Annex 2 – Capacity Assessment Scorecards

Summary of the Capacity Assessment Scores

	BMB	NCIP	BUKLURAN
CR 1: Capacities for Engagement			
Indicator 1: Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	2.5	2	1
Indicator 2: Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	2.33	2	0
Indicator 3: Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	2.67	1	1
Indicator 4: Identification of lead personnel	2,67	2	2
Indicator 5: Articulation of stakeholder's interest	2.5	1	2
Average	2.534	1.600	1.200
CR 2: Capacities to Generate, Access and Use of Information and Knowledge			
Indicator 6: Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	2.67	1	2
Indicator 7: Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	2	1	1
Indicator 8: Existence of Environmental education programmes	1.67	1	0
Indicator 9: Extent of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	1.67	1	0
Indicator 10: Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	2.17	1	2
Indicator 11: Knowledge of local environmental issues	2.5	1	2
Average	2.113	1.000	1.167
CR 3: Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development			
Indicator 12: Extent of environmental planning and strategy development process	2	1	1
Indicator 13: Existence of adequate environmental policies and regulatory frameworks	2	1	0
Indicator 14: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	1.17	1	1

	BMB	NCIP	BUKLURAN
Average	1.723	1.000	0.667
CR 4: Capacities for Management and Implementation			
Indicator 15: Existence and mobilization of resources	**2**	**2**	0
Indicator 16: Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	**2.83**	**1**	1
Average	2.415	1.500	0.500
CR 5: Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate			
Indicator 17: Adequacy of the project /programme monitoring process	**3**	**0**	0
Indicator 18: Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation process		**1**	0
Indicator 19: Previous experience on monitoring and evaluation		**1**	0
Average	2.943	0.667	0.000

Project Name: Strengthening National System to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories

Project Cycle Phase: Preparation

Date: 10 November 2014; validated on April 13, 2015

Biodiversity Management Bureau

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
CR 1: Capacities for Engagement						
Indicator 1: Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	**Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined**	**0**				
	Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are identified	**1**				
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders.	**2**	**2.5**			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders	**3**				
Indicator 2: Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	**No co-management mechanisms are in place**	**0**				
	Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational	**1**				
	Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc.	**2**	**2.33**			
	Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational / functional	**3**				
Indicator 3: Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	**Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor**	**0**				
	Stakeholders are identified, but their participation in decision-making is limited	**1**				
	Stakeholders are identified, and regular consultations mechanisms are established	**2**	**2.67**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Stakeholders are identified, and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making process	**3**				
Indicator 4: Identification of lead personnel	**No personnel involved yet**	**0**				
	Depends on who is available	**1**				
	Regular personnel is assigned but not formalized	**2**	**2.67**			
	Regular personnel assigned formally	**3**				
Indicator 5: Articulation of stakeholder's interest	Stakeholderts are not articulate as to their interests	**0**				
	Some members are capable of articulating their interests	**1**				
	Many members of the stakeholders group are capable of articulating their interests	**2**	**2.5**			
	Interest of the stakeholders group are formally articulated in a written documents and well understood by its members	**3**				
CR 2: Capacities to Generate, Access and Use of Information and Knowledge						
Indicator 6: Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	**Stakeholders are not aware of global environmental issues and their relevant possible solutions**	**0**				
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, but not the possible solutions	**1**				
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues and the possible solutions, but do not know how to participate	**2**	**2.67**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, and are actively participating in the implementation of relevant solutions	**3**				
Indicator 7: Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	**Environmental information needs are not identified, and the information management infrastructure is inadequate**	**0**				
	The environmental information needs are identified, but the information management infrastructure is inadequate	**1**				

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders, but not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure is limited	**2**	**2**			
	Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate information management infrastructure	**3**				
Indicator 8: Existence of Environmental education programmes	**No environmental programmes are in place**	**0**				
	Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered	**1**	**1.67**			
	Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered	**2**				
	Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered	**3**				
Indicator 9: Extent of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	**No linkage exist between environmental policy development and science/research strategies and programmes**	**0**				
	Research needs for environmental policy development are identified, but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes	**1**	**1.67**			
	Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist, but the research information is not responding fully to the policy research needs	**2**				
	Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development	**3**				
Indicator 10: Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	**Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account for relevant participative decision-making processes**	**0**				
	Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important, but not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes	**1**				
	Traditional knowledge is collected, but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes	**2**	**2.17**			
	Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes	**3**				
Indicator 11: Knowledge of local environmental issues	**No knowledge**	**0**				

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Mere awareness of local environmental issues	**1**				
	Knowledge of local environmental issues including root causes	**2**	**2.5**			
	Knowledge of local environmental issues and the possible solutions / remedies to these problems	**3**				
CR 3: Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development						
Indicator 12: Extent of environmental planning and strategy development process	**The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated, and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies**	**0**				
	The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies, but they are not implemented or used	**1**				
	Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced, but are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and / or other problems	**2**	**2**			
	Environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental organizations, and produces the required environmental plans and strategies that are being implemented	**3**				
Indicator 13: Existence of adequate environmental policies and regulatory frameworks	**Environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment**	**0**				
	Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist, but few are implemented and enforced	**1**				
	Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist, but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them	**2**	**2**	**There is no explicit policy supporting ICCA recognition. However, there are already existing drafts for the documentation and recognition of ICCA.**	**Advocate for the approval/ passage of these policy measures.**	

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented, and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions	**3**				
Indicator 14: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	**The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking**	**0**				
	Some environmental information exists, but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making processes	**1**	**1.17**	**New information are coming in from various project that can inform decision-making**	**Need to process and consolidate these information, and develop a reader-friendly technical papers for decision-makers**	
	Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers, but the process for updating this information is not functioning properly	**2**				
	Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental decisions	**3**				
CR 4: Capacities for Management and Implementation						
Indicator 15: Existence and mobilization of resources	**The environmental organizations don't have adequate resources for their programmes and projects, and the requirements have not been assessed**	**0**				
	The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed	**1**				
	The funding sources of these resource requirements are partially identified, and the resource requirements are partially addressed	**2**	**2**			
	Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations	**3**				
Indicator 16: Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	**The necessary required skills and technology are not available, and the needs are not identified**	**0**				
	The required skills and technologies needs are identified, as well as their resources	**1**				
	The required skills and technologies are obtained, but their access depends on foreign sources	**2**	**2.83**	**There are new methodologies in**	**Need to develop a training program**	

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	The required skills and technologies are available, and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and upgrading the technologies	**3**		**establishing and recognizing other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) such as ICCA.**	**for establishment and recognition of OECMs for field personnel.**	
CR 5: Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate						
Indicator 17: Adequacy of the project /programme monitoring process	**Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework, for detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme**	**0**				
	An adequate resourced monitoring framework is in place, but project monitoring is irregularly conducted	**1**				
	Regular participative monitoring of results is being conducted, but this information is only partially used by the project / programme implementation team	**2**				
	Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately, and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly change the course of action	**3**	**3**			
Indicator 18: Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation process	**No or ineffective evaluations are being conducted, with no adequate evaluation plan or the necessary resources**	**0**				
	An adequate implementation plan is in place, but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted	**1**				
	Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan, but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project or programme implementation team	**2**	**2.83**	**Aside from project-based evaluation, BMB is using other tools (FASPO and NEDA) to evaluate projects/ programs being implemented by the bureau.**		
	Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately, and are used by the implementation team and Implementing Agencies and / or GEF staff to correct the course of action, if needed, and to learn for further planning	**3**				
	None	**0**				

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating		Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
Indicator 19: Previous experience on monitoring and evaluation	**Aware**	**1**				
	Yes, Involve	**2**				
	Yes, conducted M and E	**3**	**3**			

Project Name: Strengthening National System to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories

Project Cycle Phase: Preparation

Date: November 14, 2014

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
CR 1: Capacities for Engagement					
Indicator 1: Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	**Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined**	**0**			
	Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are identified	**1**			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders.	**2**			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders	**3**			
Indicator 2: Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	**No co-management mechanisms are in place**	**0**			
	Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational	**1**			
	Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc.	**2**			
	Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational / functional	**3**			
Indicator 3: Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	**Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor**	**0**			
	Stakeholders are identified, but their participation in decision-making is limited	**1**			
	Stakeholders are identified, and regular consultations mechanisms are established	**2**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Stakeholders are identified, and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making process	**3**			
Indicator 4: Identification of lead personnel	**No personnel involved yet**	**0**			
	Depends on who is available	**1**			
	Regular personnel is assigned but not formalized	**2**			
	Regular personnel assigned formally	**3**			
Indicator 5: Articulation of stakeholder's interest	Stakeholders are not articulate as to their interests	**0**			
	Some members are capable of articulating their interests	**1**			
	Many members of the stakeholders group are capable of articulating their interests	**2**			
	Interest of the stakeholders group are formally articulated in a written documents and well understood by its members	**3**			
CR 2: Capacities to Generate, Access and Use of Information and Knowledge					
Indicator 6: Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	**Stakeholders are not aware of global environmental issues and their relevant possible solutions**	**0**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, but not the possible solutions	**1**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues and the possible solutions, but do not know how to participate	**2**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, and are actively participating in the implementation of relevant solutions	**3**			
Indicator 7: Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	**Environmental information needs are not identified, and the information management infrastructure is inadequate**	**0**			
	The environmental information needs are identified, but the information management infrastructure is inadequate	**1**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders, but not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure is limited	**2**			
	Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate information management infrastructure	**3**			
Indicator 8: Existence of Environmental education programmes	**No environmental programmes are in place**	**0**			
	Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered	**1**			
	Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered	**2**			
	Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered	**3**			
Indicator 9: Extent of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	**No linkage exist between environmental policy development and science/research strategies and programmes**	**0**			
	Research needs for environmental policy development are identified, but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes	**1**			
	Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist, but the research information is not responding fully to the policy research needs	**2**			
	Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development	**3**			
Indicator 10: Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	**Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account for relevant participative decision-making processes**	**0**			
	Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important, but not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes	**1**			
	Traditional knowledge is collected, but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes	**2**			
	Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes	**3**			
Indicator 11: Knowledge of local environmental issues	**No knowledge**	**0**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Mere awareness of local environmental issues	**1**			
	Knowledge of local environmental issues including root causes	**2**			
	Knowledge of local environmental issues and the possible solutions / remedies to these problems	**3**			
CR 3: Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development					
Indicator 12: Extent of environmental planning and strategy development process	**The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated, and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies**	**0**			
	The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies, but they are not implemented or used	**1**			
	Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced, but are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and / or other problems	**2**			
	Environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental organizations, and produces the required environmental plans and strategies that are being implemented	**3**			
Indicator 13: Existence of adequate environmental policies and regulatory frameworks	**Environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment**	**0**			
	Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist, but few are implemented and enforced	**1**			
	Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist, but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them	**2**			
	Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented, and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions	**3**			
Indicator 14: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	**The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking**	**0**			
	Some environmental information exists, but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making processes	**1**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers, but the process for updating this information is not functioning properly	**2**			
	Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental decisions	**3**			
CR 4: Capacities for Management and Implementation					
Indicator 15: Existence and mobilization of resources	**The environmental organizations don't have adequate resources for their programmes and projects, and the requirements have not been assessed**	**0**			
	The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed	**1**			
	The funding sources of these resource requirements are partially identified, and the resource requirements are partially addressed	**2**			
	Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations	**3**			
Indicator 16: Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	**The necessary required skills and technology are not available, and the needs are not identified**	**0**			
	The required skills and technologies needs are identified, as well as their resources	**1**			
	The required skills and technologies are obtained, but their access depends on foreign sources	**2**			
	The required skills and technologies are available, and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and upgrading the technologies	**3**			
CR 5: Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate					
Indicator 17: Adequacy of the project /programme monitoring process	**Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework, for detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme**	**0**			
	An adequate resourced monitoring framework is in place, but project monitoring is irregularly conducted	**1**			
	Regular participative monitoring of results is being conducted, but this information is only partially used by the project / programme implementation team	**2**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately, and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly change the course of action	**3**			
Indicator 18: Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation process	**No or ineffective evaluations are being conducted, with no adequate evaluation plan or the necessary resources**	**0**			
	An adequate implementation plan is in place, but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted	**1**			
	Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan, but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project or programme implementation team	**2**			
	Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately, and are used by the implementation team and Implementing Agencies and / or GEF staff to correct the course of action, if needed, and to learn for further planning	**3**			
Indicator 19: Previous experience on monitoring and evaluation	**None**	**0**			
	Aware	**1**			
	Yes, Involve	**2**			
	Yes, conducted M and E	**3**			

Project Name: Strengthening National System to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories

Project Cycle Phase: Preparation

Date: October 3, 2014

National ICCA Consortium (BUKLURAN)

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
CR 1: Capacities for Engagement					
Indicator 1: Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	**Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined**	**0**			
	Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are identified	**1**			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders.	**2**			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders	**3**			
Indicator 2: Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	**No co-management mechanisms are in place**	**0**			
	Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational	**1**			
	Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc.	**2**			
	Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational / functional	**3**			
Indicator 3: Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	**Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor**	**0**			
	Stakeholders are identified, but their participation in decision-making is limited	**1**			
	Stakeholders are identified, and regular consultations mechanisms are established	**2**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Stakeholders are identified, and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making process	**3**			
Indicator 4: Identification of lead personnel	**No personnel involved yet**	**0**			
	Depends on who is available	**1**			
	Regular personnel is assigned but not formalized	**2**			
	Regular personnel assigned formally	**3**			
Indicator 5: Articulation of stakeholder's interest	Stakeholders are not articulate as to their interests	**0**			
	Some members are capable of articulating their interests	**1**			
	Many members of the stakeholders group are capable of articulating their interests	**2**			
	Interest of the stakeholders group are formally articulated in a written documents and well understood by its members	**3**			
CR 2: Capacities to Generate, Access and Use of Information and Knowledge					
Indicator 6: Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	**Stakeholders are not aware of global environmental issues and their relevant possible solutions**	**0**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, but not the possible solutions	**1**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues and the possible solutions, but do not know how to participate	**2**			
	Stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, and are actively participating in the implementation of relevant solutions	**3**			
Indicator 7: Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	**Environmental information needs are not identified, and the information management infrastructure is inadequate**	**0**			
	The environmental information needs are identified, but the information management infrastructure is inadequate	**1**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders, but not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure is limited	**2**			
	Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate information management infrastructure	**3**			
Indicator 8: Existence of Environmental education programmes	**No environmental programmes are in place**	**0**			
	Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered	**1**			
	Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered	**2**			
	Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered	**3**			
Indicator 9: Extent of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	**No linkage exist between environmental policy development and science/research strategies and programmes**	**0**			
	Research needs for environmental policy development are identified, but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes	**1**			
	Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist, but the research information is not responding fully to the policy research needs	**2**			
	Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development	**3**			
Indicator 10: Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	**Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account for relevant participative decision-making processes**	**0**			
	Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important, but not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes	**1**			
	Traditional knowledge is collected, but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes	**2**			
	Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes	**3**			
Indicator 11: Knowledge of local environmental issues	**No knowledge**	**0**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Mere awareness of local environmental issues	**1**			
	Knowledge of local environmental issues including root causes	**2**			
	Knowledge of local environmental issues and the possible solutions / remedies to these problems	**3**			
CR 3: Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development					
Indicator 12: Extent of environmental planning and strategy development process	**The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated, and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies**	**0**		**Ensure that after the Project, the appropriate capacity building activities are provided to BUKLURAN that will enable them to engage in strategy formulation and policy development for the organization and for the ICCs in general.**	
	The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies, but they are not implemented or used	**1**			
	Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced, but are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and / or other problems	**2**			
	Environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental organizations, and produces the required environmental plans and strategies that are being implemented	**3**			
Indicator 13: Existence of adequate environmental policies and regulatory frameworks	**Environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment**	**0**			
	Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist, but few are implemented and enforced	**1**			
	Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist, but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them	**2**			
	Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented, and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions	**3**			
Indicator 14: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	**The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking**	**0**			
	Some environmental information exists, but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making processes	**1**			

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers, but the process for updating this information is not functioning properly	**2**			
	Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental decisions	**3**			
CR 4: Capacities for Management and Implementation					
Indicator 15: Existence and mobilization of resources	**The environmental organizations don't have adequate resources for their programmes and projects, and the requirements have not been assessed**	**0**	**Most, if not all, ICCs have no access to funding opportunities, and have yet to implement projects including financial management**	**Ensure that after the Project, the BUKLURAN has been capacitated on resource mobilization to support its own operations and provide assistance to ICCs**	
	The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed	**1**			
	The funding sources of these resource requirements are partially identified, and the resource requirements are partially addressed	**2**			
	Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations	**3**			
Indicator 16: Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	**The necessary required skills and technology are not available, and the needs are not identified**	**0**			
	The required skills and technologies needs are identified, as well as their resources	**1**			
	The required skills and technologies are obtained, but their access depends on foreign sources	**2**			
	The required skills and technologies are available, and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and upgrading the technologies	**3**			
CR 5: Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate					

Capacity Result/Indicator	Staged Indicator	Rating	Comments	Next steps	Contribution to which Outcome
Indicator 17: Adequacy of the project /programme monitoring process	**Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework, for detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme**	**0**		**Ensure that after the project, BUKLURAN has been capacitated on M and E**	
	An adequate resourced monitoring framework is in place, but project monitoring is irregularly conducted	**1**			
	Regular participative monitoring of results is being conducted, but this information is only partially used by the project / programme implementation team	**2**			
	Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately, and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly change the course of action	**3**			
Indicator 18: Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation process	**No or ineffective evaluations are being conducted, with no adequate evaluation plan or the necessary resources**	**0**			
	An adequate implementation plan is in place, but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted	**1**			
	Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan, but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project or programme implementation team	**2**			
	Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately, and are used by the implementation team and Implementing Agencies and / or GEF staff to correct the course of action, if needed, and to learn for further planning	**3**			
Indicator 19: Previous experience on monitoring and evaluation	**None**	**0**			
	Aware	**1**			
	Yes, Involve	**2**			
	Yes, conducted M and E	**3**			

ANNEX 4- SITE PROFILE

SITE PROFILE 1: MOUNT TAUNGAY

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE TONGRAYAN KALINGA, BALBALASANG-BALBALAN NATIONAL PARK KBA
TINGLAYAN, KALINGA

Location and Brief Description

Mount Taungay is located in the Province of Kalinga, CAR, northern Luzon. With the surrounding mountain peaks, the area is more widely known as Sleeping Beauty because the profiles of the adjoining peaks resemble a woman lying down.Taungay is the traditional name of the ICC members, the Kalinga, who live there. The Project shall work with the Tongrayan Ancestral Domain, in the Municipality of Tinglayan, found in the western side of the province and 3 hours ride from the provincial capital of Tabuk. The topography of the area is mountainous and rocky.

Indigenous Community

The Tongrayan is one of the 8 Kalinga groups in the Municipality of Tinglayan. The Tongrayan live in 4 of the 20 barangays in the municipality – Ambato-Legleg, Luplupa, Old Tinglayan and Poblacion – which have a combined hectarage of 2,369. More than half of this are covered by dipterocarp and pine forests. The 2010 census puts the total population at 2,425 individuals.

The economy is primarily based on subsistence agriculture. Major crops are rice and coffee cultivated in rainfed tracts of land. Economic activities related to the growing interest in tourism in the area has strong possibilities.

Ecological profile and Biodiversity significance

The Project site is part of the KBA of the Balbalasang-Balbalan National Park. The Park itself has received much attention, but this portion of the KBA has generated scant notice. There are 10 Globally Threatened (GT) species (all vulnerable (VU)) and 1 Restricted Range (RR) specie associated with this KBA.

Community Rights over Resources

The Kinufat (forest) and all its resources are communally owned, managed, protected and utilized by the tribes. Any member of the tribe can get any resource (e.g. timber, rattan, medicinal plants, etc. from the tatagki-araan portion of tribal kinufat as long they bserve the attendant customary practices and beliefs that prevent the abuse of such privilege.

Other traditional uses are a-annupan or as hunting ground and ninikayan or fishing in water bodies found within the kinufat. The practice of aanupan involves the use of a hunting dog (anup), and more recently, the use of rifles. Taking game from the kinufat also involves digging trap pits (fitu) and simple contraptions for trapping bats and wild fowls.

The only permanent improvement allowed in the kinufat is the fitu or pits for trapping deer and wild boar. The fitu is communally-owned but prior rights to the trapped game, if any, belong to the present steward who regularly maintains the condition of the fitu. However, among the Ichananaws the fitu is owned, managed and protected by descendants of the forefather who originally built the trap long ago. Also unique

only to the tribe is that the ownership and protection of all timber resources within an approximate radius of one hundred meters from the fito is the responsibility of the clan. However, other members of the tribe may share the timber resources after securing consent from the present pit trap steward. Lilifangan paras is a strategic portion of the forest where a trap for bats has been built. It is either family or clan owned.

The ICCs of Tinglayan ancestral domain maintains the so-called "IMONG" system. In this system, woodland is apportioned to those who are early settlers in the place. This portion is planted with native species. After years passed, when these trees are gathered for fuel consumption, some owners gradually replaced these to agro-forestry area. They are now planted with mangoes, banana, avocadoes and coffees. These areas are found near the owner's settlements or part of their settlement's areas. This is true to all barangays. However, the barangays covered by CECAP adopted these fast growing trees especially Poblacion, Old Tinglayan, Ambato, and Luplupa where wide Gemelina plantation is found.

The tribes are responsible only for that portion of the kinufat that falls within their spective akis or territory/domain. Getting resources from another tribe's domain is the gravest offense that can be committed.

Threats

Illegal logging has been a long-time threat, as well as the possibility of further mining activities. Destruction of biodiversity through unregulated tourism may also occur if tourism as an economic thrust is not regulated or managed with conservation and respect for cultural integrity in mind. Tensions from boundary conflicts with historical origins are not active at the moment, and unity in relation to ICCA recognition is expected. Conservation-conscious ICC members are also bracing themselves for the possible entry of energy projects.

List of Species by Site/KBA

Name of KBA
Balbalasang-Balbalan (Mt. Taungay)

Land Area (ha): 81,538

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 120.998
Latitude : 17.4234

Species Occuring at this Site:	
<u>Amphibia</u>	
Kaloula kalingensis	VU; GT
Kaloula rigida	VU; GT
Platymantis cornuta	VU; GT
Platymantis pygmaea	VU; GT
Rana igorota	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Pitta kochi	VU; GT
<u>Mammalia</u>	
Chrotomys whitedeadi	VU; GT
Crateromys schadenbergi	VU; GT
Crocidura grayi	VU; GT
Otopteropus cartilagonodus	VU; GT
Reptilia	
Mabuya bontocensis	RR

Summary by Class

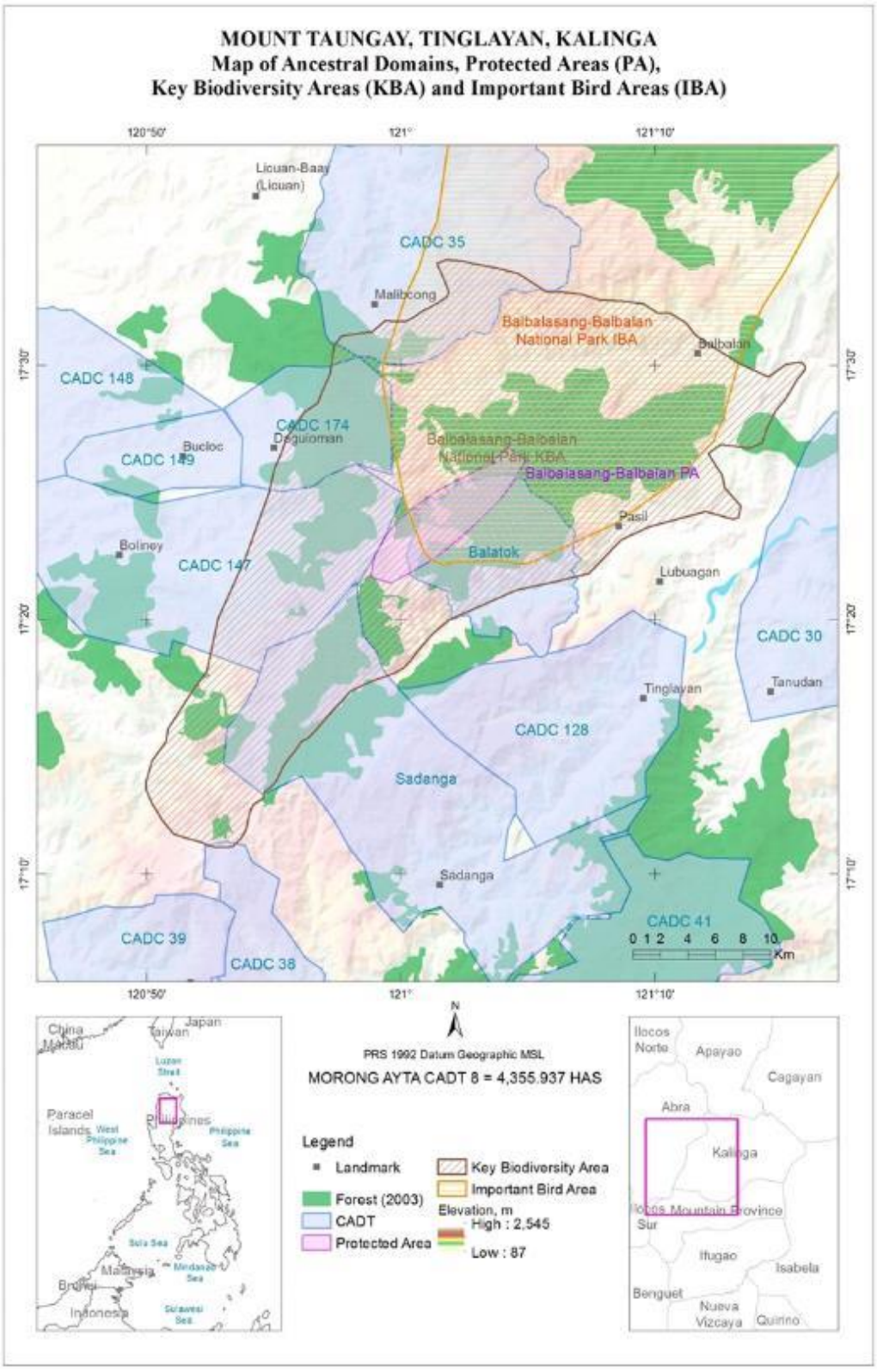
Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	5
Aves	1
Mammalia	4
Reptilia	1
Total Species at Site	**11**

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
VU	10
GT	10
RR	1

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 1: MOUNT TAUNGAY



SITE PROFILE 2: MOUNT POLIS

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE TUWALI, MOUNT PULAG NATIONAL PARK KBA HUNGDUAN, IFUGAO

Location and Brief Description

Mount Polis is part of the Cordilleras, the mountain range characterizing the middle portion of northern Luzon, the Philippines' largest island. Mount Polis straddles the boundary between two provinces of the Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), Ifugao and Mountain Province, with different ICCs in each province. Thus the area is very mountainous, and to reach it one has to travel on a network of narrow roads that are have the highest altitude in the country. The elevation of the ancestral domain that will be the project site ranges from 700 to 2,700 meeters above sea level, with mainly limestone mountains. More than half of this ancestral domain has slopes greater than 50%. As with the rest of Cordilleras there is a possible presence of gold, copper and geothermal resources. The more forested areas are on the western side of the province, on the side toward the central part of the Cordillera mountain range.

Indigenous Community

Ifugao province is the homeland of the indigenous group of the same name. There are 3 groups of Ifugao – the Ayangan, Kalanguya and Tuwali.

The Project will work with the Tuwali Ifugao ICC; their ancestral domain is comprised of nine (9) barangays of the municipality of Hungduan on the Ifugao side[1] of Mount Polis. The municipality's name derives from the Tuwali word "Hungdu" meaning "to converge". The area is a traditional route for travelers within the Cordillera, with records of this being a well-known trail dating back to Spanish colonial times. It is located on the western side of the province, toward the center of the Cordillera mountain range

Major economic activities are swidden farming and handicrafts (among them rattan, weaving, wood carving); the latter is the primary source of cash income. As with the rest of the rest of the Cordillera region, vegetable gardening is on the rise to the detriment of the world-famous traditional rice terraces found in Ifugao. Hungduan is recognized as part of the Banaue Rice Terraces, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The potential of tourism is becoming more recognized, with the rich natural wonders of the place and its cool climate. Some hunting is still done especially by the older segment of the population.

Ecological profile and Biodiversity significance

Mount Polis is with KBA 5 or the Mount Pulag National Park KBA and adjacent to the candidate KBA C5 or Mount Amuyao KBA. Mount Pulag National Park KBA lists 14 GT species (2 EN and 12 VU). With its thick forests, it is also considered part of the watershed of the Chico River that the Amuyao candidate KBA is also known for. The Chico River goes through three provinces of northern Luzon and is one of the tributaries of the Cagayan River that irrigates Cagayan Valley, with 60% of its labor force dependent on agriculture. Hungduan is characterized by mossy forest that contributes to the watershed and is a sanctuary to some species of flora and fauna. There are several known mountain trekking trails on Mounts Polis and Amuyao, and they are consistently appreciated as important bird watching sites. Birdwatchers frequently

[1] The Mountain Province side still has to contend with several boundary conflicts

mention the Luzon Water Red-start (*Rhyacornis bicolor*) as regularly seen on the Ifugao side of Mount Polis while mentioning that it is classified as vulnerable.

Community Rights over Resources

Mount Polis is in the midst of several mountains, apart from the two mentioned, in this part of the Cordilleras, that are important culturally to the different ICCs living in these areas. Protection of watershed is part of the traditional Tuwali mindset. The Ifugao, including the Tuwali, practice traditional natural resource management called *muyong* which features an integrated approach that takes into account both conservation (protecting the trees to ensure adequate water supply for irrigation and for forest flora and fauna to thrive) and agricultural use.

The ICC applied for a CADT covering 22,911 hectares; as of 2014 the boundaries have been surveyed and the next step is for the resulting map to be validated. This ICC formulated an ADSDPP in 2005-2006 which has not been updated since.

Threats

The biodiversity-rich parts of Hungduan are threatened by the increasing establishment of vegetable gardening, often converting the ancient rice terraces to vegetable plots and using chemical inputs to increase production. More recently, quarrying has become vegetable gardening, human settlements and more recently quarrying. While the 2006 ADSDPP states that around 1,000 hectares are for land use, it is expected that the current figure is much higher. That is why key stakeholders with an interest in conserving biodiversity in the area welcome becoming part of this Project.

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Mt. Pulag National Park KBA (Mt. Polis)

Land Area (ha): 41,788

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 120.905
Latitude : 16.5995

Species Occurring at this Site:

<u>Amphibia</u>	
Platymantis subterrestris	EN; GT
Kaloula kalingensis	VU; GT
Kaloula rigida	VU; GT
Platymantis cornuta	VU; GT
Raba igorota	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Bubo philippensis	VU; GT
Pitta kochi	VU; GT
Ptilinopus marchei	VU; GT
Rhinomyias insignis	VU; GT
Rhyacornis bicolor	VU; GT
Spizaetus philippensis	VU; GT
<u>Bryopsida</u>	
Merrilliobryum fabronioides	EN; GT
<u>Mammalia</u>	
Crateromys schadenbergi	VU; GT
Crocidura grayi	VU; GT

Summary by Class

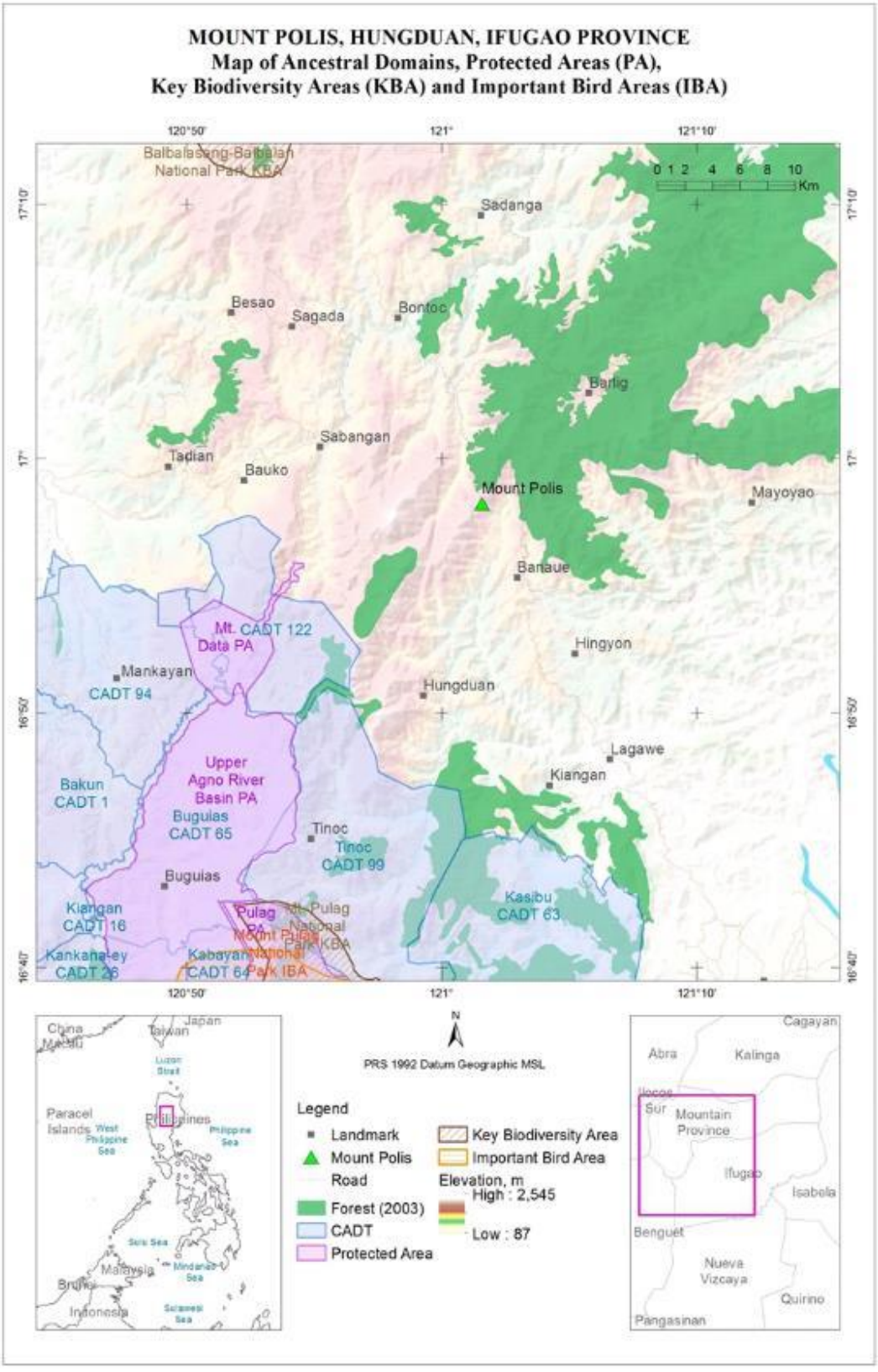
Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	5
Aves	6
Bryopsida	1
Mammalia	2
Total Species at Site	14

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
EN	2
VU	12
GT	14

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 2: MOUNT POLIS



SITE PROFILE 3: MOUNT IMUGAN

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE IKALAHAN ON THE MOUNT PULAG NATIONAL PARK KBA

SANTA FE, NUEVA VIZCAYA

The Ikalahan Reserve *(Kunyame)*

Location and Brief Description

The Kalahan Reserve is a part of the Ancestral Domain of the Ikalahan people. It includes nearly 15,000 hectares of steep mountain lands between 600 and 1,700 meters above sea level. It is located at 16 degrees North latitude and 120 degrees East longitude in Northern Luzon, Philippines. The area is dominated by Mount Akbob (1658 meters), sometimes called Mount Imugan, in the approximate center of the Reserve, and Mount Bantay Lakay (1717 meters), located in the southern portion, and by the North---South ridge that connects them.

The ridge serves as the basic watershed division for the Reserve. Streams to the west of it flow into the Pampanga River or the Cabalisan River, both of which join the Agno River that flows into the Lingayen Gulf and the China Sea. Streams on the eastern side of the divide flow through Nueva Vizcaya into the Cagayan River which empties into the Batanes Straights and the Pacific Ocean. The western portion is covered by pine and grasslands while most of the eastern portion is covered by dipterocarp forests. The central ridge is covered with mossy forests, mostly scrub. Biodiversity is high in all of these areas.

The soil in the entire Reserve consists of a thin, acidic topsoil overlying fractured, igneous parent material. These soils are well drained and, if protected from erosion, are suitable for vegetable and root crop production. Much of the forest cover is interspersed with small swidden farms. The rainfall is heavy, above 3 000 mm per year which mostly falls during the typhoon months June through September. The climate is cool with temperatures averaging about 20^{o} C but sometimes reaching as low as 4 degrees. It seldom gets as high as 28^{o} C. Because of the high rainfall, the humidity seldom, if ever, falls below 85 percent. Typhoons are frequent and an active geological fault line, known as the Digdig Fault, separates the eastern and western portions of the Reserve. A major earthquake occurred in July of 1990. Its recorded intensity was significantly above 8.0 on the Richter scale and caused a horizontal shear displacement of more than 5 meters. Damage to the environment was severe although not as severe as in adjacent areas which had been more seriously deforested prior to the earthquake.

Indigenous Community

The Ikalahan is one of several tribes residing in the Cordillera and Caraballo Mountains in Northern Luzon, Philippines, which are commonly, though carelessly, lumped into a so-called generic term "Igorot." The Ikalahan are not closely related to the people of the Northern Cordillera, however. They originated from the Proto-Benguet Tribe that lived in ancient times at the southern end of the Cordillera Mountains, 200 kilometres due north of Manila.

The Proto-Benguet tribe spawned four different groups, presently known as the Pangasinan natives of the salt beds, the Ibaloy natives of open lands, the I-wak natives of Owek and the Ikalahan/Kalanguya natives of the mossy oak forests. The northern portion of the latter tribe usually uses the name "Kalanguya" but the southern group usually uses the older term "Ikalahan" although the culture and language are the same. The total population of the Ikalahan/Kalanguya is about 49 000.

The largest community of Ikalahan is Imugan near the centre of the Kalahan Reserve. It now has 125 houses compared to 17 in 1965. The other communities within the Reserve, in descending order of population, are

Malico, Baracbac, Unib and Bacneng. Outlying hamlets of these communities are scattered throughout the Reserve, particularly in the flat area and along some of the major rivers.

Ecological Profile and Biodiversity Significance

Flora

There are presently 1,400 identified species of plants in the database. More than 900 of them are already represented in the herbarium sheet collection. The research is continuing and the number of species is expected to reach 1 800. Eleven of these identified species are on the CITES Appendix 2 list, not including the orchids, and another five are listed in the IUCN Red Book as Endangered. Eighty-six species of orchids are found in the forests of the Kalahan Reserve 2. Two of these, in Genus *Paphiopedellum*, are on the CITES Appendix 1 list. The remaining 84 are in Appendix 2.

Fauna

Of the 148 faunal species, which have been clearly identified, 27 are on the IUCN Appendix 2 list. Three additional species are in Appendix 1 but the community leaders report that two of the three have not been seen for several years so they are not sure whether they still exist in the area or not. Those two are the Philippine Eagle and Koch's Pitta. The Peregrine Falcon, the third from Appendix 1, is still seen occasionally. In addition to those species protected by virtue of their inclusion in the CITES lists, the IUCN Red Book classes five of the identified species as Endangered, another six as Vulnerable and three others as Threatened.

Although the record of other fauna is very incomplete, 48 species of large fauna have been identified and another 20 are being studied. Included in this number are ten species which are on the CITES lists 16 in Appendix 2. Eight of the ten are also on the IUCN lists. They include five species of bats, two lizards, one deer and two snakes.

Traditional resource governance

Although originally hunters and gatherers, the Ikalahan have been swidden farmers for at least two centuries. The most highly developed technologies are related to the production of Camote (*Ipomea batatas*), which is the basic food. The system of crop rotation and forest fallow enables the farmers to cultivate a new field when the fertility is proper for cultivation and then fallow it again before any significant erosion takes place. Each cycle is traditionally about 17 years and, when done properly, is sustainable indefinitely. These technologies are supported by social mores, taboos and other cultural customs. The production of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is also controlled by an intricate technology which, like Camote production, involves an extensive vocabulary not known to the adjacent tribes.

The Ikalahan also have extensive skills in various types of handicrafts, especially those using rattan, bamboo and wood. A few men have become skilled blacksmiths making various types of knives and digging tools for the women to use in the fields.

Land Tenure

In 1970 the Ikalahan faced one of the biggest threats to their community when 6,300 hectares of their tribal lands, were scheduled to be the site of a new vacation centre. Although tempted to react violently, the Ikalahan finally decided to do their fighting in the courts and offices using paper instead of knives and bullets. After many meetings, hearings and consultations, and with the help of two dedicated lawyers, they won their case. Their legal victory in 1972 voided the claims of the outsiders but still did not provide any legal land tenure for the Ikalahan. This defect was finally solved in 1974 with the signing of an agreement between the Philippine Government, represented by the Bureau of Forest Development, and the Ikalahan people, represented by the Kalahan Educational Foundation (KEF), a corporation which the Ikalahan organized and registered for that purpose. The agreement was simply labelled Memorandum of Agreement

1 (MOA # 1) because it had no precedent. This MOA provided exclusive tenure over 14,730 hectares of ancestral lands in exchange for protection of the watershed. Approximately 2,500 of the Ikalahan now live within that area, commonly known as the Kalahan Reserve.

In 2003, the Ikalahan secured a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) covering an area of 34,820 hectares; this is a Unified Claim with another indigenous group, the Kalanguya. The CADT extended the management jurisdiction of the Ikahalan which now covered the other areas in adjacent communities who had earlier agreed to be part of the consolidated ancestral domain claim filed before the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

Threats

In 2009, Titan Mining Corp. a local mineral and energy generation firm secured a permit to explore a substantial portion of the Kalahan Reserve. While the Ikalahan were able to successfully block the undertaking of the Titan Mining Corp. due to legal infirmities in its application to operate, the community feels that this is only a portent of numerous future mining applications to come seeking to exploit the mineral resources in the Kalahan reserve.

Due to the heavy traffic volume in Cagayan Valley road which is the single main artery leading towards the various municipalities in region 2, the construction of a bypass road connecting the Province of Pangasinan to Nueva Vizcaya has been started by the Philippine Government. The by-pass road is expected to substantially cut travel time and offers an alternative route during the rainy season where sections of the Cagayan valley road are prone to landslides. The same road shall cut across the terrain beside the Mt. Akbob and Ikalahan reserve. The fragile ecosystem and biodiversity of the Kalahan reserve are at extreme risk and shall be affected by the increased activities, noise, vehicular emissions brought about by the establishment of the by-pass road. Furthermore, the risks are further exacerbated by extractive activities if the reserve is not recognized as a no-go zone which is exclusively reserved as an Indigenous Community Conservation Area (ICCA).

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Mt. Pulag National Park (Imugan)

Land Area (ha): 41,788

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 120.905
Latitude : 16.5995

Species Occuring at this Site:	
<u>Amphibia</u>	
Platymantis subterrestris	EN; GT
Kaloula kalingensis	VU; GT
Kaloula rigida	VU; GT
Platymantis cornuta	VU; GT
Raba igorota	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Bubo philippensis	VU; GT
Pitta kochi	VU; GT
Ptilinopus marchei	VU; GT
Rhinomyias insignis	VU; GT
Rhyacornis bicolor	VU; GT
Spizaetus philippensis	VU; GT
<u>Bryopsida</u>	
Merrilliobryum fabronioides	EN;GT
<u>Mammalia</u>	
Crateromys schadenbergi	VU; GT
Crocidura grayi	VU; GT

Summary by Class

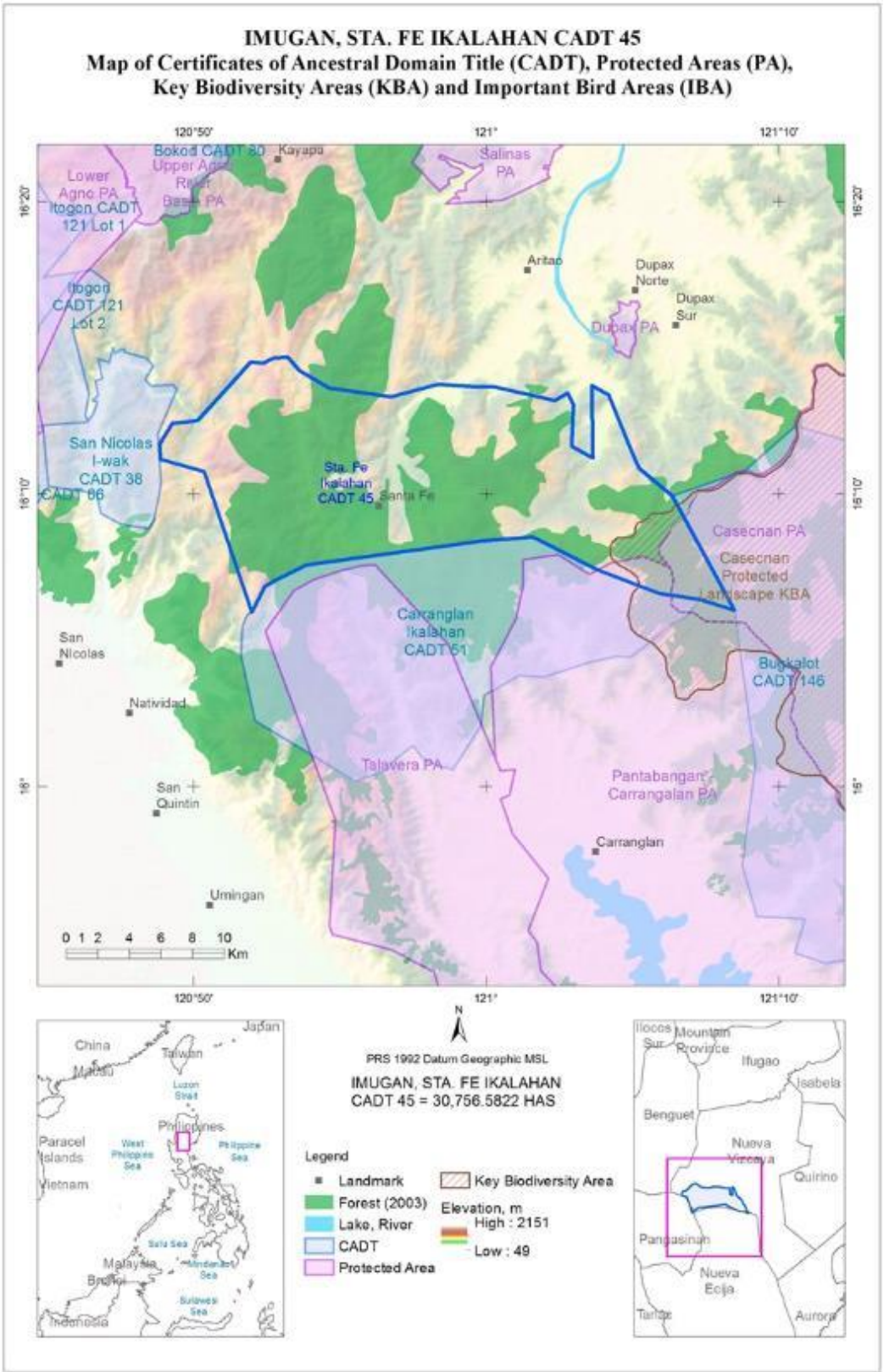
Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	5
Aves	6
Bryopsida	1
Mammalia	2
Total Species at Site	**14**

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
EN	2
VU	12
GT	14

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 3: MOUNT IMUGAN



SITE PROFILE 4: EGONGOT AURORA

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE EGONGOT IN AURORA PROVINCE

Location and Brief Description

The proposed ICCA site is Aurora sector of the Egongot CADT, located in the northeastern part of Luzon. It is part of a larger ancestral domain issued with a Certificate of ancestral domain title. Aurora is one of the three provinces comprising the whole Egongot's ancestral domain with a total area of 139.691 hectares. Of this total area, 23,124 hectares falls under the province of Aurora.[2]

Part of the CADT in Aurora falls under the two municipalities namely the Maria Aurora and Dipaculao. The proposed site is bounded by the municipality of Castaneda on the northwest, municipality of Casiguran on the east, and Baler on the south. It is mainly inhabited by Egongots, one of the two recognized ethnolinguistic groups in the province of Aurora. The Barangay Bayanihan, Ditale, Dibutunan, Dimabuno and Galintuja are some of the remaining Egongot settlements in the province.

The area is home to a portion of the Sierra Madre Mountain Range, the longest mountain range in the country and considered one of the most critical watershed areas in the Philippines. Within the Egongot's settlements are two protected watershed forest reserves, these are: the Casecnana Protected area and the Quirino Protected Landscape.

Indigenous Community

The Egongot are the indigenous peoples of the northeastern part of Sierra Madre range. Their traditional territory encompasses the Provinces of Quirino, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya and some parts of Isabela. They inhabit the last remaining expanses of forests in the Caraballo and Sierra Madre Mountain ranges.

The Egongot tend to reside in the areas close to the rivers, as it provides food source and means for transportation. The Egongot people survive through planting varieties of upland rice, tubers, and edible forest produce and by hunting wild boars and dears. These creatures found inside the forest were long ago, still supplementary for the villagers.

Farm and off-farm work are the principal means of livelihood. Families also engage in fishing, hunting and forest product gathering. Ginger, taro and banana are the principal cash crops while Camote and upland rice are subsistence crops. Residents also raise cows, chicken and native pigs as additional income and food sources. Their farming system is locally known as *Begewan.* Farmers who cannot afford to hire farm laborers during planting season ask for assistance from their fellow farmers.

Ecological profile and Biodiversity significance

The Egongot CADT (Aurora Sector) is listed both as a Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA13 and 14) and as a Conservation Priority Area (CPA).

The Cloud rat and the Luzon bleeding heart Pigeon are commonly observed vulnerable and restricted range species in the area. Furthermore, the Luzon Hornbill one of the restricted range and critically endangered species has been sighted within the Ancestral Domain of the Egongot.[3]

The traditional territory of the Egongot people, which spans three provinces was deemed very critical as this houses the major watershed basin of the Pantabangan Dam, a dam that provides the bulk of irrigation to thousands of hectares of rice and agricultural farms in the central plains of Luzon. Furthermore, the ancestral Domain of the Egongot serves as a major catch basin of the mighty Cagayan River which drains to the rich agricultural fields of the Cagayan Valley. Being part of the Sierra Madre mountain range, the

[2] National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, 2003
[3] Priority Sites for Conservation in the Philippines: Key Biodiversity Areas

Egongot domain has a big biodiversity significance deemed vital not only to Filipinos but also to the global community. Thus the government hastened to recognize the ancestral territory.

Traditional resource governance

Traditional land utilization is characterized by individual land ownership which are inherited from ancestors and passed along to the next generation. Besides the individually owned and cultivated areas, there are substantial sites within the Ancestral Domains which are communally owned and reserved for collective utilization and for other traditional purposes such as rituals and others. There are strict norms that are imposed and followed in the utilization and management of all natural resources within the territory. The elders called *Beganget* are the ones who discuss and impose norms for the all the village dwellers and most especially the matter that talks about the entry of the outsiders the land. [4]

Egongot communities have their own tribal councils with a set of leaders selected by Begtan (different clans) who help oversee the execution of the community development and manage the resources inside their CADT. These councils work hand and hand with their respective barangay government units.

Threats

The entry of many development projects and activities into the Egongot domain without the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Egongot elders, is seen as a major challenge to the community and their efforts to manage and conserve their territory. Illegal hunting, poaching and the expansion of Slash and burn farm by migrants contribute to the problems faced by the council of elders of the Egongot community.

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA — Land Area (ha): 27,588

Aurora Memorial National Park (Egongot CADT)

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 121.32
Latitude : 15.65

Species Occuring at this Site:	
<u>Amphibia</u>	
Platymantis polillensis	EN; GT
Kaloula kalingensis	VU; GT
Platymantis pygmaea	VU; GT
Platymantis sierramadrensis	VU; GT
Rana tipanan	VU; GT
Rhacophorus bimaculatus	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Pithecophaga jefferyi	CR; GT
Anas luzonica	VU; GT
Ceyx melanurus	VU; GT

Summary by Class

Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	6
Aves	9
Magnoliopsida	2
Mammalia	6
Reptilia	18
Total Species at Site	**41**

[4] Egongot/Bugkalot ADSDPP, 2008

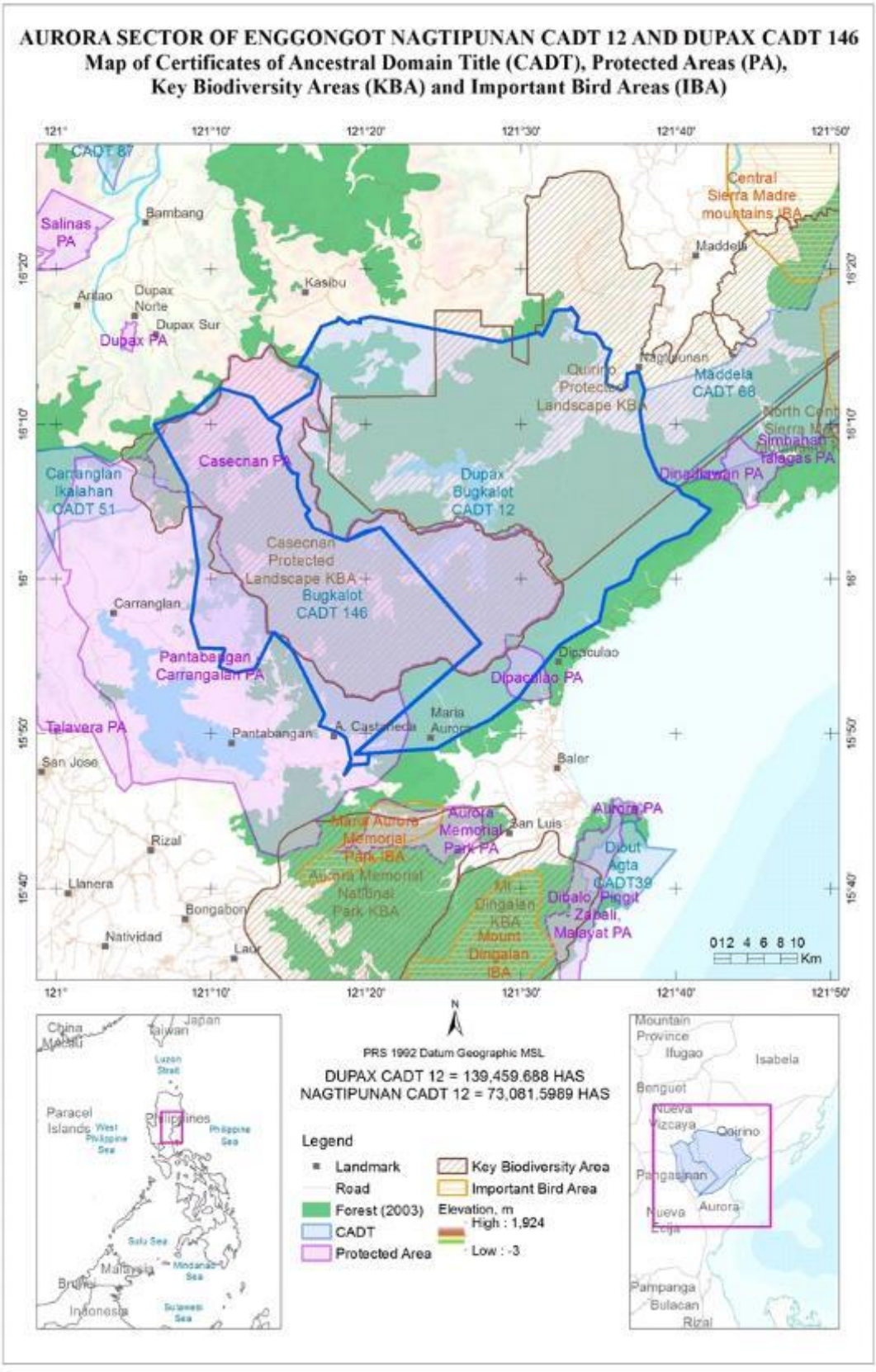
Ducula carola	VU; GT
Pitta kochi	VU; GT
Prioniturus luconensis	VU; GT
Ptilinopus marchei	VU; GT
Rhyacornis bicolor	VU; GT
Spizaetus philippensis	VU; GT
<u>Magnoliopsida</u>	
Gloeocarpus patentivalvis	EN;GT
Pterocarpus indicus	VU; GT
<u>Mammalia</u>	
Acerodon jubatus	EN;GT
Pteropus leucopterus	EN;GT
Crocidura grayi	VU; GT
Haplonycteris fischeri	VU; GT
Otopteropus cartilagonodus	VU; GT
Sus philippensis	VU; GT
<u>Reptilia</u>	
Brachymeles bicolor	RR
Brachymeles bonitae	RR
Calamaria bitorques	RR
Calamaria gervaisi	RR
Cyrtodactylus philippinicus	RR
Lipinia pulchella	RR
Mabuya cumingi	RR
Oxyhabdium leporinum	RR
Pseudorabldion oxycephalum	RR
Prhabdophis spilogaster	RR
Sphenomorphus abdictus	RR
Sphenomorphus cumingii	RR
Sphenomorphus decipiens	RR
Sphenomorphus leucopilos	RR
Sphenomorphus steerei	RR
Sphenomorphus tagapayo	RR
Typhlops luzonensis	RR
Varamus olivaceus	VU; Gt

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
CR	1
EN	4
VU	19
GT	24
RR	17

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 4: EGONGOT AURORA



SITE PROFILE 5: KANAWAN

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE AETA MAGBUKON/MAGBIKIN IN THE BATAAN NATIONAL PARK

MORONG, BATAAN

Brief Description of the Area

The village of Kanawan is located in Bgy. Binaritan which is situated at the foothills of Mt. Kaikurong and Mt. Natib in the Municipality of Morong in the Province of Bataan. Kanawan is the main settlement of the Aeta Magbukun in the Municipality. The Ancestral domain of the Aeta Magbukun in Kanawan has a total area of at least 34,000 hectares and extends to the Subic Bay National Park on the west and reaches the farther extents of Mt. Natib within the Bataan National Park.

The topography of the area is generally sloping to steep, reaching elevations up to 1,000 MASL with a vegetative cover generally characterized by the dominant presence of Dipterocarps and large swathes of Bamboo forests.

Sitio Kanawan can be reached via the Morong gate of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority or via 45 minute ride by jeep through the concreted road system from the Municipal center of Morong.

The Aeta Magbukon/Magbikin of Kanawan

The Aeta Magbukon/Magbikin of Bataan constitute one of the 5 main groups of Aeta tribes in Central Luzon and is the least known of all Aeta groups. A substantial number live in villages within and around extents of Mt. Natib and Mt. Kaikurong in the Bataan and Subic Bay National Parks including some areas within the remaining forest cover and watershed areas of Mariveles Mountain.[5]

In Morong, Bataan; civil reservation was established by the Philippine Government in the early 50s' to "safeguard the rights of the Non-Christian tribes". The "Lupang Lemon" Civil Reservation covered the traditional areas of the Aeta Magbukon/Magbikin. When it was declared this extended all the way to Bgy. Mabayo in the west and reached the upper fringes of the eastern portion of the Subic Bay Naval reserve. In the early 80s, refugees from war-torn Indochina set sail to escape the violence in the region creating a huge global humanitarian problem. In response, the Philippine Government offered the Aeta Reservation of Lupang Lemon as the site for a Refugee Processing Center. Without consultation and approval from the community, the Refugee Processing Center was constructed and the Aeta Community was forced to move eastward across Kanawan river to rebuild their lives.

In 1986, the Government issued an eviction order against the Aeta of Kanawan for "purposely violating the Revised Forestry Code of 1975 by illegally residing within the Bataan National Park without the consent and approval of the Government". A year later, with the help of a partner- NGO, the community members successfully appealed their case with the office of the President and the village of Kanawan was segregated from the coverage of the Bataan National park and was later issued a Certificate of Community Forest Stewardship Agreement by the then Bureau of Forest Development of the DENR.[6]

Currently, an application for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain title (CADT) has been formally filed with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) covering an area of at least 34,000 (+-) hectares.

The latest census of the Municipal Government of Morong put the estimated population of Sitio Kanawan at 167 Households. However, several Aeta families living in the deeper fringes of Mt. Natib and Kaikurong may not have been included in the conduct of the survey.

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[5] http://pehfphilippines.com/projects_research.html
[6] PAFID Field Report 1988

Traditional Resource Management Practices

Aeta Magbukon/Magbikin of Kanawan continue in a large part to depend on their access and relationship to the natural resources around their community and to their traditional beliefs and practices. The Aeta tribes believe in a supreme being who rule over lesser spirits or deities. They worship *Apo Namalyari*, whom they regard as the creator, believed to inhabit the mountain top of Pinatubo in Zambales (Delica, "Preserving the Mountains"). There is no specific mention of other gods of the Aeta, but one source mentions that the four manifestations of the "great creator" who rules the world, *Tigbalog*, is the source of life and action; *Lueve* takes care of production and growth of goods; *Amas* moves people to pity, love, unity, and peace of heart; while *Binangewan* is responsible for change, sickness, and death. These spirits inhabit the *balete* tree [7]

The Aeta of Bataan who used to roam through the mountains are gradually finding themselves in settlements beside the mountains. The government has been reaching out to them, assigning them into settlement areas, providing schools and health centers near their communities. Community development is towards the mountains so we see lowlanders slowly making their residences up the mountain. There is an increasing blending of the *kulot* (Aeta) and with the *unat* (lowlanders)[8]

Non-traditional and western models of governance has made its way into the daily lives of the Aeta of Kanawan. As in many other Indigenous Communities, there is an elected Barangay Captain along with the Barangay Councilors who act within the ambit of the Local Government Code of the Philippines. An Indigenous Peoples Organization, the Pagkakaisa ng mg Aeta sa Kanawan is also in place with its own "Chairperson". Moreover, the NCIP has also appointed a "Tribal Chieftain" who performs tasks that are defined by the community as well as the NCIP.

However, in spite of the proliferation of "elected" leaders, the Aeta of Kanawan, traditional roles of responsibility are still played by the elders who occupy a prominent role in the day-to-day lives of the community. These include the settlement of conflicts among community members, resolution of domestic problems among married couples. Other elders also play the role of "experts" who specialize in providing advice to community members in the conduct of critical socio-economic activities such as hunting, forest product gathering, planting, healing and marriage.[9]

Ecological and Biodiversity Significance

This IBA includes the forests that extend from Subic Bay National Park up the northwestern slope of Mt Natib in Bataan National Park, the highest point at 1,253 m. These are one of the few remaining undisturbed forests in the Zambales biogeographic zone, and some of the few surviving forests on Luzon that face the South China Sea (those in the Sierra Madre to the northeast facing the Pacific Ocean are different in character). The lowlands around Subic Bay National Park are now predominantly agricultural land and human settlements. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered by grasslands and croplands and secondary growth. Old growth forest is mainly confined to the steep slopes and gullies at higher altitudes. Lowland dipterocarp forest is found at c.100-900 m and montane forest above about 900 m. Between 3,000 to 5,000 ha of primary lowland dipterocarp forest is estimated to remain in the watershed, although much of this was damaged by the Mt Pinatubo eruption in 1992. Much of this forest was formerly included in the Subic Military Reservation, which was under US Navy control until 1993 when it was turned over to the Philippine Government and became Subic Bay National Park. The portion of the Subic Military Reservation under the control of the US navy was well protected, but the lowland forests here are of great commercial value and the land is under considerable pressure from a variety of economic developments. Under a new

[7] Wee 1994:29
[8] Preciosa Caronongan 2008
[9] Interview with Tatay Aquino, 1997

administration, the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority, there was a boom of new industries within the reservation. The former military base has been transformed into a center for trade and industry. [10]

The forests of this IBA are a vital watershed for the communities living around the park. They are the home of indigenous communities of the Aeta Magbukon/Magbikin, consider the Mt. Natib as their Ancestral Domains.

Key Biodiversity Several of the threatened and restricted-range birds of the Luzon Endemic Bird Area have recently been recorded in this IBA, and the relatively extensive forests which remain there support important populations of several of these species, notably Green Racquet-tail. One of the largest recent counts of Philippine Duck was in Subic Bay.

Non-bird biodiversity: The northern Luzon giant cloud rat *Phloeomys pallidus*, golden-crowned flying fox *Acerodon jubatus*, Philippine brown deer *Cervus mariannus* and Philippine warty pig *Sus philippensis* are known to occur in the area, but surveys of the mammals and herpetofauna of the area are incomplete.[11]

Protection status Bataan was declared as a national park in 1945, covering 31,365 ha. The area was reduced to 23,688 ha in 1980 by virtue of Proclamation No. 1956. It is proposed as a natural park under the NIPAS. Subic Bay Forest Reserve (SBFR) was established primarily to zone the area into different portions for management and development. It is a component of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), the former US naval facility in the Philippines. Jurisdiction of the area was turned over to the Philippine government in 1992. Subic-Bataan National Park is one of the priority protected areas under the World Bank GEF-funded CPPAP. It is also one of the three sites provided with technical assistance to help improve biodiversity conservation by the Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology (NORDECO).[12]

Issues and Problems

Similar to many communities situated in Key Biodiversity in the Philippines, Kanawan faces a multitude of problems that threaten the integrity of its biodiversity. Game poaching and illegal logging activities by lowland migrants are a common occurrence. In some instances, the perpetuators take advantage of Aeta community members by paying them with a measly sum and order them to conduct the most labor intensive part of the illegal activity such as the cutting and transporting of timber to the collection point.

The migration of lowlanders from the communities of Mabiga, Mabayo and Nagbalayong is also a concern. Many of these migrants have in fact been able to secure Tax Declarations over significant areas of the Aeta Ancestral Domain and have established farms that have been planted with Corn and Rice. The increased economic and commercial activities spurred by the conversion of the former refugee Processing Center into the Bataan Techno Park and the investments of locators of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority also pose a threat to the environment with the increased access to the Aeta Ancestral Domain and proliferation of commercial activities within the proximity of the Bataan National Park.

[10] BirdLife International (2015) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Bataan Natural Park and Subic Bay Forest Reserve. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 27/04/2015
[11] BirdLife5 International (2015) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Bataan Natural Park and Subic Bay Forest Reserve. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 27/04/2015
[12] BirdLife International (2015) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Bataan Natural Park and Subic Bay Forest Reserve. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 27/04/2015

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Bataan Natutal Park (Bataan)

Land Area (ha): 25,644

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 120.36
Latitude : 14.75

Species Occuring at this Site:	
Amphibia	
Kaloula kalingensis	VU; GT
Aves	
Anas luzonica	VU; GT
Bubo philippensis	VU; GT
Prioniturus luconensis	VU; GT
Spizaetus philippensis	VU; GT
Magnoliopsida	EN; GT
Manggifera monandra	
Pterocarpus indicus	VU; GT
Mammalia	
Acerodon jubatus	EN; GT
Reptilia	
Dryophiops philippina	RR
Pseudogekko compressicorpus	RR
Rhabdophis spilogaster	RR
Trimeresurus flavomaculatus	RR

Summary by Class

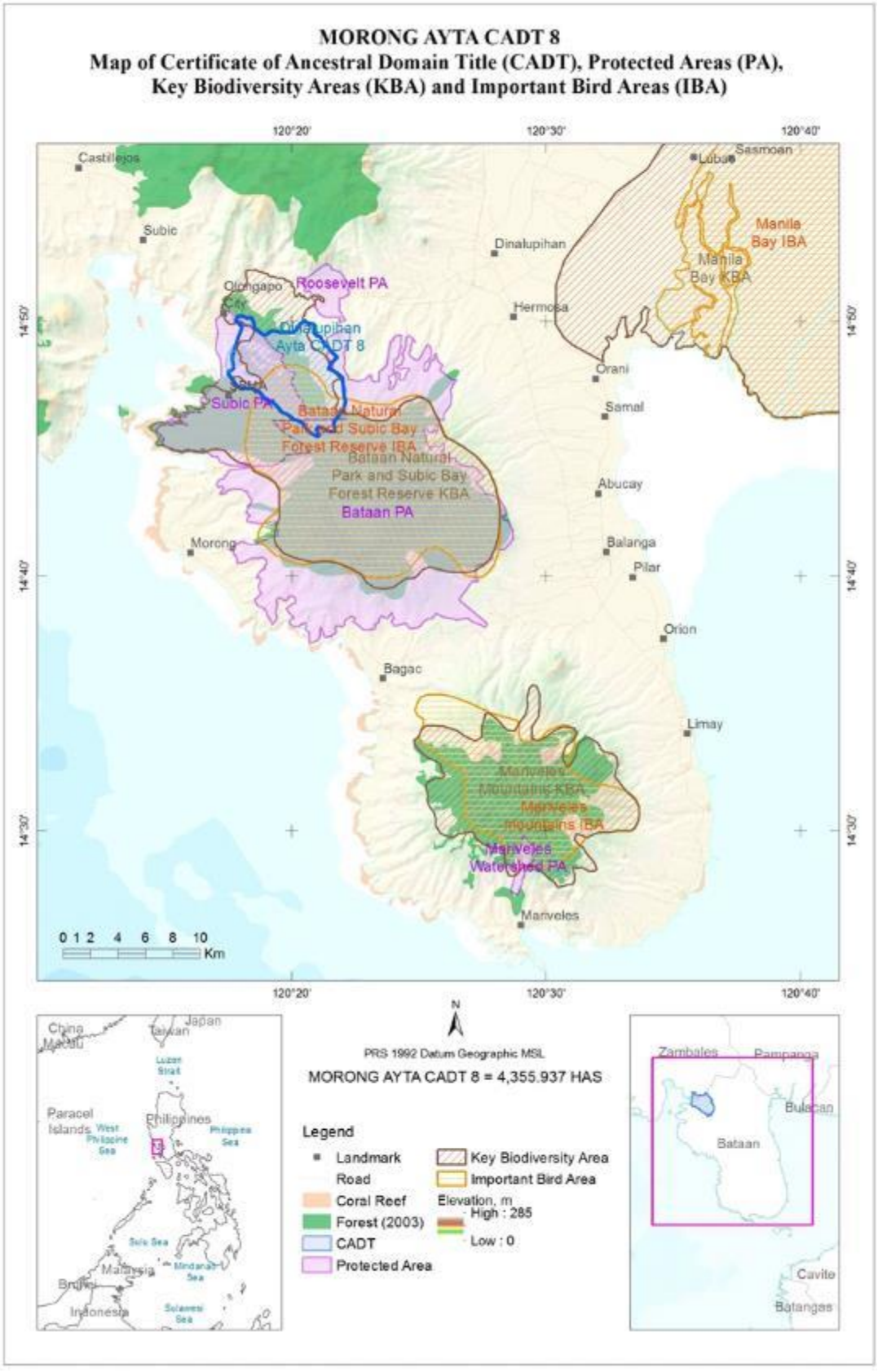
Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	1
Aves	4
Magnoliopsida	2
Mammalia	1
Reptilia	4
Total Species at Site	**12**

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
EN	2
VU	6
GT	8
RR	4

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 5: KANAWAN



SITE PROFILE 6: BALABAC

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF MOLBOG, BALABAC ISLAND KBA BALABAC, PALAWAN

Location and Brief Description

Balabac Island is located in the southern-most tip of the Province of Palawan, it lies approximately only about 50 kilometers (31 mi) north from Sabah, Malaysia, across the Balabac Strait. With an area of 34,200 ha., it is the largest of the group of islands in Southern Palawan. It has a natural vegetation of a lowland forest, with the remaining forests threatened by farming activities conducted mainly by migrant families from Jolo and Tawi-tawi.Coral reefs ring the south western coastal areas of the Island while Mangroves can be located in almost all of the tidal areas of the coastal Barangays.

Of the 14 Barangays of the Municipality of Balabac, 8 are located in the Island of Balabac, while six (6) other Barangays are located on the nearby small Islands north of the mainland.

Indigenous Community

The Molbog are the indigenous people of Balabac Island and some have also long resided in various parts of southern Palawan Island, whither their forebears presumably migrated in years past. According to Lanfranco Blanchetti (1996, 111), linguistic and historical evidence suggest that the Molbog were once an indigenous Palawan subgroup that converted to Islam after sustained contacts with Tausug and Samal and other elements of the Sulu Sultanate, assuming in the process a new and independent identity. The Molbog are primarily shifting cultivators and secondarily fishermen; but many also grow coconuts and sell copra.[13]

The Molbog can be found from as far as Banggi Island in Sabah, Malaysia. The Banggi South Channel separates Banggi Island from the mainland of Sabah. The Molbog are sometimes called Balabak in Sabah, a name that describes their place of origin – Balabac Island, located at the southern tip of Palawan in the Philippines. The greater population of Molbog people still resides on Balabac Island. The Island is visible from Damaran and Maliyu, the two Molbog villages on the west coast of Banggi Island.[14]

The Molbog livelihood includes subsistence farming and fishing. They farm commercial coconut, tapioca, corn, rain-fed rice, and plantain and fruit trees. Some Molbog make their living by gathering of minor forest products raising livestock and occasionally engage in trading commodities with neighboring communities in Palawan and at the market centers Kudat in Malaysia.

Based on the latest survey conducted by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in September 2011, there are approximately Molbog 581 households or more or less 2000 individuals in the Island of Balabac.

Ecological profile and Biodiversity significance

Balabac Island is listed both as a Key Bodiversity Areas (KBA 67) and as an Important Bird Area (IBA). Many of the threatened and restricted-range species of the Palawan Endemic Bird Area have been recorded on Balabac in the past, including the threatened Grey Imperial-pigeon, Philippine Cockatoo, Blue-headed Racquet-tail and Palawan Hornbill. It is unclear whether there is enough natural habitat remaining on the island to support significant populations of any of these birds.

Non-avian biodiversity: It is the only known locality for the highly endangered greater mouse-deer *Tragulus napu*. Several mammals endemic to Palawan faunal region are known to occur in the area, including

[13] James F. Eder Philippine Studies vol. 58 no. 3 (2010): 407–420 Copyright © Ateneo de Manila University
[14] www.asiaharvest.org

Palawan shrew Crocidura palawanensis, Palawan tree shrew Tupaia palawanensis and Palawan flying fox Acerodon leucotis. Threatened marine animals also occur off this IBA, including hawksbill turtle Eretmochelys imbricata and estuarine crocodile Crocodylus porosus. Most of the herpetofauna recorded on the island are confined to Palawan faunal region and the neighbouring Indo-Malayan region, including brown-striped tree frog Polypedates macrotis, rough-skinned tree frog Philautus longicrus and South-East Asian wood frog Rana sanguinea.[i]

Balabac has also been identified as a priority area in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) conservation plan due to its high marine biodiversity and its role as a marine corridor between the Sulu Sea and South China Sea.

Traditional resource governance

A substantial part of Balabac Island is considered as the Ancestral Domain of the Indigenous Molbog Communities in the Southern Palawan. Their traditional territory also called as *"Logta Molbog"* covers an estimated area of 34,998 hectares of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Included in the Molbog domain are the four (4) Barangays of Rabor, Melville, Agutayan, and Pasig. An extensive section of the Molbog Ancestral Domains are considered sacred and protected by the local community. Most of these conserved areas are located in the inland forests or "*Giba"* where traditional burial grounds abound, and in the coral reef systems locally known as *"Takot"* where sacred and ritual spots are located.

Notwithstanding the existence of the formal Local Government system, the Molbog Communities continue to exercise traditional governance over their ancestral domains through their Indigenous leadership structures mainly led by their elders led by the local Panglima (Community elders) and guided by the their respective Balian (Shaman).

Community Rights over Resources

In order to address the land insecurity issues faced by the Molbog families in the Island, a formal application for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) was filed by the Molbog community in 1999 with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). The CADT application was approved by the NCIP in 2000. However, the same was subjected for review along with other CADT applications approved during the administration of deposed President JE Estrada by virtue of Executive Order no. 01, issued by the incoming President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Currently. The CADT application of the Molbog community is currently in the process of being re-validated by the NCIP.

Threats

A significant part of the mangroves that Balabac island have been severely deforested mainly due to the extensive gathering of Mangrove bark for tanning. Moreover, overfishing and the use of illegal fishing methods by migrants have resulted into the destruction of sections of the coral reefs at the southwestern end of the Island. The demand for construction materials and other resources has been exacerbated by the continued influx of migrants from the neighbouring Provinces of Zamboanga, Basilan, Jolo and Tawi-tawi. In order to accommodate the incoming migrants, the establishment of settlements have increased at alarming rates resulting into the encroachment into the traditional lands of the Molbog community.

Hence, it is critical that a Community Conservation Plan for the Island's resources be formulated. The Planning process shall provide a venue for the Molbog to articulate their own vision of development, determine their priorities and formulate a strategic action plan to implement critical activities. The Community Conservation Plan shall also provide a platform that shall facilitate the community's engagement with other stakeholders in the conservation and management of the Island. Furthermore, the documentation and declaration of the traditionally conserved areas shall rightfully acknowledge the critical role that the Indigenous Molbog community has played in protecting the environment.

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Balabac (Balabac-Molbog)

Land Area (ha): 35,830

Selection Criteria:
Additional Info.:

Longitude : 117.02
Latitude : 7.98

Species Occurring at this Site:

Marine Mammal
Physeter macrocephalus VU

Coral
Isopora brueggemanni VU

Marine Reptile
Dermochelys coriacea CR

Seabird
Ducula bicolor VU
Ducula pickeringii VU

Summary by Class

Class	No. of Species
Marine Mammal	1
Coral	1
Marine Reptile	1
Seabird	2

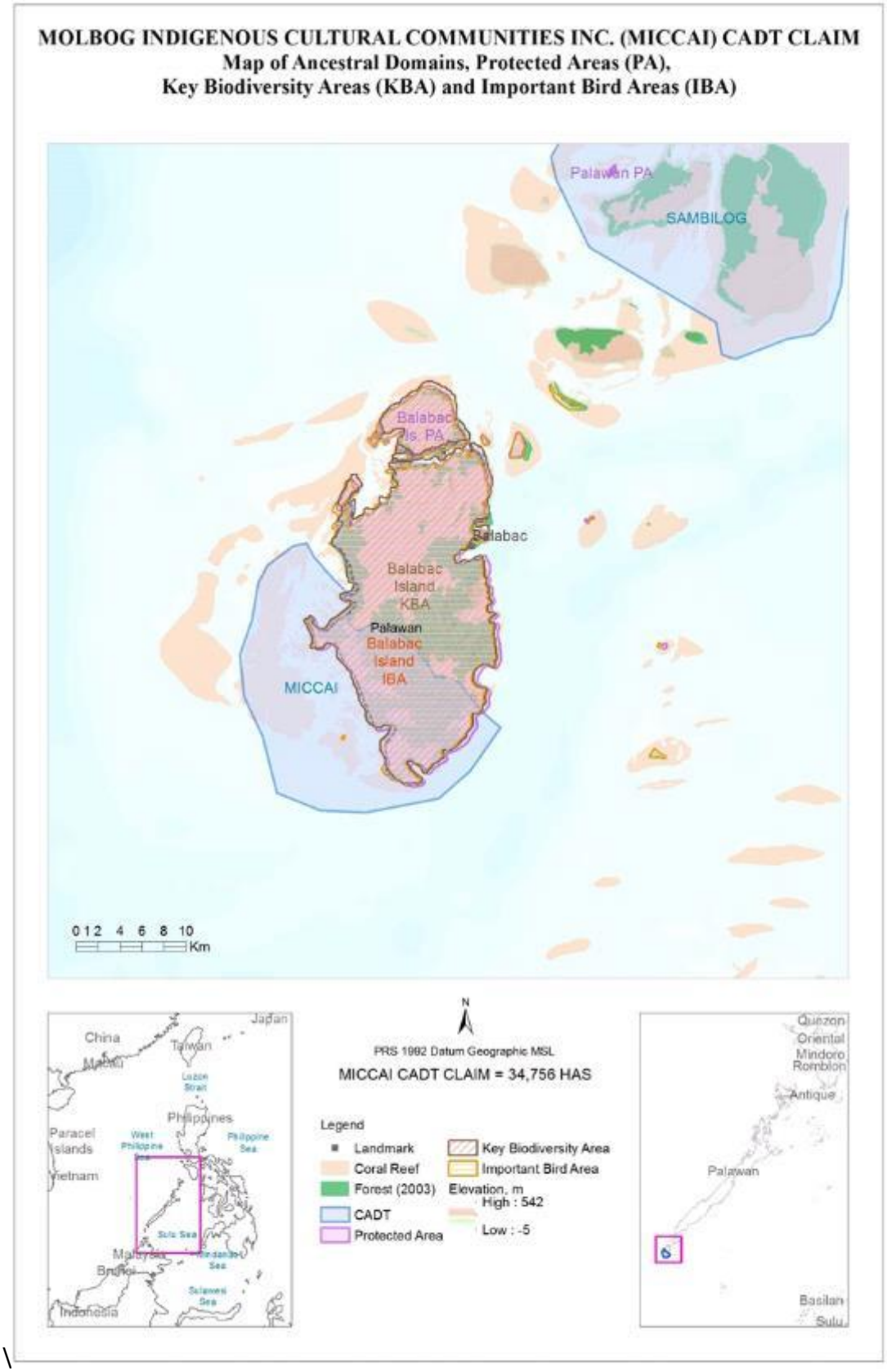
Total Species at Site **5**

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
CR	1
VU	4

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 6: BALABAC



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SITE PROFILE 7: MOUNT KIMANGKIL

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE HIGAONON, MOUNT TAGO RANGE KBA IMPASUG-ONG, BUKIDNON

Location and Brief Description

The project site is located in the municipality of Impasug-ong, province of Bukidnon, in the northeastern quadrant of the Philippines' second largest island of Mindanao in the southern part of the country. This part of Mindanao is among the island's remaining areas still with extensive forest cover. The site is the ancestral domain of the Higaonon, with a CADT covering 14,314 hectares mainly in the barangay of Hagpa. This area is located in what is called a tri-boundary site, meaning that the borders of three provinces (Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Agusan del Sur) intersect here. The area has among the most extensive remaining forest stands on the island, in main part due to the Higaonon's ability to practice their traditional knowledge on forest use and conservation. The mountainous terrain has also made the area relatively less accessible to the entry of migrant settlers.

Indigenous Community

Mount Kimangkil is part of the ancestral domain and considered by the Higaonon to be one of their most sacred of mountains, which is a driving force for them to continue to conserve the area. The project will work with the Higaonon of Agtulawon-Mintapod Higaonon Cumadon ho (or AGMIHICU), the indigenous peoples organization holding the CADT. AGMIHICU is composed of 2 *gaup* as reflected in the name of the organization (Higaonon term for traditional territory). Of the two *gaup*, Mintapod has more strongly maintained its IKSPs especially in relation to forest conservation.

Traditional swidden farming is a main economic activity. The processing of non-timber forest products is also undertaken, especially traditional weaving from abaca fiber called *hinabol*, which is said to be of very high quality. Traditional hunting and gathering for subsistence use is still practiced. The area surrounding the barangay center is slightly built up and economic activity includes retail economy, managed mainly by the non-indigenous migrant settlers.

Ecological profile and Biodiversity significance

This area is part of the Mount Tago range (KBA 105). There are 6 GT (1 CR, 5 VU) listed for this site. This area is the headwaters of the Pulangi River that is a major source of irrigation and drinking water for a large part of southern Mindanao.

Traditional resource governance

The Higaonon's inherent knowledge of the forest being innate to their culture and identity has made them identified several categories of forest use. These are: *tulungdanon,* the most sacred area inside their forest sanctuary where only their baylan can access; *Patagonan* or sanctuary where resources are left for regeneration; *hipamawa*, their hunting grounds; and lastly, *pangumaha*, buffer zone alloted for rainforestation, upland farming and other subsistence activities. It is no wonder that to date, more than 2/3 of their ancestral land is still covered by forests.

The unique resource management and conservation practice of the Higaonon highlights their capacity to protect biodiversity and hopefully mitigate the effects of climate change. Thus, conservation mechanisms must involve and engage the indigenous communities, as a holistic approach to save the environment.

Giving the indigenous peoples recognition to manage their land and resources also empowers them to decide the kind of development they want, to take control over it.[15]

The body of laws that make up Higa-onon customary law is called the *Bungkatol ha bulawan daw nangkatasa ha lana ko Ipoan ku Pinaglaw* (golden unity that has a measure for peace and justice) or simply, the *Bungkatol ha Bulawan*. A Higa-onon datu managing the traditional socio-political unit of a *gaup* necessarily relies on expertise and facility in the *Bungkatol ha Bulawan*. The term *gaup* denotes either the family landholding or the traditional jurisdiction of a datu. A sitio or comparatively smaller landholding managed by a datu with a council of datus is also called a *gaup*. *Gaup*-sitios may ally with a larger *gaup*-jurisdiction led by a head datu.

As is practice for oralists, elders reveal nuances in the name and origin of the *Bungkatol ha Bulawan*. There is strong concurrence however on the following significant themes: 1) a defined historical body of laws; 2) the Higa-onon territory; 3) the story of a pregnant woman ancestor surviving a great flood by scaling Mt. Kimangkil, 4) a historical gathering or conference; and 5) the datu who wrote and handed down the *Bungkatol ha Bulawan* (AGMIHICU 1997; Rodil 1998; and Lindahay 1997).

For Mt. Kimangkil, **Datu Amay Mantangkilan Cumatang** of Mintapod is the *insaan* (or head datu of the council of datus) of the Mintapod *gaup*. He relates that water for the entire island of Mindanao originates in Mt. Kimangkil. Specifically, Mt. Kimangkil generates water for a substantial number of Mindanao's major river systems. The mountain itself is a sensitive environment hosting premium ecological biodiversity (Dagondon 1993) and forest-*cum*-hydro-geological dynamics which are little understood to the present day. Amay warns that introducing new activities which are not well studied may cause unpredictable effects. These may potentially harm Mindanao's water supply; damage rivers and their watersheds; cause flooding, drought or landslides; and generally wreak devastation and death in the lowlands.

More simply, Amay conveys that based on experience and recollection, cataclysmic events may visit populations in the lowlands if Mt. Kimangkil is destroyed. The mountain's role as a refuge from epic natural disasters is behind AGMIHICU's unequivocal position to protect Mt. Kimangkil from contamination and to maintain the integrity of its environs (Mantangkilan 2004). Other reasons are rooted in culture. According to Amay, apart from Agtulawon and Mintapod, *gaups* as far as Misamis Oriental and the two Agusans also treasure beliefs and narratives on Mt. Kimangkil. These underscore the central place of the mountain in Higa-onon life.

Community Rights over Resources

Some protection is afforded by their having a CADT, and it is expected that ICCA recognition will further help keep at bay the threats posed by entry of oil palm plantations and logging and the other threats described above. The updating of their ADSDPP that was formulated in 2004-2008 is a long-standing specific request from the ICC. The ADSDPP updating is expected to lead to much needed external support to their traditional conservation knowledge and mechanisms.

AGMIHICU is also considered the cornerstone for maintenance of traditional governance for forest conservation of the Higaonon Indigenous Peoples Forest Corridor, a non-formal aggrupation of ancestral domains on the range of mountains including Kimangkil which are considered sacred by the Higaonon there. This Corridor in 2012 has a resolution requesting for support of the Higaonon Corridor, with ICCA recognition as the cultural glue that will hold them together in the goal of conserving both nature and culture amid growing threats.

Threats

However, concerns over outsiders' access to forest resources undermine the very core of their traditional knowledge, apart from threatening the forests themselves. The planned construction of a road is locally

[15] Anthropology Watch 2007.

desired to bring the Higaonon closer to markets of their traditional products and to social services, but the ICC has to be prepared to deal with a rapid influx of lowland migrants that results in land use conversion. So far the community has largely been able to withstand pressure from companies desiring to engage in logging, mining and oil palm plantations. Eco-tourism has great possibilities, although AGMIHICU has to learn from the negative experiences of other ICCs which were unable to manage the rise in demand for this type of project.

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Mt. Tago Range (Kimangkil)

Land Area (ha): 83,416

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 125.133
Latitude : 8.36825

Species Occuring at this Site:	
Amphibia	
Limnonectes diuatus	VU; GT
Nyctixalus spinosus	VU; GT
Philautus leitensis	VU; GT
Philautus poecilius	VU; GT
Philautus worcesteri	VU; GT
Aves	
Pithecophaga jefferyi	CR; GT

Summary by Class

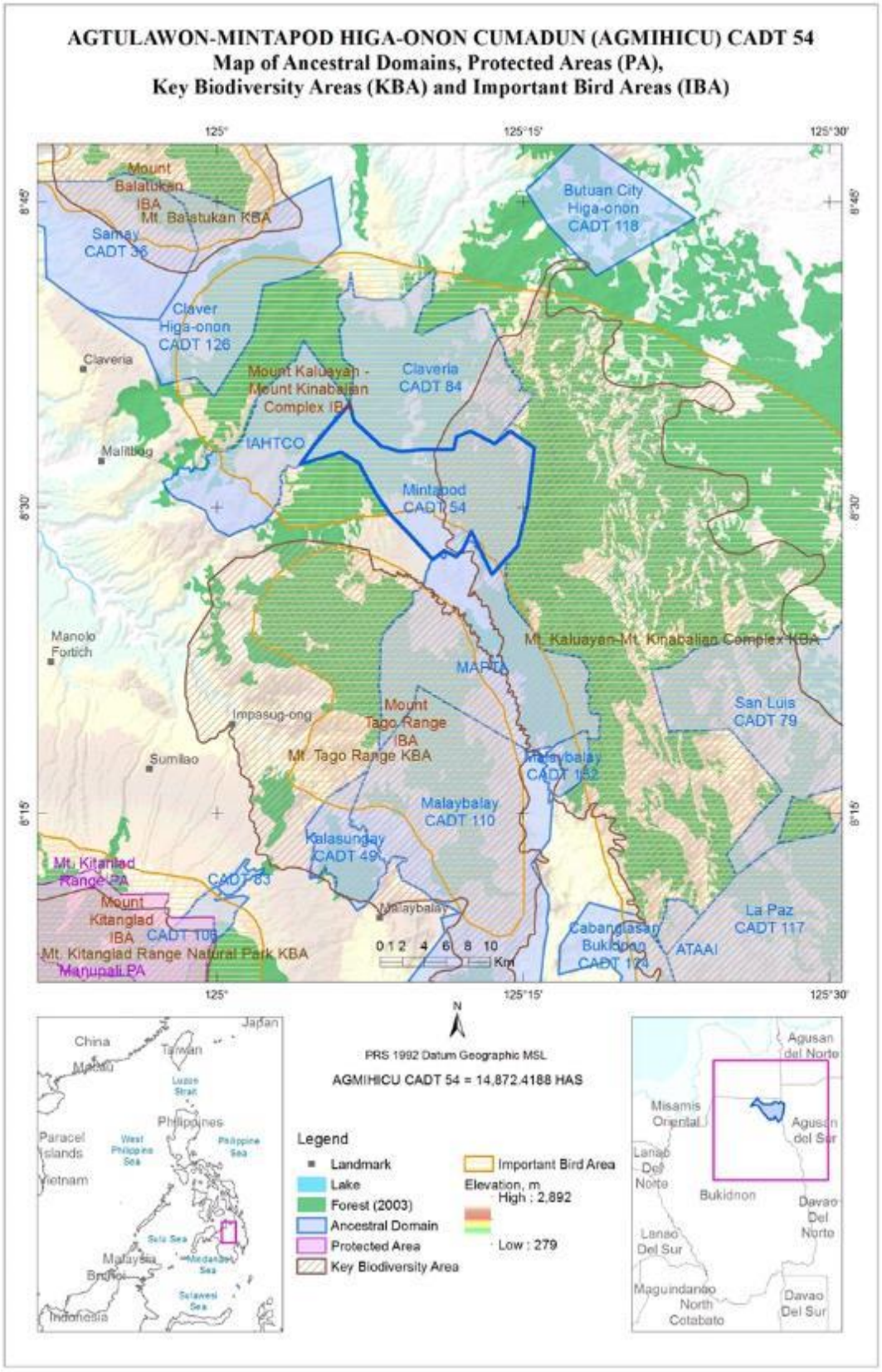
Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	5
Aves	1
Total Species at Site	**6**

Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
CR	1
VU	5
Gt	6

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 7: MOUNT KIMANGKIL



SITE PROFILE 8: MOUNT APO

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE MANOBO-OBO IN MT. APO NATIONAL PARK KBA MAGPET, NORTH COTABATO

Location and Brief Description

The extensive Mt Apo range lies at the meeting point of Davao City and the provinces of Davao del Sur and North Cotabato. The Mt Apo National Park includes two high peaks, Mt Apo, which is the highest in the Philippines at 2,954 m, and Mt Talomo (2,674m). Mt Talomo is an extinct volcano, but Mt Apo, though appearing dormant, has numerous vents producing steam and sulphurous gases. The northern and north-eastern slopes of Mt Apo and neighbouring mountains are gradual, but those on the west descend abruptly to the Cotabato Valley and those on the east abruptly to the lowlands of Davao. The south-eastern slope is bisected by the Marawin and Sibulan rivers. At 2,400 m there is a flat, plateau-like area of 6-7 km2 and a 500 m high cone. The north-eastern slopes of Mt Apo drain into the Davao and Talo rivers and their tributaries. [16]

It is one of the wettest places in the Philippines, with a mean annual rainfall of c.2, 500 mm. The main natural habitats on Mt Apo are lowland dipterocarp forest, although this has mostly been cleared for cultivation, lower and upper montane forests, "elfin woodland", scrub and summit grassland. Forest at and below 1,000 m has mostly been cleared, but there are remnants on the sides of ravines.[17]

Mt Apo National Park was created by Proclamation No. 59 on 9 May 1936, amended by Proclamation No. 35 on 8 May 1966. It is a component of the NIPAS and was declared as Mt Apo Natural Park through Presidential Proclamation No. 882 on 24 September 1996, with an area of 72,113 ha. It is one of only two ASEAN Natural Heritage Parks in the country (the other one is Mt Iglit on Mindoro). It is also a GEF CPPAP site.[18]

Indigenous Community

Mt. Apo is home to the Manobo-Obo, Mandaya-Mansaka and the Bagobo-Tagabawa Indigenous Communities in Central and Southern Mindanao. The mountain is considered as one of the holiest places for the many IP communities and refer to Mt. Apo as a "cathedral" for the Lumad people. Five (5) Certificates of Ancestral Domain titles covering a total area of 51, 200 hectares have been awarded to the Indigenous Communities who have filed claims for the recognition of their Ancestral Domain in Mt. Apo.

The proposed project site is the ancestral Domain claim of the Obo-Manobo in Bgys. Manobisa and Imamaling in the Municipality of Magpet, North Cotabato. Their Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles was approved in 2008 (CADT No. R12-MAG-1109-088) and covers a total of 5,163 hectares. It is located at the North-eastern tip of Mt. Apo and is characterized by a rugged and sloping terrain with a substantial portion reaching elevations in excess of 1,500MASL. [19] The NCIP estimates that there are approximately 6,149 rights holders who collectively comprise the population of the Manobo in the ancestral domain area.

Biodiversity Significance

Mt. Apo Natural Park is one of the most significant protected areas in the country because of the diversity of biological resources that it hosts. It is known to be the home of the most majestic avian specie in the country, the endangered Philippine Eagle. It is a **Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA No. 11)** of the country and is also an **ASEAN Heritage Park**. The Natural Park also plays a crucial role for the local environment. It

[16] http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=9801
[17] http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=9801
[18] http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=9801
[19] NCIP, ADO, 2012

is the major source for water both for domestic use and irrigation, for the Municipalities of Makilala, Magpet and Kidapawan City in North Cotabato and Bansalan, Digos and Sta. Cruz in Davao del Sur.[20]

Many of the threatened and restricted-range species of the Mindanao and Eastern Visayas Endemic Bird Area have been recorded on Mt Apo. It is one of only three sites where the poorly known Whitehead's Swiftlet has been recorded. Mt Apo still support substantial populations of many montane forest specialists, including several which are only known from a handful of the higher mountains on Mindanao, such as Slaty-backed Jungle-flycatcher, Red-eared Parrotfinch and Apo Myna. [21]

One of the territories – Brgy. Imamaling, Magpet, North Cotabato – has initiated documentation of their ICCA they call *Ogis ha Bobongan* (White Mountain) and *Suowan Banog* (Eagle's Nest). This territory covers seven (7) sitios with a total of 1,073 individuals in 214 households spread over approximately 3,000 hectares of the ancestral domain.

Traditional Resource Management and Utilization

Use of resources with the Ancestral Domain remains at a subsistence level with traditional agriculture as the main income source with hunting, fishing and gathering of forest products as supplementary livelihood activities.

The upland Manobo practice swidden or slash-and-burn farming, whereas those inhabiting the lowland areas of the ancestral domain who have access to irrigation practice wet-rice farming. Rice culture is so central to the Manobo way of life. Some community members also cultivate corn mainly because of the gradual disappearance of swidden sites. Besides corn grit, other supplementary foods are sweet potato and cassava. In times of famine, emergency foods are unripe bananas and wild yam. Other major means of subsistence are fishing, hunting, bee hunting, and trapping.[22]

The approval of the CADT in 2008, the Manobo-Obo community of Imamaling and Magpet has reinforced the traditional resource management arrangements established by the community with regards to the designation of areas for collective use and individually owned and managed areas within the ancestral domain.

Issue and Challenges

Viewed as threats are over-harvesting of forest resources such as rattan and wild animals. The potential operation of large-scale mining activities due to the proliferation of mining applications within the proximity of the ancestral domain also poses a great deal of tension for many Manobo communities within Mt. Apo. Equally troubling is the introduction of mono-crop plantations (oil palm and banana) which are closely encroaching into the Obo-Manobo territory and increasing the possibility of converting large sections of the secondary forest into agricultural and industrial lands.

Along with the increasing migrant population, the construction of roads and highways passing through their forest has also become a recent problem as many farmers from adjacent municipalities have settles in the area and have taken over sizeable parcels of the ancestral lands.

[20] Phil. Clearing House Mechanism for Biodiversity: http://www.chm.ph
[21] http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=9801
[22] Nlpdl.gov.ph, 2009

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Mt. Apo Natural Park (Mt. Apo)

Land Area (ha): 99,091

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 125.316
Latitude : 7.03123

Species Occurring at this Site:

<u>Amphibia</u>	
Ansonia mcgregori	VU; GT
Ansonia muelleri	VU; GT
Limnonectes parvus	VU; GT
Megophrys Stejnegeri	VU; GT
Nyctixalus spinosus	VU; GT
Oreophryne anulata	VU; GT
Philautus acutirostris	VU; GT
Philautus leitensis	VU; GT
Philautus worcesteri	VU; GT
Platymantis guentheri	VU; GT
Platymantis rabori	VU; GT
Rhacophorus bimaculatus	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Cacatua haematuropygia	CR; GT
Pithecophaga jefferyi	CR; GT
Actenoides hombroni	VU; GT
Alcedo argentata	VU; GT
Anas luzonica	VU; GT
Bubo philippensis	VU; GT
Ducula carola	VU; GT
Eurylaimus steerii	VU; GT
Ficedula basilanica	VU; GT
Mimizuku gurneyi	VU; GT
Phapitreron brunneiceps	VU; GT
Pitta Steerii	VU; GT
Spizaetus philippensis	VU; GT
Todiramphus winchelli	VU; GT

Summary by Class

Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	12
Aves	14
Insecta	2
Magnoliopsida	7
Mammalia	4
Reptilia	1

Total Species at Site **40**

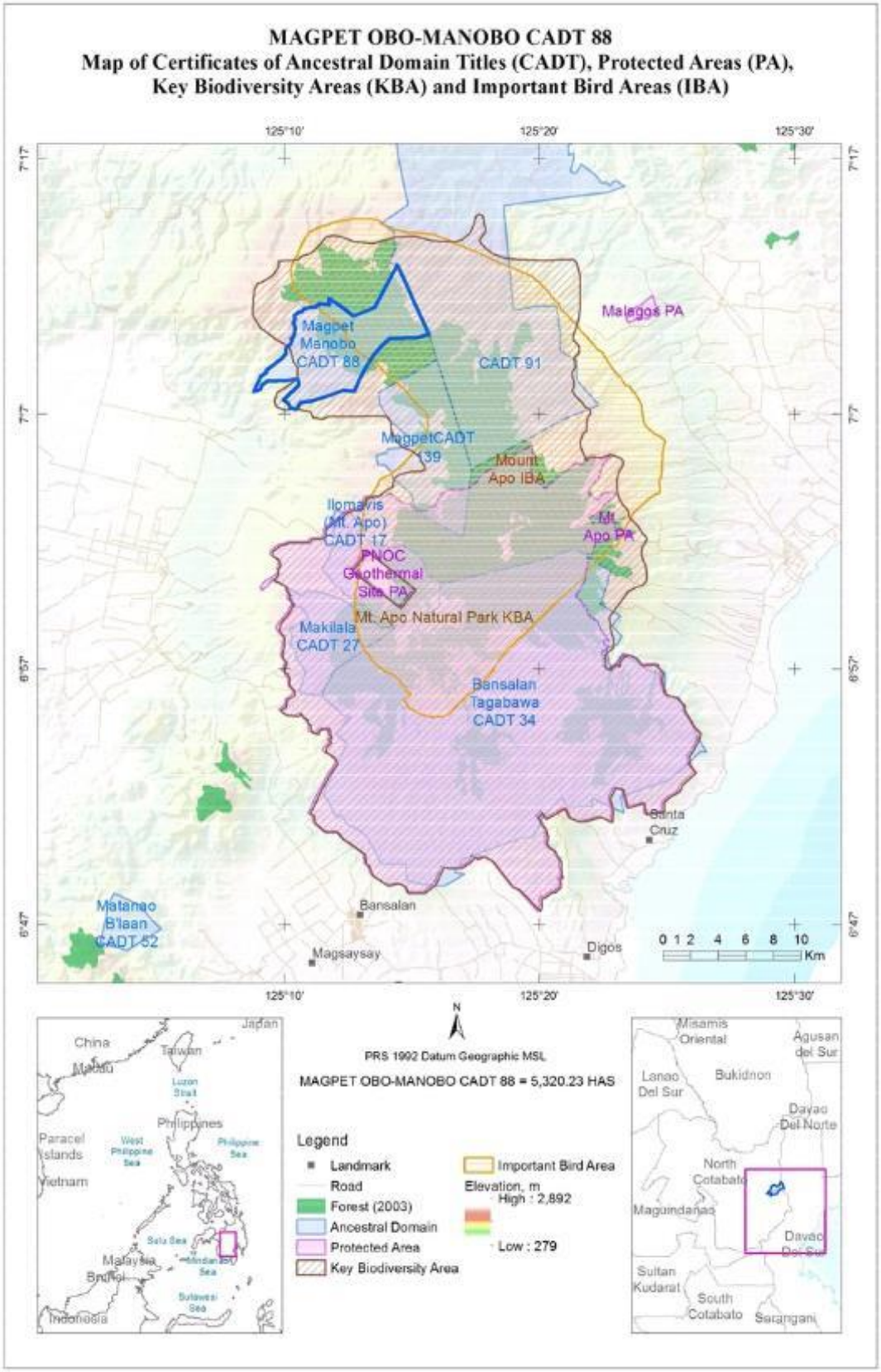
Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
CR	2
EN	5
VU	32
GT	39
RR	1

Insecta	
Graphium sandawanum	EN; GT
Parantica schoenigi	EN; GT
Magnoliopsida	
Guioa truncata	EN; GT
Prunus rubiginosa	EN; GT
Aglaia cumingiana	VU; GT
Canarium ovatum	VU; GT
Dillenia megalantha	VU; GT
Diplodiscus paniculatus	VU; GT
Elaeocarpus gigantifolius	VU; GT
Mammalia	
Podogymnura truei	EN; GT
Cynocephalus volans	VU; GT
Rhinolophus subrufus	VU; GT
Sus philippensis	VU; GT
Reptilia	
Lepidodactylus planicaudus	RR

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 8: MOUNT APO



SITE PROFILE 9: MOUNT DIWATA

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE MANOBO IN THE MT. MAGDIWATA RANGE, MT. DIWATA RANGE KBA
ESPERANZA, AGUSAN DEL SUR

Location and Brief Description

Located in the Municipalities of Esperanza and Properidad in the Province of Agusan Del Sur, the Agusanon Manobo Territory has a total area of around 8,996.88 hectares. It is surrounded by three KBAs namely Mt. Diwata Range, Mt. Hilong-hilong and Mt. Kaluayan-kinabalian Complex. It is also forms part of the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Complex. [23]

The Manobo Ancestral Domain is characterized by a relatively gentle and rolling terrain with a forest cover that has drastically dwindled through the years mainly through the unabated cutting of timber by illegal loggers.

Indigenous Community

In the 2009 census of Agusanon Manobo inhabitants within the territory, there were 888 households composed of 4,439 individuals.[24] However, this figure is rather conservative and is estimated to represent only 22% of the actual Manobo population in the area which covers 15 barangays inclusive of Brgys. Charito, Katipunan and Marcelina in Bayugan City; Brgys. Anolingan, Duangan, Guadalupe, McArthur, Labao, San Toribio, Aguinaldo, Cebulan, Odiong, and San Jose in the Municipality of Esperanza; and Brgys. Anislagan and Wegguam in the Municipality of San Luis. These are all located in the province of Agusan del Sur.[25]

The Agusanon Manobo have already settled in barangays or sitios. These are permanent settlements but having farms situated near forest margins, they also have temporary huts. Traditional livelihood activities are confined within their territory.

Ecological profile and biodiversity significance

The proposed project site (Manobo Ancestral Doamin) is within Eastern Mindanao Bidiversity Corridor which contains one of the largest remaining blocks of tropical lowland rainforest in the Philippines. The region has nearly 70 threatened and over a hundred endemic species of plants and animals. Numerous rare and endemic species, including the majestic Philippine eagle, make their homes in the forests of Eastern Mindanao. This lush, mountainous region is also home of the indigenous Lumad tribe. The Eastern Mindanao Corridor has numerous forest pockets that provides habitat for a multitude of , rare and unique birds.[26]

Traditional Resource Use Community Conservation

For the Agusanon Manobo, LAND IS LIFE. Almost all of their activities are linked with the land. Farming has been considered as the primary source of livelihood in these communities; most of the people rely from the produce of the land in order to survive. Those who live on the upland areas practice slash and burn farming while those who are living in the valleys or in the plain areas practice wet-rice farming.

Primary forest no longer exists within the territory due to intense commercial and illegal logging in the 1950s and 1960s. Land conversion from forestal to agricultural and industrial zones has also contributed to the loss of pristine forests within the domain. Secondary forest, which occupies 2, 708.73 hectares or 30% serves as watershed areas and where other sources of food are obtained.

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[23] BirdLife International (2014) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Mount Diwata Range. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 25/10/2014
[24] Municipal Development Plan of Esperanza, San Luis and Bayugan City
[25] Community Development Plan of Mahagkot Kiluntudan Tag-Ebo Organization (2010-2015)
[26] http://www.conservation.org/global/philippines/where/mindanao/Pages/eastern_mindanao_corridor.aspx

The mountains of Tag-Ebo, Kiibad, Moykalisow and Kiaydan are part of the traditional hunting grounds of the Agusan Manobo. Wild animals found in the area includes, wild boar, wild chicken, *milo, halo, ibid*, wild birds, *tinggawong*, snakes and many others. In these areas, the Manobo still exercise and enforce traditional resource utilization rules and have designated a substantial portion of their territory as conservation zones and limit its use for very specific purposes that are collectively agreed upon by the community. They also still practice gathering of forest products (timber, honey, herbal medicines, wild fruit and root crops). However, conduct of such activities have become minimal nowadays due to the decrease in the availability of forest resources.[27]

Community Rights over Resources

The Agusanon Manobo Tribe has de facto rights to the resources within the domain. However, due to its accessibility, steady increase of migrant populations and governance conflicts with the local government unit has continuously challenged the tribe's rights. They have filed an application for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title more than a decade ago but this still remains in the shelf of NCIP, waiting for its turn and for financial and technical assistance.

[27] Interview with Datu Makalipay Ireneo P. Rico, 2009

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Mt. Diwata Range (Diwata-Esperanza)

Land Area (ha): 93,798

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 126.06
Latitude : 8.77

Species Occurring at this Site:

<u>Amphibia</u>	
Ansonia muelleri	VU; GT
Limnonectes diuatus	VU; GT
Nyctixalus spinosus	VU; GT
Philautus acutirostris	VU; GT
Philautus poecilius	VU; GT
Philautus worcesteri	VU; GT
Platymantis guentheri	VU; GT
Rhacophorus bimaculatus	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Pithecophaga jefferyi	CR; GT
Gallicolumba crinigera	EN; GT
Actenoides hombroni	VU; GT
Alcedo argentata	VU; GT
Ceyx melanurus	VU; GT
Chloropsis flavipennis	VU; GT
Eurylaimus steerii	VU; GT
Mimizuku gurneyi	VU; GT
<u>Mammalia</u>	
Acerodon jubatus	EN; GT
Cynocephalus volans	VU; GT
Haplonycteris fischeri	VU; GT
<u>Reptilia</u>	
Brachymeles hilong	RR
Drac bimaculatus	RR
Sphenomorphus diwata	RR

Summary by Class

Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	8
Aves	8
Mammalia	3
Reptilia	3

Total Species at Site **22**

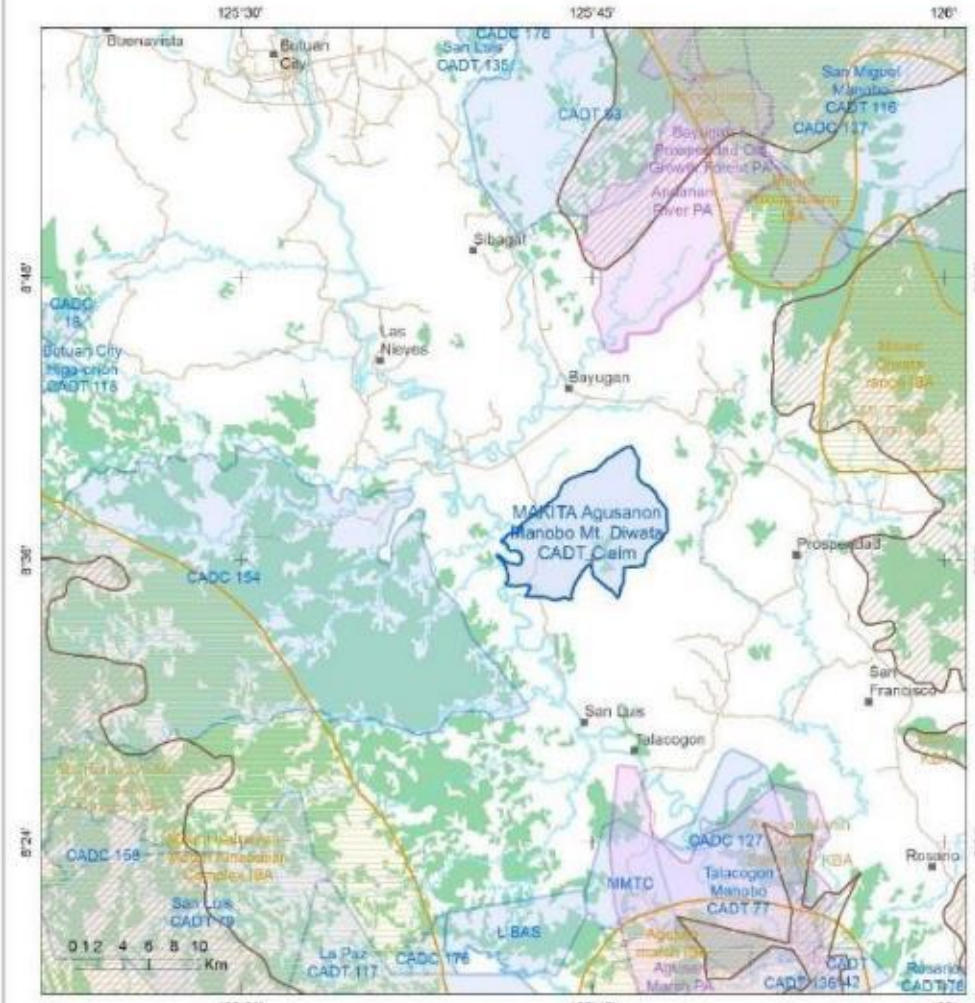
Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
CR	1
EN	2
VU	16
GT	19
RR	3

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 9: MOUNT DIWATA

MAKITA ORGANIZATION MT. DIWATA AGUSANON MANOBO CADT CLAIM
Map of Ancestral Domains, Protected Areas (PA), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and Important Bird Areas (IBA)



PRS 1992 Datum Geographic MSL

MAHAGKOT KILUNTUDAN TAG-EBO (MAKITA)
ORGANIZATION CADT CLAIM = 8,997 HAS.

Legend

- Landmark
- Road
- River
- Lake
- Forest (2003)
- Ancestral Domain
- Protected Area
- Key Biodiversity Area
- Important Bird Area

SITE PROFILE 10: DINARAWAN

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN OF THE MAMANWA IN DINARAWAN, MT. HILONG-HILONG KBA
JABONGA, AGUSAN DEL NORTE

Description of the Site

The project site of Anahawan the Municipality of Jabonga in the Province of Agusan Del Norte. The Mamanwa community residing in *Dinarawan* and *Bunga* are the traditional owners of the area and they have filed a legal claim of ownership or an Ancestral Domain Claim with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). The claim includes a substantial portion of the waters of the Lake Mainit which is the fourth largest lake in the Philippines. The Mamanwa ancestral domain claim covers both terrestrial as well as lakeshore areas amount to a total area of 5,903 hectares. There are 127 Mamanwa households within the ancestral domain claim.

The topography of Anahawan is characterized by a mountainous and hilly terrain. The types of soil are loam, clay, sandy, and clay loam. It can be reached through an all-weather single land road via a single motor cycle or *habal-habal* or via four-wheeled vehicle from the poblacion (town center) of the Municipality of Jabonga, and a boat via Lake Mainit.

Biodiversity Significance

The Anahawan site is nestled beside Lake Mainit which is the fourth largest lake in the Philippines, having a surface area of 173.40 square kilometers. The lake is also the deepest lake in the country with maximum depth reaching 223 meters. It is located in northeastern part of Mindanao and shared between the provinces of Surigao Del Norte and Agusan Del Norte·

The Lake forms the northernmost boundary of the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor.

It is the deepest (219.35m) freshwater lake of the Philippines with a watershed area of 87,072 hectares including the ancestral domains of the Mamanwa in Anahawan and Dinarawan. The Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD) listed the lake as priority aquatic ecosystem Biodiversity Significance. Lake Mainit is a haven to 12 commercial spp. of fish, 2 spp. endemic to the lake- Bolinao (Neostethu tessa) and Baguan (Hypseleotris agilis). It has 2 threatened endemic forest spp.- Phil. Dwarf Kingfisher (Ceyx melanurus) and Phil. Warty Pig (Sus philippensis). With 3 near threatened bird spp.- Writhed Hornbill, Rufous Hornbill and Mindanao Scopes Owl, and 9 endemic spp. 2 of which is restricted to Mindanao, the Savanna Night jar & Blue Crowned Racquet-tail.[28]

The Mamanwa Community of the municipality of Jabonga

The Indigenous Mamanwa compose the majority of the population of Sitio Dinarawan and Bunga long with small number of Manobo families as well as migrant Visayan families. The Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Jabonga list five (5) Barangays as having minimal Mamanwa residents with Barangay San Pablo having the biggest Mamanwa population concentrated in Sitio Dinarawan.

The main sources of livelihood of the Mamanwa in Anahawan are basic Agricultural activities including swidden farming (rotation farming with fallow periods) backyard gardening, gathering of minor forest product and artisanal fishery are the most common means of livelihood of the residents of Dinarawan. Their major crops cultivated include coconut, banana, corn, Plantain and various root crops.

Origins of the Mamanwa Indigenous Communities

According to the 55-volume book *The Philippine Islands 1493-1898* translated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, "…The Mamanuas (man-banua, inhabitant of the country") are the true

[28] http://philbiodiversitypartnerships.com/index.php/bpp/bpp-sites/19-lake-mainit-key-biodiversity-area

indigenous aborigines of the country. They inhabit the small peninsula of Surigao and extend to Tago through the mountains."

Dr. L. Bauzon also in his book entitled, **"*The Mamanwas: People of the Forest,*"** narrated that "The Mamanwas (Negritos) of Surigao and Agusan, like their fellow Negritos found widely scattered elsewhere in the country, are an endangered species. The Negritos are disadvantaged at the outset because of their unfortunate but natural physical appearance, making them the object of condescension by lowlanders.

Today, the Mamanwa communities in the Municipality of Jabonga trace their early origins to the small settlements spread across the banks of Lake Mainit and in the forests of Mt. Hilong-hilong and Mt. Mabalao where they practiced seasonal honey gathering, foraging and hunting. In the narratives submitted by the Mamanwa to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) for their ancestral domain claim, they identified the old settlements as *Malabago* and *Mangubani* near the banks of Lake Mainit. In the same document, their hunting and foraging areas were identified as the *Napungso, Lebleban, Kaanibungan, Kabalalahan, Kakeb, Naremben* and *Lunaw* which are all located within the mountain range of Hilong-hilong and Mt. Mabalo. These major mountain ranges cut across the Municipalities of Jabonga in Agusan Del Norte, Kitcharao and Claver in Surigao Del Sur.

Significant Areas in the Domain

Anahawan

Kaanahawan is a plateau within the ancestral domain of the Mamanwa located at the western side of the lake. It is characterized by the abundance of the plant *anahaw*, hence the name *Anahawan.* This is the site where traditionally Mamanwas perform important rituals that are related to their role as the stewards of the area. As part of their culture, a host of rituals have to be performed in Anahawan prior to the conduct of activities such as the utilization of resources through forest product gathering and establishment of planting areas. The Mamanwa consider it a sacred ground and it is where the *Kahimunan*, which is a very significant celebration among tribe, is held whenever there is a need for a celebration. This very grand ritual is a thanksgiving offered for blessings of good harvest. [29]

Dinarawan

Dinarawan is the main settlement of the Mamanwa in the Municipality of Jabonga and is located within the Ancestral Domain claim. It traces its origins to the term *"Daraw"* which one is one of the rituals performed by the Mamanwa, whenever they start an activity, it is done to ask for permission and to beg for blessings and protection. It is from the term "daraw" where Dinarawan was coined. Moreover, this is the same place where the ancestors of the Manawa have performed their rituals in the early days.

Sandauwa

Sandauwa is one of the sacred grounds of the Mamanwa located within the Anahawan area. It is located in a hill locally called as *Lunaw* or prayer area. This is where the plant locally known as *sandauwa* (water pitcher) could be found. This plant is believed by the Mamanwa to be sacred and it is considered taboo to bring it to the village lest it will cause dreadful calamities.

Local Resource Management

The Mamanwa consider the possession and ownership of their ancestral domain as a form of stewardship of the natural resources and sacred areas. Stewardship of the ancestral domain including all the resources found therein should be in accordance to the customs and traditions practiced by the elders since time immemorial. The parameters of Ancestral domain possession shall be according to the *Magbabaza (elders)* which is that land shall provide life. To own it means to possess it now and for the future generations of

[29] Included in the Evidences and Proofs of the Dinarawan CADT Claim book

Mamanwa. Therefore, it cannot be sold. It is considered as a responsibility that has been handed down by their ancestors and shall be managed and utilized for the benefit of future generations.

Currently, the community leaders led by the *Dakulas*, *Balians* (Shaman), *Malaas (elders)*, Sinimbong (women) and *Mabalaw* (community lawyers) still enforce some local rules in resource management. However, this has become diluted with the emergence of non-traditional leadership structures led by the Local Government Unit (LGU) which have asserted political jurisdiction over the ancestral domain. Hence, traditional governance systems now only operate within the ambit of resolving resource management and utilization among the Mamanwa. Whenever, there are issues that involve Christian migrants, these are often resolved by the Local Government units.[30]

In order to strengthen their capacity to assert their rights over their ancestral domains, the Mamanwa community of Dinarawan have filed an ancestral domain claim with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). The claim covers at least 8,000 (+-) hectares covering both terrestrial as well as aquatic areas in the Lake Mainit Candidate KBA.

Threats and Challenges

Most of the area covered by the Mainit KBA, both terrestrial and aquatic are covered by active mining applications and operating mining tenements. The Church as well as Civil Society groups in the area have sounded the alarm that the aggressive growth of the mining sector in in the area will have detrimental effects to the integrity of the Lake and its environs. Furthermore, the unabated influx of migrants has resulted into the expansion of settlements into the domain of the Mamanwa. As such, destructive practices including slash and burn agriculture, charcoal production and poaching has had a tremendous impact on the forests. Lake Mainit has not been spared, the use of fine-mesh nets is widespread while there have been cases of the use of dynamite and sodium cyanide as illegal fishing methods.

[30] Interview with Dakula, Randy Catarman, 2019

List of Species by KBA

Name of KBA
Mt. Hilong Hilong (Dinarawan)

Land Area (ha): 240,240

Selection Criteria: GT and RR
Additional Info.: IBA

Longitude : 125.82
Latitude : 9.18

Species Occurring at this Site:	
<u>Amphibia</u>	
Ansonia meulleri	VU; GT
Limnonectes diuatus	VU; GT
Megophrys stejnegeri	VU; GT
Nyctixalus spinosus	VU; GT
Philautus acutirostris	VU; GT
Philautus poecilius	VU; GT
Philautus worcesteri	VU; GT
Platymantis guentheri	VU; GT
Rhacophorus bimaculatus	VU; GT
<u>Aves</u>	
Cacatua haematuropygia	CR; GT
Pithecophaga jefferyi	CR; GT
Gallicolumba crinigera	EN; GT
Gorsachius goisagi	EN; GT
Actenoides hombroni	VU; GT
Alcedo argentata	VU; GT
Bubo philippensis	VU; GT
Ceyx melanurus	VU; GT
Chloropsis flavipennis	VU; GT
Eurylaimus steerii	VU; GT
Ficedula basilanica	VU; GT
Hyphothymis coelestis	VU; GT
Mimizuku gurneyi	VU; GT
Phapitreron brunneiceps	VU; GT
Pitta steerii	VU; GT
<u>Magnoliopsida</u>	
Schefflera albido-bracteata	EN; GT
Aglaia costata	VU; GT
Aquilaria cumingiana	VU; GT

Summary by Class

Class	No. of Species
Amphibia	9
Aves	15
Magnoliopsida	6
Mammalia	2
Reptilia	2
Total Species at Site	**34**

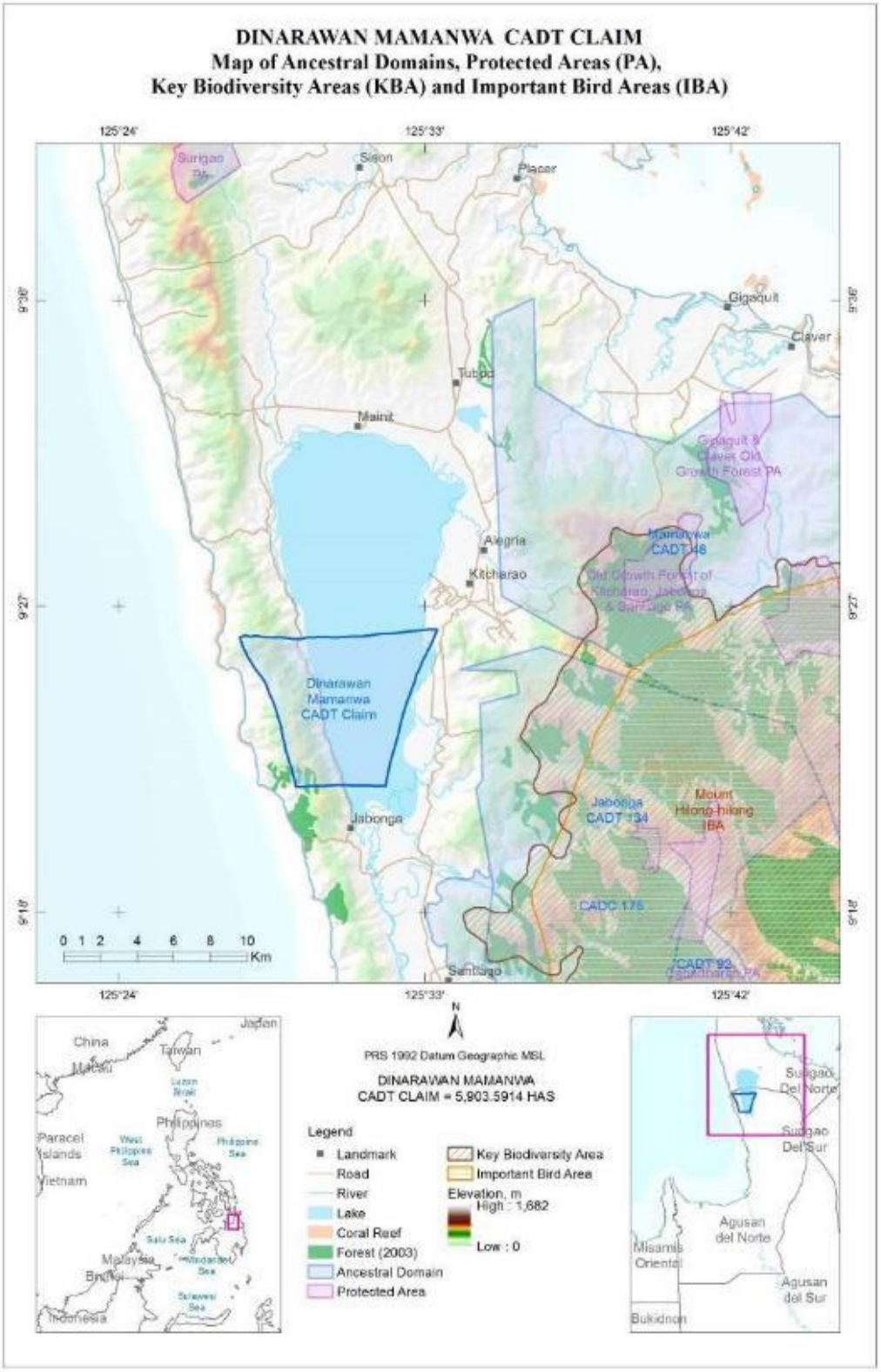
Summary by Category

Class	No. of Species
CR	2
EN	3
VU	27
GT	32
RR	2

Dillenia megalantha	VU; GT
Dillenia philippinensis	VU; GT
Diplodiscus paniculatus	VU; GT
Mammalia	
Cynocephalus volans	VU; GT
Sus philippensis	VU; GT
Reptilia	
Brachymeles hilong	RR
Draco bimaculatus	RR

Legend: GT-Globally Threatened; RR-Restricted Range; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

MAP 10: DINARAWAN



Annex 6 – Co-financing

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU
Quezon Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. Nos.: (632) 924-6031 to 35 Fax: (632) 924-0109, (632) 920-4486
Website: http://www.bmb.gov.ph E-mail: bmb@bmb.gov.ph

MAY 20 2015

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau will provide co-financing in the amount of Two Million, Fifty Three Thousand Three Hundred Twelve US dollar (US$ 2,053,312) in the form of (i) staff; (ii) office space and utilities; (iii) operating costs such as workshops/meetings and travels; (iv) support to ICCAs; and (v) involvement in the studies/activities necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
2nd Floor N. dela Merced Bldg., Corner West & Quezon Aves., Quezon City
Tel. Nos. 373-9534 • Trunkline 575-1200
Website: www.ncip.gov.ph

TO: United Nations Development Programme-Philippines (UNDP Philippines)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples will provide co-financing in the amount of ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED SIXTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FORTY US DOLLARS (US$ 1,316,540.00) in the form of (i) staff; (ii) office space and utilities; (iii) operating costs such as workshops/meetings and travels; (iv) support to ICCAs; and (v) involvement in the studies/activities necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled **"Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories"**.

LEONOR T. ORALDE-QUINTAYO
Chairperson

CC: Department of Environment and Natural resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

On behalf of the Tonglayan Ancestral Domain, Mt. Taungay, Tinglayan, Kalinga, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Hundred Thirty Nine Thousand Nine Hundred Ten Pesos (PhP439,910.00) or Ten Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety Seven and 75/100 (US$10,997.75) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

Tgaspar
TERESA A. GASPAR
Board of Director
MANDIGA

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

On behalf of the Eĝongot/Ilongot CADT-Aurora Sector, Maria, Aurora, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety Pesos (PhP494,990.00) or Twelve Thousand Three Hundred Seventy Four and 75/100 (US$12,374.75) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

ROMEO D. CAWAD
Tribal Leader

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

Kalandang!

On behalf of the Agtulawon Mintapod Higaonon Cumadon (AGMIHICU), Mintapod, Hagpa, Impasug-ong, Bukidnon, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Five Hundred Four Thousand One Hundred Seventy Pesos (PhP504,170.00) or Twelve Thousand Six Hundred Four and 25/100 (US$12,604.25) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

BENNY CUMATANG
Secretary
AGMIHICU

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

On behalf of the Magpet Tribal Council of Elders, Magpet, North Cotabato, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Hundred Fifty Five Thousand Two Hundred Ten Pesos (PhP455,210.00) or Eleven Thousand Three Hundred Eighty and 25/100 (US$11,380.25) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

DATU EDUARDO BANDA
Chairperson
Magpet Tribal Council of Elders

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

On behalf of the Mahagkot Kiluntodan Tagibo Ancestral Domain (MAKITA), Esperanza, Agusan del Sur, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Hundred Twenty Six Thousand One Hundred Forty Pesos (PhP426,140.00) or Ten Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Three and 50/100 (US$10,653.50) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

IRENEO PEREZ RICO (DATU MACALIPAY)
Chairperson
MAKITA

25 Abril 2015

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

Pagbati!

Sa ngalan ng Lupaing Ninuno ng mga Aeta sa Kanawan, Morong, Bataan, ito'y pagpapatunay na kami'y magbibigay ng kaukulang bahagi ng mga gawaiin bilang suporta sa pagpapatakbo ng proyektong " pagpapalakas sa pambansang sistema para isaayos ang pamamahala ng mga pinangangalagaang lugar ng mga katutubo at local na pamayanan".

Sa aming pagtantya, kung susumahin ang lahat ng aming mga gawaing ambag, humigit kumulang Apat na raang libo, Siyam na raan at Siyam napung Piso (P499,990.00) o kung sa Dolyar ay Labindalawang Libo Tatlong Daan at Pitumput Apat (US$12,374.00). Ito'y magmumula sa iba't ibang mga boluntaryong Gawain at bahagi sa pamamalakad at implemntasyon ng nasabing proyekto.

Nagpupugay,

Rodelio Tamondong
RODELIO TAMONDONG
PANGALAN

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

Greetings!

On behalf of the Ikalahan-Kalanguya Ancestral Domain, Imugan, Nueva Vizcaya, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Hundred Twenty Three Thousand Eighty Pesos (PhP423,080.00) or Ten Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Seven (US$10,577.00) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

SAMMY BALINHAWANG
IP Leader and
Executive Director, Kalahan Educational Foundation

May 7, 2015

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

Greetings!

On behalf of the Dinarawan Mamanwa Ancestral Domain, San Pablo, Jabonga, Agusan del Norte, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Hundred Twenty Six Thousand One Hundred Forty Pesos (PhP426,140.00) or Ten Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Three and 50/100 (US$10,653.50) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

RANDY CATARMAN
IP Leader

May 8, 2015

DIR. THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
North Avenue, Quezon City

Dear Dir. Lim,

On behalf of the Molbog Ancestral Domain in Balabac, Palawan, this is to certify that we will provide co-financing in the amount of Three Hundred Ninety Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Pesos (PhP390,950.00) or Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy Three and 75/100 (US$9,773.75) to support the documentation of our ICCA under the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Thank you very much and warm regards.

Very truly yours,

SANNOL R. CASIM
MICCAI
Molbog, Balabac, Palawan

KASAPI
Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas
Rm. 301, East Side Condominium, #77 Malakas Street, Diliman, Quezon City
Telefax: (63-2) 436-9455 Email: tribung_kasapi@yahoo.com
http://www.kasapi.org

6 May 2015

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas will provide co-financing in the amount of TWENTY THREE THOUSAND THIRTY THREE US DOLLARS (US$ 23,033) or ONE MILLION TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (PhP1,025,000) in terms of 1) Office use of space and services, 2) community mobilization for workshop meetings, 3) Travel expense for project site indigenous peoples leaders, and 4) use of Office vehicle for monitoring that is necessary in the implementation of the Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

Giovanni B Reyes
Secretary-General

PAFID
Philippine Association For Intercultural Development, Inc.

04 May 2015

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the **Philippine Association For Intercultural Development, Inc.** (PAFID) will provide co-financing in the amount of Four Million Seven Hundred Eighty Three Thousand & Four Hundred Pesos (P4,783,400) or One Hundred Nineteeen Thousand Five Hunded Eighty Five US Dollars (US$119,585) in the form of (i) staff salaries; (ii) Office Space & utilities; (iii) support to workshops; (iv) use of GIS Software and Mapping Hardware, and (v) community participatory 3D-models and relevant shape files and spatial data, all of which are necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories.**"

David E. De Vera
Executive Director
PAFID

Main Office: 71 Malakas Street, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines, 1101. Tel. No.: (632) 927-4580/(632) 928-6267/Fax: (632) 435-5406
Email: pafid@skybroadband.net.ph / Homepage: www.pafid.org.ph
Mindanao Offices: Upper Garnet Street, Morales Subdivision, Matina Davao City, Tel. No.: (082) 296-0407/Email: pafiddvo@yahoo..com
CARAGA Sub-Office: 7th Street, Baan, Butuan City, Tel. No. (085)341-1659, Email: pafid_caraga@yahoo.com
Northern Luzon Office: 16 Don Domingo Maddela, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, Mobile: 0917-632-1440, Email: pafidnl@yahoo.com

Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF) will provide co-financing in the amount of Ten Million pesos (Php 10,000,000.00)/(USD 250,000.00) in the form of grants and other grants management costs necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

The grants will support the conservation, restoration and management of forests, including such activities as forest assessment, nursery establishment, restoration, forest monitoring and protection, sustainable enterprises consistent with conserving forests, researches and learning exchanges to promote forest conservation.

JOSE ANDRES CANIVEL
Executive Director

Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc.
2/F Valderrama Building, 107 Esteban Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City
Tel/Fax No. (63-2) 891-0595 • Website: www.ptfcf.org

AnthroWatch

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Anthropology Watch (AnthroWatch) will provide co-financing in the amount of Twenty-Six Thousand One Hundred US dollar (US$ 26,100) in the form of (i) staff; (ii) office space and utilities; (iii) operating costs such as workshops/meetings and travels; (iv) support to ICCAs; and (v) involvement in the studies/activities necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**".

MYNABEL T. POMARIN
Mindanao Coordinator

4th Floor, Units 401-A&D, Culmat Building
1270-1330 E. Rodriguez Sr. Avenue, Quezon City 1102
PHILIPPINES
Tel: +63 2 571-3761; 571-3767
Fax: +63 2 570-3118
www.conservation.org

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
Philippines

29 April 2015

Theresa Mundita Lim
Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines

Subject: **Co-financing for Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories**

Dear Director Lim,

I hereby confirm that ***Conservation International Philippines*** will provide in-kind contribution in the implementation of the GEF-UNDP Project entitled "***Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories Project"*** in the amount of One Million Pesos (P1,000,000) or USD$ 25,000.00. This is in the form of maps, primary and secondary research information that ***Conservation International Philippines*** collected and analyzed for a bio-physical and institutional studies in Balabac Strait under the Sulu Sulawesi Seascape Project funded through the Walton Fund in 2010.

We hope that our commitment will contribute to the leveraging additional resources in support of the GEF commitment to this project.

Sincerely yours,

ENRIQUE A. NUNEZ, JR.
Country Director, CI-Philippines

ULAN
Upholding
Life And Nature

Rm. 402 Cabrera II Bldg.
64 Timog Avenue
Quezon City, M.M.
PHILIPPINES 1103
Tel/Fax: 927-7306
✉: mail.ulan@gmail.com

13 May 2015

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that UPHOLDING LIFE AND NATURE (ULAN) will provide co-financing in the amount of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP600,000.00)/(USD14,000.00) in the form of in-kind contribution necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF project entitled "Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories".

Ronaldo R. Gutierrez
Executive Director

NTFP EP PHILIPPINES

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that NTFP EP Philippines (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme Philippines) will provide co-financing in the amount of Ninety Six Thousand Fifty US Dollars (USD 96,050) in the form of (i) staff salaries; (ii) travel expenses; (iii) support to ICCAs through livelihood projects; and (iv) rainforestation activities, all of which are necessary in the implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled "**Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories.**"

Ruth P. Canlas
Executive Director
NTFP EP Philippines

United Nations Development Programme

27 February 2015

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

CERTIFICATION

The United Nations Development Programme commits to provide parallel co-financing amounting to One Million Dollars (USD1,000,000.00) to support the implementation of the GEF Project "Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories".

Yours sincerely,

Terence Jones
Resident Representative a.i

UNDP in the Philippines
30/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue cor Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 1226 Philippines
P.O. Box 7285 DAPO, 1300 Domestic Road, Pasay City, Philippines
Tel: (632) 901-0100 Fax: (632) 901-0200; 8897177 registry.ph@undp.org www.undp.org.ph