

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

### I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Legal Name:** Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, Inc.

**Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):** Emergency Action for Threatened Species in the Philippines

**Implementation Partners for this Project:** BirdLife International

**Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):** October 1, 2002 – 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.*

Most of the important highlights in this report have been covered in the regular program reports submitted to CEPF. They were also shared during the two evaluation/assessment-conferences held in Cebu and Manila attended by the CEPF and its grantees and partners.

### III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

**Project Purpose:** To ensure that strong local commitment and long-term action is in place to initiate and support the most urgent actions for endangered species and their habitats with particular reference to the Western and Central Visayas, on Sibuyan and Mindoro and in the Sulus.

#### Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Purpose-level:</b>	
Local consensus reached on priority actions for key threatened terrestrial species	A strategic plan for priority conservation action for key threatened terrestrial species on the islands of Cebu, Negros, Panay, Mindoro and the Sulus have been developed – in consultation with stakeholders and local partners. Implementation of some of these proposed actions have been started.
Local initiatives resulting in improved prospects for sites (at least one in each of the six priority islands) through site support groups, integration of site conservation plans in local government planning, and specific local government ordinances	Local conservation initiatives of 11 local partners in the islands of Mindoro, Negros, Panay and Cebu contributed to conserving 42 threatened species and their habitats through institutionalization of forest wardens, restoration of forests,

Indicator	Actual at Completion
addressing conservation threats.	capacity development of site support groups, formulation and implementation of forest conservation and protected area management plans, passage of local government legislations and allocation of government funds for threatened species and site conservation.
Civil society and government initiatives resulting in improved protection for endangered species through activities such as media coverage, academic and NGO research projects, government legislation, and awareness campaigns.	Through the initiatives of 11 site action partners, local stakeholders, especially 23 local government units at the provincial and municipal level are doing conservation initiatives resulting in improved protection of threatened species and their habitats through adoption of conservation research results, information, education and communication campaigns e.g. wildlife festivals, media coverage (television, radio and print), and local government legislation and funding.
Conservation lessons from the program widely shared through annual symposia and publications	Twenty-seven (27) conservation research results presented and shared in the Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines (WCSP) Symposia. These were also published in the proceedings of the WCSP and Silliman Journal. Sharing of lessons on site conservation action has also been done through a workshop participated by conservation practitioners. Proceedings of the workshop are shared with other conservation practitioners and local government units.
Funding mechanisms in place to sustain most urgent actions over the long term including international funding and local companies / agencies independently supporting conservation measures.	Efforts to sustain actions for threatened species are being initiated. Funding institutions/sources were approached and are currently followed up for integration/adoption of the threatened species program agenda into their portfolios. Longer-term partnerships with 11 selected TSP civil society partners and academic institutions have been established to sustain the threatened species conservation strategy. These are partners in the islands of Mindoro, Cebu, Panay and Negros.

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

Significant impacts of the project provided the building blocks for strong commitment and long-term action and interest at the local and national levels to be in place for the conservation of the threatened species and their habitats.

The impacts below are the notable successes achieved by the project:

- 1. Rediscovery and verification of threatened species and discovery of new species**  
-The presumed extinct Negros Bare-Backed Fruit bat was rediscovered in the Pinamay-an Forest Reserve in Southern Negros in 2003. The program provided support to determine the various aspects of ecology of this species. In a faunal survey conducted in Tawi-Tawi island, the presence of the Philippine cockatoo, Sulu hornbill, Tawi-Tawi Brown-dove, and other threatened bird species such as Grey Imperial Pigeon, Blue-winged Racquet-tail, Rufous-lore Kingfisher, Sulu woodpecker and Celestial Monarch have been verified. New species discoveries enabled through the project include *Rafflesia* such as *Rafflesia speciosa* in Panay Island and *Rafflesia* sp. in Southern Luzon.
- 2. Reports from site action partners indicate that there has been reduction in illegal logging and other forest clearing activities as well as wildlife hunting** in eight sites in Negros-Panay and one site each in Cebu and Mindoro. These sites are in 1) Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park in Panay; 2) Northern Negros Natural Park, 3) Mt. Kan-laon Natural Park, 4) Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve, 5) Calatong Forest, 6) Pinamay-an Forest Reserve, 7) Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park and 8) Mt. Talinis in Negros Island. Similar observations were made in the remaining forests of Dalaguete in Cebu (adjacent to Mt. Nug-as-Lantoy IBA). This was realized through support for training, patrolling and deputization of local “Bantay gubat” or forest wardens. The Local Government Units (LGUs) have also been instrumental in the reduction of illegal logging and other forest clearing activities through the financial support and legislations passed related to threatened species conservation. In Mindoro, illegal logging inside the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm (SPPF) in Sablayan has completely ceased since their level of awareness on conservation has increased and forest patrolling has been initiated. Indigenous peoples in Sablayan municipality are now receptive to the entry of conservation NGOs, especially Haribon.
- 4. Habitat restoration actions using indigenous tree species** are continuing in twelve (12) sites in the islands of Negros, Panay, Cebu and Mindoro, including in Mt. Kitanglad Natural Park. The very few remaining forests on these islands are fast disappearing and this is the major threat to the continued survival of many endemic and threatened species. Nurseries of endemic tree species have been set up in all the TSP supported sites. Seventy-two hectares of land have so far been planted for forest restoration in Mindoro, Panay, Negros and Cebu.
- 5. Functioning management boards in at least four protected areas.** In Northern Negros Natural Park (NANNP) the provincial government of Negros Occidental is funding the community mapping to support delineation of the protected area. This is the counterpart of the provincial government to the CEPF-TSP funded project of the Negros Forests and Ecological Foundation, Inc. (NFEFI). Awareness raising and capacity development activities have been provided to the Protected Area Management Boards (PAMB) of NANNP, Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park (NWPPNP) and

Balinsasayao-Twin Lakes Natural Park (BTLNP). Review and updating of the protected area management plans of NWPPNP and BTLNP was also supported by the project. Another protected area, the Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve, is being co-managed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and LGUs of Himamaylan City and Kabankalan City in Negros Occidental. The two cities have allocated funds and manpower in the management of the said site and formulation of its development plan.

6. **Institutionalized forest management planning in an IBA site.** A forest management plan for the whole municipality of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro has been approved and incorporated in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the municipality with corresponding budget allocation from the local government since 2004. Six barangay development plans were also prepared. Zoning for the SPPF including the adjacent land areas have been completed. This covers the Siburan IBA. Most of the forest management planning activities were provided through counterpart resources from the EU funded-Integrating Forest Conservation in Local Governance in the Philippines (IFCLGP) project of Haribon. Similarly, the Dalaguete LGU has formulated their Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP), with funding support from the Ecogovernance project of DENR, incorporating a component on biodiversity conservation.
7. **Local government funds provided for threatened species and habitat conservation actions in 1 IBA, 2 protected areas and 1 forest area. Local governments are providing a total of \$317,900 for species and sites conservation.** Local governments of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro, NNNP, Himamaylan and Kabankalan, Negros Occidental and Dalaguete, Cebu have begun to invest in conserving their remaining lowland forests with funds allocated (from their annual investment plan) for forest restoration, livelihood for local communities, forest protection, awareness raising actions and capacity development for management bodies. In Sablayan and LGUs of NNNP, a separate Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) in addition to the Municipal Planning and Development Office has been created and receives funding. For 2007, the LGU of Sablayan has allocated \$130,000 for their environment-related program where \$32,000 is allocated for the MENRO to conduct forest restoration and development of the eco-waste management park of the municipality. The LGU's budget for environment increases by ten percent annually. The local government of Dalaguete in Cebu has provided \$10,000 in 2007 for the local "bantay gubat" or forest wardens and livelihood projects for local people whose actions threaten the site and species. Likewise, the provincial (\$62,400), city (\$4,000) and municipal (\$2,000) governments of Negros Occidental are allocating funds for the management of NNNP in terms of forest protection, biodiversity monitoring, livelihood projects and ecotourism development. A budget allocation of \$20,286 to date for the boundary delineation for NNNP was also provided by the provincial government.
8. **Local management bodies established and strengthened in 3 IBAs and one watershed area.** The **Sablayan Forest Management Board** was created by the local municipality of Sablayan, Mindoro with technical assistance from Haribon Foundation. The **Dalaguete Biodiversity Conservation Management Council** responsible for the conservation of threatened species and their remaining habitats in the municipality of Dalaguete, Cebu Island was facilitated by the local TSP partner, Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (CBCF). Bioresource Conservation Trust for the Philippines, Inc. (BIOCON), the local partner in NWPPNP is working to strengthen the local **PAMB**.

The NWPPNP PAMB and the **Northwest Panay Peninsula Biodiversity Management Council**, with jurisdiction outside the protected area, complements each other for the protection and conservation of NWPPNP. In NNNP, NFEFI together with the Provincial Environment Management Office of Negros Occidental is working to strengthen the **Northern Negros Forest Reserve Management Council** and transform this into the Protected Area Management Board of the NNNP. Likewise, in Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve in Negros Occidental, the Negros Economic Development Foundation, Inc. (NEDF) has helped organize the **Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve Management Council**, which is tasked to oversee the effective and efficient management of the Watershed Forest Reserve. These management bodies have initiated the formulation and implementation of the management plans of their respective sites.

9. **Forest co-management agreements signed in two provinces and one municipality while one agreement is pending with the DENR.** The province of Antique has signed a co-management agreement with the DENR and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) in 2004 to co-manage the remaining forests of Antique. Antique has jurisdiction over the biggest part of the Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park and the Central Panay Mountains IBA. Likewise, a co-management agreement was signed between the municipality of San Remigio in Antique, DENR and DILG in 2004 to co-manage small watershed areas in the Central Panay Mountains. In Negros Occidental, the local stakeholders of the cities of Kabankalan and Himamaylan entered into a co-management agreement with the DENR in 2005 including the provincial government, National Commission of Indigenous People, local NGOs, tribal communities, religious sector, academe and local water districts as signatories to manage the 10,400-hectare Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve. In 2004, a co-management agreement was discussed between the municipality of Sablayan and the DENR where the boundaries of the Rayusan-Kinarawan Watershed were agreed upon. The MOA was signed by the Sablayan LGU but it still remains unsigned by the DENR. This could be caused by leadership changes in the DENR local, regional and national levels.
10. **Local civil society groups, local academic institutions and teachers as champions** of local biodiversity conservation are proving to be a productive investment and a sustainable strategy for the conservation of threatened species and their habitats. Eleven local civil society groups were provided technical and financial assistance through the threatened species program. Four local academic institutions were provided technical and financial assistance through counterpart resources from the Awareness, Networking, Education, Support-building and Training (A NEST) project of Haribon Foundation with funding support from the Royal Netherlands Embassy. The academic institutions are known as the Haribon Academic Centers for Excellence for Biodiversity Conservation (ACES) composed of four academic institutions: De La Salle University in Dasmariñas, Cavite, Camarines Sur State Agricultural College in Pili, Camarines Sur, Silliman University in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental and Mindanao State University Iligan Institute of Technology in Iligan City. The Haribon ACES institutionalized the field course on conservation ecology research. They have also adopted Haribon's forest restoration campaign, the ROAD to 2020, through the conduct of rainforest restoration activities in their areas. Local teachers from the Department of Education's Region 4 (Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan) were recipients of the project's training-workshop on Philippine Biodiversity Conservation in Sibuyan Island. As a result of the training-workshop, the teachers integrated biodiversity conservation in the primary and secondary science curriculum.

**Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

- Restoration of Important Habitats

Habitat restoration initiatives are underway in the whole municipality of Sablayan in the island of Mindoro. The SPPF led the rainforestation activities in Siburan IBA in collaboration with Sablayan LGU, DENR, Department of Education and Samahan ng Sablayanong Mapagkalinga sa Kalikasan (SASAMAKA). SASAMAKA and Sablayan LGU have also been doing their rainforest restoration or rainforestation activities in areas outside Siburan. The Sablayan LGU developed an integrated eco-waste management park with a rainforestation nursery and planting site.

The creation of SASAMAKA, a Non-Government Organization (NGO), with thrust on rainforestation is another positive impact of the project intervention in Sablayan. With these continuing conservation initiatives at hand in Sablayan, the habitats of threatened species are restored and increased and their survival is ensured.

- Increased interest in research on threatened species

More queries came in for research funding on threatened species were coming in just as disbursements of the project funds was completed.

<b>IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>
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**Project Outputs:** Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Output 1:</b> Coherent and consensus-based action plans established for prioritized endangered species.	
<b>1.1.</b> Important gaps in knowledge filled (distribution, ecology and taxonomy) by researchers funded by the program (at least 8 per year over 3 years) for key species approved by the Advisory Committee (documented through scientific publications) to total \$87,600	<p>Scope of conservation research grants defined, research priorities identified and reviewed by the Advisory Committee.</p> <p>Twenty-four research grants on 42 threatened species completed. These species are IUCN categorized as threatened species and species that are locally threatened but not officially categorized as threatened. (<i>Annex 1: Conservation Research Grants &amp; Annex 2 Map of Conservation Research Grants</i>)</p> <p>Important gaps on priority threatened</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	species filled by 13 individuals, 6 non-government organizations, and 1 academic institution.
<p><b>1.2.</b> Conservation action plans for 20 resident endangered bird species (selected by BirdLife and Haribon) drafted, and approved by experts</p>	<p>Action Plans reviewed by the Advisory Committee of the project and their inclusion in the site action and research components recommended. However, the need to focus on priority species prompted the creation of a research agenda for the most threatened species in priority sites in consultation with field experts. (<i>Annex 3: Research Agenda &amp; Annex 4: Maps of Selected Threatened Species per Island</i>)</p> <p>A strategic planning workshop for globally threatened species and their habitats in the faunal regions of Negros/Panay/Cebu, Mindoro and Tawi-Tawi held in collaboration with the Silliman University – Angelo King Center for Research and Environmental Management (SUAKCREM). The 39 threatened birds covered by this strategic plan include the Black-hooded Coucal, Mindoro Bleeding Heart, Mindoro Hornbill, Visayan Wrinkled-billed Hornbill, Visayan Flowerpecker, Negros Bleeding Heart, White-throated Jungle Flycatcher, Black Shama, Cebu Flowerpecker, Sulu Hornbill and Sulu Bleeding Heart. The objectives of the workshop were to validate the priority species listing, identify gaps in research of threatened species, propose site conservation actions, and gain support from various funding agencies and corporations for threatened species conservation.</p> <p>The workshop was participated in by 50 field experts, conservation practitioners, national government agencies and local decision makers. The outputs of the workshop include: 1) presentation and consolidation of biological characteristics and current actions in the conservation of threatened species; 2) determination of research gaps and outputs; 3)</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	development of local action programs to continue site action initiatives; and 4) formulation of priority threatened species strategic plans for conservation. ( <i>Annex 5: Strategic Plan</i> )
<p><b>1.3.</b> Conservation action plans for priority endangered vertebrate species selected on the basis of available information on endangerment and management tractability drafted, and approved by experts</p>	<p>A strategic planning workshop for globally threatened species and their habitats in the faunal regions of Negros/Panay/Cebu, Mindoro and Tawi-Tawi held in collaboration with the Silliman University – Angelo King Center for Research and Environmental Management (SUAKCREM). The threatened vertebrate species covered by this strategic plan include the Tamaraw, Ilin Hairy-tailed Cloud Rat, Philippine Crocodile, Visayan Spotted Deer, Golden-crowned Flying Fox, Philippine Bare-back Bat, Visayan Warty Pig, and Tawi-Tawi Forest Rat. The objectives of the workshop were to validate the priority species listing, identify gaps in research of threatened species, propose site conservation actions, and gain support from various funding agencies and corporations for threatened species conservation.</p> <p>The workshop was participated in by 50 field experts, conservation practitioners, national government agencies and local decision makers. The outputs of the workshop include: 1) presentation and consolidation of biological characteristics and current actions in the conservation of threatened species; 2) determination of research gaps and outputs; 3) development of local action programs to continue site action initiatives; and 4) formulation of priority threatened species strategic plans for conservation. (<i>Annex 5: Strategic Plan</i>)</p> <p>A planning workshop for the conservation of the Tamaraw in Mindoro conducted as one of the outputs of the strategic planning workshop. It was hosted by the local government unit (LGU) of Sablayan and organized by the SASAMAKA, a local</p>



Indicator	Actual at Completion
	partner in Mindoro, in partnership with the DENR. The workshop consolidated all information on Tamaraw conservation, determined the gaps in research and conservation efforts and formulated an integrated management plan for the said species. <i>(Annex 6: Tamaraw Conservation and Management Plan)</i>
<b>Output 2:</b> Awareness of conservation needs and capacity for conservation action for endangered species and their habitats in the focal areas strengthened.	
<p><b>2.1.</b> Ability of at least 5 local partner groups (selected on the basis of present capacity and potential) to plan and implement endangered species projects enhanced through training workshops, cross-visits, and participation at conservation symposia.</p>	<p>Eleven (11) site action partners were provided with capacity development activities including participation at the WCSP Symposia. TSP has provided the venue for the partners to add threatened species in their conservation agenda. <i>(Annex 7: List of Trainings &amp; Seminar-Workshops Conducted)</i></p> <p>With TSP support, the <b>Negros Forests and Ecological Foundation, Inc. (NFEFI)</b> now works with LGUs, DENR and other local stakeholders in expanding and restoring threatened species habitats.</p> <p><b>SUAKCREM</b> has identified threatened species and implemented conservation actions on site. The increased level of awareness of the communities on threatened species is manifested through their active protection of the species and habitat.</p> <p>The ability of the <b>Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (CBCF)</b> went beyond conduct of researches to working with LGUs and communities in sustaining threatened species conservation.</p> <p>The thrust of <b>Bioresource Conservation Trust for the Philippines, Inc. (BIOCON)</b>, which is the promotion of sustainable economic development of local communities, now includes threatened species conservation.</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p><b>The Antique Outdoors, Inc. (TAO)</b> started as an outdoor organization, which is now evolving into a conservation organization. They are actively promoting awareness on threatened species and restoration of habitat.</p>
	<p>The project conducted a training impact evaluation last May 2007. Thirty-two (32) staff from ten (10) partner organizations were interviewed either individually or through a focused group discussion. Respondents' responsibilities and functions ranged from field operations to management. In summary, the following were the findings:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>On Individual job performance</u> Participants and their supervisors were able to immediately apply new knowledge, skills and attitudes to their organization and work place.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Organizational performance</u> Organizations expected that staff participated not only for the improvement of staff competencies but also to enhance organizational capacity.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Program performance</u> Implementation of action plans upon the return of participants were done and integrated into program/project activities. Communities are able to manifest adaptation/adoption of knowledge and skills shared by the participants such as rainforestation and IEC activities. <i>(Annex 8: Training Impact Evaluation Design and Report)</i></p>
<p><b>2.2.</b> Researchers (selected on the basis of ability, interest, and prior involvement) trained in conservation biology through training workshops (an average of 20 participants per year over 3 years for 1-week biodiversity seminar and 5 passionate participants per year over 3 years for an intensive field training course).</p>	<p>Sixty-seven (67) researchers participated in conservation ecology research through nine training workshops. <i>(Annex 9: List of Field Courses Conducted and Participants)</i></p> <p>Seventeen (17) determined and committed participants of the field courses</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>have been identified. These participants are currently doing conservation researches and sharing their research skills and research results in their respective areas.</p> <p>After few of the general field training courses conducted, the project team realized the need to differentiate levels of capacity among the participants.</p> <p>The field course was re-designed for three levels of training to cover:  Level 1: Review of Basic Research Questions &amp; Steps  Level 2: Exposure to the appropriate methods and sampling techniques on terrestrial vertebrate research  Level 3: Practicum  <i>(Annex 10: Field Course on Conservation Ecology Research Modules)</i></p>
	<p>In collaboration with the Haribon Academic Centers for Excellence for Biodiversity Conservation (ACES) and with funding support from the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the field course module was enhanced. Counterpart funds supported the conduct of three additional field training courses using the revised field course modules, module development for the three-level modules and 44 faculty and student research grants (starting at \$200 per research grant).</p>
	<p>An impact evaluation was conducted to measure the results of the field courses to the trainees. The study showed that the participants demonstrated marked improvement in the skills, knowledge, attitudes and values on conservation ecology research after participation in the field courses. The survey results showed that their proposal making skills to have improved to moderately satisfactory levels.</p>
<b>2.3.</b>	

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Adoption and promotion of flagship species at local level as pilot initiative by Haribon in partnership with civil society on one island	Flagship species at the local level were adopted by LGUs and promoted by site action partners manifests the awareness and support for the protection of threatened species by local government units in the important sites on the islands of Negros, Panay, Mindoro and Cebu.
	<p>The following threatened species have been adopted by LGUs and other local stakeholders as their flagship species for conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tamaraw in Occidental Mindoro</li> <li>Mindoro Bleeding heart pigeon in SPPF</li> <li>Mindoro Hornbill in Sablayan</li> <li>Rafflesia in Sibalom, Antique</li> <li>Black shama in Alcoy, Cebu</li> <li>Visayan spotted deer in Negros Occidental</li> <li>Negros Bleeding heart pigeon in Negros Oriental</li> <li>Panay Bushy-tailed Cloud Rat in San Remigio, Antique</li> <li>Visayan Wrinkled Hornbill in Antique</li> </ul>
	<p>The SPPF in Occidental Mindoro passed a resolution declaring the Mindoro Bleeding heart as their flagship species and prepared an action plan for the conservation of the said species. The LGU of Sablayan is currently in the process of drafting an ordinance declaring the Mindoro Hornbill as their flagship species and allocating funds for its conservation. (<i>Annex 11: Sample Legislations on Adoption of Flagship Species</i>)</p>
	<p>Efforts in promoting flagship species and increasing awareness on threatened species such as wildlife festivals, wildlife quiz bee, flagship species mascot-making and parade, poster-making contests, tree planting, bike race and fun-run are continuously being conducted by site action partners in Mindoro, Negros, Panay and Cebu. These are done annually by SASAMAKA, NFEFI, CBCF, BIOCON and</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>TAO with the involvement of the LGUs, DENR, schools and other local stakeholders.</p> <p>Wildlife Festivals held last 2006 in Mindoro, Panay and Negros by site action partners reached approximately 30,000 people. (<i>Annex 12: Photo Gallery of Project Activities</i>)</p>
	<p>Awareness raising materials about local threatened species such as posters, fact sheets and flash cards were produced and distributed within the sites and Metro Manila.</p> <p>Articles about the project and pages about endemic and threatened species were published in the Haring Ibon magazines. (<i>Annex 13: Awareness Raising Materials</i>)</p> <p>Haribon Foundation held a photo contest celebrating the Philippines' unique wildlife to increase awareness on the wildlife species and advocate for their conservation. The photos were displayed in an exhibit in Shangri-La Plaza, one of Metro Manila's big malls. The photo exhibit which ran for three weeks generated support and commitments from various individuals and corporations e.g. \$1,000 from Hi-Tech (a US-based shoe manufacturing company) and non-monetary counterparts.</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> Conservation actions for the most important sites for endangered species defined and being implemented under local conservation schemes</p>	
<p><b>3.1</b> All procedures for the submission, review and selection of grant proposals in place by first quarter of 2003</p>	<p>Grants procedures were finalized and in place by the first quarter of the project incorporating comments from the Advisory Committee and approved by the Haribon Management Committee or Project Management Team of TSP.</p>
<p><b>3.2</b> Actions underway to address key conservation problems in priority islands</p>	<p>Ten site action partners from Cebu, Negros and Panay were awarded with site</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
(funds disbursed to at least 10 project partners to total \$376,570 over 4 years) to be led by local partners	<p>action grants. (<i>Annex 14: Site Conservation Action Grants &amp; Annex 15: Map of Site Conservation Action Grants</i>)</p> <p>Site action partners provided a total of \$38,390 as counterpart to their CEPF-TSP funded projects from other funding institutions and local partners in 2004 until 2007.</p>
	<p>Actions are underway to address key conservation problems in priority islands led by site action partners:</p> <p>1) NFEFI  Site: Northern Negros Natural Park  Enhancement of the initial management plan for Northern Negros Natural Park (NNNP)  LGU support at the provincial, city and municipal levels gained for NNNP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The provincial government of Negros Occidental has allocated \$19,000 for the community mapping and \$62,400 for the conservation of NNNP.</li> <li>○ LGUs committed to allocate \$2,000 for municipalities and \$4,000 for cities for NNNP management.</li> </ul> <p>The draft protected area bill of NNNP stipulates that the Governor sits as the chair of the Protected Area Management Board and the Provincial Environment Management Office as secretariat of the board.</p>
	<p>2) CBCF  Site: Dalaguete forest (Alcoy-Argao Mountain Range)  LGU financial support for the Dalaguete Biodiversity Management Program increased from \$5,000 in 2004 to \$10,000 in 2007.  Biodiversity program of the Dalaguete Biodiversity Management Council integrated in the LGU's Forest Land Use Plan project.  Community-based forest protection</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>helped reduce incidence of charcoal and fuel wood production using trees from the natural forests in nine barangays by more than 70 percent.</p>
	<p>3) BIOCON  Site: Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park  Northwest Panay Peninsula Natural Park initial management plan reviewed and updated by the Protected Area Management Board. Extensive information, education and communication campaign on wildlife and habitat conservation conducted. Pilot community wood lots as sustainable livelihood activities and sources of charcoal, firewood and lumber established.</p>
	<p>4) TAO  Site: Padlusan Forest, Central Panay Mountains  Forest warden volunteers in one barangay in the Central Panay Mountains institutionalized. Forest restoration mechanisms such as rainforestation and community forest mapping installed. Various awareness raising activities on conservation such as orientations, radio plugs, pamphlet and billboard production and cable television documentaries helped increase level of awareness on wildlife and forest conservation of the community of Aningalan.</p>
	<p>5) SUAKCREM  Site: Pinamay-an Forest Reserve  Active forest protection, biomonitoring and information dissemination campaign conducted by the forest wardens. Implementing rules and regulations of the Cauayan municipal forest and watershed reserve drafted. Three patches of secondary growth forest regenerated with an increase of 200 to 300 hectares as a result of the IEC campaign and active forest protection of the forest wardens. The</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	project site has a total area of 500 hectares of 9 forest patches.
	<p>6) Silliman University – Center for Tropical Conservation Studies (CENTROP)  Site: Balinsasayao-Twin Lakes Natural Park</p> <p>Protected Area Management Plan of Balinsasayao-Twin Lakes Natural Park drafted for the PAMB approval. Transborder cooperation among LGUs encouraged for enhancing protected area resource management through the LGU of Sibulan. The Sibulan LGU serves as the lead agency in bringing together different LGUs, which receive water resources from the headwaters within the political jurisdiction of Sibulan. For areas within the park, both the PAMB and the LGU are working together for the completion of the FLUP, which will serve as basis for the drawing of co-management agreement with DENR.</p>
	<p>7) Binhi Sang Kausawagan Foundation, Inc. (BINHI)  Site: Calatong Forest</p> <p>Forestlands for delineation mapped into forest management zones. Active forest wardens organized. Ordinance on the establishment of the Greater Calatong Watershed drafted. Conservation efforts expanded to include Hinobaan, an Important Biodiversity Area (IBA) in Southwestern Negros with funding support from the Philippine Tropical Forests Conservation Foundation (PTFCF).</p>
	<p>8) Julio and Florentina Ledesma Foundation, Inc. (JFLFI)  Site: Mt. Kanla-on Natural Park</p> <p>Rainforestation in the restoration and multiple use zones of Mt. Kanla-on Natural Park implemented. Awareness campaign and forest protection efforts implemented by active Kanla-on Green Brigade/forest wardens.</p>
	9) Negros Economic and Development



Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>Foundation, Inc. (NEDF)  Site: Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve  Forest wardens in Himamaylan and Kabankalan Cities in Negros Occidental institutionalized.  The Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve Council and Technical Working Group organized.  Ilog-Hilabangan Watershed Forest Reserve Protection and Development Plan formulated.</p>
	<p>10) Rotarian Martin “Ting” Matiao Foundation, Inc. (TMF)  Site: Mt. Talinis  Advocacy for the declaration of Mt. Talinis as Critical Watershed Area and Habitat for Wildlife pursued.  Active environment and natural resources officers deputized.  Awareness raising activities on forest conservation and management conducted and participated in by the Mt. Talinis People’s Federation and other stakeholders. As a result, the municipality of Valencia formulated the Valencia Waterworks Watershed Rehabilitation and Restoration Action Plan.</p>
<p><b>3.3</b>  Actions managed by Haribon Foundation for at least 2 sites where no local partners can be identified (over 4 years to total \$91,500)</p>	<p>Site: Mindoro Island (Sablayan)  Threatened species research results integrated in the Forest Management Plans of Sablayan and SPPF.  The Forest Management Plan of the municipality integrated in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Sablayan. The LGU of Sablayan allocated \$60,000 for the implementation of the said plan for 2007.  A partnership agreement entered into by Haribon Foundation and the LGU of Sablayan on the development of the municipality’s ecotourism program. A natural resources section highlighting threatened wildlife species in Mindoro and their habitats in the Sablayan Museum established.</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>Around 5,000 Sablayanos, local and foreign tourists visited the museum from January 2007 to date.</p> <p>An integrated eco-waste management park with a rainforestation nursery and planting site developed by the LGU. SASAMAKA, a local NGO, formed and strengthened to enable it to take on some of the conservation actions within the municipality. Currently the organization is continuing their habitat restoration activities through a grant from PTFCF.</p> <p>Champions within the LGU like the MENRO and some technical staff identified and who continuously and vigorously advocate for and implement conservation interventions as necessary.</p> <p>The IBA Monitoring System piloted in the SPPF. A monitoring team was organized with SPPF as the lead agency and the LGU of Sablayan, SASAMAKA and DENR-Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) Sablayan as members.</p> <p>A population distribution survey of the Tamaraws in Mts. Aruyan-Malati conducted by the DENR Region IV Tamaraw Conservation Program and SASAMAKA funded under the conservation research grants of TSP. Results of the survey show that the only area believed to house a small band of Tamaraw population is in Malati. There is only a single Tamaraw that was actually sighted by a SASAMAKA member, an active, adult bull, believed to have a harem of some 6-7 individuals.</p>
	<p>Site: Sibuyan Island</p> <p>Local public school teachers tapped in lieu of civil society groups to increase awareness of threatened species conservation at the local level.</p> <p>A Training-Workshop on Philippine Biodiversity Conservation for Primary</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>and Secondary Science Educators conducted. (<i>Annex 16: Training-Workshop Design on Philippine Biodiversity Conservation</i>)</p> <p>Training Needs Analysis conducted and Training Module developed. Biodiversity conservation incorporated into the primary and secondary (first and second year) science curriculum in Sibuyan as a result of the training. This was done in collaboration with the Department of Education.</p>
	<p>Site: Tawi-Tawi Island</p> <p>Preliminary biophysical and socio-economic survey conducted in 2004. Results of the above-mentioned survey were developed into a fact sheet on Tawi-Tawi. A total of 1,950 copies of the fact sheets were distributed to 10 municipalities, 203 barangays and 20 local community high schools.</p> <p>A biological survey of the island with focus on threatened species was conducted last June 3 – 29, 2007. The presence of the Sulu Brown-Dove, Philippine Cockatoo, Celestial Monarch, Sulu Hornbill, Blue-winged Racquet-tail, Rufous-ored Kingfisher, and Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker was validated.</p>
<p><b>Output 4:</b> Conservation lessons learned, documented, and shared with conservation practitioners and policymakers at local to international levels.</p>	
<p><b>4.1</b> Earlier conservation efforts reviewed for program guidance (e.g., site conservation initiatives, monitoring and control of hunting/trapping)</p>	<p>Results achieved lessons learned from other projects of Haribon such as the Integrating Forest Conservation with Local Governance in the Philippines (IFCLGP) project, Mt. Isarog National Park Conservation Project, marine conservation program and the conduct of protected area conferences were very useful.</p> <p>A questionnaire-survey was conducted among conservation practitioners on</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>conservation efforts. The survey results were included as a poster presentation during the 2004 WCSP symposium. Abstract of “Lessons from Approaches in Species and Habitat Conservation” published in Agham Mindanaw. (<i>Annex 17: Lessons from Approaches in Species and Habitat Conservation Abstract</i>)</p>
<p><b>4.2</b> Presentation of progress and results of projects presented at Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines (WCSP) annual symposia (4 projects/year over 3 years) and other relevant conferences or workshops</p>	<p>A total of 27 research and site conservation action project results shared and presented at the WCSP annual symposia from 2004 to 2007. (<i>Annex 18: List of Project Results Presented at the WCSP 2004 – 2007</i>)</p> <p>Fifteen (15) project results shared through paper presentations and 12 project results through poster presentations.</p>
	<p>A workshop on Sharing of Lessons on Site Conservation Action organized and facilitated. This activity showcased successful practices and approaches to threatened species conservation and generated ideas that could be useful for conservation practitioners and funding institutions. Some unsuccessful attempts at conservation were likewise shared. The workshop served as a venue for sharing and synthesizing experiences in the conservation of threatened species and their habitats in Mindoro, Cebu, Panay and Negros. (<i>Annex 19: Sharing of Lessons on Site Conservation Action Documentation</i>)</p> <p>A total of 43 participants attended the workshop on lessons sharing coming from 17 local NGOs, six LGUs, and one people’s organization. Representatives from the DENR also participated in the workshop with one PAMB member of Balinsasayao-Twin Lakes Natural Park and two Protected Area Superintendent Office staff of Mt. Kanla-on Natural Park.</p> <p>Lessons and experiences were shared on the following themes: 1) conservation</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	research and biodiversity monitoring system; 2) local governance and forest conservation; 3) community-based forest protection and restoration; 4) sustainable livelihood and forest conservation; and 5) sustainability factors in forest conservation.
<p><b>4.3</b> Thematic case studies (three papers) published on conservation approaches tested in the program in national and international journals (submitted by program end)</p>	<p>Four case studies on conservation approaches finalized for publication. Two case studies are about experience in working with local governments in Sablayan, Mindoro and Antique while the other two are about the experiences of BIOCON on protected area management and of NFEFI on local governance and conservation. (<i>Annex 20: Sample Case Study</i>)</p>
<p><b>4.4</b> Publication and dissemination of project results in at least 5 papers in WCSP proceedings (one per site; refer to 3.1) in the last two years of the program</p>	<p>Thirteen (13) manuscripts of conservation researches were funded by TSP. These manuscripts were edited and finalized for publication in Silliman Journal. (<i>Annex 21: List of the Manuscripts for Publication &amp; Annex 22: Sample of the Manuscripts</i>)</p>
<b>Output 5: Program effectively managed.</b>	
<p><b>5.1</b> Program management team established and able to implement the program, headed by a Program Manager, and with a Conservation Ecologist (at least half-time), a Program Assistant, and an Administrative Assistant/Secretary in place by end of 1st semester of program, and in charge of managing the overall implementation of the program under an annual work plan which is part of a four-year strategy to be developed by the middle of the first year.</p>	<p>The project team established by the first semester of TSP composed of a full time Program/Project Manager, half-time Conservation Ecologist, Program Assistant and Administrative Assistant/Secretary. A new project team came on board in the middle of project implementation to improve effectivity and sustainability of the project through increased coordination with other Haribon initiatives such as actions on working with local government units and academic institutions. This was also to ensure the project achieves what it set out to accomplish as per the project document. Regular project team meetings were conducted. The Communication and Training Units of Haribon Foundation extended assistance to the project in capability development, awareness raising and sharing of lessons.</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p><b>5.2</b> Advisory Committee established by the end of the first semester of the program to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) advise the Program Management Team on priority species and/or actions for priority species and habitats (especially gaps outside the CEPF corridors);</li> <li>b) advise on development of program framework;</li> <li>c) comment and advise on project proposals;</li> <li>d) recommend competent partners;</li> <li>e) provide technical advice on capacity building needs supportive of the priority initiatives under the program;</li> <li>f) link with other experts who may be able to provide additional/specific knowledge that may assist in program actions and decisions</li> <li>g) review final and progress reports. The Advisory Committee, comprised of, initially, the following: Dr Angel Alcalá, a world-renowned herpetologist and former Environment and Natural Resources Secretary; Dr Lawrence Heaney, a leading mammal expert and long-term collaborator with Haribon; Dr Nigel Collar, Research Fellow at BirdLife International; and Dr Thomas Brooks, Center for Applied Biodiversity Sciences, Conservation International. and a representative from the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, meets annually to review the strategy and annual work plan. The composition of the Advisory Committee will be reviewed as needed by Haribon.</li> </ul>	<p>The Advisory Committee of the TSP established by the first semester of the program. Advisory Committee meetings held annually from 2003 until 2007.</p> <p>The TSP Advisory Committee's inputs were crucial in setting the priorities for conservation research and identifying the species for priority actions by the project. They provided an independent expert's input into the project proposal review process.</p> <p>The concept of an advisory committee was developed from the beginning to reflect the advice of an independent group of "experts" --- individuals who can advise the project on the quality of researches and site actions proposed. Because majority of the advisory group members' experience was conservation research, Haribon felt there was a need to invite another adviser with experience in local site conservation and working with civil society organizations in the Philippines. In 2005, Haribon invited a new adviser who could provide this additional expertise for site conservation action project proposals and work with local site partners.</p>
<p><b>5.3</b> Program technical reports submitted to CEPF in the required formats and according to the reporting schedule specified in the contract</p>	<p>Program technical reports from October 2002 until June 2007 submitted according to the reporting schedule to CEPF.</p>
<p><b>5.4</b> Financial reports audited and submitted to CEPF in the required formats and according to the reporting schedule specified in the contract</p>	<p>Financial reports from 2002 until June 2007 audited and submitted to CEPF.</p>
<p><b>5.5</b> Program monitored and evaluated</p>	<p>The project was monitored and evaluated</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
according to the plan reviewed by the Advisory Committee and approved by the Management Committee of the Haribon Foundation	based on the plans prepared annually. The plans were reviewed by the Advisory Committee and approved by the Management Committee of Haribon.
<p><b>5.6</b> Changes in assumptions and conditions affecting project outputs reported to the CEPF in a timely manner.</p>	<p>The Advisory Committee recommended that species action plans in Output 1 be dropped as a separate output because this activity should not be the end in itself but should be part of a bigger program for species or habitats. In addition, the intention to produce plans for birds and other selected threatened species was too ambitious and as worded in the project document would consume too much time and resources. This was communicated to CEPF for approval last May 12, 2005.</p>
<p><b>Output 6:</b> Long-term financing options identified for sustaining initiatives essential to survival of endangered species in the focal areas.</p>	
<p><b>6.1</b> Concept paper on financing options written</p>	<p>A concept paper on TSP sustainability was drafted and then reviewed by the Advisory Committee and Management Committee of Haribon. A copy was also provided to the CEPF Grant Director for review. (<i>Annex 23: TSP Sustainability Plan</i>)</p> <p>Efforts to sustain TSP initiatives were initiated beginning 2005. A threatened species program brochure was produced making use of the inputs from the strategic plan. The brochures are used in sourcing funds from potential local and international donors. They were distributed in the United States annual events called Philippine Expos in America. Around 16,000 to 20,000 Filipino-Americans participated in these annual events. There were also several meetings/presentations with potential supporters of the TSP in the US.</p> <p>Fil-Am Associations and individuals were targeted for tax-deductible donations to which Haribon is eligible under the IRS</p>

Indicator	Actual at Completion
	<p>501(c) 3B.</p> <p>The Board of Trustees (BOT) of Haribon are helping the project in fund raising for TSP through referring potential donors.</p>
<p><b>6.2</b> At least two potential funding sources approached</p>	<p>The Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (UNDP GEF SGP), Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) and the Philippine Tropical Forests Conservation Foundation (PTFCF) were approached to discuss possible integration of TSP agenda in their research windows or programs. Interests of support were signified and follow up actions are being made.</p> <p>Haribon has a contract with UNDP SGP to conduct baseline studies of the Cebu Landscapes and Seascapes for SGP prioritization on biodiversity conservation and development program. The contract started last November 2006 and will end on October 2007.</p> <p>Site action partners were linked with other funding sources such as the Ford Foundation and PTFCF. At present, TSP site action partners have submitted proposals for funding to PTFCF. BINHI and SASAMAKA's proposals were approved for funding while NFEFI's proposal is being considered.</p>

***Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.***

All expected outputs of the project were delivered. For Output 1, the results of the TSP-funded researches helped fill data gaps on the distribution, abundance, behavior, ecology, habitat types and habitat requirements of forty-two (42) priority threatened species. The researches together with the strategic plan for threatened species and their habitats will serve as inputs and basis for site conservation action in the five priority sites. They have contributed in identifying and devising innovative and proactive solutions, which are scientifically supported to contribute to biodiversity conservation interventions and mechanisms by the local stakeholders.



In Output 2, the awareness of conservation needs and capacity for conservation action for the threatened species and their habitats were strengthened. These were achieved through the capability development of site-based partner organizations, researchers, and other local stakeholders. Employing various strategies, partner organizations have helped raised awareness on the importance of conserving the threatened species and the forests as their habitats. For Output 3, conservation actions for threatened species in Mindoro, Cebu, Negros and Panay have been defined and are being implemented through the site-based partner organizations. The partners have involved the LGUs and communities in the priority sites in the stewardship of their forests.

In the delivery of Output 4, TSP hoped to achieve a nationwide impact through lessons sharing from conservation practitioners from the field who have much to contribute by sharing their work and their experiences. Sharing has been done through symposia, fora, workshops and publication and distribution of the proceedings locally and internationally.

For Output 5, TSP went through changes in staffing pattern but the project was still implemented effectively. Project progress and results were reported through technical and audited financial reports submitted in a timely manner. The Management Committee of Haribon and TSP project team held regular meetings to ensure efficient delivery of the project outputs. Regular communication was done between the project staff and the Advisory Committee in the review of conservation research and site action proposals. The project results and plans were assessed and reviewed by the Advisory Committee annually.

Lastly, in Output 6, long-term financing options have been identified for sustaining initiatives essential to survival of threatened species in Mindoro, Cebu, Negros, Panay and Tawi-Tawi. These are all incorporated in the strategic plan for threatened species and their habitats. In addition, potential donors such as funding agencies, corporations and individuals were approached to seek support for the TSP.

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

There is no one big funding source secured for a phase two of the program.

## **V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS**

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

The project had no adverse impacts on the aspects of environmental, human, health, safety and social. There were no activities conducted within international waterways and disputed areas. Moreover, TSP has not provided funding for actions that had any adverse environmental impacts in the sites. The project was implemented based on the objectives of reversing the decline in species' populations and habitats and bringing conservation and environmental benefits to the sites and the local stakeholders.

## **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.***

Lessons learned during the various phases of the projects:

**1) Partnership with research/academic institutions to conduct threatened species research**

Partnering with research/academic institutions will help address TSP concerns on employment for the researchers, accountability in terms of financial reporting, sustainability of conservation researches, opportunities for thesis grantees to conduct conservation researches and wider choices of students in their fields of study. This lesson is taken from the experience of the A NEST Project of Haribon funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy. Academic institutions in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao were formed as Haribon ACES to serve as venues and networks for awareness raising, education and training on biodiversity conservation. Through the A NEST Project, the ACES proved to be effective repositories and conveyors of information through the conduct of field courses on conservation ecology research for their students and faculty and facilitation of grants from A NEST Project for the conduct of the conservation researches. Thus, these academic institutions can provide the venue to sustain the trainings of field biologists that will hopefully take on the task of filling in research gaps on threatened species.

**2) Common understanding on the TSP objectives among the selected site action partners, Advisory Committee and TSP project team.**

It is crucial that at the early stage of the project, a leveling off on the TSP objectives should have been done with the selected site action partners to ensure that the proposals submitted are directly linked to threatened species and habitat conservation. This is necessary as a great majority of local NGOs are development oriented rather than biodiversity much less species oriented.

There should also be a leveling off with the site actions partners on the conservation and protection principles on site being followed and practiced by Haribon to avoid site actions that are not sustainable (e.g. honorarium for forest wardens from project funds) and not environment friendly (e.g. planting of exotic species). This could also have increased the awareness on conservation work of the site action partners who were not originally directly working on biodiversity conservation. The composition of the project team early in the project life was composed of biologists thus there was little input on the site action aspect of the project. The Advisory Committee was likewise composed mainly of technical people.

**3) Sustainability mechanisms should be identified as early as possible in project implementation**

Changes in project policy were made in terms of funding actions (e.g. purchase of seedlings for forest restoration) and providing subsidies (e.g. honorarium for forest wardens) in the second cycle of the selection and granting process of site action projects. The Management Committee of Haribon believes that there was no assurance that these activities would continue beyond the CEPF-TSP funded projects. Thus, the Management Committee recommended the site action partners to advocate to their LGU partners the allocation of funds for the said activities to ensure sustainability.

#### **4) More frequent audit and financial guidance of site action partners should be done**

Financial reporting of some site action partners deviate from their approved project proposal that they need to be reminded and guided.

#### **5) Strengthening of partners as key in sustaining initiatives at the site**

TSP provided capacity development to site action partners in terms of giving assistance to partners in project development, organizational strengthening and sustainability strategies formulation. These activities not only helped the local partners to plan, implement and sustain threatened species and habitat conservation but also for their organizations to be more sustainable.

#### **6) Close working relations with donors and partners**

It is important to work closely with donors and partners. This will ensure efficient project implementation and attainment of the project's objectives.

#### **7) Advisory Committee functions should have been clearly explained to the members**

There should be a clear understanding of the role of the Advisory Committee. While it is acknowledged that the members are world renown for their expertise in their own scientific fields, they cannot be expected to provide comments on site specific situations as majority of them are based out of the Philippines. It will be unfair to them and to the partners. At the same time, it should have been made clear that their guidance and oversight is focused on the scientific content of the project. Thus, in the future, any semblance of an Advisory Committee will do a project well but its functions should be very clear and delineation between scientific advice and management prerogatives should be defined.

#### **8) Need to educate local funding institutions on the importance of funding threatened species research**

There is a need to provide adequate information to the funders/donors on the need for filling in research gaps as inputs to habitat restoration.

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

The project was not intended as a simple granting facility but was designed to use a purposive strategy for civil society partnership building to respond to the need for emergency action for threatened species. Granting facilities in the country do not necessarily prioritize emergency actions to conserve threatened species. Threatened species are used to justify the so-called biodiversity projects and are not seen as priority for conservation funding. The project design made it imperative to select local partners in the five EBAs or four faunal regions to initiate and sustain focused and responsive conservation actions to address both the capacity issue and the need to undertake emergency actions.

The project ran on the assumption that "Local partners are available, capable and willing to implement site based conservation actions targeting threatened species and their habitats." The project design assumed that the TSP would be overwhelmed with quite a number of proposals for threatened species conservation action and research, however, it was otherwise.

In the Sulu Tawi-Tawi and Sibuyan islands the project was not able to locate appropriate NGOs. In Negros, Panay and Cebu there were several willing local NGOs capable of undertaking conservation action for threatened species.

These NGOs submitted proposals but most of these were not relevant to threatened species conservation. Many were clear on the need to conserve forests as watersheds but not as habitats for threatened species. Many initial proposals focused on reforestation activities which in many cases centered on agro-forestry using either fruit trees or exotic tree species such as Gmelina and Mahogany. Many proposals also focused on livelihood projects whose links to the conservation of threatened species were never clear. Because of this, the project had to handhold and provide capacity building for the organizational strengthening of local partners. The original project team which was technically strong but not organizationally also had to be changed to better respond to this situation.

Another assumption is that “Donors and private sector are aware of the need to conserve endangered species and their habitat”. Overall awareness levels even in Cebu and Manila are very low for biodiversity conservation. A perception survey commissioned by Haribon under another project illustrates the problem.

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

There are two important aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success: 1) the Management Committee or Project Management Team of Haribon; and 2) Handholding of site action partners. Haribon’s Management Committee was on top of the project to provide guidance to the project. Regular Management Committee meetings were held to ensure the attainment of the purpose of the project and delivery of the expected outputs.

The handholding and provision of capacity development for site action partners were done by the project. Organizational strengthening activities were designed to build the capacity of the local partners on project development, protected area management and biodiversity conservation, rainforest restoration using indigenous tree species and organizational sustainability. These activities helped the local partners to plan and implement threatened species and habitat conservation.

<b>VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING</b>
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***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.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Bristol Myers	A	\$1,400	For TSP sustainability
Royal Netherlands Embassy	A	\$7,161 \$7,506	Field Courses Awareness raising materials on threatened species
European Commission	A	\$1,500 \$1,676	Field Course Rainforestation Trainings

		\$1,651 \$135	SPPF Area Mapping Sablayan Environment Month
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**\*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.**

The strategic plan for the conservation of threatened species and their habitats serves as the fundraising plan of Haribon and site action partners to ensure the sustainability of threatened species conservation initiatives. A brochure for fund raising has been produced and distributed for donations. Various corporations, funding agencies and individuals have been approached for financial support.

TSP threatened species research and conservation actions will be sustained through partnerships with selected civil society organizations and academic institutions, particularly the Haribon ACES for Biodiversity Conservation. For example, the Haribon ACES are linked by Wide Area Network (WAN) to freely exchange and share information and biodiversity databases. The ACES have also institutionalized field biodiversity research trainings. The strategic plan will be shared with the ACES for them to use the strategic plan as basis for their conservation researches.

Another promising potential to sustain TSP and its research and site action components is to establish partnerships with local and international funding facilities and have them adopt the strategy. Concept proposals were submitted to FPE and PTFCF for consideration. Through this, capacity and strategy to expand actions can be expected. The BirdLife International has pledged support to sustain TSP through its Asia Bird Fund.

TSP site conservation actions, like law enforcement and rainforest restoration, can be partly sustained through the support by LGUs through legislations or policies and funding allocations in the LGU Internal Revenue Allocations. TSP local partners will ensure these initiatives are being implemented.

Project proposals will be developed with selected local partners to sustain actions on the ground. Medium to big sized grants will continue to be explored by Haribon to help sustain

actions in the sites. Similarly, Haribon will continue to engage selected corporations for sustained funding for both awareness raising and conservation action for threatened species.

**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](http://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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