance types.

Legal and policy technical support to sites provided

Legal and policy technical discussions with PAWB, sites and partners were organized on the following: (i) Draft DENR Administrative Order (DAO) on the addendum to the SAPA Guidelines; (ii) Draft EO on the national policy on KBAs; and (iii) Results of the review of the NIPAS and other related laws

Legal and policy opinions were provided during site orientations and other field activities, and discussions with partners, such as:

- Consultation meeting with Tau-Buid elders and members in San Jose, Oriental Mindoro on ICCA
- Meeting with Balatok elders and members on territorial boundary issue with Balbalan and overlap with Balbalan-Balbalasang National Park
- Presentation to the PAMB Meeting of Mt. Kalatungan for the proposed documentation, mapping, declaration, and registration of the ICCAs of the *Menuvu Community* of Balmar within the Mt. Kalatungan Mountain Range
- Meeting with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Bureau E, on the current requirements and procedures for IPAF disbursements and other matters
- Meeting with PBCFI for the Polilio Island sites for the establishment of local conservation areas

PMU also provided legal assistance in the review and revision of (i) MOA among DENR Regional Office, PAWB and partner municipalities in Mt. Nacolod on areas of cooperation and general commitments and responsibilities to support implementation of NewCAPP; (ii) legal memorandum on the issues identified during the wildlife enforcement officer training course, such as collection of wildlife by IPs; the custody of

confiscated wildlife specimens; the application of forestry laws in ancestral domains; and limitations of deputization; (iii) draft MOA by and among DENR Regional Office, PAWB and LGU on general commitments and responsibilities relative to LGU support for specific objectives of the NewCAPP; (iv) draft template Co-management Agreement between DENR and an LGU; and (v) proposed EO drawn up by FDC on LGU co-management of forestland.

Furthermore, through its Legal Consultant, the Project provided legal and policy technical assistance on issues pertaining to the management of existing PAs:

- Review of the National Greening Program (NGP), particularly on the permissible uses of exotic species for reforestation in certain forest lands and the prohibition of introduction of exotic species in protected areas under the NIPAS;
- Review of the legal requirements for permits for coral rehabilitation activities involving coral transplantation;
- Seminar organized by PBCFI on the pertinent provisions of the Wildlife Act;
- Preliminary conference at the Office of Solicitor General (OSG) for the PCEJ v. DENR writ of Kalikasan case in the Court of Appeals;
- Review of the draft MOA between LGU, DENR and PAMB on the collection of forest products in the buffer zone of the Bicol National Park;
- Review and revision a draft MOA between DENR Regional Office and People's Organization/Self-Reliant Group for Component 3 of the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project (ICRMP) - Revised MOA submitted;
- Preparation of a legal memorandum on the validity of sale by tenured migrants of their alleged possessory rights over lands within protected areas;
- Preparation and presentation for discussion, and revision of the draft DENR Memorandum Circular (DMC) on the suspension of the processing of public land applications in proposed protected areas;
- Review the proposed terms of reference for the Energy Development Corporation (EDC) and PAWB partnership for establishment of an arboretum within the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center;
- Special meeting of the PAMB for the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP) in Tacloban City regarding a DPWH road improvement project inside the PA;
- Discussion on the issues and recommendations on the review of the NIPAS Act commissioned to GIZ-Silliman University;
- Review of the documentation on the proposed delisting of Santa Cruz Islands, Zamboanga del Norte;
- Preparation of a legal brief on the land classification of PAs under NIPAS;
- Provision of comments on aspects of the draft DAO on functional relationships of Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer/s (PENROs), Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer/s (CENROs) and the Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) of SINP;
- Preparation of an administrative order on the resettlement of non-tenured migrant communities inside PAs;
- Review and revision of a PowerPoint presentation on land use conflicts involving protected areas to include a discussion on important legal issues;
- Attended the scheduled case conference with Bureau of Customs (BOC) and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) regarding the illegal harvesting of black corals and marine turtles;

- Research on the possible legal bases for payments for ecosystem services (PES) to be imposed by indigenous peoples.

Output 1.2 - Nine 'new-type' PAs covering 400,000 ha are established within KBAs

Target Deliverables:	Achievements
Agreement secured with Banao IP groups for the establishment of IP managed conservation areas in BBNP	Achieved
Agreement secured with IP groups in Iglit Baco for the establishment of IP managed conservation area	Partially Achieved
Network of local conservation areas in 3 Polilio islands municipalities established through LGU ordinances and co management agreement with DENR	Partially Achieved
LGU SB resolutions and community support for the establishment of local conservation area in Mt. Nacolod	Achieved
Options developed for the management of Irid Angelo and Binuang KBA; discussed with IP groups, LGU and other stakeholders	Not Achieved
Agreement secured for the establishment of new conservation areas in Argao and Lantoy forest corridor; and DAO prepared for the establishment of critical habitat	Partially Achieved
Agreement secured with LGU Mangatarem for the establishment of conservation area and critical habitat zones within the conservation area	Achieved
Agreement secured with Palauig LGU for the establishment of new conservation area in Mt. Tapulao; site assessment conducted for Candelaria-Mayantoc-Masinloc forest corridor	Partially Achieved
Agreement secured with IP groups and CBFM POs, and LGUs in the establishment of conservation areas in Alegria, Kitcharao, Jabonga, and Santiago - portions of Hilong hilong KBA	Partially Achieved
Agreement secured with Tawi tawi LGU for the establishment of conservation area in Bongao island	Partially Achieved
Pilot testing of IUCN documentation and registration of ICCAs in Cabangan, Zamabales and <i>Menuvu Community</i> in Balmar, Bukidnon within Mt. Kalatungan	Achieved

Agreement secured with Banao IP groups for the establishment of IP managed conservation areas in BBNP

To strengthen LGU support to NewCAPP's objectives, municipal and barangay resolutions endorsing the Project were solicited. The Sangguniang Bayan (SB) of the Municipality of Balbalan, Kalinga issued Resolution No. 19, S.2011 "A Resolution Endorsing the Program of the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) which is Expanding and Diversifying National System of Terrestrial Protected Area in Barangay Balbalasang, Balbalan, Kalinga" on June 13, 2011. This SB Resolution affirmed the municipal local government unit's (LGU's) support to NewCAPP implementation in Barangay Balbalasang.

At the community level, the conduct of consultations and project orientation last May 18-20, 2011 resulted in issuance of community resolutions on acceptance of Project implementation within the Key Biodiversity Area in Banao Watershed by Barangays

Panitikan, Talalang and Balbalasang in the municipality of Balbalan in Kalinga Province. Eighty percent (80%) of total households in the three barangays participated in the said dialogue. These resolutions were handwritten and in Ilocano dialect. These were submitted to NCIP Kalinga Provincial Office; which was then endorsed to the NCIP Regional Office.

The *Certificate of Pre-Condition* was issued by the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) Region after the MOA among and between DENR –CAR, NCIP – CAR, Balbalan LGU, Concerned Citizen of Abra for Good Government (CCAGG), and BBA was signed. The MOA centers on collaborative development and implementation of conservation strategies in three barangays, i.e., Pantikian, Talalang and Balbalasang of the Municipality of Balbalan towards improved management of Key Biodiversity Area in Banao Watershed.

With the assistance of CCAGG, DENR-CAR and the National ICCA Consultant; a meeting was then scheduled with the elders and leaders of the Balatok tribe on October 4, 2011. The discussion focused on the Project's intention of strengthening indigenous people's governance in the KBA through documentation of ICCAs, and ultimately, registering them at WCMC. The Balatok elders expressed their willingness to be part of the Project but indicated that the boundary conflict between them and the Banao Balbalan tribe be settled first. In line with this, they requested for the Project's support on the renewal of the *budong* or peace pact with the Banao Balbalan group which has been severed for a long period. They decided that the traditional way of conducting a dialogue with the Banao Balbalan would be the best way of settling the conflict. NewCAPP committed to assist in the conflict resolution process, through an amendment of the CCAGG work and financial plan.

The Balatok Council of Elders sent a letter to the Banao Council of Elders requesting for a dialogue. However, the latter did not respond positively. No schedule for the dialogue has been set yet.

It should be mentioned that representatives from both the Banao and Balatok groups attended the ICCA Sub-Conference Workshop conducted on November 14-17 in Mandaluyong; and November 23-25, 2011 at Cagayan de Oro City; respectively. During the workshops, both groups expressed their interest to have their ICCA documented and protected, as a way of preserving their culture, tradition, and resources.

The potential of ICCA in BBNP is good but with risks given the above scenario. An option that will be explored is to document and register separately the ICCAs of both tribes to exclude the disputed territories. These will be pursued in 2012.

Agreement secured with IP groups in Iglit Baco for the establishment of IP managed conservation area

The Protected Area Superintendent (PASU) of Iglit Baco, in cooperation with the provincial NCIP, completed the conduct of community FGDs in three barangays in Occidental Mindoro. As a result, resolutions were signed by communities for the Project's implementation. A follow up meeting with the elders of the Tau Buid was held on November 4, 2011 to provide them a better perspective of ICCA, and seek their views on their interest to pursue this path within their ancestral domain. This was a test to determine if the IP group can afford to participate, given their primary concern in

securing their long standing application for a certificate of ancestral domain title (CADT). Further one on one dialogues were held, in cooperation with Anthrowatch, an NGO who is working with the Tau Buid in the implementation of an EU assisted project.

Representatives from the IP community were invited to the Luzon ICCA subnational workshop held on November 14-17, 2011. During the Conference, their apprehensions and concerns on the ICCA were clarified. Finally, in December; the Project received positive indications from the Tau Buid community of its readiness and interest to engage with NewCAPP and PAWB in the documentation of its ICCA, within its ancestral domain, occupying some 33,000 hectares. Discussions were held with Anthrowatch to discuss the possibility of partnership to support the Tau Buid, including complementation with an on- going EU supported Project to develop their ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP).

Network of local conservation areas in 3 Polilio islands municipalities established through LGU ordinances and co management agreement with DENR

The local conservation areas (LCAs) in the municipalities of Panulukan, Bordoos and Polillo have been identified, mapped and declared by the concerned LGUs based on studies by PBCFI. For the year 2011; the plan is to secure a co-management agreement of the declared LCAs between DENR and the three LGUs. The co management agreement was already drafted and submitted to DENR Region IVA and LGUs for review and consideration. The issuance of SB resolutions endorsing the agreement is being worked out.

Based on requests of the LGUs, the Project supported the validation and ground demarcation of the existing LCAs. Additional funds were allocated for this activity, following clearance from the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser. The DENR Region IV B mobilized its land evaluation party (LEP) to undertake the survey and demarcation, following a timetable agreed with the PAWCZMS and PBCFI. Part of the process include; initial consultations in the different barangays covered by LCAs. Representatives from the community also participated in determining the locations of the LCA boundaries and the installation of marks. By end of December, the LCA boundary delineation is 81% complete; while the demarcation is 45% complete. The progress of delineation and demarcation is accompanied by maps with supporting technical descriptions. Local community representatives also participated through the barangay officials and *Bantay Gubat* in locating the monuments; and in communicating the importance of protecting these monuments. It should be noted that upon the recommendations of the DENR LEP teams; the boundaries and areas of the LCAs were expanded to cover additional forest areas; that were due to be released as alienable and disposable.

The Project likewise planned for the expansion of LCAs to cover two municipalities - Jomalig and Patnanungan. Based on the results of previous studies, an additional 2,408 hectares of LCAs can be established within these two LGUs. By end of December, consultations have been held and the draft ordinance for the declaration of LCAs has been prepared.

Further discussions were held with the municipalities of Patnanungan and Burdeos on the development of management options for Minasawa Island. It should be noted that while Minasawa island is located within the Bordoos territory; a number of species have their habitats and breeding grounds in the municipality of Patnanungan. It was thus

deemed proper that a joint management agreement be forged to ensure harmonized management of the habitats. Two of the meetings were initiated by CENRO and DENR R4A. Based on these meetings, both LGUs agreed to forge a partnership agreement for the island. PBCFI drafted the partnership agreement for the joint declaration of Minasawa Island Co-Management Conservation Area. However, the LGUs expressed preference for the establishment of a protected area to be called the Burdeos-Patnanungan Protected Seascape and Landscape. Discussions are still ongoing to explore the benefits of first declaring the Minasawa Island as LCA prior to its establishment as a protected area. These options will be further explored with the stakeholders in the two municipalities.

To support the establishment of conservation areas and integration of biodiversity concerns in CLUPs and other plans, two studies were planned during the period: (i) Ethnographic Study; and (ii) Forest Occupants Survey. On Ethnographic Study, consultation with IP communities was conducted. However, the development of the TOR for the Study is still for discussion with NCIP Office in Infanta. For the Forest Occupants Survey, preparatory activities were done, but not carried out, due to tight schedules.

LGU SB resolutions and community support for the establishment of local conservation area in Mt Nacolod

Community consultations were conducted at the barangay level in four municipalities which resulted in the issuance of 19 Barangay Resolutions supporting the Project. These consultations were attended by barangay officials and community leaders. For next year, as part of the awareness building on the Project and to increase participation in conservation work, a series of orientations will be conducted at the community level.

Coordinative meetings were also held with the partner LGU Executives. As a result, SB Resolutions fully supporting the Project were issued.

Same process will be conducted next year for the additional LGU (Libangon) to secure its support and commitment to the Project. Libangon is another municipality within Mt. Nacolod that was identified to be included as one of the pilot municipalities during the conceptualization of the biodiversity assessment.

Options developed for the management of Irid Angelo and Binuang KBA; discussed with IP groups, LGU and other stakeholders

The MOA and TOR for the implementation of NewCAPP in Irid Angelo and Binuang with Haribon was finalized only in September 2011. This came after a protracted process of trying to level off with various stakeholders to bridge the gap between the IP communities and the LGU during the preparation of the FLUP, and how this plan will be harmonized with the ADSDPP development. At some point, the Project had to mediate between the two NGOs (Haribon and FFI) working in the area to push forward the Project and identify areas for collaboration.

The activities agreed to be implemented for the period October 2011 to March 2012 will focus on creating opportunities for many stakeholders (NGOs in the site; such as NTFP; IP leaders and communities; and LGU) to come to better understanding of the issues, including the relevance of the FLUPs and ADSDPP and how these can be harmonized; and solicit support from the IP communities and LGU on the establishment of ICCA. The

outcomes from these dialogues will define the direction of future actions in the sites beyond March 2012.

To date, the Project has completed the following activities:

- Meeting with NTFP re: project complementation agreement. The meeting was attended by NTFP, Comm. Calzado of NCIP, and Mr. Dave De Vera of PAFID. This meeting resulted in the drafting of a MOA with NTFP, FFI, Municipal Tribal Council, and LGU. Haribon is now reviewing the draft MOA.
- Meeting with Dave de Vera re: design/flow and other preparations for IP chieftains' orientation on FLUP-ADSDPP and ICCA concept. The activity design has been prepared and discussed with Mr. De Vera. It will be a mediated dialogue. However, no date yet for the activity due to the busy schedule of Mr. De Vera.
- Meeting with Gov. Nap and other IP leaders re: planning for IP chieftains orientation on FLUP-ADSDPP and ICCA concept. The meeting was conducted. However, Haribon has yet to schedule the orientation. In a recent meeting of the PMU with Haribon, it was suggested that priority be given to determining the feasibility of documenting the ICCA of the IP groups; and to de link this with the issue of the IP on the FLUP of the municipality of General Nakar. It is hoped that the ICCA may provide an opportunity for parties to discuss and agree as it may show, after all, common desire for conservation.

The remaining activities until March 2012 include:

- Meeting with NCIP (Atty. Gallardo, Dir. Almonte, Comm. Conching, Comm. Banua, Chairman Brigs) re: updates and request for support;
- IP chieftains orientation on FLUP- ADSDPP;
- IP chieftains orientation on ICCA;
- Dialogue between LGU and IPs re: FLUP and ADSDPP harmonization, ICCA; and
- Presentation of project to IP chieftains and secure approval re: assessment and schedules.

Agreement secured for the establishment of new conservation areas in Argao and Lantoy forest corridor; and DAO prepared for the establishment of critical habitat

Preparatory activities to pave the way for the establishment of conservation areas in Argao and Lantoy forest corridor and consequently establishment of critical habitat are ongoing. One of these is the consultation with stakeholders on establishment of biodiversity conservation corridor. Endorsements from Mayors of the three LGUs on NewCAPP implementation have been secured. However, this can be strengthened with the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with these LGUs on NewCAPP implementation. A pro forma MOA was provided to CBCFI for their guidance.

There have been many FGDs planned and conducted. Per work plan, these FGDs were to be used to solicit support for the Project among the barangays to be covered, explaining the importance of establishing a conservation area. However, the FGD reports reveal that these objectives were not achieved due to weak design and documentation.

It is also evident in the activities conducted and reports submitted that the Project has not touch-based yet with right LGU Offices, e.g., MENRO/FMS, which are functional in

Alcoy and Dalaguete LGUs. Consultations conducted and those proposed are more into involvement of barangays which are premature at the moment.

To better strategize, PMU advised CBCFI to work on consolidating the study results for presentation to LCEs, MENROs/FMS, MPDCs and SBs of three LGUs within the last quarter. These are seen as good basis for informed engagement with the LGUs. However, due to delays in tree inventory and socio-economic assessment, the presentation material has not been developed yet and meetings with these three LGUs have not been scheduled yet.

The PMU organized a meeting with CBCFI Board members and staff on October 5, 2011 to discuss updates on implementation activities of the Project. A major action that was identified to the achievement of Project deliverables was to forge a MOA among the 3 LGUs, DENR-VII and PAWB as implementing agency of NewCAPP. The MOA will highlight commitment of the three parties in establishing and implementing initial activities for the proposed Corridor as local conservation area. Towards this end, a comprehensive presentation on consolidated available biodiversity studies, results of socio-economic assessment and tree inventory, and cave assessment will be developed by CBCFI and will be presented to the 3 municipal LGUs, barangays and POs to explain the significance of the proposed Corridor conservation efforts. Updates on these studies are discussed below.

On thematic maps preparation for the corridor, only FLUP maps, in PDF files, of Alcoy and Dalaguete were prepared. Next steps would be to analyse these vis a vis the proposed corridor. This will be undertaken in relation with the results of other studies – habitat studies, socio economic assessment, and tree inventory. Further analysis of the maps with participation of LGUs concerned can be used as basis for securing buy in of the establishment of the biodiversity corridor. A participatory mapping activity has to be designed to be able to develop these maps for the corridor using the available maps of the three LGUs and CBCFI.

Agreement secured with LGU Mangatarem for the establishment of conservation area and critical habitat zones within the conservation area

Substantial progress has been achieved in the establishment of conservation area and critical habitat zones in Mangatarem. First, Project orientations were conducted for stakeholders. Seven barangays, POs, PAMB and members of multi-sectoral groups (schools, religious groups, and military) were oriented on the Project. Second, the proposed conservation areas has been identified. Some 5,723 hectares were proposed for declaration as Critical Habitat. The mapping, ground validation and delineation have been scheduled to be completed by end of 2011. Further, the LGU committed to issue the resolution for the Critical Habitat before the year ends, which is already in its third and final reading.

A rapid bio-physical assessment was conducted. Some sample plots were established inside the protected area adjacent to the proposed conservation area – the Mangatarem Springs Protected Landscape (MSPL). It was recommended that additional plots for the bio-physical assessment be established in the proposed CA. The socio-economic profiling is for finalization. Data gaps such as forest and agricultural resources, water services, and population count of threatened species will be validated.

A Capacity Assessment Workshop for Co Management Steering Committee (SC) was conducted between August and September. The activity was attended by 35 SC members including the Barangay Captains of the 13 forest-edge barangays, representatives from LGU, DENR, POs, DILG, academe, PNP, Philippine Army and media. Through the workshop, the SC members were able to review the functions and responsibilities of the Committee. They identified the capacity needs of the Committee as forest managers and policy makers, and the needed skills and knowledge of the members of sub-committees in order for them to effectively implement the programs and tasks of the sub-committees. The capacity assessment result, which will be the basis for capacity development program of the SC, is still being prepared.

The Steering Committee Sub-committee on Livelihood has conducted training on Rainforestation and Vermi-composting as an initial implementation of the FLUP to provide forest friendly technologies to the upland communities. The training was conducted in August 2011 and attended by 50 participants. The activity was participated by representatives from DENR, Municipal LGU and several members of the SC Sub-committee on Livelihood.

In other development, 24 of the 41 participants of the Paralegal/Forest Law Enforcement Training had submitted the complete requirements to the DENR for deputation as forest wardens or Bantay-Gubat. The 24 applicants are all members of Barangay Tanod coming from the six covered barangays. Costs of preparing the requirements like picture, medical certificates, were shouldered by the respective Barangay LGUs taken from their barangay funds.

Lastly, a MOA between DENR and LGU on the co management of forest lands of the municipality was signed in April. The agreement identified the establishment of a conservation area within the forest lands of the LGU. While the FLUP has been prepared under the EU GOLDEN FOREST Project, it is still pending endorsement at the DENR R1. The issue relates to the prescription by DENR to reformat the FLUP to follow the Eco Gov format; after which the Regional Director requested that the format be brought to its original form. In discussions with FMB on this concern; the Assistant Director clarified that there is no need for DENR to approve the FLUP. It was agreed that a policy clarification will be issued to guide DENR regional offices on the matter.

Agreement secured with Palauig LGU for the establishment of new conservation area in Mt. Tapulao; site assessment conducted for Candelaria-Mayantoc-Masinloc forest corridor

A Technical Working Group (TWG) was created to provide policy and technical support for the implementation of NewCAPP in Mt. Tapulao. The TWG is composed of representatives for DENR and LGUs. Consultations with the LGU were conducted resulting in the issuance of Resolution and endorsement supporting the establishment of Mt. Tapulao Conservation Area (Palauig). The Certificate of No Overlap has already been requested from NCIP. This is one of the requirements of NCIP to confirm that the covered area has no indigenous peoples. A Sangguniang Bayan Resolution of the Municipality of Palauig was also obtained endorsing the Project within the Zambales Mountain Range, specifically in Mt. Tapulao. This is supported by a Regional Development Council (RDC) Resolution endorsing the Project. However, data to support its establishment is not yet available. It was agreed that a more in depth biodiversity assessment will be undertaken to document various habitat types and habitat-species associations that need to be protected.

The planned site assessment of the Candelaria-Mayantoc-Masinloc forest corridor was deferred due to reports that these areas have been subjected to mining activities, and therefore not feasible to establish as a conservation area. This activity has been deferred based on the updated WFP submitted in June, 2011.

Agreement secured with IP groups and CBFM POs, and LGUs in the establishment of conservation areas in Alegria, Kitcharao, Jabonga, and Santiago - portions of Hilong hilong KBA

Several orientations to LGUs and CBFM POs were carried out by SEDFI during the period. The overall strategy for 2011 involved seeking consensus among the CBFM POs, IP groups and the LGUs on the establishment of conservation area within the corridor of the four municipalities mentioned above. However, while there had been discussions with the IP groups, further progress was stalled with the inability to secure a FPIC from NCIP. Several attempts were made to seek FPIC, but until August, not much progress was achieved in this regard. The Field Based Investigation (FBI) was conducted on June 27-27, 2011 in the IP Community of Canaway, Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte and Cuyago, Jabonga, Agusan del Norte. Further a Conference among NCIP, DENR and SEDFI was held on May 26, 2011 to settle the FPIC concern. In a meeting with NCIP and IPO Leaders on August 23, 2011, SEDFI was advised that the cost of FPIC is PhP 500,000.00. The IP leaders consider this too much, and instead issued a Resolution seeking SEDFI support in the implementation of NewCAPP activities.

In view of this setback, the PMU, during a Monitoring Visit in August; suggested that the IP leaders be invited to the Mt. Kalatungan for a cross visit to witness for themselves, how an ICCA is documented, and the benefits to the IP community of declaring an ICCA. This visit materialized in late November; and followed up by the participation of key Mamanwa leaders to the subnational ICCA Workshop in Eastern Mindanao. This was capped by a visit by the leaders of Menuvu and Portulin – Datu Ampuan and Datu Johny Gina, respectively – to share their insights on ICCA to the other members of the Mamanwa community and its traditional leaders. These activities resulted in an expression of interest among the Mamanwa IP groups to secure assistance in the development of their 3D map; and in the documentation of their ICCA.

Given the above development, it was deemed essential that the ICCA be the pathway for the establishment of the conservation area in the corridor. While it is true that there are overlapping boundaries of ancestral domains with the areas occupied by CBFMA holders, it was thought that the IPs hold perpetual rights to the area; since the CBFMA has a fixed expiration of 25 years, per agreement. The challenge now lies in reconciling the management measures in the CBFMA areas with the ICCA; and ensuring that the ICCA enjoy the support of the LGU. It should be noted that there are IP leaders who are also members of the CBFMA organizations in the area.

The above modification in strategy affected the implementation of the biodiversity assessment for Kitcharao, and the feasibility study on community conservation agreements. Both activities had to be deferred, since these can be undertaken within the context of ICCA research, documentation, and recognition.

Other accomplishments include mapping of the overlaps between the ancestral domains, CBFMAs, and mining tenements in the site.

Agreement secured with Tawi tawi LGU for the establishment of conservation area in Bongao island

A project presentation to the Municipal Mayor of Bongao and other agencies; including the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) was conducted in early 2011 to provide background information on the proposed Tawi-Tawi KBA. These led to agreement to organize the Bud Bongao Management Council (BBMC) to be the lead body in the planning, administration, protection of Bud Bongao and Mt. Kabugan. The BBMC is chaired by the Municipal Mayor.

The BBMC was formally convened to present NewCAPP and to discuss the draft duties and responsibilities of the BBMC, in relation to the implementation of NewCAPP. Another presentation was made to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan to request support from the provincial government in the implementation of the project and other environmental undertakings. NewCAPP's partner - WWF spearheaded the creation of the Joint Management Coordination Committee (JMCC) chaired by the Vice Governor of Tawi-Tawi, to serve as the oversight committee for the BBMC.

The first activity of the BBMC was the mangrove reforestation and costal clean up participated by various government agencies including the military assigned in the area. As a follow up activity and in celebration of the environment month, the BBMC conducted the Bud Bongao clean-up day, wherein all the participants collected all the litters left by trekkers in Bud Bongao. Various signages and billboards in the different entry points and trails within the Bud Bongao were also put up.

Other preparatory activities to support the establishment of conservation area in Bongao Island were delayed. For this year, only the hiring of consultants to conduct the studies below was done. These studies are expected to be completed by first quarter of 2012. The results of the studies will provide information to define and advocate to the LGUs and other stakeholders the establishment of CAs. Initial results of the studies were the following:

Biodiversity Assessment of proposed Tawi Tawi CA

The assessment was conducted to establish baseline information on the diversity of flora and fauna; assess habitat – species association; and determine the boundaries of the proposed conservation area. Initial results reveal the presence of 14 species of birds; 3 species of reptiles; and one species of mammals. In terms of floral diversity, the assessment documented 37 species of trees, 12 species of herbs; 6 species of palms and cycads; 15 species of ferns and 10 species of grasses. No new species was found in the area, and there was no evidence on the existence of the Tawi-Tawi Bleeding Heart Pigeon and Sulu Hornbill, which were earlier recorded in the area.

Mapping of features and boundaries of proposed CA

Mapping has not yet commenced as WWF is still awaiting the finalization of the biodiversity assessment to determine the extent of habitats of the local species. After the assessment, the WWF shall delineate the boundary of the proposed Conservation area of Bud Bongao and Mt. Kabugan, including the different management zones.

Socio-economic and Institutional Assessment

Preliminary results reveal that the main sources of income of the respondents come from employment in government, agri based farming, fishing and drivers of public transport. Carpenters and boat makers are the only forest-based livelihood identified due to the demand for wood and lumber.

Policy, Land Information, and Conflict Management

Most of the land owners are traditional claimants - meaning they do not have titles over their lands. The potential issue here is the boundary delineation of individual claims whenever the project starts to demarcate the different management zones for Bud Bongao. There are no claimants over the areas at the summit of Bud Bongao, however, there are claimants at the base and the middle part of the mountain. These traditional claims are recognized by the LGU and local DENR. One recommendation emerging in the establishment of conservation area in Bongao; is to provide technical assistance to the people in the community about the processes of titling of lands. The residents within the vicinity of Bud Bongao and Bud Kabugan, who will eventually be managing the conservation area, will be secured of their claims over their lands.

Pilot testing of IUCN documentation and registration of ICCAs in Cabangan, Zambales and Menuvu Community in Balmar, Bukidnon within Mt. Kalatungan

The Project Board approval came in July after the IP leaders from the two communities shared their experiences during the ICCA Symposium. Subsequent to this, the IP leaders submitted a request for support from NewCAPP to have their ICCA documented and recognized in the global database. The Project then quickly responded and engaged into partnership with PAFID and KASPI to render technical assistance in ICCA. The idea is to showcase the procedures in these two pilots so that they can serve as learning centers for the other sites. The experience and processes utilized following IUCN guidelines will also be documented in developing the Philippine procedures and guidelines for ICCA recognition in the rest of the sites, and in other parts of the country.

By end of the year, both sites are progressing as planned. By March or April 2012, all activities are expected to be completed and the necessary documentation for registration in the global database submitted to the WCMC. Below is the status of the pilot testing:

**Table 1: Status of the Pilot Testing of the IUCN Documentation and Registration of ICCA
(as of December 31, 2011)**

Activities/Steps	Cabangan, Zambales (Zambales KBA) Region 3	Menuvu Community (Balmar, Pangantukan, Bukidnon) Kalatungan KBA
1. Declaration/Expression of Interest of the IP community to document, map, declare, and register their ICCA - Orientation on NewCAPP and ICCA - Resolution/Declaration and/or	Completed	Completed

letter of request from the IP community to document, map, declare, and register their ICCA		
2. Mobilization/Preparatory Work - Community Consultation - Meeting with Council of Elders	Complete	Completed
3. ICCA Research and Documentation (includes participatory gathering and community mapping; resource inventory)	Completed	Completed
4. Formulation of Community Conservation Plan (CCP)	January-February 2012	January-February 2012
5. Popularization of the CCP	February 2012	February 2012
6. Declaration of the ICCA	February 2012	February 2012
7. Submission of ICCA Registration at the WCMC	March 2012	March 2012

The Project is now preparing for the documentation of the process to develop guidelines and procedures for replication in other Project sites. Some of the key aspects that the Project would like to fully capture are:

- Involvement of the community in the entire process. To begin with, these two pilots were not pre-selected rather they were the ones who solicited the assistance of the Project, thus reducing the preparatory time and resources to secure the FPIC. Second, the decision-making process where all decisions were done through consultations with the Council of Elders and community --- making them accountable and there is strong sense of ownership.
- Integration of traditional knowledge to the scientific process of data gathering and analysis. The fusion of the traditional knowledge and scientific gathering and processing data is something new that has provided both a learning experience for the Project and the community. This process has given the information generated more depth and meaning.

Output 1.3 – Programme for expansion of the national PA system

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Documentation of processes for the establishment of local conservation areas in Polillo islands	Partially Achieved

The outline of the report has already been prepared. A discussion with selected municipal and barangay officials and members of the Bantay Kalikasan were undertaken as inputs in the documentation. PBCFI is targeting to complete the final documentation of the LCA establishment by December. The Project expects that the final report will be submitted by January 2012.

Other Notable Accomplishments

ICCA Symposium

This activity was held on May 10 and was attended by representatives from DENR regions, NCIP, PAWB, LRPs, academe, and other NGOs. A major presentation was made

by Mr. Dave de Vera, who provided a general orientation on the concept of ICCAs, how they are established, and the value of these to IPs. Resource Persons from indigenous cultural communities from Coron, Igmale'en, Kalatungan/Portulin and Zambales also shared their experiences in the recognition of ICCAs, and the importance of these in addressing the threats to their cultural and spiritual values as communities and the natural resources base which also serves as the foundation of their livelihood and socio economic well-being.

Mr. Dave de Vera also presented suggestions on the way forward for the recognition of ICCAs in the Philippines. He essentially answered all the lingering questions of the Project with respect to: (i) the existence of a policy framework for ICCAs; (ii) whether these should be integrated as part of the PA system; (iii) entry points for recognition of ICCAs and engagement with IP communities; (iv) the recognition and validation process; and (v) the pre requisites for registration in the global database.

As discussed in the previous sections, the ICCA Symposium subsequently opened an opportunity for the Project to (i) partner with two IP communities and NGOs, known for advocating IP rights and have practical experience in ICCAs documentation and registration in the global database; and (ii) develop guidelines for replication.

Formulation of the National Framework for Conservation Areas

With the conduct of the ICCA Symposium, there was an increasing demand from the IP communities and support groups to develop a national program for ICCA. In response to this and in compliance with the CBD PoWPA agreement which was re-iterated in the Nagoya Conference of Party Meeting in November 2010, it was decided to advance some activities for the development of a National Program for CA through the formulation of a national ICCA program first.

A series of meetings were held to brainstorm on how to go about with the development of the National ICCA Program which led to the agreement to conduct sub-national workshops as inputs to the national program. It was also agreed to partner with KASAPI, PAFID and UP Office of the Vice President of Public Affairs. Further, these meetings resulted in the drafting of a concept paper for the workshops.

Based on these discussions, three sub-national conferences were organized to achieve the following objectives: (i) to understand ICCA, its various institutions, programs and concerns and the importance of IP engagement in ICCA processes; (ii) to understand efforts being done at national and international levels to support ICCAs; (iii) to assess threats and opportunities in the ICCA for the protection of indigenous peoples; and (iv) to develop strategies and action plans for participation of IPs in ICCA processes and implementation.

Three sub-national conferences were held and attended by around 185 IP leaders from 41 provinces representing 35 ethno linguistic groups. These conferences are as follows:

Table 2: Sub-national ICCA Conferences Conducted

Luzon and Visayas island groups	November 8-11	Legend Villas, Mandaluyong City
Eastern Mindanao	November 14-17	Mergrande Resort, Davao City

Western Mindanao	November 23-27	Chali Resort, Cagayan de Oro City
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Among the key results of the Conferences are as follows:

- Majority (nearly all) participants currently maintain/manage an ICCA in their community;
- The ICCAs cut across the major eco-system types of the country (upland forest, coastal marine, inland lake/riverine system, lowland forest);
- Community objectives/motivations to maintain an ICCA range from resource/livelihood base to cultural/traditional reasons;
- All community-representatives assert that their ICCAs are under threat due to a multitude of factors.

The major threats are:

- Unabated extractive activities continues to undermine the integrity of ICCAs;
- Pressure from migrants and other interests who encroach into ICCAs;
- Decline of Traditional Knowledge due to external influences including religion & western education;
- Very limited support and resources available to communities to sustain their ICCAs; and
- Prevalence of violence and war in most ICCAs

A major output of the Sub-National Consultations is the formulation through a consensus of the “Guiding Principles for Cooperation in Sustaining ICCAs in the Philippines”. All participants assert that their ICCAs are threatened & need to be conserved and protected. The participants were in agreement that they recognize the role of other groups and are willing to engage the Government, Civil Society and other partners in the conservation and protection of ICCAs based on compliance to the “Guiding Principles of Cooperation” as formulated in the Consultations.

The results of the conferences will be presented to the National ICCA Conference on March 29-30, 2012. Preparations for this event have started.

Outcome 2 – Improved conservation effectiveness through enhanced systemic, institutional and individual capacities

Output 2.1 -- Increased PAWB and DENR Regional Office capacities to provide technical assistance to PAMBs and other stakeholders in managing existing PAs and new conservation areas

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Capacity assessment results for PAWB and DENR regional offices completed and key gaps identified	Achieved
Capacity assessment of NCIP completed, and key gaps identified	Not Achieved
Capacity development plan for PAWB, selected DENR regional offices, and NCIP completed	Partially Achieved
Implementation of capacity development plan commenced for priority programs and regions	Not Achieved

Capacity Assessment Results for PAWB and DENR Regional Offices completed and key gaps identified

The capacity assessment of PAWB and DENR Regional Offices of the PAW Sector, started in March 2011 with the engagement of Ms. Marlin Siapno as the Capacity Assessment Consultant. This is seen as a preliminary work towards the strengthening of PAWB and PAWCZMS to provide technical assistance and manage the national PA system. Initially, the Project and PAWB thought that the assessment will be straight forward and can be completed in three months. However, the approach developed by the Consultant recommended a more in depth study to examine the perceptions of both internal and external clients/stakeholders of the sector.

In the process of assessment and preparing the appropriate capacity development plan, the 'strategic management approach' was used to serve as over-arching guide to task implementation. The approach focused on developing responses to four critical and logically sequenced questions:

- Where are we now? (a description of the current situation)
- Where do we want to be? (an understanding of, and agreement on, the requirements for the desired state)
- How do we get there? (a detailing of the strategies and actions required to get from the current situation to the desired state)
- How do we stay there? (a detailing of the strategies and actions required to sustain achievements)

Using the above questions, a series of consultations with external stakeholders, comprised of representatives from LGUs, NGOs/POs, Academe and IPs (for Mindanao), were conducted:

- Luzon Consultation – May 9, 2011, Quezon City
- Visayas Consultation – August 12, 2011, Cebu City
- Mindanao Consultation – August 19, 2011, Davao City
- National Level – October 7, 2011, Quezon City

In identifying or gathering information for the assessment and plan development, it was deemed important to get as much information from as many sources as possible to ensure validity and depth of information gathered.

The GEF Capacity Assessment Scorecard was used as a primary tool for assessing capacities. However, additional participative and cooperative assessment methods (such as workshops and focus group discussions) were also used to ensure buy-in for the results of the assessment and consequent recommendations for the capacity development plan.

During these consultations, both internal and external, participants were requested also to answer the GEF Capacity Assessment Scorecard. Responses to the Scorecard were analyzed along with the results of the consultation workshop. Below are the key results and findings:

1. Baseline Scores for Systemic, Institutional and Individuals are all lower than 50% at 43, 47 and 43, respectively. The adjectival description of the state of outcomes for all areas is WORST STATE
2. In validating these scores, a total of 123 scorecards were submitted and 114 of these were processed; 34% of processed scorecards represent internal publics and 66% represent external publics
3. Internal Publics Scores for Systemic, Institutional and Individual are all slightly higher than 50% at 60, 59 and 58, respectively. The adjectival description of the state of outcomes for all areas is MARGINAL STATE
4. External Publics Scores for Systemic, Institutional and Individual are all lower than 50% at 43, 42 and 43, respectively. The adjectival description of the state of outcomes for all areas is WORST STATE
5. Baseline Scores are the same with External Publics Scores in terms of Systemic and Individual; but diverge by 5 points in terms of Institutional.
6. Baseline Scores are much lower than Internal Publics Scores across the board with a spread of between 12 to 17 points
7. Overall, Baseline Scores are reflective of the perceptions of the External Publics and both see capacity to be at its WORST STATE in terms of Systemic, Institutional and Individual.
8. Overall, Internal Publics Scores reflect a more positive perception on PAWB/PAWCZMS capacity to manage the national PA system to be in a MARGINAL STATE in terms of Systemic, Institutional and Individual;
9. In terms of capacity to *'conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programs'* Baseline and External Publics Scores both reflect MARGINAL STATE of outcomes across the two categories. Internal Publics reflect MARGINAL STATE for Systemic and SATISFACTORY STATE for Institutional;
10. In terms of capacity to *'implement policies, legislations, strategies and programs'* Baseline and External Publics Scores reflect WORST STATE of outcomes across all categories. Internal Publics reflect MARGINAL STATE across all categories, differing from the Baseline Scores by a spread of 11-26 points;
11. In terms of capacity to *'engage and build consensus among all stakeholders'*, this is where scores for Baseline and Internal Publics is most similar with MARGINAL STATE of outcomes reflected for Systemic and Institutional and diverge in terms of Individual where Baseline reflected a WORST STATE while Internal Publics reflected MARGINAL STATE. In the case of the External Publics, their score resulted in WORST STATE across the board.
12. In terms of capacity to *'mobilize information and knowledge'*, Baseline and External Publics Score on Systemic and Individual are the same at WORST STATE but diverge on Institutional with Baseline Score at MARGINAL STATE and reflecting a 26 point

difference as compared to External. Internal Publics Score across the board is MARGINAL STATE;

13. In terms of capacity to '*monitor, evaluate, report and learn*' Baseline and External Publics Scores both reflect WORST STATE of outcomes across all three categories. Internal Publics, on the other hand, reflected MARGINAL STATE of outcomes across all categories with a 25-29 points spread compared to Baseline;
14. In summary:
 - a. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programs - - is in a MARGINAL STATE
 - b. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs - - is in a WORST STATE
 - c. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders - - is in a MARGINAL STATE according to the Baseline and Internal Publics; but WORST STATE according to External Publics. In as much as this capacity has to do with engaging and building consensus, it is more prudent to adopt the stand of External Publics
 - d. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge - - is in a WORST STATE
 - e. Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn - - is in a WORST STATE

The resulting statements of current Outcome States are shown in Annex B.

As part of the process, a number of presentations were made to the PAWB Director and National Project Director, and PAWB Senior Staff at various stages of the process to: (i) present progress of the study; (ii) get inputs on the results; and (iii) seek guidance on how to move forward. The last presentation was made in November 23 for the review of the Draft Final Report. The Consultant presented her summary, findings and recommendations, which include the key gaps identified. Comments from the Director and PAWB include the segregation of PAWB concerns and those that pertain to the regional offices; and to prepare a draft presentation to the ExeCom. The presentation of the Final Report has been scheduled on January 3, 2012. For this activity, it is expected that a capacity building strategy for the sector will be presented.

Capacity Assessment of NCIP completed, and key gaps identified

In response to the request of NCIP during the first Project Board Meeting in September 2010, NewCAPP included in its 2011 Work and Financial Plan the conduct of Capacity Assessment of NCIP as an initial step to strengthen its capacity, including the IPs, in protected area/conservation area management. Following several meetings with PAWB and NCIP, a Draft TOR for the Capacity Assessment of NCIP was prepared. The TOR was presented to the NCIP central and field offices on May 11, 2011. It was agreed that PAWB/NewCAPP will present the TOR to the NCIP En banc in June 2011. However, there was a change in the leadership in NCIP which resulted in the deferment of the study. During the Project presentation to the NCIP En banc in August 2011, the new leadership expressed their reservations on the conduct of the capacity assessment. However, PAWB/NewCAPP, as part of renewing its partnership with NCIP, continued to engage NCIP in dialogues to discuss the Project and the support that it can provide to the institution as a key partner. (There is more detailed discussion on this and in relation to the status of strengthening partnership with NCIP below).

Capacity development plan for PAWB, selected DENR regional offices, and NCIP completed

The capacity development (CD) plan for both PAWB, PAWCZMS and NCIP are expected to result from the capacity assessment. However, the assessment took longer than expected considering the change in approach to make it more comprehensive and responsive to the sector. The CD plan is expected to be developed by January 2012 during the presentation of the Final Report with PAWB and PAWCZMS.

For NCIP, the CD plan was not developed at all due to the change of plans of NCIP.

Implementation of capacity development plan commenced for priority programs and regions

The CD plan was not developed this year. However, as part of the implementation of the Project, learning sessions were carried out by PMU for key actors and partners to improve their knowledge and skills in implementing the new approach under the Project. These include: (i) ICCA Symposium; (ii) sharing sessions on establishment of LCAs; (iii) Symposium Workshop with LGUs and DENR on Co Management Agreements; (iv) participation of selected partners in the National PA Conference. At the site level, partners organized specific training activities for local stakeholders to include: (i) Paralegal and Wildlife Enforcement trainings; (ii) cave assessment in Nug-as and Lantoy; (iii) participatory resource inventory and community mapping for Mt. Kalatungan and Cabangan, Zambales; and (iv) participation of DENR and LGU staff in the biodiversity assessment of Mt. Nacolod.

Output 2.2 – Negotiated agreements with indigenous groups and other local stakeholders at nine sites resulting in management plans that incorporate BD conservation goals and sustainable management of natural resources

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Coordination with Anthrowatch and NCIP in the preparation of ADSDPP that incorporates BD conservation objectives and management prescriptions for the conservation areas within the CADTs of IP groups in Iglit Baco KBA	Not Achieved
Integration of BD considerations in the CLUPs of Polilio island municipalities and expansion of LCAs in the municipalities of Patnanungan and Jomalig	Partially Achieved
Surveys and other studies completed and presented to stakeholders, to inform the preparation of management plans for Mt Nacolod	Partially Achieved
Harmonization of IP ADSDPP and LGU FLUPs that incorporate BD conservation objectives and agreed management options for the Mt.s Irid Angelo KBA	Not Achieved
Studies completed for Nug as Lantoy KBA, and management plan prepared	Partially Achieved
Management plan prepared for the Mangatarem conservation area in Zambales KBA	Partially Achieved
Harmonization of CBFM CRMFs, ADSDPP of IP groups, and LGU FLUPs in the management of conservation areas in the Alegria-Kitcharao-Jabonga-Santiago corridor of Mt. Hilong hilong KBA	Not Achieved.
Enhancement of Tawi tawi LGU CLUP to incorporate BD	Not Achieved

Target Deliverables	Achievements
conservation goals, and develop management prescriptions for conservation areas	

Coordination with Anthrowatch and NCIP in the preparation of ADSDPP that incorporates BD conservation objectives and management prescriptions for the conservation areas within the CADTs of IP groups in Iglit Baco KBA

The Project initiated coordination with Anthrowatch, the NGO involved in the preparation of ADSDPP for Iglit Baco under an EU funded project. After a series of meetings, it was agreed that the documentation of ICCA and ADSDPP preparation will be undertaken in parallel to maximize complementation. A dialogue was held with the Tau Buid group to provide a more detailed orientation of ICCA, enable them to understand the processes and its relationship with securing their CADT and preparation of ADSDPP. A series of meetings followed, which led to the formulation of a work plan for ICCA documentation and ADSDPP preparation. The former will be supported under NewCAPP, while the latter will be funded under the EU Forest Corridor Project. NCIP has committed to support the facilitation of the ADSDPP formulation, and in the activities of NewCAPP. The Project, through Anthrowatch will be working closely with NCIP on these activities. This approach offers an opportunity for the Project to test how the ICCA and ADSDPP integration could be made possible, in the process, enhancing the ADSDPP content; and also ensure the two activities are mutually reinforcing. The experience from this pilot will be documented, with the end view of sharing with other sites.

Integration of BD considerations in the CLUPs of Polilio island municipalities and expansion of LCAs in the municipalities of Patnanungan and Jomalig

Copies of the CLUPs of different LGUs have been secured, and initial review completed, which revealed that there are certain provisions on environment and natural resources management. However, the CLUP requires updating; including the profiles of the LGUs which needs additional information on biodiversity.

Surveys and other studies completed and presented to stakeholders, to inform the preparation of management plans for Mt Nacolod

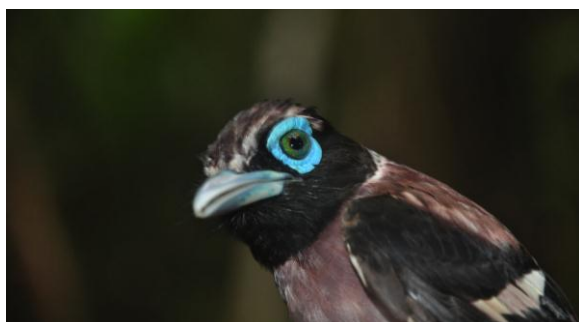


Figure 2: Mindanao Wattled Broadbill
(*Eurylaimus steerii*)

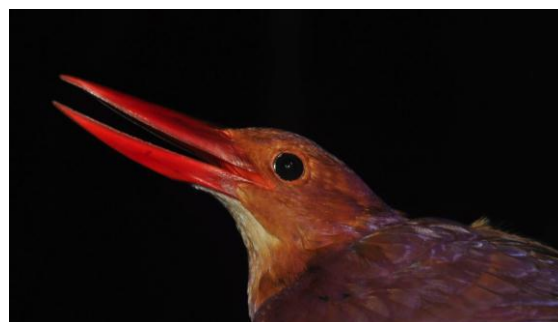


Figure 1: Philippine Dwarf Kingfisher
(*Ceyx melanurus*)

The field work for the biodiversity assessment of Mt. Nacolod was completed in December by a team of experts from FFI, and counterparts from DENR and LGUs. It is

expected that by February 28, 2012; the Draft Final Report will be ready for discussion with NewCAPP and the GIZ REDD+ Project. The results of the assessment will be presented to the stakeholders in Leyte by the first quarter of 2012, as basis for securing agreement on the management measures for the proposed conservation area. The results will also be used to strengthen advocacy and support in the establishment of conservation areas; and in communicating the importance of the KBA to various stakeholder groups.

Based on the initial report, the team has identified 73 species, 34 of which are endemic to the Philippines. Also, they were able to document the following:

Mammal	• Bats: 15 species • Rodents: Atleast 4 species • Shrew: 1 –<i>Crocidura</i> • There were also presence of: ○ Squirrel: 2- species ○ Tarsier ○ Tracks of wildpigs
Herps	• Frogs: 15 species; two of which (<i>Oreophryne anulata</i> and <i>Sanguirana albotuberculata</i>) are endemic to NE Mindanao faunal region • Lizards: 9 species • Snakes: 6 species; the <i>Tropidolaemus subanulatus</i> is endemic to NE Mindanao faunal region

Harmonization of IP - ADSDPP and LGU FLUPs that incorporate BD conservation objectives and agreed management options for the Irid Angelo KBA

Not much progress was achieved in this regard, due to the lack of coordination between two key NGOs working in similar activities; and the unresolved mistrust between the IP communities and LGUs in the preparation of the latter's FLUP.

Studies completed for Nug as Lantoy KBA, and management plan prepared

The Biophysical and Socio-Economic Assessment of Nug-as and Lantoy is ongoing. Three out the four components of this study has been completed. The tree inventory was conducted in barangays of Argao, Dalaguete and Alcoy which are proposed to be part of the Corridor. Two separate tree inventories were conducted by CBCFI and DENR VII. The inventories are aimed at identifying and marking of mother trees of native species as sources of seeds. This will be helpful in developing a propagation plan for the Corridor which is characterized by fragmented forest cover. A cave assessment was done also for the six caves in the proposed Corridor, i.e., Bodoy Cave in Argao; Dinghayop Cave and Kulabyawan Cave in Dalaguete; and Mt. Lantoy Cave, Maangso Cave and Balay'gsayaw Cave in Alcoy. The DENR-VII Cave Assessment Team took the lead in the activity. The assessment was conducted to map these caves, determine current uses of the caves, existing flora and fauna, present threats and identify needed strategies to sustainably manage these caves.

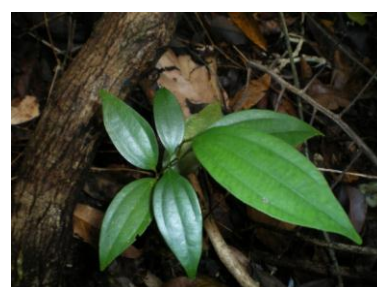


Figure 3: Cebu Cinnamon tree marked during the inventory; wildling also noted

Results of the Assessment were presented to the Regional Cave Committee or RCC in July, 2011. This led to the issuance of Resolution No. 2011-07-03 (Classifying Caves within the Nugas-Palimpinon-Lantoy Conservation Corridor under the NEWCAPP within the LGUs of Alcoy, Dalaguete and Argao, Province of Cebu pursuant to RA 9072). The table below presents classification of the caves assessed and justification for such classification.

Table 3. Classification of Caves in Nugas-Palimpinon-Dalaguete Conservation Corridor

Cave	Cave Classification	Cave Characteristics Considered in the Classification
Bodoy Cave, Argao	Class III	Highly accessible and its resources may be open for activities even for unguided, inexperienced cavers
Dinghayop Cave, Dalaguete	Class II	Accessible and their resources may be open for guided activities such as ecotourism
Kulabyawan Cave, Dalaguete	Class I	Accessible and their resources may be open for guided activities such as ecotourism
Mt. Lantoy, Alcoy	Class I	Highly hazardous because of unstable rocks
Maangso, Alcoy	Class I	With high concentration of ammonia in the air
Balay'gsayaw, Alcoy	Class I	Adjacent to the mining operation of Philippine Mining Service Corporation, thus, posing danger to people.

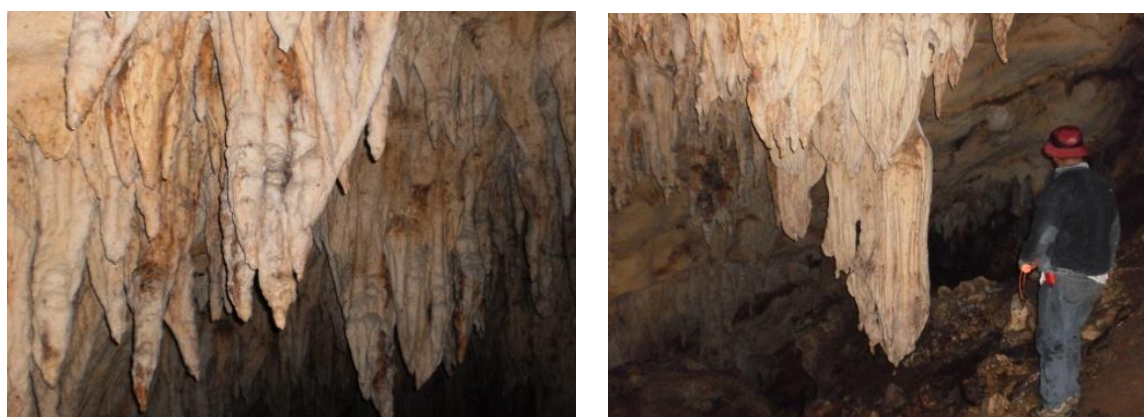


Figure 4: Some of the slightly disturbed geological formations at Stations: 3-4; 4-5 and 5-6, Bodoy Cave, Sitio Canwaling, Balisong, Argao

Results of the cave assessment will be presented to LGUs and, a MOA between DENR and LGUs on management of these caves will be discussed. It is expected that an action plan by both parties will be drafted. Results of the assessment will also be useful inputs to drafting and enacting local policies specifying prohibited acts, fines and penalties, among others as part of management of these caves.

The socio-economic assessment was completed within 3rd and 4th quarters. It has the following objectives: 1) to identify livelihood activities within the area and how these threaten forest resources within the biodiversity conservation corridor; 2) to assess how establishment of the biodiversity conservation corridor will impact on the socio-

economic activities of the population; 3) to identify strategies in the corridor's establishment and management that will contribute to socio-economic improvement within the area; and 4) to establish baseline data that will provide basis in monitoring economic impacts of the said corridor. The household survey covered 230 households in 17 barangays of the three LGUs which will be part of the corridor. Results of the study will be analyzed vis-à-vis results of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted among major stakeholders, including barangay captains, PO leaders and forest occupants.

The full report of this assessment, however, still needs to be completed and integrated with results of the other assessments. Results of this assessment should form part of the consolidation of study results for presentation to LCEs and other related offices of three LGUs, barangays and POs located within the proposed Corridor.

The Habitat and Population Study has been deferred to be conducted next year. PMU recommended CBCFI to consolidate all available data for the KBA. This will be targeted for 1st quarter of 2012. Spot mapping of habitats of flagship species will be conducted, i.e., dividing forest into grids to determine how much of forest habitat are being utilized, and document the presence and distribution of key species in the proposed corridor. For actual conduct of this habitat study, CBCFI will enter into MOA with FFI.

Management plan prepared for the Mangatarem conservation area in Zambales KBA

The Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP) is still in the process of reviewing and deliberating the Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) of Mangatarem for endorsement to DENR. The FLUP is required under the Memorandum of Agreement entered into by DENR and Mangatarem LGU last May 2011, for the co-management of 9,754.61 hectares of open access forest and forest lands.

As result of the analysis on new management options, it was determined that the best option was to declare a Critical Habitat (CH) as legal instrument for the conservation area. This proposed declaration is supported by LGU through SB resolution, as mentioned earlier, is now on its third and final reading. The SB is just waiting for the completion of the boundary survey of the proposed area to determine the total land area of the critical habitat to be indicated in the SB resolution. The proposed CH is estimated to be around 5,723 hectares.

Additional sample plots shall also be established within the area for the bio-physical assessment and population count of important species in the first quarter of 2012 as baseline data for the formulation of the Critical Habitat Management Plan (CHMP). The proposed CHMP shall be anchored to the FLUP that is why the FLUP should be approved first before formulating the CHMP. The CHMP is targeted to be developed by mid 2012.

Harmonization of CBFM CRMFs, ADSDPP of IP groups, and LGU FLUPs in the management of conservation areas in the Alegria-Kitcharao-Jabonga-Santiago corridor of Mt. Hilong Hilong KBA

The strategy developed for the site was to document the overlapping tenurial instruments and commence a process for harmonization dialogue. However, it was

determined that such harmonization was not feasible, due to delays in securing copies of the ADSDPP of the affected CADTs.

In preparation for such study, the LRP produced four thematic maps: mining tenement, CADT 134, CBFMAs and LGU maps. Based on these maps, the following observations were made: (i) there are 34 Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) boundaries in CARAGA, 18 of which are within the NewCAP Project site; (ii) CBFMA maps shows that nine tenurial instruments overlap with MPSA, CADT 134, 048 and 092; and (iii) 2 LGUs have identified CAs in their municipalities.

Enhancement of Tawi tawi LGU CLUP to incorporate BD conservation goals, and develop management prescriptions for conservation areas

No activities were conducted on this. WWF, NewCAPP's LRP, plans to do this after the research and studies listed above have been completed.

Output 2.3 – Enhanced management capacities in nine new-type PAs covering 400,000 ha

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Baseline METT scorecards validated in all sites	Partially Achieved
Capacity building support to LGUs, IP organizations and local communities on conservation, sustainable livelihoods and governance arrangement	Partially Achieved
Information and awareness campaigns	Achieved
Resource assessments and scientific information used as basis for enhancing awareness of the values of BD in KBAs	Partially Achieved
Forest protection efforts strengthened in Nug as Lantoy forests, and Cabangan, Zambales	Partially Achieved

Baseline METT scorecards validated in all sites

The METT scorecards prepared during Project preparation have been validated in six sites: Balbalasang Balbalan; Nug as Lantoy; IglitBaco; Mt. Nacolod; Mangatarem; and Mt. Hilong-hilong. However, it should be noted that most of the report submitted needs to be enhanced. Further analysis on data gathered should be provided, specifically the factors for the increase or decrease in the scores and how the results can be utilized to improve management. Below is the updated METT Scores:

Table 5: METT Scorecards as of 2011

Sites	Baseline	2011 Score
BBNP	64	39
Nug as Lantoy	51	50
Iglit Baco	60	---
Mt. Nacolod	10	45
Mangatarem	18	---
Mt. Hilong hilong	15	42

The validation of the METT Scorecard for Mangatarem was conducted by Haribon. It was validated together with the IBAMS, a monitoring system developed by Haribon. The

Scorecards have been forwarded to DENR for validation and processing. DENR has not set the schedule yet for the validation.

Capacity building support to LGUs, IP organizations and local communities on conservation, sustainable livelihoods and governance arrangement

While some sites have already identified capacity building needs for sustainable livelihood such as Mt. Kalatungan, BBNP, Hilong hilong, Cabangan, Tawi tawi, there is still a need to conduct a capacity assessment studies at the site level to determine capacity levels and needs of the stakeholders.

BBNP has started its assessment with the capacity assessment of Banao Bodong Association (BBA)/IP community and formulation of Capacity Development Plan for IP managers. To capacitate BBA on sustainable environmental management, a capacity assessment workshop was conducted last December 8, 2011. Outputs of this activity will be used as bases for the Capacity Development Plan that will be developed for IP managers. The Plan will be completed by end of December 2011. PMU is suggesting for other sites to do the same.

Hilong hilong has conducted two trainings on functional literacy, land rights and IP rights responsibilities.

Information and awareness campaigns

Part of the community mobilization of partners on the site is through information and awareness building. During Project Orientations, LRPs and DENR made it a point to explain the Project and its objectives thoroughly with the stakeholder and its relevance to biodiversity conservation. They also emphasized the importance of biodiversity conservation at the community, national levels, and even its global significance. They also tried to explain the important role that the community should be playing to maintain and sustain the biodiversity of their area.

Partners were also able to implement site-specific IEC activities such as:

- Mt. Nacolod – installation of billboards in all the pilot LGUs (5 municipalities)
- Mt. Hilong hilong - 5 billboards were installed, produced 400 copies of newsletters, 200 briefers and 50 polo shirts
- Tawi tawi – installation of billboards and other IEC materials in Bud Bongao

Resource assessments and scientific information used as basis for enhancing awareness of the values of BD in KBAs

As part of establishing baseline information and as inputs to management planning, biodiversity assessments and other related studies have been programmed in the AWP. The biodiversity assessments for Mt. Nacolod and Nug-as are ongoing. The resource inventory and mapping for Mt. Kalatungan and Cabangan have been completed. Rapid biophysical assessment and socio-economic profiling were conducted in Mangatarem. For Mt. Tapulao and Tawi tawi, the TORs for BD assessment and other studies have been drafted. For other sites, similar studies will be conducted.

Forest protection efforts strengthened in selected sites

In Nug as Lantoy KBA, paralegal Trainings were conducted for the three LGUs. The training aims to deputize barangay and community leaders and volunteers as Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO). For Alcoy and Argao it was conducted in Argao, June 15-17, 2011. The WEO training for Dalaguete was held on June 22-23, 2011.

A similar forest protection training was organized for IP leaders of Ayta Abellen in Cabangan, Zambales in October 2011. A total of 15 participants successfully completed the training program, and deputation orders and IDs issued by the DENR Regional Office. Follow up training activities are planned to be organized so that the volunteers can be deputized as DENR Enforcement Officers to cover the other NRM mandates of the Department.

In Polillo KBA, PBCFI, together with its partner DENR Region 4A, organized a Seminar Workshop on ENR Governance in December, 2011; for Councillors, Mayors and Vice Mayors of three municipalities of the island Bordeos, Panukulan and Polillo). Participants were taught about relevant laws and policies on mining, forest protection and management, wildlife enforcement, and land management concerns. A total of 60 participants successfully completed the training program.

Similar training programs were carried out in Mangatarem, as reported above. In addition, PO members were given technical training on selected livelihood activities such as vermi composting.

Output 2.4 – Revised operational manual for national PAs and new manuals for ‘new-type’ conservation areas

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Draft Operational Manual for PAs reviewed and enhanced	Not Achieved
Consultations completed; Manual tested and adopted	Not Achieved
Training and orientation conducted on the revised Manual	Not Achieved

The preparatory work for the completion of this output was delayed, given the priority accorded to the implementation of two ICCA pilots, renewal of engagement with NCIP, and the organization of three subnational Workshops on ICCA. Nonetheless, in order to properly scope the contents of the TOR, a focus group discussion was held with RTDs and PAWD Chiefs of the regional offices last September to identify the issues that affect the effective management of PAs by PAMBs; and determine how the Operations Manual will be able address these. The outputs of this discussion were used to develop the TOR for the development of the Operational Manual for PAs.

A draft of the TOR has been prepared and circulated to PAWB Senior Staff for comments. Based on the FGDs conducted, it was felt necessary for the study to address the following: (i) development of competency standards for PAMB members and PASUs; (ii) prepare a standard orientation material for incoming PAMB members that are customized to the needs of different segments of PAMBs – such as IP, LGU, private sector and NGO representatives; and a (iii) Pro forma Operations Manual that can guide the

PAMBs in the conduct of their own affairs, facilitate decision making; and provide a structure and system for their operations.

Output 2.5 – Common protected area M&E frameworks and protocols

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Existing M and E system for protected areas reviewed and harmonized	Not Achieved
Consultations completed on harmonized system for PAs	Not Achieved
Training and orientation conducted on the harmonized system	Not Achieved

Preparations for the above activities were delayed due to the need to ensure there is complementation with the planned formulation of an ecosystem based M and E system under the auspices of the WB-GEF funded National Program Support for Environment and Natural Resources Management Program (NPS- ENRMP). A series of meetings were held with DENR FASPO and the NPS ENRMP Consultant to understand the scope of their work in the WB assisted project, and determine areas of collaboration with the NewCAPP's planned activity to review existing biodiversity M and E systems.

The NPS-ENRMP will review existing M and E systems, including the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS), to determine their suitability to address the requirements of integrated ecosystem management (watershed/wetlands) plans. The review will cover existing system used in the NPS-ENRMP pilot sites in Libmanan-Pulantuna watershed, Kanan watershed, Bago watershed, and Ligawasan watershed. The assignment also includes the development of a revised M and E system and field guide on ecosystem based management, to include protected areas and watersheds for use in management decision making by the Watershed Management Councils, and PAMBs, in pilot sites.

It was clarified that there are no apparent overlaps, as the ENRMP will merely look at whether the existing BMS, as prescribed, is sufficient to provide information to monitor and evaluate IEM progress and impacts. The BMS Review under NewCAPP on the other hand, will assess the implementation of BMS and make recommendations for an improved system, taking into account the variants of biodiversity monitoring developed by other entities, such as BIOME and IBAMS. To further enrich the scope of the study, a focus group discussion was held with RTDs, PAWB Senior Staff and PAWD Chiefs of the regional offices. The discussion pointed to the need to look at the implementation of the existing BMS, determine the constraints to its implementation as designed; and develop a more realistic system, considering the other models and approaches that have emerged following the experience of other NGOs.

The TOR has since been finalized, and is awaiting posting at the PhilGEPPS by end of December, 2011.

At the site level, Polillo is in the process of developing an evidenced based monitoring for cockatoo and other selected threatened species. Activities include: (i) drafting of the monitoring tool; (ii) peer review of the monitoring tool; (iii) selected community consultation; and (iv) pre-testing of the monitoring tool. The intent is to determine whether this system can be used to monitor specific indicators that can be replicated for similar species. The study is still on going by end of December, 2011.

Output 2.6 – Increased support from key stakeholders and decision-makers for the management and conservation of the national PA system, including new conservation areas

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Key stakeholders in 9 KBAs are updated of recent trends and issues in PA management and given opportunities to participate in policy discussions	Achieved
Baseline awareness surveys for national PA system conducted	Partially Achieved
Awareness building plan for PAs and new CAs prepared and implementation commenced	Partially Achieved

Key stakeholders in 9 KBAs are updated of recent trends and issues in PA management and given opportunities to participate in policy discussions

Part of site implementation of partners was to conduct Project orientation and IEC activities to increase awareness on the Project and biodiversity conservation concerns, in general, of key stakeholders. At the PMU level, the Project is using its website and emails to inform partners of recent developments, trends and issues. Also, aside from Project brochure and primer on ICCA, NewCAPP is developing other IEC materials for dissemination to partners and stakeholders. Moreover, the Project is now at the final stages in the publication of the maiden issue of the PAWB News Magazine which is another avenue to keep the stakeholders abreast of what is happening to the Project and to the sector as a whole.

Baseline awareness surveys for national PA system conducted

As soon as the IEC Specialist was hired in May 2011, work to lay the foundation for awareness building and IEC activities have commenced. Following preliminary discussions within the Project, it was agreed that instead of a baseline awareness survey; a more comprehensive study will be conducted which will assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) on biodiversity conservation and protected area management, and perceptions on new management modalities for biodiversity conservation. Shortly after, a draft TOR was prepared.

To finalize the TOR and identify the sets of information that will be required for the KAP Baseline Study, a levelling off workshop with site partners was organized on July 6. Moreover, the Project was able to map out the stakeholders that it would need to influence to generate the much needed support for biodiversity conservation, namely: DENR, NCIP and LGUs in the project sites. Also discussed during the workshop were concepts on KAP, and the branding guidelines of UNDP, GEF, and the Project.

In August 2011, PAWB-BAC has approved the TOR and the Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) was issued. The REOI was posted at PAWB, UNDP, and PHILGEPPS websites. A total of three proposals were received for the Study. The evaluation process for the selection of consultancy firm is on-going, with Berkman International completing its technical proposal presentation in December; REECS and UPCMC Foundation on January 4, 2012.

It is expected that the TWG will complete the evaluation by mid January 2012. The target date for the start of the Study is first quarter of 2012.

Awareness building plan for PAs and new CAs prepared and implementation commenced

While the preparations for the KAP baseline study are on-going, the Project conducted preliminary IEC activities and support materials to showcase the Project and generate awareness about biodiversity conservation.

Project Launching. The Project, bearing the new acronym – NewCAPP, was successfully launched on May 23, at the Visitors' Center, NAPWNC. It was attended by the Secretary of DENR, Chairman of NCIP, partner NGOs, DENR officials from the regional offices, the Chair and members of the Project Board, and UNDP. About 100 guests graced the event.

The launch was capped by a video presentation on biodiversity and the Project, as well as an exhibit. Project brochures were distributed during the launch, as well as t-shirts, which served as tokens for the participants. Members of tri media were also present, courtesy of the DENR's Public Affairs Office.

Press Media Briefing. The launch was followed by a press briefing on May 24 with the members of the print, broadcast and online media. There was strong interest in the Project, particularly on the new conservation approach, endemic biodiversity species and pilot sites resulting in several media reports in newspapers and blogsites. The media coverage reached an estimated one million readers and an estimated media value of slightly less than half a million pesos. These were compiled and sent to the PAWB Director, UNDP, and GEF.

Partnership with DENR-Public Affairs Office was initiated resulting in the Project presentation to all the regional information officers of PAO and identification of possible media support; press releases on project strategies and events; inclusion of the NewCAPP in the President's speech during the launching of the SEA UN Decade on Biodiversity and International Year of Forests on May 30, 2011; and initial talks with DENR-Special Concerns Office and PTNI 4 to feature selected project sites in the TV program, "Ang Tao at Kalikasan."

Review of IEC WFP. The WFP for Output 2.6 was reviewed and adjustments were made to consider appropriate timing, budget and more practical strategy for communication planning and implementation in support of PA/CA management in the Philippines.

Support awareness materials such as Project video which highlights the state of Philippine biodiversity, Project brochure which emphasizes the need for expanded and diversified PA management models, and ICCA primers (in English and Filipino) were developed and utilized in support of BC/PA/CA management. These materials were also displayed and distributed during the exhibit organized by UNDP and SM Holding in July in support of Green Retail Agenda; during the ENR



Governance Seminar of PBCFI in December in Manila; and during the Outcome Board Meeting organized by UNDP and NEDA in December in Ortigas.

Development of NewCAPP Website. The NewCAPP website, www.newcapp.org, which feature news and updates about innovative conservation regimes, species and sites, and resources (publications and videos) had a soft launch in September 2011. The site generates an average of 450-500 hits per day or about 15,000-17,000 hits per month. This is considerably high for a site without commercial advertisement. The most frequently visited pages are news, images and resources.

Development of PAWB News Magazine. A launching meeting of the Editorial Board for the PAWB Magazine was held on June 14, 2011 to discuss the overall concept, content, and roles and responsibilities for implementation. The said magazine, entitled, "WilderNews" is intended to help spread greater awareness and galvanize support for biodiversity conservation in the Philippines. The maiden issue of the WilderNews magazine, which will be released in January 2012, is supported by the NewCAPP. It features the Project sites, ICCA, newly-discovered species on Luzon Island, FAQ on biodiversity, and other news on PA.

Conduct of IEC assessment for PAWB. Based on earlier discussion with PAWB Nature Recreation and Education Division (NRED) in July, the NewCAPP organized a roundtable discussion in September among PAWB Division Chiefs and senior staff to identify current and emerging communication issues on biodiversity, and assess the capability of PAWB in planning and managing information to sustain BC. The discussion-workshop revealed the need for an integrated communication program and plan, capability-building program on IEC for the bureau, significant budget for IEC, and more skilled staff to do IEC work. It was agreed that the NewCAPP will be supporting PAWB in developing an integrated communication program and plan anchored on the results of the KAP baseline study.

Outcome 3 – Improved financial sustainability of the national PA system

Output 3.2 – Improved national-level sustainable financing tools and capacities

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Program and strategy for enhancing PAWB capacity for PA Financing developed	Achieved
Priority activities of capacity development program implemented	Not Achieved
Resource generation strategy developed for PAs	Partially Achieved

A National Consultant was engaged to examine existing policies and mechanisms for improving internally generated revenues for PAs, and review the operations and implementation of the IPAF. The scope of the review involved the following:

- Stocktaking of all financing instruments/mechanisms for generating revenues for PA management; the applicable laws and policies which govern their use; the extent to which they have been applied; the revenues generated from the use of such instruments; including review of DAO 2007-17 (Guidelines on the Determination of User Fees in PAs);

- Assessment of previous efforts in supporting the PASU and PAMBs of Mt. Apo, Mt. Kanlaon; and Mt. Isarog to generate additional revenues; and provision of technical assistance in communicating the results of previous studies to implement the recommendations contained therein;
- Review of policies which govern the use of such instruments; the implementation experience; and establish the key constraints which prevent the government and/or PA Managers from fully utilizing these as avenues for generating additional revenues for PA management; and
- Assessment of capacities of PAWB, regional offices and PAMBs in the application of existing financing instruments and identify key capacity building needs.

The results of the study were presented on various occasions to PAWB Senior Staff and other stakeholders, including Regional Technical Directors and PASUs of three selected PAs covered by the study. Major findings and recommendations of the study include:

- Relatively low rates for special land use agreements in protected areas (SAPA) charged to PA users. Thus, the study recommended revising the reference level for determination of fees to use the average market value of the land in the premier city where the PA is located. This should capture the premium PAs offer in terms of its environmental value. As a result, a draft Addendum to the existing Department Administrative Order (DAO) was prepared, and discussed with PAWB and the DENR Usec for staff Bureaus.
- Institutional, management and other issues have to be addressed by the respective PAMBs of Mt. Apo, Mt. Isarog and Mt. Kanlaon National Parks, to better implement the recommendations of various studies designed to on user fees. Detailed recommendations were made for each PA, and discussed with the respective RTDs, PASU, and PAWB.
- The disbursement process of the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) has to be reengineered for its full maximization. There is a need to train PASUs and staff on process requirements to improve ability to access the IPAF and conduct sharing of user fees studies across PAs. Rationalization of user fee schemes also came out as an immediate recommendation. Likewise, it was strongly recommended that the central IPAF be used to improve revenue generation, rather than being used to support routine activities.
- Explore and promote co management schemes with other stakeholders such as LGUs, private companies with activities and benefitting from PAs, in order to reduce the fiscal burden on national government in PA management.

The key recommendations served as basis for the formulation of specific activities for 2012, designed to implement actions to increase internally generated revenues, improve access to IPAF, and streamline the processing of requests and releases from the IPAF.

Procurement of the International PA Financing Consultant was concluded in 2011, with the approval of contract, to start work in January 2012. The aim of this assignment is to take a broader view, consider the earlier work off the National PA Financing Consultant, and assist the Philippines in developing a national strategy and action plan for

improving the financial sustainability of the national PA system. Key aspects of the work expected include the following:

- Analysis of the funding gap of the PA system, with projections on expected inflows under various scenarios, and increases in number and coverage of PAs, to include new conservation areas;
- Screening new funding mechanisms to address the financial gaps, based on assessment of their potential and feasibility in Philippine context; and
- Development of a national strategy and action plan for sustainable PA financing in the Philippines.

NewCAPP provided support to PAWB in the development of the scope of work for the development and implementation of business plans and user fees for some 18 PAs; under the WB-GEF NPS ENRMP. This was developed in consideration of the scope of NewCAPP, such that complementation is maximized between the two Projects. To be carried out by a Consulting team to be managed by PAWB, the work involves working with PAMBs, PASUs, and other sectors in providing direct support to selected PAs, to reduce overall system level financing gap. Part of the support includes secretariat and technical assistance in the procurement process. Estimated total funding for the contract is Php 30 Million, or approximately US\$ 696,000, to be implemented over eighteen months, beginning mid - 2012.

Coordination with the Economy and Environment Programme for South East Asia (EEPSEA) was carried out in relation to their study entitled *Fiscal Gaps and Financing of Protected Areas in Southeast Asia*. The study was completed in 2011, and covers some 79 PAs in the Philippines. A presentation of their study was organized by NewCAPP to enable PAWB, RTDs, and DENR to appreciate the extent of fiscal gaps in the financing of Philippine PAs, particularly in relation to the situation in other south east Asian countries.

The study highlighted the following:

- Expenditure data from 79 PA samples show that in 2009 a PA incurs, on the average, P875,103 (US \$ 20,351) per year for its operating expenses. Per hectare, this is approximately P2,213 (US\$ 51.5);
- Average number of regular staff per PA is 4;
- When Philippines PAs are compared with other PAs, i.e., using regional benchmark data on staff, the Philippines has the highest gap, i.e., there is a need to increase manpower resources by 9.8 times to approximate the regional benchmark. Other countries have to do the same by 3.3 to 5.6 times at the most;
- For the 79 PA samples covered by the study, there are currently 259 regular staff, against the regional benchmark data of 2,542 regular staff. Thus, the Philippines has to employ additional 2,283 regular staff to be at par with the benchmark number of staff in south east Asia;
- The Philippine has to increase Operating Expenses by 9.7 times in order to meet regional benchmarks in the region. At present, a total of \$1 million are being spent

for annual operating costs of the total 79 PA samples covered by the study. With \$10 million dollars as estimated benchmark figure, the Philippines has to increase its operating costs by \$9 million per year to finance operating costs of the 79 PAs covered by the study.

The above findings were summarized and included in a presentation by PAWB to the DENR Execom to make the case for increases in funding for PAWB. The material will also be used in arguments with DBM for additional budget and staff. Plans are underway to enable complete coverage of the study to extend to all PAs, using the central IPAF funds. These will be pursued by NewCAPP with PAWB in 2012.

Project Management

Target Deliverables	Achievements
Capacity assessment of LRPs completed	Achieved
PMU fully established and operational	Achieved
Operations Manual issued and orientations conducted; implementation assessed	Achieved
MOAs and TORs of LRPs and DENR signed according to approved 2011 AWFP	Achieved
Operations of Project Board supported	Achieved
Project M and E system established	Partially Achieved
Technical and management support to sites provided	Achieved
Exchange of lessons and experiences among sites facilitated	Achieved
Annual Audit and spot checks conducted	Achieved
2011 Performance Assessed and Project Reports prepared	Achieved
2012 AWFP prepared	Partially Achieved

Capacity Assessment of LRPs completed

The contract with the Consultant was signed by UNDP in December, and work began in January, 2011. The scope of the review includes both the financial and technical capacities of selected LRPs to undertake the work required under the NewCAPP. The LRPs which were subjected to assessment were: PBCFI, SEDFI and CBCFI. The work involved field visits to the offices and discussion with the Officers and some Board members of the organizations; as well as review of reports on projects undertaken and assessment of financial management systems. The main findings of the study confirmed the weaknesses identified by NewCAPP at the start of engagement with these NGOs, and recommended areas for strengthening. The results were shared with the NGOs and were used by NewCAPP in closer monitoring of their performance.

PMU fully established and operational

Recruitment of the following staff of PMU were concluded in early 2011:

- Economist
- IEC Specialist
- Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

In June, the Project recruited for the replacement of the PA Specialist in view of the incumbent's transfer to another agency. By July, the PMU complement is completed with the following:

- Project Manager
- Administrative Assistant (2)
- Finance Assistant
- Planning and Capability Building Specialist
- PA Specialist
- Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
- Economist

In October 2011, the PMU prepared a staff performance assessment template following UNDP Guidelines. An added feature of the NewCAPP template is the section on peer review of the concerned staff. This was undertaken in November, and the results discussed with the concerned personnel. The results were also used to identify areas requiring strengthening, and affirmed the strong qualities of the staff. The results also served as basis for recommendation in the renewal of contract for 2012.

Operations Manual issued and orientations conducted; implementation assessed

A workshop was organized by PMU on February 10-11 to finalize the Manual of Operations. Participants to the workshop were UNDP; FASPO; and representatives from the PAWB Administrative Unit to settle other outstanding issues related to policies and procedures of the Project.

The Manual was formally approved by the PAWB Director and NewCAPP National Project Director in March; and an orientation was held on March 23, 2011. It was attended by Accountants from the DENR Regional/Provincial Offices and focal persons. Representatives from FASPO and UNDP were also present to clarify the funds flow and policies on the use of GoP funds; and other policies of UNDP. Subsequent on site orientations were also conducted in Cebu, Region 1, CAR, Region 4A, Region 8; per request of LRPs and DENR. Spot checks were also conducted during the year for the following LRPs/DENR Offices to determine compliance with NIM Guidelines and Manual of Operations:

- CBCFI and DENR Region 7 (Nug as Lantoy KBA)
- SEDFI and DENR Region XIII (Hilong hilong KBA)
- Haribon and DENR Region 1 (Mangatarem, Pangasinan – Zambales KBA)
- PBCFI (Polillo island KBA)
- CCAGG and DENR CAR (BBNP KBA)
- PENRO Occidental Mindoro (Iglit Baco KBA)
- DENR Region 3 (Mt. Tapulao and Cabangon, ICCA)

The results of these spot checks were discussed with the concerned LRP, and DENR regional office. Qualified observations were brought to the attention of the NewCAPP NPD, such as those pertaining to the use of funds at the PENRO office in Occidental Mindoro. These findings resulted in a decision to stop downloading of funds in the said office, and instead, disburse the funds through the regional office.

MOAs and TORs of LRPs and DENR signed according to approved 2011 AWWP

Following the approval of the WFP by UNDP and NEDA in March, the MOAs and TORs for the eight regions and six LRPs were finalized and signed between the periods March to May, 2011.

For BBNP, the Project entered into partnership with a local NGO, the Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Governance (CCAGG), following recommendation of the Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE). A workshop was held on February 22 to discuss the plan and initiatives of FPE, and the directions of the Project for 2011. The activities for 2011 were agreed, such that these complement the completed work of FPE. It was agreed that the project will focus on the Kalinga side of the Banao watershed, while FPE will focus on the Abra side.

The activities for the period October 2011 to March 2012 centered on creating opportunities for many stakeholders (NGOs in the site; such as NTFP; IP leaders and communities; and LGU) to come to better understanding of the issues, including the relevance of the FLUPs and ADSDPP and how these can be harmonized; and solicit support from the IP communities and LGU on the establishment of ICCA. The outcomes from these dialogues will define the direction of future actions in the sites beyond March 2012.

In June, after the successful conduct of the ICCA Symposium on May 10, 2011, two IP communities (Cabangan, Zambales and *Menuvu* Community) expressed their intention to be included in the Project. The formal requests for assistance to document and register their ICCAs in the WCMC were received in July. These requests were presented to and approved by the Project Board in its third meeting. Upon approval, preparations for the implementation of NewCAPP in these sites started immediately. Partnership with KASAPI and PAFID were forged as LRPs, and MOAs were signed in August. The MOA with DENR Region X for the *Menuvu* Community (within the Mt. Kalatungan KBA) was signed in September. These additional sites presented an opportunity to pilot test the IUCN process of recognizing ICCAs and develop a procedure that can be replicated in other Project sites in recognizing CAs managed by IPs.

In summary, the table below shows NewCAPP's pilot sites, partners, and dates when the MOAs were signed.

Table 3: MOAs with LRPs/DENR

Pilot Sites/KBA	LRP/DENR	Date MOA was signed
Balbalang Balbalan	CCAGG	April 26, 2011
	DENR CAR	April 26, 2011
Managatarem - Zambales	Haribon Foundation	April 7, 2011
	DENR Region 1	April 4, 2011
Mt. Tapulao -Zambales	DENR Region 3	April 1, 2011
Cabangan, Zambales	KASAPI	July 19, 2011 (new site)
Mts. Irid Angelo and Binuang	Haribon Foundation	October 7, 2011
	DENR Region IVA	No separate MOA was prepared. But DENR participates in the activities and provides technical support
Polillo Group of Islands	PBCFI	April 4, 2011

	DENR Region IVA	February 28, 2011
Mt. Iglit Baco	DENR Region IVB	April 4, 2011
Mts. Nug-as and Lantoy	CBCFI	April 1, 2011
	DENR Region VII	March 28, 2011
Mt. Nacolod	DENR Region VIII	March 16, 2011
Mt. Kalatungan	PAFID	July 29, 2011
(Menuvu Community)	DENR Region X	September 12, 2011
Mt. Hilong hilong	SEDFI	April 26, 2011
	DENR Region XIII	March 16, 2011
Tawi tawi	WWF	April 26, 2011
	DENR ARMM	There is no MOA yet with DENR ARMM, but they participate in the activities and provides technical support

On the preparation of 2012 WFP, PMU has started the process. One-on-one discussions with partners are being held. The first draft of the WFP for PMU-managed outputs have been prepared. It is expected that by 2nd week of January 2012 the first draft of the plan will be ready for discussion with the PAWB Director, after which it will be presented to the Project Board for approval.

In anticipation for delays in the finalization and approval of the WFP for 2012, PMU prepared a 1st quarter WFP and budget and submitted the same to UNDP.

Support to Operations of the Project Board

The Third Project Board Meeting and was held on July 19 at the Tamaraw Hall of the NAPWNC. Among the major decisions made was approval of the request for support by the Council of Elders of Mt. Kalatungan. Other issues discussed include ownership of information on the results of the Mt. Nacolod biodiversity assessment; and the need to prepare disbursement projections to determine how funds will be utilized till the end of the year.

A presentation on the experience of Polillo islands in the establishment of their local conservation area (LCAs) was made by PBCFI for the appreciation of the Project Board members.

Another Project Board meeting was organized in December 9 to discuss the status of the Project and present the 2012 WFP for approval. However, the meeting was postponed, due to last minute changes in schedules of key members. Preparations were made to secure another date through coordination with the PB Chair, UNDP and Office of Director Lim. The new schedule was set on February 8-10; 2012; which will be attended by the UNDP Country Director, Regional UNDP-GEF Adviser in Bangkok, PB Chair, and Director of PAWB.

The 4th Project Board Meeting will be held in Mt. Kalatungan, Bukidnon; in time for the inauguration and turn-over of the tribal hall cum training facility of the *Menuvu* tribe. The construction of the tribal hall is being supported by GEF-UNDP as part of the capacity building program for the *Menuvu* tribe and as a learning site for the other pilots of NewCAPP.

Project M and E system established

Preparations for the development of the Project M and E system commenced in June, 2011; with the discussion of NewCAPP Results Framework. In August, a two stage workshop was organized with PAWB (as the implementing agency) and with site partners on August 31 to September 2, 2011. The internal workshop was also attended by representatives from the DENR Policy and Planning Office; and FMB. The draft APR was presented with the objective of seeking conclusions on performance and rating by the PAWB as the implementing partner. However, there were some concerns raised by FASPO, DENR Planning and FMB which made the issuance of a rating difficult. This was due to uneven appreciation of the basis of the rating and the extent to which the current issues affect the likelihood of achieving the end of project targets and results.

The M and E workshop likewise tackled the project results framework, and suggestions were given on the refinement of selected indicators.

The second workshop ran from August 31-September 2 at the Legend Villas, Mandaluyong City. It was attended by representatives from LRPs and DENR regional offices. Resource Persons were also present to explain further the process for ICCA registration, and establishment of LCAs in Polillo Group of Islands.

The workshop was able to tackle the following:

- Validation of the NewCAPP results matrix which was discussed during the August 26 workshop with PAWB;
- Participants rated the NewCAPP's performance in meeting development objectives (DO) and implementation progress (IP) based on the APR/PIR prepared by the PMU. Both DENR and NGO groups rated the Project as satisfactory, except the rating given by the NGO group on IP as Marginally Satisfactory (MS); due to delays in the approval of WFP which had consequential effects on fund releases and implementation of field activities; and
- Preparation of site specific results matrix and their review by the panel of Resource Persons and PMU.

Partners were asked to refine their results matrices following one on one discussions. These were reviewed by Facilitators and discussed with partners during the site planning sessions for 2012. Outputs will serve as basis for articulation of the M and E Framework for the Project. The proceedings of the workshops were packaged for distribution to the participants and other important stakeholders.

2011 Performance Assessed and Project Reports prepared

Below are the major reports prepared by the Project and submitted to UNDP and FASPO. Copies of the word version of the Annual Performance Review/ Performance Implementation Review (APR/PIR) were distributed to the Project Board members and other key partners.

Table 4: List of Reports Prepared

Report	Date of Submission to UNDP
Inception Report cum Annual Report for 2010	February 8, 2011
4 th Quarter Report for 2010	January 15, 2011
1 st Quarter Report for 2011	April 7, 2011
2 nd Quarter Report for 2011	July 22, 2011
3 rd Quarter Report for 2011	October 24, 2011
APR/PIR for 2010	August 2011

On the quarterly reports, a total of four reports were prepared and submitted to UNDP and FASPO four quarterly reports (4th Quarter Report for 2010 and First-Third Quarter Reports for 2011). The report includes: (i) Quarterly Operation Report; (ii) Funding Allocation and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE); and (iii) AWP Monitoring Tool. Preparations for the 4th Quarter Report for 2011 has begun and will be submitted by January 15, 2012.

The APR/PIR is an annual self-assessment reporting required by UNDP and GEF for all the projects they are supporting. The preparations for the first APR/PIR of NewCAPP started in June. The report covers the implementation of the Project from August 2010 to June 30, 2011.

The APR/PIR was subjected to a series of validation with PAWB and site partners (DENR Regions and Local Responsible Partners). It was also presented to the GOP GEF Focal Person, Undersecretary Analiza R. Teh and to the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), Mr. Joseph D'Cruz, who made the final review.

Following the above process, the Project received an overall rating of **satisfactory** for both the Development Objective (DO) and Implementation Progress (IP). Below are the final ratings received by the Project for its first year of implementation:

Table 5: Rating of Partners for the Implementation of NewCAPP for 2010

Rating by	Development Objective (DO)	Implementation Progress (IP)
UNDP-GEF RTA	Satisfactory	Marginally Satisfactory
UNDP Country Office	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
PMU	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
UNDP Operation Focal Point	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Implementing Partner (PAWB)	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Partners		
DENR Regions	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
NGO/LRPs	Satisfactory	Marginally Satisfactory

Based on these ratings, at the development objective (DO) level, the Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings. The marginally satisfactory rating on implementation progress given by the Regional Technical Advisor

was on account of the low disbursement of the Project by June, 2011. Nonetheless, majority believed that the Project was managed in a reasonably effective and efficient manner, largely in accordance with the work plan, schedule and budget. Other NGOs/LRPs thought that while the Project was managed in an acceptable manner it was not fully in accordance with the work plan, schedule and budget. The major reasons cited were: (i) low disbursement; and (ii) delayed approval of the work plan, which affected timely fund releases and implementation of activities.

There were also a number of meetings conducted to discuss the status of the Project and assess its implementation progress which included: (i) discussion with UNDP; (ii) FASPO mid-year assessment; and (iii) regular meetings with PAWB Senior Staff.

In March, the Project rendered a report to UNDP on the progress achieved for 2010, and the first quarter; and discussed the key strategies for the year 2011. This was made during the visit of the UNDP-GEF Regional Advisor wherein the following suggestions were given:

- For the Project to document its experience in securing FPIC, as it has become a key concern in international dialogues and discussions on PA management;
- Select a better acronym for the Project;
- Improve its effort in terms of integrating gender concerns in the Project, and CA management in general;
- It is more important to focus on the demonstration success of the Project rather than be conscious of attaining the 400,000 hectares of coverage;
- Quantify the value of the PAWB/DENR's initiatives in developing PA business plans and count these as part of the Project co-financing;
- Provide some suggestions to the draft ProDoc of the SGP5 that is under preparation;
- Coordinate with ACB on the possibility of developing a regional education curriculum for PA Managers; and
- Coordinate with other country efforts in the development of procedures for the recognition process for conservation areas.

On September 15-16, 2011 NewCAPP participated to the FASPO Mid-Year FAPs Assessment and Knowledge Sharing in Clark, Pampanga. The objectives of the Forum were: (i) to present and validate the assessment of overall ODA Portfolio Performance as of Mid-Year 2011; (ii) to report on actions taken on cross-cutting issues/concerns and agree on further actions; (iii) to present and clarify updates/directions on the management of ODA projects; (iv) share experiences in project preparation and management and obtain recommendations for improvement; and (v) present challenges in implementing new strategies/approaches in ENR management and gain inputs for refinement or replicability in other areas.

NewCAPP presented its major accomplishments so far and discussed initial experience and prospects for the expansion of the national PA system, through the establishment/recognition of new conservation areas.

Lastly, PMU has organized a number of meetings with PAWB Senior Staff and Director to keep them updated about the Project and solicit strategies to further improve implementation. One of the key meetings was held last December 2, 2011 to present the assessment of progress in sites; and seek guidance on the way forward. The specific

objectives were: (i) to assess partnerships with LRPs and make recommendations; (ii) to discuss issues affecting implementation and seek guidance to resolve these; and (iii) to discuss alternatives to achieve Project objectives and outcomes.

Based on the assessment the conditions which affected the overall performance of partners were:

- Delayed approval of 2011 WFP (March 2011)
- Late release of funds to LRPs and DENR (March onwards)
- Variable technical and management capacities of LRPs
- Some LRPs more cost effective in implementation
- Variable levels of support and capacities of DENR counterparts
- Issues on LRP relations with local stakeholders
- Implementation issues within DENR
- Weak support from other DENR units
- Lack of overall framework/procedure for establishment of CAs at start of 2011 – for all sites except Cabangan and Mt. Kalatungan

Also, the assessment was able to consolidate information on the indicative area coverage and rate the prospects for establishing/recognizing CAs:

Table 6: Indicative Area Coverage (hectares) and Prospects for CA Establishment/Recognition

Site	ICCA	LGU Managed	Prospects
BBNP	20,864		Good, but with risks
Mangatarem		5,723	Good, but with risks
Mt. Tapulao		5,982	Could be costly; early stages
Cabangan, Zambales	3,115		Very Good, Low Cost
Irid Angelo	-----	-----	Problematic, could be very costly
Polillo Group of Islands		7,000	Very Good
Mt. Iglit Baco	56,000		Good, but early stages
Mts. Nug as and Lantoy		15,786	Good, but requires improvement in technical capacity of assisting partner
Mt. Nacolod		14,000	Good, but might be costly
Mt. Kalatungan	5,000		Very Good, Low Cost
Hilong hilong	5,000		Problematic, could be very costly
Tawi tawi		5,000	Good, but issues with delays in implementation by LRP
TOTAL	89,979	53,491	143,470 hectares

Given the above, the following decisions were made to address the concerns on the site:

Table 7: Decision to Address Concerns on the Sites/ Strategies for Moving Forward

Sites	Major Concerns	Decisions
BBNP	Boundary conflict between Banao and Balatoc	NewCAPP will await for the outcome of the dialogue before taking any further action ; or explore the possibility of documenting the ICCAs of the two tribes without the disputed territories
Mangatarem	Establishment of napier and rubber plantation adjacent to the proposed CA which may threaten habitat and may pose risk to biodiversity and LGU commitment to declaration of critical habitat Weak support from other DENR units – FMS	• Check with DOST, technologies on bio fuel potential of napier grass. • The Project should also look at the economic potential and gains of conservation so that these could be presented to the LGUs to assist in decision making and support conservation efforts Set a meeting with RED Penafiel to discuss ways to strengthen coordination between FMS and PAWCZMS.
Mt. Tapulao		Support to DENR Regional Office will be strengthened through the recruitment of a Senior Staff or deployment of team to undertake biodiversity assessment
Cabangan, Zambales		Proceed with the expansion of ICCA documentation to include adjacent IP communities
Irid Angelo	Issues on LRP relations with local stakeholders	The NewCAPP will await till end of January for positive developments; otherwise consider transferring to other sites in view of the complex issues affecting implementation
Polillo Group of Islands		There is a need to disestablish the initial component to avoid legal problems in the future. DENR Region 4A should make an endorsement to PAWB based on the decision of the LGU. There should be a forum to explain the pros and cons of establishment of conservation area or protected area, and the Project shall support this activity. On the desire of local stakeholders to declare Minasawa as a protected area, NewCAPP shall support the start-up activities to enable the completion of required information for submission of the draft Proclamation
Mt. Iglit Baco	Levels of support and capacities of DENR counterparts	Proceed with proposed arrangement to partner with Anthrowatch to document the ICCA of Tau Buid. On the weak involvement of DENR Regional Office, the NewCAPP to exert all efforts to involve them in project activities and document these

Sites	Major Concerns	Decisions
Mts. Nug as and Lantoy	Weak management and technical capacity of LRP	Discuss the issue with its Executive Director to find ways on how to strengthen CBCFI
Mt. Nacolod	Unclear delineation of roles and responsibilities between the regional office and PENRO/CENRO and staff	The Project will engage a Senior technical staff to strengthen support to DENR. The Project should also facilitate the clarification of roles and responsibilities among the various actors
Mt. Kalatungan		The Project to help translate into policy, the registration of ICCA within PAs. In the future, ICCA can be made a requirement for turning over parts of PA management to IPs
Hilong hilong	Lack of management and technical capacity of LRP	Explore other means to ensure there is strong partner organization which can undertake documentation and recognition of ICCA
Tawi tawi	- Weak coordination with DENR-ARMM - Delays in implementation - LGUs and other stakeholders are supportive but rely on the actions of WWF	Coordinate with the Office of Congressman Jaafar to get more support

Results of the site assessment were used as inputs to the Annual Report for 2011, and in the determination of scope of activities for 2012.

Annual Audit and spot checks conducted

The Annual Audit was done in April. It first started with an orientation on the conduct of Project Audit which was organized by UNDP on April 11, 2011, and was attended by all Managers and Finance Officers of all UNDP funded projects. The orientation enabled the Project to meet the Audit Team, wherein a schedule of audit was agreed, and the information required was listed and provided.

The audit proper commenced in April 14, and ended on April 20, 2011. During the process, the Project provided relevant materials and access to all records required by the team. Discussions were also held to clarify some of the questions and concerns raised.

UNDP also conducted two spots checks. The first one was held in June and the follow up was done in October. The results of the June spot check and the degree of compliance made by PMU were discussed with BMD and PAWB Director.

The second spot check was held on October 25, 2011 to assess compliance with previous recommendations. The audit team noted that all of the actions were either fully complied, and in the process of implementation.

Technical and management support to sites provided

The PMU provided assistance to sites in the following key areas:

Planning. PMU provided assistance in the development of the site AWP, which were reviewed and integrated in the overall AWFP. This was finalized in February. The PMU also assisted the sites in the revision of the plans in June 2011, after assessment of the extent of implementation and quality of performance.

As part of monitoring visits, PMU conducted regular reviews of the AWP to assess implementation and make adjustments in the plan based on implementation progress and changes in the situations in the site. This process resulted in the amendment of the MOAs of BBNP and Mt. Nacolod to adjust project activities and cost.

Onsite monitoring and coordination. To support partners in site implementation, PMU conducted a number of monitoring visits to look at the progress and issues, and discuss strategies and plans.

The first set of monitoring visits was undertaken in June to review progress, conduct spot checks and revisit the WFP for the remainder of the year. The purpose is to determine the budget required for the second half of the year, as inputs to the budget revision to be submitted to UNDP on June 22, 2011. The following monitoring visits were made and adjustments to plan were made accordingly:

Mt. Nacolod	-	June 6-9, 2011
Mts. IglitBaco	-	June 7-10, 2011
Zambales/Tapulao	-	June 10, 2011
Nug as Lantoy	-	June 15-17, 2011

In addition to the visits, discussions were held with the following partners:

- Haribon Foundation and DENR Region 4A and 1 to: (i) assess the situation in Irid Angelo and discuss prospect of continuing with the Project; and (ii) review progress in implementation in the Mangatarem site – Zambales KBA.
- WWF to discuss the status of their implementation in Tawitawi. While there was general delay; WWF gave assurances that almost all the activities have been planned for implementation in the second and third quarters. Only the multi stakeholder workshop was deferred for the first quarter of next year.
- DENR Region IVB to discuss the results of spot check and monitoring visit in Iglit Baco. The PMU provided feedback on important findings regarding the financial management at the PENRO level. Issues relate to inappropriate use of funds; weak documentation of disbursements, and reporting. It was agreed that Project funds will no longer be coursed through their office, instead, these will be directly disbursed through the regional office. It was agreed that PAWB will formally transmit its findings to the regional office, which will be its basis in recommending options for financial management.

The results of the above mid-year assessment were used as basis in preparing a downward revision of the 2011 AWFP, which was submitted to UNDP on June 23, 2011.

The second set of discussions and monitoring visits involved a review of performance towards year end to determine the scope of 2012 activities, and overall implementation performance. These discussions were as follows:

- With Haribon Foundation to discuss the status of implementation in Irid Angelo (December 1) and Mangatarem, Pangasinan (December 2).
- With Anthrowatch and PASU Iglit Baco to discuss plans for the commencement of ICCA documentation for the Tau Buid tribe (Dec 1). Anthrowatch will consider the funding already available in their EU funded Project to assist the IP community in the formulation of the ADSDPP; and the NCIP budget for the survey and demarcation of the ancestral domains, as part of the CADT process.
- With KASAPI on December 12 to discuss status and plans for the completion of ICCA documentation of Maporac Ayta Association and expansion of activities to cover the adjacent ancestral domains in San Felipe. It is expected that the work of documenting, mapping and submission of application for registration will be completed on or about early second quarter of 2012. On the expansion to the adjacent IP communities in Zambales, KASAPI agreed to have initial consultations with the IP leaders, and conduct a reconnaissance survey to develop a more responsive work plan. FPE will be invited to the next discussion in order to harmonize their support to the IP communities in Zambales.
- With WWF on December 6 to discuss progress of implementation in Tawi tawi KBA and plans completion of on-going studies. It was learned that the studies have started, and are expected to be completed in early 2012. It was suggested that the WWF undertake to synthesize the results of the various studies, so that these can be presented to the LGU for better appreciation of the actions and management measures that need to be undertaken to protect the remaining biodiversity in Bud Bongao. It was also agreed that PMU will extend the validity of the MOA till first quarter of 2012, without additional funds.

One-on-one discussions with the following have been scheduled and arranged to discuss the annual performance and agree on strategies for 2012:

- Polillo – January 4, 2012
- Iglit – January 5, 2012
- Mt. Nacolod – January 5, 2012
- Nug-as Lantoy – January 6, 2012
- Mt. Kalatungan – January 9, 2012
- Tawi tawi – January 10-12, 2012
- Hilong hilong – January 14, 2012

Other technical support provided by PMU to sites were as follows:

- Coordination of dialogues for conflict resolution of Banao and Balatok Tribes in BBNP;
- Engagement of FFI for the biodiversity assessment of Mt. Nacolod and coordination with FPE and GIZ for complementation in efforts in the site;
- Dialogue with the Tau Buid in Iglit Baco to discuss the ICCA and discussions with Anthrowatch as possible LRP for Iglit Baco
- Technical discussions with CBCFI and DENR R7 regarding the integration of study results for Nug as Lantoy and engagement with LGUs based on results
- Coordination with DENR Region 3 on adjustments in work plan and biodiversity assessment for Mt. Tapulao

- Coordination with WWF for the conduct of the studies and strengthening the participation of DENR ARMM and other stakeholders
- Coordination with SEDFI and DENR Region XIII to steer project implementation in Hilong hilong
- Coordination with KASAPI and PAFID for documentation of the pilot testing of ICCA
- Coordination with Haribon regarding issues in the determination of conservation areas in Mangatarem and delays in the approval of FLUP

Orientation to stakeholders about the Project. The PMU attended key site activities to give a presentation about the Project and/or provide technical support. Some of these activities were:

- PAMB Meeting of Mt. Kalatungan. PMU attended this meeting which was held in Maramag, Bukidnon in August to provided assistance to PAFID and the *Menuvu* leader (and PAMB member, Datu Ampuan Sulda) to present for approval by PAMB, the request and proposal of the *Menuvu Community* to document and register their ICCA with WCMC.
- Community consultation in Mt. Nacolod. PMU attended one of the community consultations in Mt. Nacolod during its monitoring visit in June. PMU provided technical assistance during the consultation.
- Launching of the biodiversity assessment of Mt. Nacolod. The successful launch was held on Sept 19 at Kuting Reef, at Macrohon, Leyte. Present were representatives from LGUs, VSU/VIFARRD, PENRO and DENR region staff, DAR and CBFM PO Leader. GIZ representatives were also there. PMU presented the Project and provided assistance to explain the objectives, methodology, and relevance of the biodiversity assessment.

Development and review of TORs of studies.

PMU prepared TORs for the biodiversity assessments of Mt. Nacolod and Mt. Tapulao. The assessment of Mt. Nacolod is ongoing while for Mt. Tapulao, the comments of DENR R3 has been secured and considered in the finalization of the TOR. PMU is now assisting DENR to engage the consultant who will assist in the conduct of the study.

Technical assistance was provided in the preparation of proposal for Mt. Kalatungan PAMB. Following the request of the RTD 10 during the PAMB meeting, PMU prepared the draft proposal for inventory of water users in Mt. Kalatungan. The draft proposal was reviewed and comments were made, particularly, in mapping the location of the headwaters, and the role of IP communities in maintaining the volume and quality of water discharged to the different river systems. The proposal was discussed with Region 10 during with the M and E workshop. Comments have been considered in the revision of the proposal.

PMU also provided assistance in the review of the TORs for the studies for Nug-as Lantoy and Tawi tawi.

Capacity development. For 2011, PMU was able to organize major capacity development activities for its partners:

- Learning Session on LCA in April
- Project Development Workshops in April and October
- ICCA Symposium in May
- KAP Orientation in June
- ICCA Sub-National Conferences in November
- Enforcement Training for Cabangan, Zambales in October
- ICCA Orientations with BBNP (October) and Iglit Baco (November)
- Cross visit for ICCA of Hilong hilong in Mt. Kalatungan (November)
- ICCA Orientation in Hilong hilong by the Mt. Kalatungan Council of Elders in December

PMU also coordinated with other initiatives to broaden discussions with other stakeholders with related initiatives and advance its advocacies in diversifying management regimes in KBAs. These include the following:

- National PA Conference organized by Haribon (April 2011)
- FDC's National Forum on ENR Co-Management in the Philippines (July 2011)

Leverage funding. The PMU organized two project development workshops with the aim of leveraging additional funding for the sites. The first workshop was done in April with the aim of preparing proposals for the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme. The workshop resulted in the submission of six proposals and approval of four by the SGP: (2 Polillo; 1 Balbalasang Balbalan; and 1 Zambales). The total estimated value of these additional funds amounts to about US \$ 184,246. By year end, the MOAs have been signed and the releases of funds were being prepared by SGP.

Another workshop was organized on October 26-28 by the PMU for LRPs and DENR counterparts to prepare and submit concept notes based on the EU Call for Proposals. Two funding facilities offered potential for NewCAPP partners to participate:

- European instrument for democracy and human rights. This makes available financing of between Euro 100,000 to 300,000 for actions that seek to promote social, cultural and economic rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups including indigenous peoples, in particular with regard to access to basic services. Previous projects funded under this call include support to CADT issuance, preparation of ADSDPP, and strengthening of forest corridor in ancestral domains.
- Non state actors and local authorities in development. This facility makes available, financing between Euro 300,000 to 900,000 to support actions by NGOs and other non state organizations to achieve among others, the following: (i) supporting collective initiatives from the civil society - through networks, platforms, and more generally through the promotion of a common agenda - that contribute, at a national or regional level, to the dissemination, expansion, divulgation, and replication at a larger scale of methods, experiences, and / practices that improve transparency, accountability, and performance of LGUs and, more generally, promote better governance at the local level and a greater participation of civil society in the policy and decision making at the local level; and (ii) increasing participatory local governance processes, participatory planning and budgeting practices; ensuring proper functioning of the local development councils and sectoral committees.

A total of seven NGO partners attended the workshop, and produced concept notes for submission to the EU. Resource persons from Anthrowatch and PAFID – two organizations which have successfully approved proposals from EU; were invited to support other partners in understanding the guidelines, policies and procedures of EU, and in the development of concept notes. Four proposals were successfully submitted by the NGO partners of NewCAPP.

Lastly, PMU initiated discussions with UNDP and two of its partners in the ICCA pilots (PAFID and KASAPI) for the possibility of accessing the GEF Cycle 5 to support the development and implementation of a National ICCA Program. Initial technical discussions were held with UNDP and PAWB. It is expected that the National ICCA Conference to be held in March will be able to provide additional inputs in developing the Project Identification Form (PIF) for submission to the GEF Secretariat.

Establishing/Strengthening Partnerships and Linkages.

During the period, the PMU actively engaged with other partners to establish linkages and cement cooperation in areas and/or sites of mutual interest. These include the following:

GIZ – REDD+ Pilot in Mt. Nacolod. The Project initiated a series of discussions with the team involved in the implementation of the GIZ assisted Project in Mt. Nacolod. An agreement was reached to jointly undertake the biodiversity assessment as part of the pilot of REDD+ and carbon stock estimation to cover biodiversity resources. A common TOR was developed, and cost sharing was agreed to finance the assessment, with GIZ supporting the professional fees of experts; and NewCAPP supporting the operational costs of the study. Other areas of mutual interest include, carbon stock estimation which was broadened to cover the proposed conservation area. By year end, both parties jointly discussed plans for 2012; and agreed to further cooperate in supporting LGUs in the preparation of FLUPs, to incorporate conservation management measures based on the results of the biodiversity assessment.

Collaboration with FPE on its USAID funded Rainforest Restoration Project. The NewCAPP participated in the Inception Workshop organized by FPE to introduce and level off on the scope of the USAID funded Project, which will cover among others, three sites of NewCAPP. These are: Polillo island groups, Mt. Nacolod and Nug as Lantoy. The FPE Project will also be working with the LRPs of NewCAPP, which made it all the more urgent to share results and scope of activities in both projects to maximize complementation and avoid duplication. These exercises were used to refine the coverage of activities for 2012 in the three sites; and agreement in principle to collaborate in implementation. These considerations were incorporated in the draft MOA provided to FPE for review.

Cooperation with the Climate Change Commission (CCC). The Project touched base with the CCC to determine areas where complementation can be achieved, particularly in the implementation of the Commission's Ecotown concept. A NewCAPP presentation was made to the Commissioner; and the following areas of cooperation were agreed:

- Three NewCAPP sites will be included in the Commission's Ecotown Programme. These are: Polillo group of islands; Hilong hilong in Surigao del Norte; and Mt. Nacolod in Southern Leyte;
- The Commission will develop the design of the environmental conditional cash transfer which will be piloted in the sites;
- Both parties will collaborate in the design and implementation of PES in these selected sites; and
- The Commission will provide support to strengthen climate change resiliency and adaptation planning in the selected sites.

The Commission agreed to prepare the draft MOA for review by the parties.

Formal partnership with NCIP. During the period, the Project strengthened its efforts to formalize its partnership with NCIP, particularly with the change in the agency's Chairmanship. A Project presentation was made to the Chair and En Banc, as well as the proposed MOA defining the proposed areas of cooperation. Some concerns were raised by NCIP on the proposal, particularly in relation to the agency's past experience in working with DENR. These have clouded the PAWB's credibility as well, in the perception of NCIP. The Project sought the support of other key personalities and organizations to smoothen these concerns. Finally, the Project was able to make another round of presentation to the NCIP En Banc wherein the draft MOA was presented. As of year-end, the Project still has to receive the NCIP comments on the draft MOA. Nevertheless, the Project continued its relations with NCIP field offices, IP organizations, and NGOs working with IP groups in the NewCAPP sites.

Strengthening links with FMB. The Project initiated the formation of a Joint FMB-PAWB Technical Working Group (TWG) to serve as the venue to discuss policies and programmes pertaining to KBAs in forest lands. It was felt that there is a need to harmonize the DENR position with respect to these areas, since the PAWB, under the Project, intends to place KBAs under conservation management regimes; while in fact, they are still officially classified as forest lands, and therefore subject to the policies and programmes of the forestry sector. This issue has likewise created confusion and to some extent, turfing in the field offices, which has affected implementation. The TWG has so far met twice to share the concept of KBAs, discuss the FLUPs, and the policies of the Department in dealing with KBAs in forest lands. It was agreed that in order to address the issue of the purpose and scope of FLUPs, a joint workshop among the RTDs of FMS and PAWCZMS will be conducted in the first quarter of 2012.

Partnership with the Consultative Group on IPs (CGIP). In coordination with UNDP Governance Portfolio, the Project forged a partnership with CGIP through the Alternative Law Group to support the 3-month advocacy campaign that brought together civil society, church, private sector, international development agencies and the government in solidarity with the Indigenous Peoples especially IP Women.

The following activities were completed:

- 1) Publication of the "Consensus Policy Agenda" with Highlights of the National IP Summit
- 2) IPs and HR: Participation of IPs in Fact Finding Missions and Hearings
- 3) CGIP plus Experts Workshop on Draft Review of New FPIC Guidelines
- 4) CGIP Mid-Campaign Review and Planning Workshop

- 5) Generation Peace Youth Network “International Day of Peace Celebration 2011: Peace, Our Collective Responsibility”
- 6) Round Table Discussion: When Legal Worlds Collide - Looking into State Legal Orders and Indigenous Customary Law
- 7) KPinay Photo Exhibits to raise awareness and interest on the plight of indigenous women and indigenous peoples in general.
- 8) One Week One Voice to broaden support to IP women

The partnership enabled the Project to link with broader support organizations working with IPs. It has also strengthened coordination with the Office of Congressman Teodoro Baguilat, a known champion of IPs, and House Committee Chair of IP Concerns.

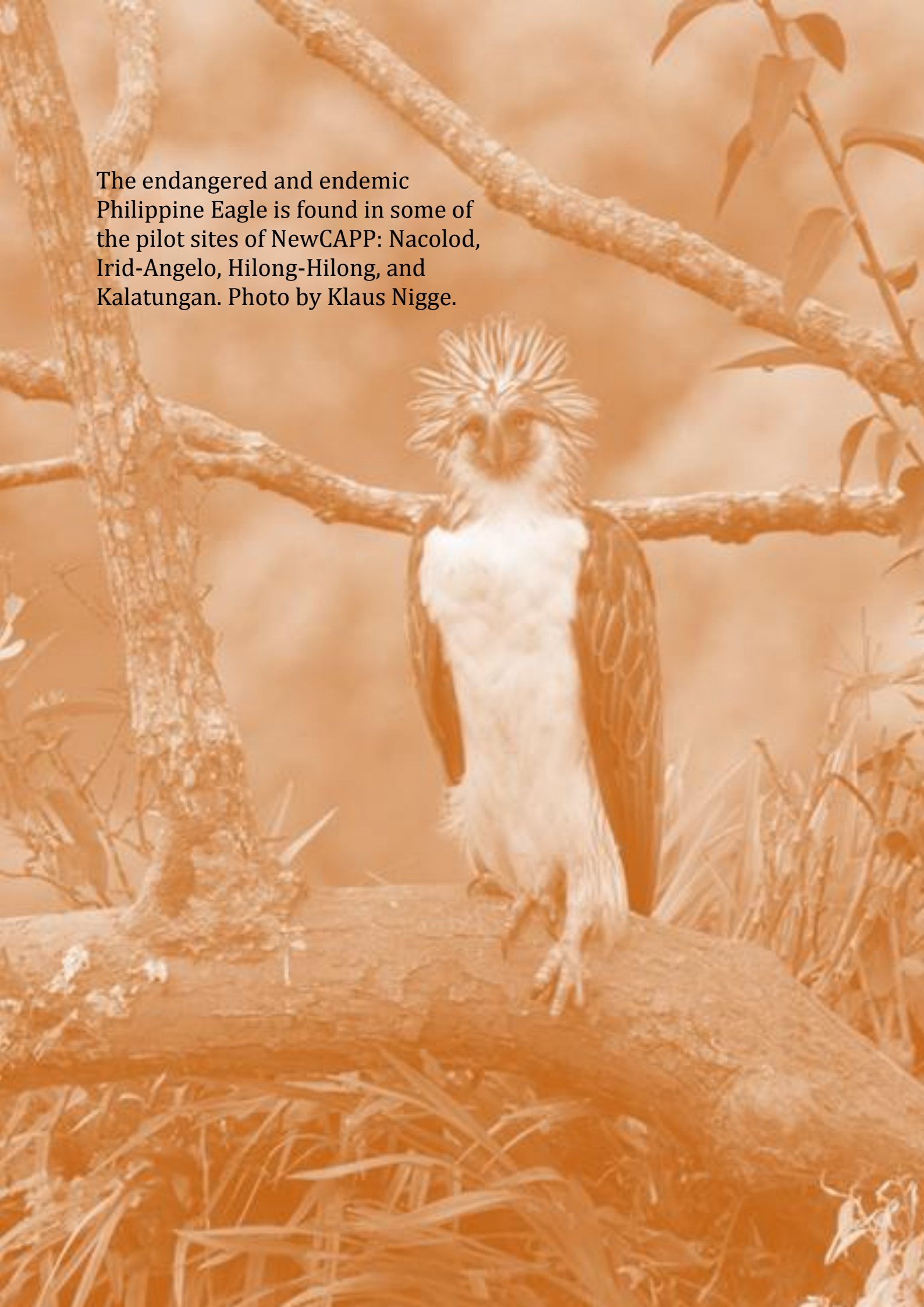
Exchange of lessons and experiences among sites

Below are the major events that the Project coordinated/organized for the sites as learning sessions and as part of the capacity development:

- Attendance to the National PA Conference. The Conference entitled “Governance and Local Development Towards Sustainable Management of Forests, Conservation – Compatible Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction” was held on April 27-29, 2011 at Holiday Inn, Ortigas, Pasig City, and was organized by Haribon Foundation. The Project sent representatives from selected project sites, particularly, where there are good prospects of LGU management of conservation areas.
- Learning Session on Local Conservation Area Establishment. A half-day session on the last day of the National PA Conference was organized, to discuss project progress and options for management of conservation areas. Further, Mr. Errol Gatumbato, PBCFI, presented the experience of Polillo in establishing LCAs. Participants were so interested in the process and to learn more on how the lessons from Polillo can be translated as strategies to facilitate establishment of CAs in their respective areas. It was agreed that PMU will organize a cross visit to Polillo. The target date for this visit is March, 2012.
- Participation to the National Forum on the “Opportunities and Challenges of Co-Management in the Philippines”. Upon the invitation from the Forestry Development Center, the Project co-sponsored the conduct of the same forum on 13-14 July 2011. The Project supported the attendance of partners who were involved in the establishment of LGU managed conservation areas. A total of 10 NewCAPP participants from DENR and LRPs attended the forum. The objectives of the forum were: (i) to present the status/updates of implementation of co-management in the Philippines; (ii) to discuss the experiences, opportunities and challenges in implementing co-management in the Philippine Forestry programs ; and (iii) determine courses of action to be taken and recommend areas of policy reform, research agenda, extension and advocacy related to the implementation of co-management in sustainable upland development. The outcome of the Forum was a draft EO which was submitted to the Office of the President seeking to strengthen the co management as the mechanism for sustainable management of forest lands.

- Organization of cross visits to ICCA pilot sites. Part of the work plan of Mt. Kalatungan and Cabangan ICCA pilots is the conduct of cross visits to sites among IP groups, DENR and NCIP of other potential ICCA managed sites of NewCAPP to learn from the experience, and use the pilots to advocate for greater understanding and stronger support for ICCA. Upon the instance of PMU, the cross visit of the Mamanwa elders from Hilong hilong to Mt. kalatungan and the subsequent sharing of experiences among the IP leaders of both communities were advanced. This facilitated a firm decision of the Mamanwa IPs to proceed with ICCA, and enabled the Project to clarify its implementation strategy in Mt. Hilong hilong. Plans for the cross visit of the Tau Buid group from Iglit Baco and the Banao group from BBNP to the ICCA pilot in Cabangan has been firmed up for mid-February, 2012.

The endangered and endemic Philippine Eagle is found in some of the pilot sites of NewCAPP: Nacolod, Irid-Angelo, Hilong-Hilong, and Kalatungan. Photo by Klaus Nigge.



4.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE²

The Project achieved a utilization rate of 99.65 % out of the total budget allocated in 2011 (Php 36,559,869). These figures were based on the downward revision of the budget made in June 2011, to account for mid-year performance and delays in implementation.

The following table shows the breakdown of expenditures:

**Disbursement of GEF Funds
(as of December 2011)**

	Budget		Expenditures		% Utilization
	Php	US\$	Php	US \$	
Total Project Cost	154,000,000	3,500,000	42,054,937³	1,024,068	29.25 %⁴
Total Budget for 2010	8,410,991	191,140⁵	5,621,594	184,977	66.83 %⁶
Total Budget for 2011⁷	36,559,869	842,005⁸	36,433,343	839,091	99.65 %
Outcome 1	18,296,372	421,575	19,231,177	443,115	105.11%
Outcome 2	13,173,497	303,537	12,363,006	284,862	93.85%
Outcome 3	1,890,000	43,548	1,342,066	30,923	71.01%
Project Management	3,200,000	73,733	3,497,093	80,578	109.28%

It should be noted that at approximately 27% time elapsed (i.e., 16 months); the amount spent has reached 29% of the total project budget. This can be attributed to the purchase of equipment at the start of the Project, which entailed huge outlays.

The Project's efforts at establishing linkages with other initiatives resulted in leveraging additional resources to implement related activities both at the national level and at the sites. A total of US \$ 1,118,199 was leveraged in terms of funding for activities contributing to the achievement of desired outcomes. This meant that there is almost 1:1 GEF vs. additional funding leveraged by the Project.

² UNDP'S MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT GUIDELINE - Provide information on budget utilization, remaining funds if any, explanation of the discrepancies between financial and physical delivery based on the comparison between the budget requested for the activities reflected in the AWP and the final cost of the activities implemented (which often results in either over or under budgeting).

³Cumulative expenditures

⁴As percentage of total project cost

⁵ Exchange rate for 2012 is 1US\$ = Php 43.92

⁶As percentage of 2010 budget; includes estimated disbursements made by UNDP through direct payment; subject to adjustment once the combined delivery report (CDR) is available

⁷ Based on budget revision in June, 2011

⁸ Exchange rate for 2011 is 1 US \$ = Php 43.4

**Table 8. Additional Leveraged Resources
(as of December 2011)**

Source of Funds	Amount (US \$)	Remarks
UNDP –GEF Small Grants Program (2012-2013)	184,246	The MOAs with NGO implementing partners in the four sites have been signed; and initial fund releases made. These are: (i) PBCFI for Polillo group of islands; (ii) Institute of Social Order for Polillo group of islands coastal resource management; (iii) TREES for portions of Zambales Mountain Range; and (iv) Tubo Tribal Association for portions of BBNP.
Toyota Foundation (2011)	46,517	Mobilized by Haribon Foundation for Mangatarem, Pangasinan; Zambales KBA
WB-GEF National Program Support for Environment and Natural Resources Management Programme (2012-2013)	690,925	This will finance preparation of business plans and technical assistance to about 18 PAs to improve internal revenue generation. Procurement of Consultants is on going.
GIZ funded REDD+ Pilot Project in Southern Leyte (2011)	46,511	The GIZ funds were used to finance the professional fees of Experts who conducted the Biodiversity Assessment of Mt. Nacolod. The NewCAPP financed the operational expenses for the study under a separate contract, but using a common TOR.
USAID Support to FPE (2012 and 2013)	150,000	USAID will support the establishment of rainforestation pilots, forest protection, and preparation of 3D maps of three NewCAPP sites: (i) Polillo islands; (ii) Mt. Nacolod; and (iii) Mts. Nug as Lantoy
TOTAL	1,118,199	

The budget for 2011 reflects the reduced amount following the downward budget revision submitted by the Project in June, 2011. These changes were made to account for almost one quarter of delays in implementation due to the delayed approval of the WFP, and other realities encountered during implementation. These include:

- Delays in recruitment of International PA Financing Consultant;
- Change in the strategy for engaging International ICCA Consultant; a national Consultant was recruited instead;
- Requirements to secure Office of the President clearance which delayed the purchase of the PMU vehicle;
- Additional consultations required to complete the work of National Capacity Assessment Consultant, thus prolonging their completion; and entailing additional funds for regional workshops and validation meetings;
- Delays in hiring of Project Economist and resignation of PA Specialist thus, entailing unused funds;
- Issues in Mts. Irid Angelo, Iglit Baco and BBNP which delayed implementation of activities in the sites; and

- Necessity of coordinating with NPS-ENRMP to properly define the scope of NewCAPP's review of M and E system for PAs, which delayed the preparation of TOR, and engagement of Consultant.

A series of visits and discussions with LRPs/DENR regional offices were also conducted. The outcome of these visits and discussions were used as inputs in the budget revision, resulting in a 11.2% decrease in the overall budget levels for the year. It should be noted that while there was decrease in the overall budget, two new pilot sites were added – Mt. Kalatungan and Cabangan, Zambales – to support documentation and recognition of their ICCAs.

A number of major activities were implemented this year which were not included in the AWP but were deemed necessary in achieving the Project outcomes. In a sense, the Project took advantage of existing opportunities to make progress in the achievement of certain results and outcomes. These activities were as follows:

Table 9. Activities Undertaken but not Planned

Output/Activity	Description
Output 1.3/ Sub-national ICCA Conferences	Given the increasing interest and support of stakeholders as well as strong commitment at the international level to diversify PA management, PMU took this as an opportunity to proceed with the development of a National Program on Conservation Areas (output 1.3) by developing first the National ICCA Program. To start the process, it was deemed necessary to consult with the IP communities. A series of conferences were organized to determine/validate existence of ICCA in the Philippines; seek the views of IP communities in its recognition; and determine the nature of actions necessary to support their sustainability.
Output 1.1/ ICCA Symposium	In the course of looking for appropriate model for establishing/recognizing conservation areas managed by indigenous peoples, the Project linked with PAFID, a known NGO who has successfully helped two IP communities register their ICCA in the global database (WCMC). The partnership started with the conduct of a symposium to provide the Project a basic orientation on ICCA.
Output 1.2/ Expansion/Addition of Project sites	Following the conduct of the ICCA Symposium, the Project received request for support from two IP communities (<i>Menuvu</i> Community of Balmar, Bukidnon and Cabangan, Zambales). Upon the approval of the Project Board, these areas were later included as Project pilot sites to test the IUCN process for recognizing ICCA. As performance would attest, these two pilot sites proceeded without much delay, and the activities were carried out as planned. This is in contrast to the situations in other sites where not much progress was achieved due to weak commitment and recognition of the importance of conservation areas within ancestral domains; and other associated issues between stakeholders.
Output 1.2 Partnership with CGIP through ALG	Upon the recommendation of UNDP, the Project supported the 3-month advocacy campaign for IP rights. This partnership has broadened the networks of the Project with IP support groups and individuals.
Output 2.1/ Intensive	Originally, the Project thought that a simple study to assess the

Output/Activity	Description
assessment of the capacity of the PAWB and the PAW Sector	capacity of PAWB and the Sector will suffice. However, based on the initial consultation, the Project found out that a more in-depth assessment is required to fully develop a comprehensive capacity building program. This adjustment entailed more inputs, in terms data gathering, and the extent of consultations required in Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and national level stakeholders.
Output 2.6/ IEC Activities	To increase the profile of the Project IEC activities were intensified. A Project Launch and media briefing were held in May. IEC materials such as brochures and NewCAPP video were produced, as well as exhibit materials. A website for the Project was also developed, www.newcapp.org .
Project Management/ Project Development Workshop for EU Project Proposal	To leverage additional funding, the Project conducted a project development workshop with partners to respond to the EU Calls for Proposals, European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development (NSALA). At least three proposals were submitted to EU for consideration (PBCFI and collaboration between PAFID, KASAPI and AnthroWatch). These proposals involved expansion of diversified conservation management regimes in KBAs, following the models developed under the Project (ICCA and LGU managed). The target sites were those adjacent to existing NewCAPP sites, thereby enabling wider coverage.

5.0 NIM/NGO AUDIT FINDINGS AND SPOT CHECK RECOMMENDATIONS⁹

UNDP, through Isla Lipana Co. conducted one NIM Audit and two Spot Checks for the period under review. The NIM Audit was done in April 2011, covering the period from August 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The main objective of the Audit was to review the financial transactions/reports for the purpose of establishing a basis for reliance on the system of internal accounting control in determining the nature, timing and extent of other auditing procedures that are necessary to enable the Audit Team to express an opinion on the fairness of the Project's financial statements.

Based on the review and sampling of financial transactions and report, the Team found the following: (i) the 2010 expenditures were overstated in the net amount of US\$3,356 due to outstanding and returned excess staff advances reflected in the December 2010 FACE/EDR and UNDP disbursement; and (ii) the Statement of Expenditures, Statement of Assets and Equipment, and Statement of Cash Position present fairly, in all material respects and in accordance with the UNDP accounting requirements.

The first Spot Check was conducted on June 11, 2011. The objective of the Spot Check was to help the Implementing Partner (IP) to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the financial management and Project implementation. The Spot Check covered the

⁹ UNDP'S MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT GUIDELINE - *Projects should ensure compliance to ALL audit findings from 2008, 2009 and 2010 NIM/NGO Audit exercise, as well as spot check observations. Describe briefly the actions taken to address the audit findings and improve the programme management results, challenges and lesson learned, pending actions if any and justification.*

following areas: (i) Financial Management; (ii) Human Resources; (iii) Procurement; (iv) Asset Management; and (v) Travel Management.

On October 25, 2011 UNDP Isla Lipana conducted the second Spot Check. Aside from reviewing the financial transactions and reports, the Team followed up on the status of compliance to the first Spot Check. The Audit Team noted that most of the findings from the last spot check were complied already and the IP is working towards full compliance.

6.0 LESSONS LEARNED

The following were the important learnings during the period:

It is important to keep an open mind to new ideas and opportunities to achieve results. The results of the study on NIPAS Act and related laws, and ICCA symposium highlighted the importance of being more flexible in approach and strategies, to accomplish the same objectives. The experience of the Project in partnerships with new groups and sites confirm that there is high potential to demonstrate results quickly in areas where there is strong uptake and high degree of readiness by local partners who are committed to the same objectives. In hindsight, the demand driven approach could have been considered as an alternative approach at site selection. While pre identification of sites during preparation was based on a similar assessment, these need to be validated during implementation to account for changes in situations. Flexibility should be allowed to accommodate other areas where the environment offers better prospects for success.

In some sites, it may take a longer time and more resources for conservation areas to be established due to: (i) dynamics among stakeholder groups, or lack of consensus; (ii) weak capacities of LRP; (iii) absence of similar initiatives in the past or lack of available data to build upon. It is therefore important to strengthen monitoring and engagement to “feel the pulse” of stakeholders, and adopt a phased approach to make informed decisions; identify other sites with strong demonstration potential to promote cross learning; and consider opening a window for supporting other stakeholders with demonstrated high degree of readiness to ensure cost effectiveness in delivering results.

In terms of capacities in the sector, the Project’s initial capacity assessment results largely confirmed the baseline assessment undertaken during preparation. However, internal stakeholders view their capacities slightly better than external stakeholders. In addition to differences in levels of capacities; external stakeholders perceive the systemic and individual capacities in consensus building and mobilizing information to be weak compared to the internal assessment by internal stakeholders.

NGO partners have different levels of capacities and approaches to conservation work. The challenge is to harness the inherent expertise of these organizations to bring out the best and encourage cross fertilization and sharing of successful strategies.

Considering the Philippine experience in the 90’s in terms of NGO-government collaboration in conservation; there are challenges in bringing back the trust to the level that will enable unimpeded implementation, and encourage real partnership. The Project is helping facilitate in bridging such gap, and in developing a better partnership

environment where both parties appreciate the benefits of complementation, particularly at the field level.

The latitude afforded to the local government units (LGUs) in providing local policy support, and additional budgets for conservation is proving beneficial to the establishment of local conservation areas. The challenge lies in harnessing this potential by developing their capacities and establishing sufficient incentives to remain committed to supporting conservation.

The ICCA approach offers a very cost effective approach for accelerating conservation of the remaining key biodiversity areas. The challenge lies in the full recognition of the contribution of IP organizations in their sustainable management; acknowledgement and respect by other stakeholders of the value and benefit of ICCA; coherent national policy to support their effective management; and sufficient incentives to ensure the IPs are able to preserve the cultural practices and traditions that are key to the sanctity of ICCAs.

The involvement of local stakeholders should be interwoven in the processes of recognition of ICCAs, and is key to its success. The experience in the two pilots confirm that one of the important factors that contributed to speedy process by which the activities were carried out was the active engagement of IP members as Researchers, and in important activities such as inventory, and documentation of indigenous practices that have contributed to the sustainability of ICCAs. These have helped developed capacity and confidence among the members of the IP communities, ensured the timely implementation of activities, and achievement of desired results.

7.0 KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AND DISSEMINATION PLAN¹⁰

For the reporting period, the Project was able to produce the following major reports and materials:

**Table 10. List of Reports and Knowledge Management Products
As of December 2011**

KM Products	Distribution
2010 Annual Report	Project Board members, UNDP, GEF, DENR, oversight agencies and Project partners, general public
Report on Capacity Assessment of Selected NewCAPP Local Responsible Partners	Restricted Circulation; shared with LRPs assessed
Review of the NIPAS and Related Policies	PAWB and DENR, discussed with stakeholders
Draft Report on Capacity Assessment of PAWB and PAWCZMS	PAWB and DENR, discussed with stakeholders
FY 2010-2011 Annual Performance Report/Project Implementation Review Report (APR/PIR)	UNDP and GEF, shared with partners, oversight agencies and members of the Project Board
Assessment of PA Financing	DENR and Regional Offices, PAMBs and

¹⁰ UNDP'S MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT GUIDELINE - List of knowledge Products produced by the project in the reporting period and the distributions/dissemination plan for broader use.

KM Products	Distribution
Mechanisms in the Philippines	PASU of Mt. Apo, Mt. Isarog and Mt. Kanlaon
Project Operations Manual	PAWB, UNDP, NewCAPP partners (NGOs and DENR regional offices)
NewCAPP Brochure	General public
NewCAPP and ICCA Primer (Tagalog and English versions)	General public, IP participants to the sub national ICCA Conferences held in November
NewCAPP Video	General public, shown during the Project launch in May; NewCAPP partners
ICCA Documentary by GMA Channel 7 "Isyu Karon"	General public
NewCAPP website – www.newcapp.org	General public

8.0 RISKS AND MITIGATING MEASURES

A number of risks have surfaced which may compromise the achievement of desired results by end of Project.

Conservation areas are not currently fully legally protected by law against other incompatible land uses which may imperil the efforts of the Project and stakeholders in conserving globally significant biodiversity resources and their habitats. (HIGH)

National laws offer inferior protection to conservation areas, by virtue of not being officially declared protected areas, in the sense established under NIPAS. Being KBAs, they are legally classified as forest lands, and therefore not subject to the same level of protection as PAs. In many cases, a large portion of the terrestrial KBAs are what many would call "open access" areas; meaning there are no legally defined tenurial instrument or officially recognized management regime in place.

The Project will address this through the following: (i) entering into co management agreements with LGUs to place these so called "open access" portions of the KBAs (forestlands) under joint management between the DENR and LGUs; but following prescriptions to ensure the conservation of important habitats and species; (ii) the Project will work with the LGUs concerned to ensure there is sufficient local level legislation to manage the conservation areas in a sustainable manner; (iii) the Project will work with the DENR's Environment Management Bureau (EMB) to include KBAs as environmentally critical areas, and therefore, ensuring that all development activities are subject to environmental impact assessment (EIA). In addition, the Project will explore all legal and policy options to ensure the conservation areas become part of the national PA system, thereby affording them similar levels of protection as PAs.

In the case of ICCAs, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) provides ample legal protection to the conduct of development activities within ancestral domains through the FPIC mechanism. However, there is a need to strengthen capacities of the IP communities to evaluate projects and proposals to make informed decisions. To some extent, such process is already embedded in the community conservation planning; but needs to be enhanced. This will be the focus of the Project for 2012.

There will be a huge unmet demand for ICCA documentation and recognition from IP communities which could erode the credibility and sincerity of the government in supporting this programme. (HIGH)

The three sub national workshops held in November 2011 became potent instruments to create awareness and understanding among the IPs about ICCAs, including the value of these in securing their rights and empower the communities, by way of strengthening IP culture and traditions that are key to ICCA sustainability. Such understanding also contributed to restoring the trust of IPs in government, particularly under the ambit of protected area management. In the past, such relationship has been marred with misunderstanding; as some IPs perceived the PA encroaching into their ancestral domains and undermining their rights. The IPs now regard ICCA as a welcome approach, since it takes the perspective of the community as central to its success.

As a result of the subnational workshops, a number of IP leaders who attended organized their own community feedback, which was well received by the members. The outcome is a strong demand for ICCA documentation and recognition in many parts of the Philippines. The risk is that given the limited time and resources available with the Project, failure to meet such demand could undermine the trust and confidence of the IPs on the sincerity of government to support them.

The Project will mitigate this risk in the following ways: (i) it will fast track the formulation of a National ICCA Program to serve as framework for concerted action by government and support groups. The National ICCA Conference being organized in March 2012 is a first step towards defining the elements of such Programme. (ii) it will facilitate establishment of linkages between IP organizations and international efforts and organizations to establish a broad support base for locally IP driven initiatives on ICCA; (iii) it will explore ways of generating additional resources to support as many IP communities as possible. Already, the Project intends to pursue its discussions with UNDP and the GEF National Focal Point to access GEF to support a full size project on ICCA.

The NCIP will not cooperate fully, thereby resulting in weak institutional partnership in support of ICCAs. (MEDIUM)

The reasons given for the lukewarm reception of NCIP on the DENR proposal for a formal partnership in NewCAPP are associated with the actions of other units within the Department, such as forestry activities and mining; which were perceived to have undermined the IPRA, and the rights of IPs over their ancestral domains. Moreover, it was cited that past actions and decisions of DENR have purportedly been contrary to what the Project intends to achieve.

Several meetings have been held to explain the intents of the Project, and the scope of cooperation. Other personalities have also been approached to help smoothen the relationship and enable the NCIP to keep an objective eye on the PAWB, as the agency within DENR which shares the common vision with NCIP. In the later months of 2011, there have been indications of NCIP openness to such partnership.

To further mitigate this risk, the Project will continue to make representations with NCIP to remove any lingering cloud of doubt on the sincerity of PAWB to support IP

rights. It will also continue to work with NGOs and IP organizations in the sites to demonstrate how the Project's actions translate into improving the plight of IP communities; and strengthen their rights over their ancestral domains.

At the site level, there were other risks that emerged in the course of implementation, which may pose serious setbacks in demonstrating the feasibility of establishing alternative management models in KBAs. These are discussed below.

9.0 STRATEGIES FOR 2012

The key strategies for 2012 were developed following an assessment of its performance and progress by end of 2011. These were used as bases in developing the WFP for 2012:

Outcome 1

At the policy level:

- Policy initiatives to recognize KBAs as environmentally critical areas; recognize and establish conservation areas
- Assess ICCA pilot experience; develop procedures for documentation, mapping, registration and conservation planning
- Assist IP groups in formulating ICCA agenda and national framework
- Assess feasibility of establishing registry of conservation areas

Establishment of New Conservation Areas

- Submission of ICCA Registration to WCMC (i) Menuvu ICCA, Mt. Kalatungan – 4,000 hectares; and (ii) Maporac Ayta Association (Zambales) – 3,115 ha
- Documentation and Mapping of ICCAs (Tau Buid in Iglit Baco, Mindoro KBA; Banao and Balatoc IPs, Cordillera Administrative Region; Mamanwa IP in Mt. Hilong hilong KBA – estimated at 5,000 ha; Dumagat IPs in Polillo KBA; Ayta IPs in San Felipe Zambales KBA;
- DENR – LGU agreements to establish conservation areas; management planning (Mangatarem, Pangasinan, Zambales KBA – estimated at 5,723 ha; Local Conservation Areas in Polillo group of islands – additional 2,408 ha; Mt. Nacolod Conservation Area – estimated at 14,000 ha; Nug-as and Lantoy Conservation Area – estimated at 15,786 ha; Tawi tawi Conservation Area – estimated at 5,000 ha; and Mt. Tapulao Conservation Area – estimated at 5,000 ha).

Outcome 2

Capacity Development to Manage Existing PA System

- Development of competency standards for key functions in the sector
- Implementation of selected technical training programs
- Review of implementation of BMS
- Preparation of standard orientation materials for PAMBs and Operations Manual
- Completion of baseline KAPs and implementation of priority actions

Negotiated agreements resulting in management plans incorporating BD conservation objectives

- Kalatungan and Maporac IP community conservation plans harmonized with PA Management Plan and CLUPs
- Management plan for critical habitat of Mangatarem, supported by LGU legislation
- Conservation management plan for Panulukan, Bordeos and Polillo LGUs updated and enhanced; integrated in CLUP
- Management plan for Minasawa conservation site developed
- Integration of BD concerns in FLUPs of Hinunangan, St. Bernard and Libagon LGUs (Mt. Nacolod) – with GIZ
- Integration of BD concerns in LGU Plans of Bud Bongao, Tawi tawi

Enhanced management capacities in new conservation areas

- Capacity building of LGU counterparts in conservation management planning and monitoring (Mangatarem, Mt. Nacolod, Nug as Lantoy, Tawi tawi, Mt. Tapulao)
- Capacity building of IP communities in conservation management planning (Ayta and Menuvu groups)
- Strengthening enforcement capacities of LGU, IP groups and communities
- Improved capacities for research, documentation, mapping, forest carbon stocks estimation and BD monitoring (San Felipe – Zambales; Banao and Balatoc IP groups; Dumagats in Polillo islands; Mamanwa IPs in Hilong hilong; Tau Buid in Mindoro KBA)

Outcome 3

- Preparation of National PA Financing Strategy and Action Plan
- Implementation of priority recommendations
- Streamlining of IPAF procedures and issuance of guidelines
- Capacity building for PASUs and regional offices to improve access to IPAF and establish user fees
- Study to design ECCT for protected areas/conservation areas
- Study on feasibility of community conservation agreements/PES in selected ICCA
- Continue coordination with NPS-ENRMP in the preparation and implementation of PA Business Plans
- Economic valuation study for Mt. Nacolod completed, in coordination with EDC
- Linkages with Climate Change Commission to pursue valuation studies in selected sites (Polillo, Tawi tawi, and Mt. Hilong hilong)

ANNEX A – PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
Objective: To expand and strengthen the terrestrial PA system in the Philippines by developing new PA models and building capacity for effective management of the system	Expansion of the terrestrial PA estate: increased areas of KBAs under legal protection; new governance types in new conservation areas recognized as part of the national PA system; program for accelerated expansion of PA system	59 terrestrial PAs covering 2.6 million hectares	Additional 9 terrestrial PAs covering 400,000 hectares, bringing the total area of KBA under protection to 3 million hectares	62 terrestrial PAs covering an additional 174,549 has (Mt. Matalingahan Protected Landscape - 120,457 hectares under Presidential Proclamation 1815 dated 23 June 2009; Carac an Panikian Watershed Forest Reserve - 43,601 hectares under Presidential Proclamation 1747 dated 23 March 2009; and Aliwagwag Protected Landsscape - 10,491 hectares under Presidential Proclamation 139 dated 05 April 2011). These were all established through regular program of government In NewCAPP sites, various stages of establishment: • ICCA of Menuvu tribe in Mt Kalatungan mapped and delineated (4,000 hectares) • ICCA of Ayta Abellen mapped and delineated (3,115 hectares) • LGU managed conservation area in Mangatarem (Zambales KBA) mapped and delineated (5,723 hectares) • Additional local conservation areas in Polillo group of islands identified (2,408 hectares) • Local conservation areas in Polillo islands declared by LGUs; mapped, delineated and demarcated on the ground (7,921 hectares)
		New PAs are established only through the NIPAS	At least three new governance types – IP, LGU and local community	Existing laws establishing PAs currently do not provide for inclusion of new

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
		process	managed conservation areas recognized by Executive fiat as part of national PA system	conservation areas as part of the national PA system. The Project is working towards establishment of a separate registry of new conservation areas (CAs) managed under different governance arrangements such as those managed by indigenous peoples through the recognition of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs); and those managed by local government units (LGUs). Two pilots established to demonstrate procedures for international recognition of ICCA One pilot site working towards establishment of critical habitat under Philippine Wildlife Act Draft Executive Order prepared to recognize conservation areas (ICCAs and those established by LGUs to become part of national system of BD conservation areas)
		No program for accelerated expansion of terrestrial PAs to cover new conservation areas	Program for accelerated expansion of terrestrial PA system to include new conservation areas within KBAs developed and ready for implementation	Key elements of National ICCA Program identified through 3 subnational ICCA Conferences
	Habitat range of 109 globally threatened species in 9 pilot sites protected	Expected to decrease by at least 10% per year	Increase by 200%	BD assessment in Mt. Nacolod completed to establish baseline data on habitat range and estimate population of globally threatened species

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
				Studies undertaken in other sites being complied to establish data
	Management Effectiveness in PAs and new conservation areas	Average of 35 in all nine sites	Increase in METT scores in pilot sites by an average of at least 20% compared to baseline levels	See below
			METT scorecard applied in all PAs and new CAs as basis for supporting capacity development and implementing adaptive management	METT scores applied in all PAs per PAWB Memorandum dated 21 May 2010.
	Financing of national PA system, including new conservation areas	Governance frameworks for sustainable PA financing – 33.3%	Governance frameworks for sustainable PA Financing – 79%	Governance frameworks for sustainable PA Financing – 41.77% (as of Dec 2010)
		Business planning and other tools – 19.6%	Business planning and other tools – 57%	Business planning and other tools – 45.9% (as of Dec. 2010)
		Tools and systems for revenue generation and mobilization – 17.54%	Tools and systems for revenue generation and mobilization – 56%	Tools and systems for revenue generation and mobilization – 24.56% (as of Dec 2010)
		TOTAL - 24.48%	Total – 65%	TOTAL –38.07% (as of Dec 2010)
	Capacity to manage national PA system	Systemic – 43%	Systemic – 82%	SYSTEMIC: Internal - 60; External - 40; Average – 50
		Institutional – 47%	Institutional – 73%	INSTITUTIONAL: Internal – 59; External – 45; Average- 52
		Individual – 43%	Individual – 71%	INDIVIDUAL: Internal – 58; External – 44; Average - 51
Outcome 1: PA system of the Philippines has been expanded under new and diverse management regimes (ancestral domain, local government and	Coverage of the national PA system in terms of governance types	Limited to PAs established through the NIPAS process, managed by PAMBs only	Coverage of national PA system is expanded to include new conservation areas under diverse governance types (IP, LGU and local community managed areas)	12 pilot sites identified. Preliminary activities underway to identify and establish conservation areas and develop appropriate management scheme. Two pilot sites identified to demonstrate procedures for ICCA documentation, mapping and registration in the World

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
community managed areas) to cover an additional 400,000 hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and with enhanced potential for further expansion				Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC), in partnership with IP groups and national NGOs. (7,115 hectares estimated ICCA) Establishment of local conservation areas (LCAs) in three municipalities in Polillo group of islands being documented as an alternative model for LGU managed regime of conservation areas. Lessons and experience from earlier DENR-LGU co management agreements in forest lands also being reviewed as another model for LGU managed establishment of conservation areas.
	Extent of the national terrestrial PA system in proportion to total area of the country	8%	10%	9.29%
	Representation of KBAs in biogeographic zones and ecosystem types in the national PA system	Greater Luzon BZ – 48%	Greater Luzon BZ – 56%	48.03% Additional 7,921 hectares established; additional 16,246 hectares in process of establishment BBNP – ICCA documentation to start in 2012 Mangatarem, Zambales – 5,723 hectares delineated for establishment as critical habitat Mt. Tapulao, Zambales KBA – 5,000 hectares identified as possible conservation area to be established by LGU

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
				Cabangan, Zambales – 3,115 hectares delineated and mapped as ICCA Irid Angelo KBA – no activities yet Polillo KBA – 7,921 established as local conservation area through LGU legislation; additional 2,408 hectares of LCAs identified
		Mindoro BZ – 49%	Mindoro BZ – 81%	No change An additional 33,000 hectares to commence establishment in 2012 as ICCA
		Greater Negros Panay BZ – 47%	Greater Negros Panay BZ – 50%	No change An additional 15,786 hectares in process of establishment in Nug as Lantoy as LGU managed BD conservation corridor
		Greater Mindanao BZ – 32%	Greater Mindanao BZ – 37%	Greater Mindanao - 33.5% (established through the regular program of government) An additional 19,000 hectares in process of establishment Mamanwa ICCA in Mt. Hilong hilong – 5,000 hectares Mt. Nacolod BD Conservation Area – 14,000 hectares
		Sulu BZ – 29%	Sulu BZ – 46%	No change An additional 5,000 hectares in process of establishment in Bud Bongao, Tawi tawi

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
	Program for expansion and diversification of national PA system	None	Expansion and diversification of the national PA system is guided by a 5 year program	Key elements of National ICCA Program identified through 3 subnational ICCA Conferences
Outcome 2 : Improved conservation effectiveness through enhanced systemic, institutional and individual capacities	Capacity of PAWB and regional offices to manage national PA system	Capacity Assessment Results:	Capacity Assessment Results:	(see data below)
		Formulate policies and plans		
		Systemic – 4 of 6	Systemic – 6 of 6	Systemic - (Internal-4.31; External-2.92; Average-3.61)
		Institutional – 2 of 3	Institutional – 3 of 3	Institutional - (Internal-2.32; External-1.61; Average-1.96)
		Implement policies and plans		
		Systemic – 3 of 9	Systemic – 6 of 9	Systemic - (Internal-5.33; External-3.69; Average-4.51)
		Institutional – 12 of 27	Institutional – 18 of 27	Institutional - (Internal-15.09; External-11.46; Average-13.27)
		Individual – 5 of 12	Individual – 8 of 12	Individual - (Internal-6.36; External-5.38; Average-5.87)
		Engage and build consensus		
		Systemic – 3 of 6	Systemic – 5 of 6	Systemic - (Internal-3.05; External-1.85; Average-2.45)
		Institutional – 4 of 6	Institutional – 6 of 6	Institutional - (Internal-3.77; External-2.84; Average-3.30)
		Individual – 1 of 3	Individual – 2 of 3	Individual - (Internal-1.97; External-1.46; Average-1.71)
		Mobilize information and knowledge		
		Systemic – 1 of 3	Systemic – 2 of 3	Systemic - (Internal-1.87; External-1.46; Average-1.66)

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
		Institutional – 1 of 3	Institutional – 2 of 3	Institutional - (Internal-1.82; External-1.31; Average-1.56)
		Individual – 2 of 3	Individual – 3 of 3	Individual - (Internal-2.08; External-1.38; Average-1.73)
		Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning		
		Systemic – 2 of 6	Systemic – 4 of 6	Systemic - (Internal-3.48; External-2.07; Average-2.77) 1.47)
		Institutional – 2 of 6	Institutional – 4 of 6	Institutional - (Internal-3.77; External-3.07; Average-3.42)
		Individual - 1 of 3	Individual - 2 of 3	Individual - (Internal-1.87; External-1.08; Average-1.475)
	Management effectiveness at nine pilot sites	BBNP – 64	BBNP – 93 ¹¹	BBNP = 38
		ZMR – 18	ZMR – 79	N/A
		Mts. Iglit Baco – 60	Mts. Iglit Baco – 87	N/A
		Mt. Irid Angelo and Binuang – 21	Mt. Irid Angelo and Binuang – 76	N/A
		Mt. Nug as Lantoy – 51	Mt. Nug as Lantoy – 95	Nug as Lantoy - 50.21
		Mt. Hilonghilong – 15	Mt. Hilonghilong – 79	Mt. Hilonghilong -42
		Mt. Nacolod – 10	Mt. Nacolod – 78	Mt. Nacolod– 45
		Tawitawi – 27	Tawitawi – 74	N/A
		Polilio islands – 47	Polilio islands – 90	N/A
	Incorporation of BD conservation goals in local plans	Isolated efforts only by a few PAMBs and NGO partners	ADSDPP – 4 (BBNP, ZMR, Mts. Iglit – Baco, Mts. Irid Angelo and Binuang)	None yet. Integration of community conservation plan into ADSDPP in two ICCA pilots (Kalatungan and Cabangan) included as part of the work and financial plan
			Resource management plans of local	None yet. Still in progress.

¹¹These targets will be confirmed during Inception

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
			communities - 2 (Nug as Lantoy, Hilonghilog) LGU land use and development plans – 3 (Tawitawi, Mt. Nacolod, and Polilio islands)	None yet. Integration of local conservation areas in LGU comprehensive land use plans in Polillo part of the year's work and financial plan. In Nacolod and NugasLantoy KBAs, some participating LGUs have prepared their own forest land use plans (FLUPs) through an earlier USAID assisted project. NewCAPP will identify conservation areas within forest zones and enhance existing FLUPs. The LGUs of Mangatarem (Zambales KBA) and General Nakar (Irid Angelo KBA) have prepared their FLUPs. Enhancement of existing FLUPs are targets of the Project.
	Operational Manual for local management bodies	Inadequate for use by existing PAMBs; no Manual yet for local management bodies of new conservation areas	Operational Manuals are implemented to strengthen capacities of local management bodies of existing PAs and new conservation areas	TOR for PAMB Ops Manual prepared. Procurement of Consultants on going
	Capacities for M and E	Weak for existing PAs; no M and E protocols for new conservation areas	PAWB and local PA/CA Managers and staff have capacities to undertake M and E and use this information for adaptive management	TOR for Review of BMS Implementation prepared. Procurement of Consultants on going.
	Awareness and support from stakeholders for national PA system	Limited awareness and support, as evidenced by: • only 10 legislations passed to date;	Increased awareness and support as evidenced by: • additional legislations passed to legalize establishment of more PAs and inclusion of CAs in the system;	Three more legislations passed to establish new PAs thru the efforts of government and its partners

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
		limited amount of IPAF (US\$ 2.98 Million);	increased funding support from various sources;	Increased funding for PA business planning and preparation of management plans.
		high degree of threat of KBAs;	reduction in levels of destructive activities; and	A baseline study on knowledge, attitude and practice on biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and conservation areas to be conducted in August 2011. Main targets are DENR (national and local levels), NCIP and LGUs. The results will be used to develop appropriate KAP strategy to guide scope of Project support.
		high degree of threat of major biogeographic zones from infrastructure development	number of proposed development projects rejected for being incompatible with PA and CA management objectives	No progress in this reporting period
Outcome 3: Enhanced financial sustainability of the terrestrial PA system	National level capacity to manage financing of the PA system	Limited capacity by PAWB to manage financing for national PA system	PAWB has improved capacity to use new tools and mechanisms to sustainably manage financing of national terrestrial PA system to include new CAs	No progress in this reporting period. An International Consultant is being recruited to assist in development of national strategy for PA financing.
	PA Financial Sustainability, as measured by Financing scorecard	Legal and regulatory framework – 33.3%	Legal and regulatory framework – 79% ¹²	Legal and regulatory framework – 41.77%
		Business planning – 19.6%	Business planning – 57%	Business planning – 45.90%
		Tools for revenue generation – 17.54%	Tools for revenue generation – 56%	Tools for revenue generation – 24.5%
		Total – 24.48%	Total – 65%	Total – 38.07%
	Number of sites with capacities for financing, business planning and	Nil	At least 3 new PA/CAs have capacities for site level financing, business planning and cost effective	Mount Apo Natural Park, Mt. Kitanglad Natural Park; accomplished through regular government program

¹²These targets will be confirmed during Inception

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline Level	Target Level by end of Project	Level as of 31 December 2011
	cost effective management		management	
	Number of PAs/CAs using new tools and mechanisms for sustainable financing	Nil	Additional PAs/CAs benefit from use of learning manual, revised policies, and replication of sustainable financing tools and mechanisms for PA/CA management	PES scheme of Wao, Lanao del Sur and Upi, Maguindanao where Water Districts pay for use of water; revenues generated accrue to watershed management activities - accomplished through other projects
	Access to IPAF and levels of collection	IPAF annual allocations legislated through General Appropriations Act US \$ 2.98 Million	100% of IPAF collections automatically appropriated for PA management Increase in IPAF collections by 25% or to a level of US \$ 3.73 Million	Study completed; recommendations made to increase SAPA fees and improve PA financing in 3 sites US \$ 5.015 Million; increase in collections by 68%

**ANNEX B : RESULTING STATEMENTS OF CURRENT OUTCOME STATES CAPACITY ASSESSMENT
OF PAWB AND PAWCZMS**

<i>Strategic Capacity Area</i>	<i>Systemic</i>	<i>Institutional</i>	<i>Individual</i>
Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programs	There are some persons or institutions actively pursuing a protected area agenda but they have little effect or influence	Protected area institutions do have strategies and plans, but these are old and no longer up to date or were prepared in a totally top-down fashion	
	There is a partial legal framework for protected areas but it has many inadequacies		
Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs	There is a general lack of planning and management skills	Protected area institutions have a total lack of leadership	No career tracks are developed and no training opportunities are provided
	No or very few protected area exist and they cover only a small portion of the habitats and ecosystems	Protected areas have no management plans	Skills of individuals do not match job requirements
	There is no oversight at all of protected area institutions	Human resources are poorly qualified and unmotivated	No motivation at all
		There is very little implementation of management plans due to lack of resources and weak capacity	No mechanisms exist for training, mentoring and learning to maintain a continuous flow of new staff
		Protected area institutions typically are severely underfunded and have no capacity to mobilize sufficient resources	
		While the protected area institution exists it has no management	
		Protected area institutions totally un-transparent, not being held accountable and not audited	
		There is no lead institution or agency	

<i>Strategic Capacity Area</i>	<i>Systemic</i>	<i>Institutional</i>	<i>Individual</i>
		with a clear mandate or responsibility for protected areas	
		No enforcement of regulations is taking place	
Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders	There is no political will at all, or worse, the prevailing political will runs counter to the interests of protected areas	Protected area Institutional mission not defined	Individuals carry negative attitude
	The public has little interest in protected areas and there is no significant lobby for protected areas	Protected area institutions operate in isolation	
Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge	Information to develop and monitor strategies and action plans for the management of the protected area system is virtually lacking	Information of Protected area institutions needed to do their work is virtually lacking	Individuals work in isolation and don't interact
Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn	There is no policy or it is old and not reviewed regularly	Institutions resist change	There is no measurement of performance or adaptive feedback
	There is no dialogue at all between Society and the state for monitoring of protected areas	There are no mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting or learning	