

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Friends of the Environment for Development and Sustainability, Inc. (FRENDIS)

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): IEC and Awareness Campaign for the Sustainable Resource Management of Critical Watersheds at the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range.

Implementing Partners for this Project:

Conservation International Philippines - Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor Programme
Municipal Local Government Unit of Quezon and Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya
Barangay Local Government Units
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Provincial Local Government Unit of Nueva Vizcaya

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): January 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): August 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

The project locale is the PMMR - short for the Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range. It is identified falling under the category of very high [VH] priority terrestrial ecosystems of the Northern Luzon Biogeographical Region [Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities, CIP, 2002]. The PMMR serves as an ecological bridge for wildlife to freely move within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor and also from east (SMBC) to west (Cordillera Mountain Range), vice versa, following the flow of evolution sustaining life among interrelated ecoscapes and Biogeographical Zones in these regions. However, there are problems and issues that threaten the natural integrity of the watersheds. Among these, is the proposed large scale mining and existing small scale mining operations that poses a threat to the integrity of the watersheds and may cause loss of biodiversity not only within the PMMR, but within the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor. Provision of environmental awareness and education to the stakeholders within and adjacent to the area is very urgent for the people to make an informed-decision on whether or not to allow mining operations and other extractive activities within the PMMR. The importance of raising the knowledge of stakeholders/civil society in the area was also identified as priority activity by the watershed management boards organized during the 1st phase implementation of the project.

Relative to this is the provision of the role of the PMMR as a critical watershed of the Cagayan River System and the Magat River Basin which makes it all the more necessary for its proclamation into a Protected Area. Through the IEC and awareness campaign conducted, community driven declaration of community watershed as source water protection areas was attained. Legislation of Barangay Ordinance for the declaration of source water protection areas with corresponding fines and penalties for acts committed in violation of DENR Laws, specifically PD 705 and the Wildlife Conservation act was achieved. As a result of the project, the Local Chief Executives of the two municipalities passed Executive Orders declaring community watersheds as water protection areas.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: Local stakeholders, barangay and municipal LGUs and policy-makers endorsed the establishment of PMMR as protected landscape (PL) at the municipal level by 2nd quarter of 2007.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
Endorsement from the Local Government Units (barangay and municipal) supporting the declaration of PMMR as PL/PA completed by 1st quarter of 2007.	Executive order declaring community watersheds as protected area completed by 1 st quarter of 2007 in support to the declaration of PMMR as PL/PA.

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

This project has raised the level of knowledge and awareness of LGU officials, communities and other stakeholders on environment and conservation. The LGUs at the municipal level cognizant of their role on development and conservation have adopted measures to sustain initial gains of the project through policy formulation. Strengthening of the partnership organized during the 1st phase has also contributed to the success of the project.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Increased vigilance of communities in the project area against mining, timber poaching, slash and burn farming and other illegal acts and practices as a result of IEC was unexpected. In Kasibu and Quezon, a number of cases against offenders were filed by the DENR. An offender from Kasibu opted to settle his case outside the court and was required to plant trees within the declared watershed of Barangay Poblacion. A case of timber poaching was also brought in court due to the vigilance of the Bgy. Council of Bua. Another case of squatting in forestlands in Bgy. Antutot was also solved due to the alertness of the Bgy. Council. Fifty individuals from nearby Kayapa Town who squatted within the forestlands of Bgy. Antutot were ejected. These offenders were caught through the vigilance of the communities and the barangay councils who have come to realize that they are accountable for their forests and forestlands resources.

Passage of resolutions against the application of Occidental Mining Corporation for mining exploration in six barangays within the Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range, namely: Barangay Maasin and Buliwao in Quezon and Barangay Antutot, Cordon, Watwat and Tadjji in Kasibu, declaration of their community watersheds as source water protection area supported by plans for its rehabilitation. Concerted efforts by migrants and Bugkalots to thwart mining exploration of Oxiana Mining Company in barangays of Kakiduguen and Pa-o, Kasibu are indications of positive impacts of the project.

In addition, the success of the IEC and advocacy campaign project funded by CEPF enabled FRIENDS to leverage funds from other funding institutions. Thus, while the project funded by CEPF was focus on the endorsement at the MLGU level for the proclamation of the PMMR as PA/PL, the grants from other institutions were utilized to build the capacity of the communities towards improved management of their watersheds. Moreover, institutionalization of partnerships for the management of watersheds was also attained hand in hand with initial rehabilitation of some watershed areas.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

- Output 1.** IEC, awareness and advocacy campaign for biodiversity conservation, watershed management initiated and sustained by empowered stakeholders.
- Output 2.** Protected Area advocacy campaign successfully initiated for the endorsement of the PMMR into PA at the municipal level
- Output 3.** Capacity building for the Quezonian Watershed Management Board and Kasibu Watershed Management Partnership successfully initiated.
- Output 4.** Management and supervision and provision of technical support maintained

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p>Output 1: IEC, awareness and advocacy campaign for biodiversity conservation, watershed management initiated and sustained by empowered stakeholders.</p>	
<p>1.1. At least fifteen (15) IEC related activities and awareness campaign (consultations, meetings, forums, radio programs, press released, etc.) carried out from the 1st quarter of 2006 to 2nd quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation meetings with Barangay Councils of Maasin, Buliwao and Darubba in Quezon and Barangay Councils of Antutot, Macalong, Cordon, Kongkong, Watwat, Alloy, Poblacion, Bua, Pudi, Papaya, Malabing, Binogawan and Tadjji in Kasibu were undertaken throughout the period of project implementation. Topics discussed include basic ecology (Water Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle, etc), watershed management and biodiversity conservation. 2. Series of information, education and communication campaigns for secondary school students within and outside the PMMR were also carried out. Topics discussed focused on the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Link between Health and Environment b. Biodiversity conservation and watershed management c. Mining facts, negative and positive impacts of large and small-scale mining and d. Status of Philippine Biodiversity. <p>Students from different school such as Quezon National High School, Philippine Science High School - Cagayan Valley Campus, College of Forestry – Nueva Vizcaya State University, Solano High School and Kongkong Valley National High School attended the campaigns.</p> 3. Documentary film-showing on “Balitok” (Gold), a story about large and small-scale mining

	<p>operations; Agno, the San Roque Dam story; Children of the Mountains – a trail of social destruction, displacing communities from their homelands and destroying traditional livelihoods, No More Dead Seasons – story of how tenant farmers in Negros fought back to get their lands from the “hacienderos” and used it in a sustainable manner to sustain their economic needs and “Moving Mountains”, were shown to Social Science and Civic Welfare Training Service (CWTS) students of the Nueva Vizcaya State University and Council of Elders of the Bugkalot Tribe, an indigenous people in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino and Aurora.</p> <p>4. Other IEC campaign activities were also facilitated by FREnds which was participated by different institutions such as Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Coordinating Council (NVPC), Sangguniang Bayan of Kasibu and Quezon, Association of Barangay Captains of Kasibu, Sangguniang Kabataan of Buliwao, Quezon and secondary and tertiary level Teachers of Quirino province.</p> <p>5. Meeting with press people and other partner agencies was also conducted. Representative from STV6, a local television network and Daily Tribune attended the meeting. The meeting was undertaken to socialize the project to the different stakeholders. As a result, various news features/articles regarding the project and the activities undertaken within the PMMR were published in the Philippine Star, Vizcaya Update and Vizcaya Reporter, local newspapers circulating in Region 2.</p>
<p>1.2. At least 100 copies of various conservation and PL management information materials (posters, flyers, brochures, stickers etc.) distributed to the barangays covered by the proposed PMMRPL by 1st quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>1. To support IEC and awareness campaign activities, posters, brochures and other materials were distributed to different barangays. A total of 1,000 stickers on watershed management were distributed to the different barangays including passenger jeepneys and tricycles plying in the area were also given.</p> <p>2. About 200 copies of various posters on watershed, biodiversity and biodiversity conservation were posted in strategic places and distributed to different secondary schools within and outside PMMR.</p>
<p>1.3. Conduct IEC activities to enhance awareness among municipal and barangay LGUs; NGOs, existing POs, local community and other sectors/stakeholders on watershed</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Activities to enhance the awareness of POs and community residents on forest protection and biodiversity conservation were undertaken. Moves to</p>

<p>resources, biodiversity conservation and Protected Area management by 4th quarter of 2006.</p>	<p>arrest timber poaching were also undertaken. The following activities were carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of a composite team (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Environment and Natural Resources Office of the Provincial Local Government Unit, National Commission on Indigenous People and Barangay Local Government Unit) that conducted investigation on reports regarding the establishment of kaingin and timber poaching at sitios Lamlamiis and Mangilokos, Buliwao, Quezon. Report of the composite team was prepared by FRENDS staff and immediately acted upon by the DENR. 2. On March 16, 2006 FRENDS together with Environment and Natural Resources Office (ENRO) and Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU) conducted survey and delineation of the boundary of the old growth forest in Barangay Antutot to resolve the entry of illegal occupants from other municipalities in the area. Said area is the watershed of the Edralin Falls that is being proposed by the BLGU as protected area. Prior to the survey, FRENDS staff together with ENRO staff conducted a dialogue between the illegal occupants' leader and the BLGU of Antutot as well as barangay officials in the downstream barangays on March 8, 2006. As a result of these activities the illegal occupants abandoned the area several days after the conduct of the survey. 3. One community check point was established in Buliwao, Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya. 4. IEC activities on watershed management and biodiversity conservation were undertaken separately for the Barangay Councils of Antutot, Macalong, Cordon, Kongkong, Watwat, Poblacion, Alloy and Capisaan.
<p>1.4 At least twelve (12) barangays, passed local ordinances for protection of watershed, biodiversity conservation and protected area management by 3rd and 4th quarter of 2006.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>As a result of continuous IEC and awareness campaign activities, thirteen barangays in Kasibu and three barangays in Quezon passed their barangay ordinances for the protection of community watersheds. These barangays in Kasibu include: Anutot, Macalong, Cordon, Kongkong, Watwat, Poblacion, Alloy, Pudi, Bua, Tadjji, Binogawan, Malabing and Papaya. Barangays in Quezon that passed their ordinances include Buliwao, Maasin, and Darubba.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other barangays that also signified their interest include: Didipio, Paquet, Pao, Muta and Siguem in Kasibu, NV and Calaocan and Runruno in Quezon. However, activities were held in

	<p>abeyance due to the local and national election in May 2007.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Through FREnds facilitation, five barangays have submitted their petition opposing the exploration of Occidental Mining Company in barangays of Antutot, Cordon, Papaya, Buliwao and Maasin. The petition was submitted to the Regional Director of Mines and Geosciences Bureau. 3. Likewise, separate petition from the community residents of Paquet, Pa-o, Kakidugen, Dine and Biyoy of Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya was also prepared and submitted to the National Commission on Indigenous People questioning the certificate pre-condition given to the Oxiana Mining Company wherein the process of free and prior informed consent (FPIC) facilitated by NCIP is doubtful. 4. Barangays of Buliwao and Maasin have also enacted barangay ordinances prohibiting the entry of new migrants in their barangays and expansion of kaingins/establishment of new kaingins.
<p>1.5 The two (2) municipalities covered by the PMMR passed municipal ordinances on extractive industries, watershed management, biodiversity conservation, or PA management by 3rd until 2nd quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through FREnds and CIP facilitation, a joint meeting between the local officials of the municipalities of Quezon and Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya and Cabarroguis in Quirino was conducted to update the LGU officials about the status of the Australasian Philippine Mining Inc. (APMI). As a result, the municipalities of Kasibu and Cabarroguis, Quirino have come up with a resolution countering the proposed operation of the mining company. The Sangguniang Bayan of Saguday in Quirino also passed a separate resolution opposing the operation of APMI since large tracts of agricultural areas including the Addalam River Irrigation Project (ARIP) would be destroyed if APMI would continue its operation. 2. The Sangguniang Bayan of Quezon has also approved and legitimized the Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP) for the Buliwao-Maasin Co-Managed Area covering 4,995 hectares.
<p>1.6 At least 40 billboard installed within declared community watersheds and community-based ecotourism area</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thirty-two billboards on barangay ordinances declaring community watersheds have been prepared and installed in strategic locations in 16 barangays. The areas declared as community watersheds including the prohibited acts and corresponding fines and penalties were included in the billboard.

	<p>2. Three billboards for the Mapalyao Community-Based Ecotourism project in Buliwao, Quezon was also produced. The ordinance declaring Mapalyao as community-based ecotourism and the prohibited acts and penalties was also included in the billboard.</p>
<p>1.7 Conduct quiz bee and poster making contest for off-site and on-site High Schools by June 2006 and 2007 during the Celebration of World Environment Month.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>1. Two quiz bee and poster-making contest was undertaken in June 2006 and June 2007 in celebration of the World Environment Month. The activity was facilitated by FRIENDS in partnership with the DENR and the Nueva Vizcaya State University. The quiz bee and poster-making contest were participated by elementary, secondary and tertiary schools in Nueva Vizcaya.</p> <p>2. This activity was conducted as a means of socializing the PMMR to the academy and to get their support towards the conservation and management of PMMR.</p>
<p>Output 2: Protected Area advocacy campaign successfully initiated for the endorsement of the PMMR into PA at the municipal level</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>1. Orientation on NIPAS Act and initial consultation with the Municipal Council Quezon and Kasibu were undertaken during the early stage of project implementation. The Municipal Council of both towns has also passed their separate resolutions supporting the declaration of community watersheds as protected areas.</p> <p>2. Information dissemination to barangay local government units and community residents were undertaken. As a result, barangay and community resolutions/endorsement were obtained for the proclamation of the Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range as protected area.</p>
<p>2.1. At least 1 concert and photo exhibit watershed and biodiversity conservation to advocate for PMMR PA conducted by 2nd quarter of 2006 until 3rd quarter of 2006.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>1. A concert dubbed "Datun: Save the Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range" was conducted on June 28, 2006. Approximately 2000 individuals, mostly from secondary schools and government employees attended the concert.</p>
<p>2.2. Advocacy conducted to support moves for the LGUs at the barangay and municipal level to adopt policies and/or ordinances supporting watershed and biodiversity conservation and the declaration of the PMMR into PA by 2nd quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>1. Upon the approval by the general assemblies of the 16 barangays of their ordinances declaring community watersheds, a meeting with the Sangguniang Bayan of Quezon and Kasibu was undertaken to discuss the process of NIPAS and the role of the Sangguniang Bayan in the proclamation of community watersheds as protected area. As a result, the Municipal Council of Kasibu passed resolution No. 008, series of 2007 adopting and declaring the community</p>

	<p>watershed ordinances of barangays Cordon, Poblacion, Papaya, Antutot, Pudi, Malabing, Kongkong, Bua, Alloy, Macalong, Binoagawan, Watwat and Tadjji operative in their entirety.</p> <p>2. Resolution No. 13, 14 and 15, series of 2007 was also passed by the Municipal Council of Quezon approving and adopting barangay ordinances of Darubba, Buliwao and Maasin.</p>
<p>2.3 Consultation with local government officials and communities for endorsing proclamation of PMMR as PA conducted until 1st quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation meetings with barangay local government officials were facilitated to get their endorsements for the proclamation of community watersheds into source water protection areas. Sixteen endorsement were submitted by the barangay local government units of Antutot, Macalong, Cordon, Kongkong, Watwat, Alloy, Poblacion, Pudi, Bua, Papaya, Malabing, Bonogawan and Tadjji of Kasibu and Darubba, Buliwao and Maasin in Quezon was submitted requesting the two local Chief Executives to declare community watersheds as source water protection areas. 2. Separate endorsement/resolutions from the Sangguniang Bayan of the two municipalities supporting the request of the different barangays were also submitted to the Local Chief Executives.
<p>2.4 Initial consultation and public notification conducted by 3rd quarter of 2006 until second quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Series of consultation with community residents in barangays of Antutot, Macalong, Cordon, Kongkong, Watwat, Alloy, Poblacion, Bua, Pudi, Tadjji, Binogawan, Malabing and Papaya in Kasibu and Buliwao, Maasin and Darubba in quezon were undertaken to notify community residents regarding the proposed proclamation of PMMR as protected area.
<p>2.5 Conduct ground survey and compile technical descriptions of declared community watersheds.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An orientation and leveling of meeting was undertaken on January 30, 2007 at the Barangay Hall, Kongkong, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya. The activity including the counterpart of each BLGU was discussed. Each of the participating BLGU, DENR, MLGU vouched to send a representative to assist FRENDS during the survey proper. 2. Ground survey and mapping of declared community watershed was undertaken by FRENDS Technical staff, representatives from DENR, MLGU through the Office of the Municipal Mayor and BLGU representatives was undertaken on February-May 2007. 3. A control map of the declared community

	watershed was completed. The declared community watersheds have an aggregate approximate area of 14,000 hectares.
2.6 Initial census and registration of protected area occupants conducted within 9 priority barangays	Completed 1. Profiling and initial census/registration of occupants in seven barangays of Kongkong Valley and two barangays in Quezon was undertaken from February to May 2007. 2. Updated barangay profile including the list of occupants have been prepared and completed.
2.7 Conduct profiling within Kongkong Valley in Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya	
2.8 Resource profiling within the PMMR carried out in partnership with CIP, Sang-at Salug outdoor Club and POs.	Completed 1. After the training on Biodiversity Monitoring System, resource basic inventory of Mt. Palali was undertaken by Conservation International Philippines from March 5-April 4, 2007. The activity was participated by trained mountaineers from Bgy. Maddiangat, Quezon, and FREnds staff. 2. Initial result of the activity was presented to the different stakeholders such as academe, DENR, PLGU, MLGU of Quezon and NGOs through a meeting held on June 7, 2007. 3. The final report of the RBI is still being finalized by CIP-SMBC project.
Output 3: Capacity building for the Quezonian Watershed Management Board and Kasibu Watershed Management Partnership successfully initiated.	
3.1 Training needs assessment for QWMB and KWMP conducted and training modules developed	Completed A training-workshop on needs assessment for stakeholders of PMMR was undertaken. Apart from the identified trainings in the project proposal, additional training such as Risk and Disaster Management and Protecting Water Sources were identified by the participants. The following modules were also prepared and used as training materials for PMMR stakeholders: a. Training module on Agroforestry and Soil and Water Conservation b. Training module on Integrated Resources Management Planning c. Training module on paralegal d. Training module on Protecting Water Source
3.2 At least eighty (80) PO leaders, QWMB and KWMP members, and DENR staff trained in biodiversity monitoring system, paralegal activities, database and information system development and other improvement needs for watershed biodiversity conservation for	Completed Capability-building and technical training for the different stakeholders were undertaken. Below is a list of trainings/workshop undertaken for the whole project duration: 1. Water Resource Management Planning Workshop

2006	<p>for two (2) Barangay Water System Associations (BAWASA) in barangay Buliwao, Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Seminar on NIPAS Act and Community-Based Ecotourism and Training Needs Assessment (TNAs) for members of the Quezonian Watershed Management Board (QWMB) and Kasibu Watershed Management Partnership (KWMP). 3. Members of the QWMB and KWMP identified issues and problems related to their community watersheds as part of the Lecture and Workshop on Source Water Protection. 4. Training on "Watershed in our Hands" for Teachers (on-site and off-site) The training was attended by representatives from 11 high schools. 5. Training-workshop on "Watershed in Our Hands" for Youth Leaders. 6. Training on Biodiversity Monitoring system was undertaken from February 16-24, 2007. The activity was participated by representatives from DENR-CENRO Dupax, Sang-at Salug Outdoor Club, Municipal Tourism Office of Kasibu, Capisaan Cave Guides Association, barangay local government units and Nueva Vizcaya State University. The training was undertaken in partnership with CIP.
<p>3.3 One (1) group IEC Youth Leader formed and organized for sustained IEC campaign within PMMR organized</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Training-workshop on "Watershed in Our Hands" for Youth Leaders was conducted on September 29-30, 2006. The said training-workshop was attended by eighteen (18) youth leaders from Kasibu/Quezon and College of Forestry of the Nueva Vizcaya State University. Initial consultation regarding the formation of Youth Leaders who will be responsible in conducting IEC activities for youths within PMMR.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FREnds Technical Team also facilitated various meetings with the identified youth leaders to prepare them with their field work. Lectures on the status of Philippine biodiversity, link between health and the environment, environmental principles and watershed management were discussed. As a result, two teams with seven members each team were formed and organized. 2. Team Quezon were able to conduct one IEC activity to the grade six students of Buliwao Elementary School, however, Team Kasibu were not able to conduct any IEC activity due to the damaged caused by Typhoon Paeng. Entry to both municipalities were closed because of the destruction of roads and bridges in the area.
<p>3.4 At least 1 exposure trip for the members of the QWMB and KWMP conducted</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One exposure trip for partner POs/LGUs was

	undertaken from November 28-December 1, 2006. Twenty-five participants completed the exposure trip at Kalahan Educational Foundation in Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Penablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape in Penablanca, Cagayan and Claveria Grassroots Multi-Purpose Cooperative in Claveria, Cagayan
3.5 Conduct training on Risk and Disaster Preparedness Training	Completed 1. Training on Disaster Preparedness and First Responders' Skills Training for Kongkong Valley was conducted on June 13-15, 2007 in partnership with the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) and Provincial Disaster Management Council (PDMC). The participants were given lectures on common medical emergencies and basic rescue skills such as bandaging and ropemanship, artificial respiration and basic life support.
Output 4: Management and supervision and provision of technical support maintained	
4.1 Project staff and technical teams organized by 1st quarter of 2006.	Completed 1. Orientation of FREnds' technical team was conducted prior to immersion in the field. Consultation and coordination with LGUs, DENR, academe and other partners was maintained throughout the duration of the project.
4.2 Regular management and/or technical support rendered through the period until 2nd quarter of 2007.	1. Constant supervision and management was carried out. Technical support was sustained throughout the duration of the project.
Other Activities/Accomplishment relative to the management of the Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range	1. Exploratory talk and planning workshop for the preparation of Capisaan Cave Management Plan has also been undertaken. These series of meeting-workshop was attended by Cave Guides and Cave Guards Association of Capisaan, Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer of Kasibu, representatives from the DENR-Protected Area, Wildlife and Coastal Zones (national and regional offices), local DENR offices representatives, Provincial Tourism Office, non-government organizations like Malabing Valley Multi-Purpose Cooperative, FREnds and CIP-SMBC. 2. Memorandum of Understanding among stakeholders for the management of Capisaan Cave that includes preparation of the Capisaan Cave Management Plan was completed and signed on January 25, 2007 after a series of meetings facilitated by FREnds. 3. About 4,995 hectares of open access areas in the municipality of Quezon was issued with co-

	<p>management agreement between the municipality of Quezon and DENR. An Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) for the area has also been formulated and approved for implementation.</p>
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Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

All activities conducted contributed to the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs. Series of IEC and advocacy campaigns on watershed management, water resource management, lectures and power point presentations on mining, biodiversity conservation, NIPAS Act, Paralegal training, Agroforestry training and others led to the declaration of source water areas in the barangay as protected area. This has also resulted to the passage of an executive order by the two local executives declaring these community watersheds as protected area.

Radio plugs and feature/news articles about the Palali-Mamparang mountain Range have also increased the level of awareness of Novo Vizcayanos regarding the importance of PMMR in their lives.

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

There are no outputs that remained unrealized.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

None applicable

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

1. The funds from CEPF that was used for the IEC component of the program "Sustainable Resource Management of Critical Watersheds at the Sierra Madre's Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range" was a very strong factor for other grant institutions to fund other component of the project. FREENDS was able to leverage funds from other institutions to fund specific and barangay-based projects.
2. Good environmental governance encourages and inspires communities to take active part in decision-making while IEC and awareness campaign provide them with knowledge and understanding environmental issues and concerns.
3. Sustainable transformation of upland ecosystems involving people's participation is a daunting task. The process of IEC campaign has brought out issues and problems on environmental and social concerns. Myriad and complex problems that need immediate resolution were raised. Different barangays have similar problems and concerns indicating

the need to provide a balance between economic and social needs on one hand and environmental protection and conservation on the other hand. However, it is inspiring to note that communities are eager and willing to participate in developmental projects to improve their ecosystems.

4. Upland communities are aware that their land use practices have brought about land degradation, soil erosion and shortage in water supply. They are willing to adopt proper land management with provisions for sustainable alternative livelihood to meet their economic needs. Given the right direction and financial assistance to start development and rehabilitation activities there is much hope that could be gleaned towards the attainment of the communities' objective of protecting their watersheds.
5. The communities are able to identify solutions and provide alternative solutions to their problems but they need support from other agencies like DENR and MLGU to carry out activities towards the resolutions of problems that have legal ramifications such as timber poaching, encroachment within secondary and old growth forests, and abandoned kaingin.
6. IEC and awareness campaign has raised the level of awareness of the community especially the leaders to a higher level. Through their own initiative, they are trying to enforce forestry laws but need the presence of DENR to carry out this activity. They are enthusiastic to set-up check points to mitigate illegal forest activities such as carabao logging and timber poaching. They have taken initiatives to bring some cases of illegal cutting and timber poaching to court.
7. Sustained IEC campaign and partnership building are vital in development activities. The key in gaining sustained commitment and support of communities in the restoration, development, and protection of the environment is through comprehension of the importance of their forests and forestlands. However, these communities with their limited technical capacities cannot restore a healthy forests and forestlands on their own. This is where partners from other sectors are needed to provide technical and organizational support and assistance. Partnerships among various stakeholders are important in achieving sustainable forest management.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

The forging of collaborative partnership between stakeholders such as the Local Government Units, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, other government agencies, peoples organization, academe and non-government organizations facilitates the attainment of set project goals and objectives. This is further enhance through the formation of institutionalize partnership through Memorandum of Agreements. The involvement of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) in all aspect of project implementation would also guarantee the sustainability of the project.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

Proper consultation, coordination and cooperation of partners were among the factors that contributed to the success of the project. Open and constant communication between FREEDS as the lead facilitator and implementer of the project with partners such as the MLGU, BLGU, DENR, NCIP, DAR, and the academe who are members of the Watershed Management Boards has facilitated conduct of the different activities and the attainment of the intended outputs of the project. Regular communication with the communities has led to their enhance participation in the development of policies for the protection and conservation of their watersheds and forests resources.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
United Nation's Development Programme - Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme (UNDP-GEF-SGP)	Partner-Grantee Leveraging	PhP2,475,000.00	<p>This project will focus on the following component:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation through enrichment planting/assisted natural regeneration of identified community watersheds 2. Provision of fruit trees to farmers 3. Capability-building and technical training <p>This project is currently being implemented in Kongkong Valley, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya covering seven barangays.</p>
Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF)	Partner-Grantee Leveraging	PhP490,763.25	<p>This project was implemented in the Buliwao-Maasin subwatershed, covering about 5,000 hectares. The major accomplishment of the project include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issuance of Co-Management Agreement as tenure instrument to the municipal local government unit of Quezon for the management and protection of about 5,000 hectares of forest and forestlands 2. Formulation and approval of the 25-years Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP) for the co-managed area 3. Organization and strengthening of the partnership agreement between the DENR, Nueva Vizcaya State University, National Commission on Indigenous People, DAI-EcoGov2 Project, MLGU-Quezon, BLGUs and POs. 4. Formation and strengthening of two (2) People's Organization, Buliwao Multi-Sectoral Watershed Management Association and Maasin Multi-

			<p>Sectoral Watershed Management Association</p> <p>5. Creation of the Steering Committee as the policy-making body and operationalization of the Project Management Unit for the management of Buliwao-Maasin Co-Managed area.</p>
DAI-EcoGov2 Project – Annual Program Statement	Partner-Grantee Leveraging	PhP498,200.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a community nursery 2. Survey and mapping of individual land claims within the Buliwao-Maasin Co-Management Area subwatershed and 3. Issuance of Individual Property Rights Agreement as sub-allocation instrument within the Co-Management Agreement area
Conservation International Philippines – Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor	Partner-Grantee Leveraging	PhP230,000.00	<p>This fund was used in the conduct of the following activities/trainings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-sponsored several training programs for PMMR such as Biodiversity Monitoring System including OJT of participants, Disaster Preparedness and First Responders' Skills Training. 2. Resource Basic Inventory of Mt.Palali
Provincial Local Government Unit of Nueva Vizcaya	Partner-Grantee Leveraging	PhP200,000.00	<p>This project was focused on the rehabilitation of priority catchment areas in the Buliwao-Maasin Subwatershed Co-Managed Area. The fund was used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of fruit tree and native tree species and 2. Conduct of Trainor's Training for the members of the Project Management Unit, Barangay Co-Management Unit and POs.
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	Partner-Grantee Leveraging	PhP65,000.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided forest tree and fruit tree seedlings planted within the priority catchment areas in Bgy. Buliwao, Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF funded project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

Funds for the development of the declared community watersheds in some barangays such as in Buliwao and Maasin in Quezon and the seven barangays in Kongkong Valley in Kasibu have been secured from the PTFCF and UNDP respectively. In addition, the FLUP in both municipalities was completed and the MLGU has allocated certain percentage of their 20% development fund for environment and natural resources. These could help ensure the projects sustainability. Apart from this, all projects being implemented in the area is coursed through the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office so that the MENRO would later take charge in the operation of these projects.

The declaration of the PMMR into PA/PL however, has to be source out from other funding agency since funds from the MLGUs is lacking.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF aims to increase sharing of experiences, lessons learned and results among our grant recipients and the wider conservation and donor communities. One way we do this is by making the text of final project completion reports available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these reports in our newsletter and other communications. Please indicate whether you would agree to publicly sharing your final project report with others in this way.

Yes ___/___

No _____

If yes, please also complete the following:

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