

**Republic of the Philippines**  
**Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Project**

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Project Document  
April 1994



## **GEF Documentation**

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Document of

# The World Bank

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Report No. 11309-PH

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE DIRECTOR  
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC COUNTRY DEPARTMENT I  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
TO THE  
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT  
ON PROPOSED GRANTS  
FROM THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT TRUST FUND  
IN AMOUNTS EQUIVALENT TO SDR 2.0 MILLION (US\$2.9 MILLION) TO THE  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
AND  
SDR 12.1 MILLION (US\$17.1 MILLION) TO THE  
NGOS FOR INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS, INC.  
FOR A  
CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS PROJECT  
PART I: MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION

April 15, 1994

Agriculture and Natural Resources Operations Division  
Country Department I  
East Asia and Pacific Region

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Currency Equivalents  
(As of March 1994)

US\$1.00 = P28  
P1.0 = US\$0.036

FISCAL YEAR

July 1 - June 30

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

asl	Above Sea Level
CVRP	Central Visayas Regional Project
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOF	Department of Finance
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GET	Global Environment Trust Fund
GOP	Government of the Philippines
IPAF	Integrated Protected Areas Fund
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LCB	Local Competitive Bidding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIPA	NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas, Incorporated
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
PAs	Protected Areas
PAMB	Protected Areas Management Board
PAs	Protected Areas Superintendent
PAWB	Protected Areas Wildlife Bureau
SECAL	Sector Adjustment Loan

PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS PROJECT

GRANT AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Source of Grant: Global Environment Trust Fund

Grant Recipients: Republic of the Philippines  
NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc.

Amount: SDR 14.16 million (US\$20.0 million equivalent)  
total, of which:

SDR 2.031 million (US\$2.87 million equivalent) to  
the Republic of the Philippines  
SDR 12.129 million (US\$17.13 million equivalent) to  
the NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc.

Terms: Grant

Objectives: The project supports the Government's policies for the design and development of a protected area system to conserve the nation's biodiversity heritage. The project would protect ten areas of high biodiversity value; improve protected area management through strengthening DENR, incorporating local people into the management structure, and establishing permanent funding mechanisms; confirm the tenure of indigenous cultural communities; and develop sustainable farms of livelihood consistent with biodiversity protection.

<u>Financing Plan</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-----	US\$ '000 -----	-----
Government	2,856	0	2,856
GET	<u>15,442</u>	<u>4,558</u>	<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL	18,298	4,558	22,856

Economic Rate of Return: Not applicable

Poverty Category: Program of targeted interventions.

Map: IBRD 23920R

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## PHILIPPINES

### CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS PROJECT <sup>1/</sup>

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1. Background. The Philippines includes, within its moist tropical forest, wetlands, and marine environments, an exceptionally rich assemblage of both terrestrial and marine life forms, specifically about 12,000 plant species (3,800 endemic), 170,000 species of fauna, including 960 terrestrial vertebrates (43% endemic), and about 500 species of coral. The present system of protected areas (PAs), including over 61 national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, or equivalent reserves, exists mainly on paper, for lack of resources, funds, personnel and political will. On the basis of scientific and sociological studies, a new legal framework for a "National Integrated Protected Areas System" (NIPAS) has been developed, passed Congress, and signed into law by the President; the priority areas for biodiversity conservation have been identified, and preliminary management plans for an initial core of ten priority areas have been drafted. However, the benefits of biodiversity protection primarily accrue to the international community as a whole, and the Government is unwilling to borrow externally at market rates of interest for such conservation activities.

2. This project supports the Government's policies for the design and development of a protected area system to conserve the nation's biodiversity heritage. It is an outgrowth of the recommendations of a World Bank study of environmental and natural resource management issues in the Philippines completed in 1989, <sup>/1</sup> and a Congressional resolution the same year mandating the Government to define and develop a National Integrated Protected Areas System. The program was given high priority in the Government's environmental policy framework, the "Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development", which was formally endorsed by the Cabinet in October 1990. Congress has passed and the President has signed into law new enabling legislation providing a secure foundation consistent with international standards for protected area designation and management. Implementing guidelines for this law, reviewed and found satisfactory by the Bank, have been issued by the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

3. On paper, the NIPAS legislation and implementing guidelines have already broken new ground by embodying in law principles and approaches which elsewhere are the subject of recommendations and small-scale demonstrations. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) operation would provide a full-scale demonstration that such approaches can be successfully implemented. These features include: (a) selection of PAs based on scientific principles and studies, and categorization based on an internationally-recognized system; (b)

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<sup>/1</sup> The Forestry, Fisheries and Agricultural Resource Management (ffarm) Study (Report No. 7388-PH, January 17, 1989), later republished as a World Bank Country Study under the title Philippines Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Study.

requirement that NIPAS sites be managed according to scientifically-based management plans; (c) decentralization of management authority to the PA level, with a Management Board composed mainly of community representatives having direct planning and administrative authority; (d) recognition of tenure rights of indigenous cultural communities, and inclusion of their representatives on the Management Board; (e) use of zoning within PAs and buffer zones outside PAs to provide legal opportunities for sustainable livelihood activities for tenured residents; (f) legal authorization of a national endowment fund to receive both PA revenues and external contributions to provide a sustained means of support; and (g) promotion of an assisting role for NGOs at the national and local levels in PA management, including their representation on Management Boards and exercising management powers under contract.

4. The DENR in collaboration with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions selected the ten areas for early inclusion in NIPAS to represent six of the most important bio-geographic zones (out of a total of 15 such zones distinguished in the Philippine Islands). The selected areas constitute a mix of terrestrial, marine and wetland environments with high endemism; and they include six existing/candidate national parks. The sites cover a total of about 1.25 million ha of land, wetland, and water area, of which terrestrial area is 746,000 ha (Map IBRD 23920).

5. A team of international and local experts was engaged in October 1990 to develop preliminary management plans for these ten protected areas. The plans were based on review and analysis of existing bio-physical data and field collection and analysis of geographic, demographic, socio-economic, legal, and other data on the areas. The plans include preliminary delineation (based on aerial mapping of existing land uses) of the scope and boundaries of the areas and any buffer zones; and draft designs for conservation and development plans for each area, which identify monitorable objectives and goals for management of the PAs.

6. These preparatory activities were financed by a Japan-World Bank Technical Assistance Grant, as part of the Bank/IDA Environment and Natural Resources Sector Adjustment Loan.<sup>/2</sup> The SECAL has addressed policy issues of sustainable resource management affecting PAs, particularly the development of NIPAS enabling legislation and implementing guidelines, but also through provision of technical assistance for the design of NIPAS. In addition, it contains long-term investment components which strengthen monitoring and enforcement of logging regulations, and introduces sustainable livelihood activities among upland dwellers who otherwise would contribute to degradation

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<sup>/2</sup> LN 3360-PH (US\$158 million equivalent) and CR 2277-PH (SDR 50 million) were approved by the Board on June 25, 1991 and became effective on October 10, 1991.



of forests. By providing a sound design and legal framework, the SECAL should help reduce the external threat to PAs. However, the SECAL does not finance the actual initiation and early operation of the NIPAS, and, in view of the current Government budgetary crisis, there is a strong likelihood that in the absence of concessional foreign support, the system would remain unfunded and unimplemented.

7. Project Objectives. The proposed GEF component would:

- ♦ protect ten areas of high biodiversity value;
- ♦ improve DENR PA management capabilities;
- ♦ incorporate local communities and NGOs into the PA management structure;
- ♦ confirm the tenure of indigenous cultural communities and long-established residents of PAs;
- ♦ establish a permanent funding mechanism for PA management and development; and
- ♦ develop sustainable forms of livelihood consistent with biodiversity protection.

The project is a Type 2 project under GET, as substantial global environmental benefits would be realized.

8. Project Description. The GEF operation would support the Government's efforts to establish a core NIPAS system for ten sites over a seven-year period, through the financing of the following components:

- (a) site development (27% of total cost), including provision of appropriate levels and quality of staffing and construction of infrastructure (access roads and trails, offices, housing, visitor facilities, etc.);
- (b) resource management (10%), including establishment of a community-based and NGO-supported management structure, development of management plans, mapping and boundary delineation and demarcation, and habitat restoration;
- (c) socio-economic management (44%), directed entirely at the human population, including community consultation and training, population census, registration, and tenure delineation, but especially the development of non-destructive livelihood projects in buffer zones and multiple use areas; and
- (d) national coordination, monitoring, and technical assistance (18%), providing for NGO-based project coordination; monitoring of project implementation and trends in biodiversity inventories, and assessment of management impacts; and technical assistance to individual PAs and DENR's Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau.

9. The project addresses past weaknesses of Government administrative management of the PA system in part by integrating the NGO community into the management structure. The Government has designated the "NGO for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc." (NIPA), a legally-incorporated non-profit Consortium recently established by twelve national NGOs (including the most important national umbrella groups for community development and environmental NGOs) to be the recipient of a GET grant for the purpose of coordinating NGO support activities, providing technical assistance, monitoring implementation, and serving as trustee and manager of a Livelihood Fund (described below). Local "host NGOs" at the PA level would provide training and technical assistance, and coordinate grass-roots implementation of most activities under the supervision of each PA Superintendent and Management Board. The formation and designation of NIPA as lead NGO and grant recipient has been recommended by Government because the various Philippine NGO networks and their umbrella groups, represented on the NIPA Board, provide the best framework for the broadest possible participation by local NGOs; and collectively the Philippine NGOs have a substantial track record in managing community-based projects for sustainable development. Although NIPA's Board of Directors would be responsible for management of NGO participation in the project, and the grant which would finance this participation, overall coordinative authority for the project would rest in a Government-appointed joint Government-NGO Steering Committee, and day-to-day management of the NGO component would be in the hands of a hired, long-term professional staff.

10. The project would support the establishment of a decentralized, community-based management structure for individual PAs, based on Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs). Preliminary management plans as drafted are regarded as an advisory input to PAMB, and all project activities at the PA level except monitoring and evaluation would be subject to PAMB agreement on work programs and budgets.

11. To be consistent with decentralized management principles, the general nature but not all the details of project activities at the PA level have been specified. Based on a structure which is a hybrid of a rural credit and a social fund project, GET financial support for development of alternative and sustainable sources of livelihood for residents or neighbors of all ten PAs would be managed as a common Livelihood Fund. Proposals for subprojects drawing on this Fund would be prepared at each PA by host NGOs for approval of each PAMB. The larger subprojects would require further screening by the NIPA technical assistance group, and approval by the Governing Board of the Integrated Protected Areas Fund, composed of government and NGO representatives. Implementation of livelihood projects would be supervised by PA host NGOs.

12. Draft management plans already include substantial baseline information on the PAs, a geographic information system indicating inter alia current land uses has been established, and monitorable objectives for each PA have been proposed. Further development of baseline information is among the initial project activities required by law and financed by the project. Monitoring will focus on the project's success at arresting habitat degradation. Full inventories of biodiversity will not be pursued because of expense; however, a quantitative system for monitoring the direction of change in biodiversity

from, e.g., indicator species will be developed under technical assistance contract and implemented in each PA by NGO contractors.

13. Project Implementation. The project would be implemented over seven years. Overall authority over project implementation rests with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), which has planning, monitoring, and approval functions at the central government level through the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) and line implementation functions at the regional level or below. An NGO-based organizational structure, coordinated through NIPA, with the assistance of a number of community-level NGOs, would provide technical and management assistance, research, and community development expertise in support of NIPAS to both the central government and individual PAs. A joint project implementation office would be established by PAWB and NIPA, with long-term staffing, including Project Manager, agreed by PAWB, NIPA and the Bank. Policy and oversight would be set by a DENR NIPAS Steering Committee which would add to the above parties representatives of senior management of DENR and the Department of Interior and Local Government. Criteria and procedures for the selection of local NGOs have been agreed with the Bank. These NGOs would be subject to policy direction by the PAMBs and, in day-to-day operations, would be subject to the authority of the PA Superintendent. The PAMBs, composed of representatives of central and local governments, NGOs, religious orders, and indigenous cultural communities in set proportions, are authorized by law to make basic management decisions for the individual PAs, and would be given direct authority to approve small subprojects for financing under the Livelihood Fund. A Governing Board for the Livelihood Fund, consisting of representatives of public agencies, environmental NGOs, and indigenous cultural groups, would approve and oversee major livelihood projects. Relationships and lines of authority among these parties are clearly defined by the NIPAS implementing rules and regulations, memoranda of agreement among parties, and explicit agreements with the Bank on implementation arrangements. The project would close on December 31, 2001.

14. Experience in past Bank projects (para. 17) has been that Government's approval, programming, budgeting and disbursement procedures are slow and inflexible, being especially unreliable at a time of budgetary crisis. Aside from delaying project implementation, they force technical assistance contractors to assume heavy financial risk and charge correspondingly high overhead rates. These procedures discourage NGOs operating with low overheads and no financial reserves from participation as contractors in Government-implemented projects. They also do not afford the flexibility required to operate a social fund with decentralized decisionmaking mechanisms. Consequently, Government has requested and it was agreed to direct the financing and overall financial supervision of (a) NGO participation and (b) the Livelihood Fund through a direct grant to NIPA, Inc., the disbursement of which would not be subject to normal Government budgetary and cash release mechanisms.<sup>/3</sup> NIPA would directly manage disbursement

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<sup>/3</sup> In order to reimburse operational costs and technical assistance required by NIPA prior to grant effectiveness in order to become eligible to receive a GET grant, the GET grant to NIPA would include retroactive financing of such costs as incurred after December 1, 1993 to a limit of US\$100,000 (0.3 percent of the total grant).

and replenishments from special accounts held in the Land Bank of the Philippines. Local NGOs and Land Bank staff would assist NIPA in supervising disbursements under the livelihood component. The responsibilities of NIPA, Government, and the Land Bank are detailed in Annexes C and D and also in Memoranda of Agreement between NIPA and the Government as well as NIPA and Land Bank.

15. Project Sustainability. Management of the PA system has suffered from lack of budgetary support in the past, and the adequacy of future budgets allocated by Congress cannot be fully assured. To provide for sustainability of management resources, project design includes the following measures, for which necessary assurances were obtained from Government: (a) the GET grant would finance the major non-recurrent costs of PA establishment and development, including infrastructure, equipment, and the development of surveys and plans; however, project works would be confined to a scope for which maintenance would be affordable in the Philippines context; (b) targets for PA staff have been agreed with Government, which would finance a proportion of incremental costs of staff build-up reaching 100% by the last year of implementation, and provide an adequate operational budget; (c) the NIPAS law and implementing regulations provide that an endowment fund will be set up, to which all revenues generated from the IPAS system would accrue, and to which external as well as budgetary contributions may be made; and (d) livelihood activities, the largest portion of the project budget, would be placed under the authority of a Governing Board and the individual PAMBs on conditions which ensure considerable cost recovery to the endowment fund. This combination of measures would ensure that an endowment is built up to supplement Government budgetary resources in the post-implementation period, and that future recurrent costs (estimated at US\$0.7 million per annum) do not become an intolerable burden on the budget. To provide an incentive to completion of the gazetting process (ideally by mid-1997), disbursements to those PAs which have not been gazetted will be suspended after total disbursements have reached the amounts budgeted for the first three years of the project.

16. Lessons from Previous Bank/IDA Involvement. The Bank has completed two previous projects dealing with the forestry sector, Watershed Management and Erosion Control (Ln. 1890-PH) and Central Visayas Regional Project (CVRP; Ln. 2360-PH), and has begun implementation of the Environment and Natural Resources SECAL (Ln. 3360-PH; Cr. 2277-PH) of which the proposed GEF project is a component. The first of these suffered from legal prohibitions on livelihood activities in protected areas such as critical watersheds, hindering efforts to involve and benefit the local population. As the NIPAS legislation has authorized such activities, introducing land use zoning as a control mechanism, the problem should not recur. Experience in implementing CVRP indicated the advantages of decentralized administration, direct community participation and livelihood benefits, and involvement of NGOs, all design features of the proposed GEF project. The SECAL has made good progress on both policy and investment components, increasing confidence in DENR's implementation ability. However, speed and efficiency of implementation have suffered from weak Government approval and budgetary mechanisms, as well as budgetary stringency, leading Government and the Bank to jointly propose a strong role for NGOs in implementation and a direct grant to NIPA as the mechanism for financing NGO participation and a Livelihood Fund.

17. Rationale for GET Funding. The protection of the ten priority sites, as an initial installment for NIPAS, has clearly established global environmental benefits. Various parts of the Philippine Islands arose or were separated from each other during several geological epochs, accounting for the exceptionally high endemism. Due to extensive logging and subsequent land use conversion, few sites remain of a condition and size to serve as refuges for the remaining flora and fauna. The ten sites proposed for protection under this project were selected by NGO-led scientific teams to provide representation of different biogeographic zones and include examples of terrestrial, marine and wetland habitats. The biodiversity value of these sites has been confirmed by field surveys. Two of the largest and most valuable have not previously been gazetted; another is a designated ASEAN Heritage Site. Most are under threat of degradation from illegal loggers, and resident or migrant human populations.

18. The project is unique in its approach to biodiversity conservation in several respects: first, it forms part of a hybrid SECAL which has supported Government's efforts to put in place a suitable policy framework for natural resource protection and the implementation of an investment program highly complementary to the NIPAS program. The latter includes a monitoring and enforcement program designed to control illegal logging, the main threat to the PAs; and a program to introduce sustainable livelihood techniques among populations living on the fringes of the forest.

19. The project also seeks to reconcile the livelihood interests of local populations with site protection by developing a decentralized community-based PA management structure, strongly supported by community-development NGOs. This management structure would include the recognition of the ancestral domain rights of indigenous groups resident in the PAs, guaranteeing them tenure and a lead role in management. As the project concentrates on areas with high populations of indigenous people, project design meets the requirements of O.D. 4.30 on Indigenous Peoples. Tenure of existing non-indigenous settlers is also protected. Thus, the carrying out of the project is not expected to cause resettlement. The project would also designate a high proportion of GET financial support for developing non-destructive livelihood activities in buffer and multiple-use zones, following selection criteria agreed with the Bank. The project would strengthen the Government's protected area management capabilities by incorporating national and local NGOs into the project management structure, phasing in increased Government budgetary and staff support, and establishing Endowment Funds as sources of enduring post-implementation financial support.

20. Agreed Actions. During negotiations on the Grant Agreements, assurances were obtained from Government as follows:

(a) Conditions of Effectiveness

- (i) **NIPA Grant Agreement.** All conditions required for the effectiveness of the NIPA Grant Agreements would be fulfilled.
- (ii) **Project Coordination Unit.** A Project Coordination Unit would be established.

(b) Conditions of Project Implementation:

- (i) **Government Staffing.** DENR would, by no later than January 1, 1997, increase its full-time personnel assigned to each project site to numbers agreed with the Bank.
- (ii) **Delineation of Ancestral Domains.** DENR would begin delineation of ancestral lands no later than April 1, 1995, and DENR would issue Certificates of Ancestral Land Claims within six months of the completion of delineation.
- (iii) **Conditions and Terms of Livelihood Component.** Funds in support of livelihood activities would be managed and disbursed as subgrants or subloans under the authority of the Integrated Protected Areas Fund Governing Board established by the NIPAS law and regulations and appointed by the Secretary of DENR. The Board would adopt rules, regulations, and subproject selection guidelines acceptable to the Bank.
- (iv) **Joint Project Management Office.** DENR would be responsible for general oversight, coordination, and monitoring of the project. It would establish a joint Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with NIPA, with qualified management and staff, which would be given the responsibilities and resources, including office facility, required to undertake day-to-day supervision and coordination of project implementation.
- (v) **Monitoring and Evaluation.** A satisfactory monitoring plan would be submitted to the Bank for review no later than April 1, 1995, and thereafter implemented.
- (vi) **Accounts and Audits.** Separate project accounts would be maintained by Government and audited annually by auditing firms acceptable to the Bank. All audits would be submitted to the Bank within six months after the close of the fiscal year.
- (vii) **Appointment of PAMBs.** At least five PAMBs would be appointed by April 1, 1995 and the remaining five by April 1, 1996.
- (viii) **Gazetting.** Government, following the prescriptions of the NIPAS Law, would issue a Presidential Proclamation declaring each project site a PA, and would submit to Congress a bill to enact such Proclamation. DENR, assisted by NIPA, would draft, and PAMBs would approve, a management plan for each site which conforms to the requirements of the NIPAS Law and also the policies of the Bank on Indigenous People and Resettlement.
- (ix) **Government Guarantees of NIPA.** The Government will guarantee the performance of all the obligations of NIPA and indemnify the Bank against liabilities arising from either grant agreement.

- (c) Conditions of Disbursement. Disbursements to those PAs which have not been gazetted would be suspended after total disbursements have reached the amounts budgeted for the first three years of the project.
- (d) Conditions of Grant Default. The rescindment or abrogation of the Memorandum of Agreement among DENR, DOF and NIPA, or of the NIPAS legislation, or the dissolution of the Steering Committee, IPAF Governing Board, NIPA, or any project site designated as a PA, would each constitute a condition of grant default.

21. NGO Covenants. During negotiations on the Grant Agreements, assurances were obtained from NIPA, Inc. as follows:

(a) Conditions of Effectiveness:

- (i) GOP Grant Agreement: All conditions required for the effectiveness of the GOP Grant Agreement would be fulfilled.
- (ii) NIPA-LBP Memorandum of Agreement. A Memorandum of Agreement between NIPA and LBP delineating the LBP role would be signed.

(b) Conditions of Project Implementation:

- (i) Delineation of Ancestral Domains. NIPA will prepare a time-based action plan and budget for delineation of ancestral land claims and farm surveying to begin no later than April 1, 1995.
- (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation. A satisfactory monitoring plan would be submitted to the Bank for review no later than April 1, 1995, and thereafter implemented.
- (iii) Joint Project Management Office. NIPA would establish a joint Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with DENR, with qualified management and staff, and assign it the resources required to undertake day-to-day supervision and coordination of project implementation.
- (iv) Conditions and Terms of Livelihood Component. NIPA would draft rules, regulations, subproject selection guidelines, application procedures and forms, all acceptable to the Bank, for the approval of and implementation by the IPAF Governing Board, and would enter into agreements with subgrant and subloan recipients specifying the latter's obligations.
- (v) NIPA-LBP Memorandum of Agreement. LBP would be entitled to a fee of 2% on disbursements of subloans or mixed subgrants-subloans, and 2% on recovery of principal and interest from subloans.
- (vi) Management Plans. NIPA would assist in drafting, and cause the PAMBs to review and approve, a management plan for each site which conforms to the requirements of the NIPAS Law and also the policies of the Bank on Indigenous People and Resettlement.

which conforms to the requirements of the NIPAS Law and also the policies of the Bank on Indigenous People and Resettlement.

(c) Conditions of Disbursement.

- (i) **Livelihood Fund Rules and Procedures.** The rules and procedures for administration of the Livelihood Fund, as adopted by the IPAF Governing Board, would be reviewed and accepted by the Bank .
- (ii) **IPAF Governing Board.** The IPAF Governing Board would be organized and appointed.
- (iii) **Gazetting.** Disbursements to those PAs which have not been gazetted would be suspended after total disbursements have reached 50% of the total grant, that is, the amount budgeted for approximately the first three years of the project.

- (d) Conditions of Grant Default. The rescindment or abrogation of the Memorandum of Agreement among DENR, DOF and NIPA, the Memorandum of Agreement between NIPA and LBP, or NIPA's Charter, or the bankruptcy of NIPA, or the repeal of the NIPAS legislation would each constitute a condition of grant default.

22. **Benefits.** The project would enable the Government to implement its National Integrated Protected Areas System program on an initial core of ten PAs, establishing for the first time a sound framework for conservation management based on legislation and implementing guidelines which recognize and attempt to reconcile the multiple objectives of biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods for local populations, and tenure rights of indigenous cultural communities. Most directly, it would protect ten sites of recognized international importance, which are now unprotected and subject to degrading forces. These sites encompass over 400,000 ha of primary forest, as well as additional areas of coral reef and wetlands, and constitute the most pristine habitat remaining for the endemic and endangered species of the Philippines. A population exceeding 100,000, largely members of indigenous cultural communities residing in or around these PAs, would benefit from efforts to establish their land tenure, protect their cultures, provide non-degrading sources of livelihood, and enlist them in protective activities.

23. **Risks.** Project implementation involves four main risks: (a) a weak civil service structure may have difficulty coping with the more innovative aspects of the project, (b) conflicts among groups within communities may hinder formation of a local consensus on plans and programs which reconcile economic growth and biodiversity protection, (c) budgetary stringency may slow implementation of the project, and (d) the gazetting process may not be completed. Mitigating these risks, the innovative aspects of the project are all prescribed by law and administrative regulation, and the project would provide substantial managerial and technical assistance in implementation to the civil service through the NGOs. The NIPAS law further alleviates the main source of social conflict by balancing protection and livelihood concerns and confirming land tenure, and by providing for the establishment of PAMBs, which can serve as a mechanism for local conflict resolution. The local NGOs supporting each PA,



through their efforts at enhancement of community dialogue, are the major vehicle for consensus formation, and the provision of adequate resources for development of alternative sources of livelihood is also crucial to reducing conflict over protected resources. The provision of a direct grant to NIPA in support of all NGO activities and the Livelihood Fund would protect most project activities from bureaucratic delays. Finally, the Grant Agreements call for cancellation of the undisbursed portion if clear indications emerge that gazetting of the protected areas will not be accomplished.

24. Environmental Assessment. The project has a "B" classification, which means that no formal environmental assessment is required. The project's primary objectives focus on environmental protection and should result in stronger institutional capabilities. The NIPAS law requires environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for all infrastructure in PAs. The ecological research component of the proposed project can be used to finance EIAs, and the organization of the PAMBs and the development of management plans provide a decentralized, front-line mechanism for review of EIAs. Finally, the NIPAS legislation, implementing rules and regulations, and overall project design are consistent with the operational directive on indigenous peoples.

Attachments

Washington, D.C.  
March 29, 1994

PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

Estimated Costs and Financing Plan

<u>Estimated Costs:</u>	Local	Foreign	Total
	-----	(US\$ '000)	-----
Site Development	4,004	947	4,952
Resource Management	1,707	280	1,987
Socio-Economic Management	8,499	1,828	10,327
National Coordination, Monitoring & TA	<u>2,413</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>3,277</u>
Total Base Costs	16,623	3,920	20,543
Physical Contingency	184	145	329
Price Contingency	<u>1,515</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>1,980</u>
Total Project Cost	<u>18,322</u>	<u>4,531</u>	<u>22,853</u>

<u>Financing Plan:</u>	Local	Foreign	Total
	-----	(US\$ '000)	-----
GET	15,469	4,531	20,000
Government or Bilaterals	<u>2,853</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,856</u>
Total	<u>18,322</u>	<u>4,531</u>	<u>22,853</u>

PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

Procurement Methods and Disbursements  
(US\$ million)

Items	Procurement Method/ <u>1</u>		
	LCB	Other/ <u>2</u>	Total
<b>1. Works</b>			
Government	0.56 (0.56)	1.41 (1.41)	1.97 (1.97)
NIPA, Inc.	0.24 (0.24)		0.24 (0.24)
<b>2. Goods</b>			
Government	0.22 (0.22)	0.23 (0.23)	0.45 (0.45)
NIPA, Inc.		0.20 (0.20)	0.20 (0.20)
<b>3. Consultancies</b>			
Government		0.14 (0.14)	0.14 (0.14)
NIPA, Inc.			
Local NGO TA		3.52 (3.52)	3.52 (3.52)
Ecological Monitoring		0.59 (0.59)	0.59 (0.59)
<b>4. Miscellaneous</b>			
Government		3.16 (0.31)	3.16 (0.31)
NIPA, Inc.			
Project Management		2.57 (2.57)	2.57 (2.57)
Livelihood Fund		10.01 (10.01)	10.01 (10.01)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.02</b> <b>(1.02)</b>	<b>21.83</b> <b>(18.98)</b>	<b>22.85</b> <b>(20.00)</b>

/1 Figures in parentheses show GET financing.

/2 Includes force account works, shopping, salaries of direct NGO hires, incremental operating costs, and consultancy contracts.

Disbursements

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(US\$ million)</u>	<u>% of Expenditures</u> <u>to be Financed</u>
<u>Grant to GOP</u>		
(1) Civil Works	1.97	100%
(2) Equipment	0.45	100%
		of foreign and local (ex-factory) expenditures and 70% of local expenditures for other items
(3) Incre. Operating Cost	0.31	10%/a
(4) Technical Assistance	<u>0.14</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Subtotal</u>	2.87	
<u>Grant to NIPA, Inc.</u>		
(5) Livelihood Fund	10.01	100%
(3) <u>Project Coordination &amp; TA</u>		
-National NGO TA	2.65	100%
-Local NGO TA	3.89	100%
-Ecological Monitoring	<u>0.59</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Subtotal</u>	17.13	
<b>TOTAL</b>	20.00	

/a Reimbursed on a declining scale: 1994 40%, 1995 30%, 1996-2000 20% until funds in this category are exhausted.

Estimated Disbursements

<u>Bank FY</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
	----- (US\$ million) -----							
Annual	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6
Cumulative	1.6	4.7	7.9	10.9	13.4	15.9	18.4	20.0

PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

Timetable of Key Project Processing Events

- (a) Time taken to prepare the project: 39 months, Oct. 1990-February 1994
- (b) Prepared by: Government with assistance from  
NGO consortium
- (c) Approved by GEF Participants: June 1991
- (d) Appraisal Mission Departure: March 1992
- (e) Negotiations: April 1994
- (f) Planned Date of Effectiveness: May 1994
- (g) List of Relevant PCRs & PPARs:

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Loan No.	Project	PCR Date
1890-PH	Watershed Management and Erosion Control	June 24, 1991
2360-PH	Central Visayas Regional Project	June 23, 1993

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE DIRECTOR  
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC COUNTRY DEPARTMENT I  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
TO THE  
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT  
ON PROPOSED GRANTS  
FROM THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT TRUST FUND  
IN AMOUNTS EQUIVALENT TO SDR 2.0 MILLION (US\$2.9 MILLION) TO THE  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
AND  
SDR 12.1 MILLION (US\$17.1 MILLION) TO THE  
NGOS FOR INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS, INC.  
FOR A  
CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS PROJECT  
PART II: TECHNICAL REPORT

April 15, 1994

Agriculture and Natural Resources Operations Division  
Country Department I  
East Asia and Pacific Region

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PHILIPPINES

Conservation of Priority Projected Areas

Technical Report

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## PHILIPPINES

### CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

#### TECHNICAL REPORT

##### I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Philippines includes, within its moist tropical forest, wetlands, and marine environments, an exceptionally rich assemblage of both terrestrial and marine life forms. However, these environments receive almost no protection from degradation, as the present system of protected areas (PAs), including over 61 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries exists mainly on paper, for lack of resources, funds, personnel and political will. On the basis of scientific and sociological studies, a new legal framework for a "National Integrated Protected Areas System" (NIPAS) has been developed, passed Congress, and signed into law by the President; implementing rules and regulations issued; the priority areas for biodiversity conservation have been identified; and preliminary management plans for an initial core of ten priority areas have been drafted. This project would initiate full implementation of the NIPAS program by funding the protection and development of the priority sites.

1.2 The protection of the ten priority sites, as an initial installment for NIPAS, has clearly established global environmental benefits. Various parts of the Philippine Islands arose or were separated from each other during several geological epochs, accounting for an exceptionally high endemism. Due to extensive logging and subsequent land use conversion, few valuable sites remain of a condition and size to serve as refuges for flora and fauna. The ten sites proposed for protection under this project are among the few large and relatively pristine sites, selected by Philippine scientific teams under the leadership of World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (U.S.) (WWF), an international non-governmental organization (NGO), and local NGOs, to provide representation of different biogeographic zones -- distinct in their endemic flora and fauna and cultural associations -- and also to include examples of terrestrial, marine and wetland habitats (Map IBRD No. 23920). The sites include a total of about 1.5 million ha of land, wetland, and water area, of which the terrestrial area is 500,000 ha. The biodiversity value of these sites was confirmed by field surveys. All but two of the sites are at least partially gazetted for protection; another is a designated ASEAN Heritage Site.

1.3 Preliminary management plans have been completed for these ten areas, financed by a Japan-World Bank Technical Assistance Grant, as part of the Bank/IDA Environment and Natural Resources Sector Adjustment Loan (SECAL).<sup>/1</sup> The SECAL is a hybrid which addresses policy issues of sustainable resource management affecting PAs, and includes technical assistance for the design of NIPAS and long-term investment components strengthening monitoring and enforcement of logging regulations, and introducing sustainable livelihood activities among upland dwellers who otherwise would contribute to degradation

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<sup>/1</sup> LN3360-PH (US\$158 million equivalent) and CR 2277-PH (SDR 50 million) were approved by the Board on July 30, 1991 and became effective on October 10, 1991.

of forests. The SECAL thus will result in a sound design and legal framework, and reduce the external threat to PAs. However, the SECAL did not finance the actual initiation and early operation of the NIPAS, because of the reluctance of Government to borrow for such purposes at market rates. In view of the current Government budgetary crisis, it is likely that, in the absence of support from the Global Environment Trust Fund (GET), the IPAS system would remain unfunded, and hence unimplemented.

1.4 The Government has accorded high priority to the design and development of a protected area system to conserve the nation's biodiversity heritage. The approach it has followed emerged from the recommendations of a World Bank study of environmental and natural resource management issues in the Philippines completed in 1989,<sup>/2</sup> and from the Government's environmental policy framework and action plan, the "Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development" (PSSD), which was formally endorsed by the Cabinet in October 1990. Republic Act No. 7586 (June 1, 1992) establishing NIPAS, and corresponding implementing Rules and Regulations issued by the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), have already broken new ground by embodying in law principles and approaches which elsewhere are the subject of recommendations and small-scale demonstrations. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) operation would provide a full-scale demonstration that such approaches can be successfully implemented. These features include: (a) selection of PAs based on scientific principles and studies, and categorization based on an internationally-recognized (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) system; (b) requirement that NIPAS sites be managed according to scientifically-based management plans; (c) decentralization of management authority to the PA level, with a Management Board composed mainly of community representatives having direct planning and administrative authority; (d) recognition of tenure rights of indigenous cultural communities, and inclusion of their representatives on the Management Board; (e) use of zoning within PAs and buffer zones outside PAs to provide legal opportunities for sustainable livelihood activities for tenured residents; (f) legal authorization of NIPAS endowment funds to receive both PA revenues and external contributions to provide a sustained means of support; (g) promotion of an assisting role for NGOs at the national and local levels in PA management, including their representation on Management Boards and exercising management powers under contract.

1.5 The project is unique in its approach to dealing with the threat of degradation or destruction of habitat in the PAs, in several respects: first, it has the reinforcement of a hybrid sector adjustment operation which has supported Government's efforts to put in place a suitable policy framework for natural resource protection and the implementation of an investment program highly complementary to the NIPAS program. The latter includes a monitoring and enforcement program designed to control illegal logging, the main threat to the PAs; and a program to introduce sustainable livelihood techniques among populations living on the fringes of the forest.

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<sup>/2</sup> The Forestry, Fisheries and Agricultural Resource Management (ffarm) Study (Report No. 7388-PH, January 17, 1989), later republished as a World Bank Country Study under the title Philippines Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Study.

1.6 Second, the project seeks to reconcile the livelihood interests of local populations with site protection by developing a decentralized community-based park management structure, strongly supported by community-development NGOs; by recognizing the ancestral domain rights of indigenous cultural groups resident in the PAs, and providing them with a significant role in management; and by designating a high proportion of GET support for developing non-destructive livelihood activities in buffer and multiple-use zones. This approach fully meets the guidelines of O.D. 4.20 on Indigenous People which applies to the project as a whole, and thus no separate indigenous peoples' plan is necessary. Tenure of existing non-indigenous settlers is also protected. Thus, carrying out of project activities is not expected to cause resettlement.

1.7 Third, the project would strengthen the Government's protected area management capabilities by drawing national and local NGOs into the project management structure in support of the civil service, phasing in increased Government budgetary and staff support, and establishing an endowment fund as a source of enduring post-implementation financial support.

## II. BIODIVERSITY, HABITAT DESTRUCTION AND PROTECTED AREAS IN THE PHILIPPINES

### A. Biodiversity in the Philippines

2.1 Although knowledge of Philippine biodiversity is quite incomplete, a good foundation was laid down in the first half of the century and has been partially updated by a handful of Philippine biologists. This is summarized in Table 2.1. However, many parts of the country remain underexplored and undercollected, particularly the Sierra Madre Mountain Range in Luzon, interior mountains of Mindanao, limestone forest areas of Samar-Leyte Islands, and the swamps and marshes of Mindanao./3

2.2 The Philippine forests are among the world's richest in terms of biodiversity, containing some 8,500 species of flowering plants, 3,800 species of indigenous trees, 33 species of gymnosperms, 1,035 species of ferns and fern allies, and 640 species of mosses. About 3,500 plant species are endemic to the country. Faunal diversity includes around 270 species of reptiles, 556 species of birds, and 210 species of mammals. The wetlands, ranging from coastal mangroves, estuaries and mudflats to high altitude volcanic crater lakes, also harbors great diversity (aside from the large numbers of migratory waterbirds which inhabit or feed in them). Coastal wetlands support over two-thirds of fish species at some point in their life cycle. As transitional zones between land and water, marshes and lake margins host organisms characteristic of either land or water as well as those specifically adapted to marshlands, including amphibians such as crocodiles (e.g., the endangered Crocodylus mindorensis). The mangrove areas have minimal species diversity and little or no endemism, but are unique as habitats and important as sources of nutrient enrichment and spawning grounds for aquatic life.

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/3 Three of these areas are represented in four of the ten sites.

2.3 The marine environment is part of the Indo-West Pacific Region, recognized as the world's highest biodiversity area in the marine environment. The Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia have been called the "coral triangle", on which the most diverse habitat in the marine tropics is centered. Over a third of the 2,200 fish species reported in the Philippines are reef-associated. Its coral may include between 400-500 species and their associated benthos are likewise as diverse.

2.4 Endemism and Habitat Uniqueness. Species unique to a particular locality, as a percentage of total species found in that locality, is a measure of endemism. The high endemism in the Philippines is explained by geological and biogeographic evidence that Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, and Negros-Panay were not in recent epochs connected to the Asia mainland, although Palawan may have been connected to Borneo during the Pleistocene. As a result, five large and distinct faunal regions are defined by these islands, and the Philippines has the highest percentage of faunal endemism among ASEAN countries. In addition, the 7,107 islands of the Philippines, subject to varying exposures to shifting tradewinds and typhoons, possessing mountains of great height, and as a result varying and peculiar distributions of rainfall, encompass a wide spectrum of ecological niches and habitat types.

2.5 The major habitat types include:

- (a) lowland evergreen forest, from 200-800 meters above sea level (asl), dominated by dipterocarp tree species and to a large extent converted to broad-leaf second growth forest, cogon (Imperata cylindrica) or talahib (Saccharum spontaneum) grasslands, or croplands following logging and shifting cultivation;
- (b) pine forests (Pinus kesiya and merkusii), at 600-1,500 meters asl or even higher, found in Northern Luzon and Mindoro;
- (c) mossy forests at higher elevations, characterized by mosses, leafy liverworts, filmy ferns, orchids, vines, Podocarpus, oak, Symplocos, Tristania, Eugenia, Dacrydium, and Myrica;
- (d) coral reef communities and seagrass beds around the islands; and
- (e) brackishwater habitats, such as mangrove swamps, nipa (Nipa fruticans) swamps, estuaries, mudflats, etc.

Rarer or unique habitat types not previously studied in the Philippines include:

- (f) ultra-basic forests;
- (g) limestone (Molave) forests;
- (g) sago palm (Metroxylon saqu) forest; and
- (h) peat swamp forest.

2.6 The ten sites proposed for GEF project support provide an initial representation in NIPAS for each of the habitat types listed above (and 10 additional subtypes). The covered habitats also provide virtually the only remaining sanctuaries for each of the endangered species mentioned above.

#### B. Habitat Destruction and Biodiversity Loss

2.7 Although there have been no systematic studies of biodiversity loss in the Philippines, all the evidence points to a severe rate of decline in habitat. The old-growth dipterocarp forests, dominated by a multitude of hardwood species loosely classed as Philippines mahogany, covered about ten million ha four decades ago, but by the early 1980s the area had fallen to something over two million ha. A 1987 SPOT satellite land use survey, conducted as part of a Bank study, found that less than one million hectares remained, confined mainly to northeastern Luzon (40%), Mindanao (29%) and Palawan (10%). This area, which has been logged in recent years at rates of 100-200,000 ha per annum, has recently been brought within an administrative ban on logging in virgin forests. However, the Government's ability to enforce this ban is still minimal, and the pressure due to domestic timber shortage is growing. The remaining forest area -- some 3-4 million ha of logged-over and disturbed and/or second-growth forests, under threat from shifting cultivators and small-scale illegal logging -- may also not last until the end of the century.

2.8 The coastal zone has also been continuously subject to destructive pressures due to physical and chemical damage to coral reefs, disruption of ocean habitat through bottom trawling, clearing of mangroves for firewood and fishpond conversion, and pollution of freshwater lakes, swamps, rivers, and coastal waters. Approximately 450,000 ha of mangrove were thought to exist in 1918, which had dwindled to around 200,000 ha in 1980 and 149,000 ha in 1987-88. Almost no old-growth mangrove can be found today (about 10,000 ha have been identified in Palawan and Zamboanga del Sur). A 1976-81 underwater survey of Philippine reefs at 600 sites found that coral at about one-third of the sites was in "poor" condition (0-25% cover), 40% "fair" (25-50% cover), and under 6% "excellent" (75-100% cover). The better sites tend to be remote or along less populated coastlines. Where fishing pressure is high, reef degradation is associated with dynamite blast fishing, cyanide use, and other destructive practices.

2.9 As indications of the consequences of habitat destruction for biodiversity, it is estimated that about 60% of endemic Philippine flora are now extinct, and some 18 species of mammals, birds, and reptiles are on the list of endangered species. Two endemic species of particular symbolic importance (featured on Philippine stamps and coinage) are on the verge of extinction -- the tamaraw (Bubalus minorensis) and the Philippine eagle (Pithecophaga jefferyi). In the marine environment, five Tridacna species and two Hippocampus species have been included in Appendix II of CITES. The dugong Dugong dugon is likewise endangered from intensive hunting and habitat destruction, as are marine turtles (Chelonia mydas and Eretmochelys imbricata). Although these and other species have some nominal sanctuaries in the Philippine park system, these parks have almost all been degraded in varying degrees as a result of human encroachment and currently stand virtually unprotected.

### C. Protected Area System

2.10 The foundations for the existing national park system of the Philippines were laid in 1932 in Legislative Act No. 3915 ("An Act for the Establishment of National Parks Declaring Such as Game Refuge and Other Purposes"). This law allowed reservation of national parks for aesthetic, historical and scientific reasons, but gave only one specific objective -- the protection of wildlife, and did not distinguish between "national parks" and "game refuges" (i.e., wildlife sanctuaries). The act permitted tree cutting under certain conditions. The implementing rules and regulations, issued two years later as Forestry Administrative Order 7, were amended in 1947 to allow, inter alia, logging and establishment of sawmills. Due partly to the ambivalent and vague conservation objectives in the original enactment, subsequent establishment and preservation of PAs was haphazard. In general, the pre-eminence of commercial logging pushed the administration of parks and wildlife to insignificant corners of the forestry bureaucracy, and the lack of active field presence of park management or governmental commitment to conservation in practice relegated the parks to the commons. As the demand for land increased, the encroachment of settlers in the protected areas became a major problem. As commercial logging of production forests progressed, so also did illegal logging inside protected areas proliferate.

2.11 A 1983 official study of the legislative status of the national park system also found that: (a) out of the 62 national parks gazetted since 1910, only 45 were theoretically at least partially under DENR jurisdiction, two had been lost to reclassification, another reclaimed and no longer physically in existence, and 14 scattered among other government agencies; (b) park boundary amendments in 1910-82 had resulted in the loss of 29,000 ha of national park lands; (c) the administration of national parks had undergone five major institutional changes; (d) overlapping and inconsistent legislation affected 14 national parks; and (e) the parks had been subjected to agriculture, reclamation, land subdivision, logging, and mining.

2.12 The major issues in protected area management in the Philippines are described below:

2.13 Low Standards of Protection. None of the sites of existing or potential national parks in the Philippines can yet meet the standards of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and National Resources (IUCN), as all areas of biological importance and adequate size (more than 10,000 ha) have human settlements within their boundaries, lack even minimal visitor facilities, and are subject to conflicting land uses. There are, however, a number of sites which, with careful boundary definition and proper development and management, could eventually reach IUCN standards.

2.14 Poor Administration and Management. While DENR is the primary institutional agent of the government for the protected areas, other agencies (National Power Corporation, National Irrigation Authority, Philippines National Oil Corporation, Departments of Tourism and Agriculture, University of the Philippines) have jurisdiction over some parks. Within DENR, the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) has primarily provided staff services to the central



office of DENR, while direct management of PAs has been devolved to the regional offices of DENR. Of 548 personnel supposedly working in the protected area management at the regional level, only half are actually in the parks. There are, on average, only four employees per park, mostly untrained park wardens with minimal authority and budgets.

2.15 Minimal Public Expenditures. The total national budget for 1990 for field activities in protected areas and wildlife management was US\$574,000, almost all salaries and benefits of the above personnel; and the total budget for PAWB was US\$826,000. There was no explicit allotment for development and maintenance of the protected areas. In view of the prevailing budgetary situation, it is unlikely that significant incremental budgetary resources can be made available for PAs within the next two years. The Government has therefore found it necessary to seek external support for the development and maintenance of some protected areas with high conservation values from sources such as the GET, debt-for-nature swaps, international NGOs, and various bilateral and multilateral sources of grant assistance.

2.16 Inadequate Human Resources. The critical shortage in this area is indicated by the fact that, even within PAWB, there is only one individual with Master's level training in protected area management, one Doctorate in wildlife ecology, and two Masters in forestry with majors in wildlife management. Most of the technical personnel of PAWB and the regional offices have bachelor degrees in forestry and the biological sciences. This is due to the absence of suitable specialized academic programs in the Philippines: the forestry curriculum has emphasized forest production and utilization, due to the lack of career opportunities in the past in protected area management.

2.17 Land Claims of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs). The areas of the Philippines where biodiversity remains most intact are usually relatively remote, difficult of access, and forbidding to human occupancy. As such, these areas have often become the last refuges of indigenous cultural communities -- populations distinct in culture and/or race from the dominant lowland population, which has historically expanded its areas of control and exploitation to cover virtually all of the better agricultural lands. This expansion has been abetted by nationalization of all land not under titles during the colonial period, leaving ICCs with only customary rights which are now recognized by the Constitution but not yet clarified by law or administrative procedure. Many of the areas gazetted as national parks lie within territories traditionally occupied by ICCs, and claimed by them as "ancestral domains." In many of these areas there is ongoing conflict between immigrant settlers who have attempted to establish land claims through swidden cultivation on land which was both ICC ancestral domain and gazetted as national park.

2.18 The ICCs vary in their means of livelihood from hunting and gathering to intensive, settled cultivation. In general, those occupying "pristine" wilderness areas have in the past pursued sustainable livelihoods compatible with the maintenance of biodiversity. Indeed, so-called "pristine" areas have been shaped by such human occupancy over centuries. ICC occupation and use is therefore compatible with protection and conservation except where traditional approaches to livelihood have been radically disturbed by external influences (e.g., employment in illegal logging or commercial-scale gathering). At the same

time, ICC leadership is supportive of government programs to further principles of protection and conservation, although only if this is accompanied by recognition of their ancestral domain rights and preservation of traditional livelihood rights.

2.19 The ICCs, through their leadership organizations and various supportive NGOs, have sought public and legal recognition of their ancestral domain rights, i.e., collective ownership rights of territory traditionally occupied. Their case finds legal backing in an early Supreme Court ruling that land occupied "from time immemorial" by ICCs was excluded from nationalization as "unoccupied" land, and ICC ancestral domain rights are also recognized by the 1987 Constitution. These rights have not been observed in practice, and land claimed by ICCs has been treated as public land, subject to government management. The previous administration was sympathetic to ICC claims, and supported draft legislation which would have established a mechanism to settle these claims. The legislation however did not pass both houses of Congress during the last session, and in the interim, DENR established procedures for delineating ancestral domain claims pending their recognition by law. DENR also developed collective tenure instruments, not prejudicial to ICC land claims, which were used to turn over management rights for some forests to ICCs.

2.20 Encroachment by Migrating Population. Shortage of arable land, unchecked population growth, and economic distress have been forces contributing to a migration from the lowlands to upland areas where access has been opened by creation of logging roads and land clearing has been facilitated by prior logging. Migrants have typically settled and farmed on public forest land bordering the protected areas, and, in the absence of proper boundary markers or active patrolling, have expanded their cultivation into the PAs. Similarly, loggers and their families have turned to illegal logging or cultivation as means of livelihood when forest logging concessions were cancelled. In such areas, there may be a high degree of complicity among local government, the military, and insurgents in promoting or protecting environmentally destructive activities. Furthermore, the population of non-ICCs occupying land within or surrounding the PAs now greatly exceeds the ICC population.

2.21 In the past, it has proven extremely difficult to evict or resettle well-established encroaching populations in the Philippines, particularly where the encroached area was no longer forested and not effectively protected. In a society where Torrens titles are held by only a tiny fraction of land occupants, evidence of long-term occupancy and improvements may be accepted by local courts as sufficient proof of tenure rights. It has also been difficult to prevent or control extractive uses of forests and coastal waters, when alternative forms of livelihood for impoverished populations could not be provided. However, non-ICC communities also recognize the negative consequences of resource degradation, and can be persuaded to abandon such practices, given assistance in pursuing non-destructive, alternative sources of livelihood.

2.22 Role of NGOs. During the last few years, a few indigenous environmental NGOs have taken steps to protect and study some of the PAs. These include the Haribon Foundation, Tubbataha Foundation, Bicol National Park Foundation, and Nature's Crusaders, all active in protection and community-based resource management. Recently Conservation International and the International

Council for Bird Preservation have supported research activities. These NGOs have raised about US\$500,000 from abroad to support their activities. World Wildlife Fund (U.S.) initiated a debt-for-nature swap in the Philippines, raising over US\$2 million equivalent in support of particular national parks, training, research, and NGO activities, and assisted USAID in extending this concept to set up a Fund for the Philippine Environment with an endowment of over US\$ 10 million.

2.23 In addition, at the local level, a far larger number of NGOs are engaged in small-scale, community development activities within or on the fringes of national parks. Although some of these NGOs have limited objectives and pursue a narrow range of activities, a number share a broad focus on rural economic development and poverty alleviation, and have the management expertise and flexibility to expand their activities by hiring additional staff in proportion to available external support. NGOs have more skill and experience in working with local communities than government staff in DENR. Hence a partnership of government, NGOs, and local community organizations is more likely to succeed in implementing a biodiversity conservation program.

#### **D. Priority Areas for Protection**

2.24 With support from a Japan-World Bank Technical Assistance Grant, a consortium of NGOs/<sup>4</sup> carried out an 18-month study in 1990-92 to design a National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) and identify priority areas for inclusion in that system. For ten areas identified as having highest priority for inclusion, preliminary management plans were also drafted, as an input to the preparation of this project.

2.25 One starting point for these studies was a division of the Philippine Islands into 15 bio-geographic zones (recognized by IUCN), as shown in the map (IBRD 23920). These are comprised of five fairly large faunal regions (identified on the basis of Pleistocene geology); subzones thereof based on climate, lithology, topography, and floral composition; and three small-island chains isolated by very deep waters. An official objective of DENR was to insure that NIPAS contained at minimum one PA for each bio-geographic area. An "indicative list" of 342 candidate sites was also compiled, consisting of a list of existing national parks, game refuges, and wildlife sanctuaries; sites recommended by a 1988 Haribon Society-WWF Project; and sites proposed as wetland protected areas by the Asian Wetland Bureau and U.P. Marine Science Institute. This list provided potential candidates from each of the bio-geographic zones; however, some zones offered few remaining viable sites.

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<sup>4</sup> Overall coordination provided by WWF (U.S.), U.P. Science Foundation (College of Science, U.P. Diliman), and Foundation for Sustainable Development, Inc., with subcontracts to other NGOs, viz. the Philippine National Museum, U.P. Marine Science Institute, Asian Wetland Bureau, Computer Literacy Center, Economic Development Foundation, Forestry Development Center, and consultancies in legal studies and boundary delineation groups.

2.26 To eliminate highly degraded sites and those with little conservation value, the indicative list was reduced to around 62 (Annex B) in a process combining (in sequence) studies of previous reports, aerial photographic coverage, and satellite imagery; workshops involving the project team, DENR, and NGOs; direct field verification by the survey team or field offices of DENR; and a concluding/synthesizing workshop.

2.27 Pending detailed surveys, all 62 sites remain potential candidates for inclusion in NIPAS. However, two groups of ten sites were further identified as first and second priority selections for near-term inclusion and support from external sources.<sup>/5</sup> The considerations in selecting the priority sites included:

- (a) desire to represent as many distinct biogeographic zones as possible;
- (b) desire to include in the initial groups of sites terrestrial, wetland, marine, and mixed ecosystems;
- (c) conservation values of various sites, including endemism, biodiversity, endangered species, remaining pristine habitats, size, uniqueness, and scenic values;
- (d) size considerations -- a target of 30,000 ha for terrestrial parks, and an ideal size of 100,000 ha in the broader biogeographical regions; and
- (e) practical considerations, such as preference for sites already gazetted (to minimize legal and political difficulties and cost of land acquisition), not highly degraded, and relatively secure.

2.28 The decision on highest priority sites was not difficult. Although choice of marine and wetland sites required evaluation of several alternatives, there are only about five sites of sufficient size, endemism, and relatively undisturbed conditions available to reflect the five major faunal regions (including Palawan, which is already represented by the St. Paul site). One important site -- Mt. Iglit-Baco in Mindoro -- was designated among the top ten sites, for expansion into a Mangyan Heritage NP. However, in community consultations, the resident ICCs expressed a desire to remain outside the legal framework of NIPAS and instead press their ancestral domain claims. Simultaneously, the end of U.S. military occupation of the Subic Military Reservation made available an exceptional tract of virgin forest contiguous to the Bataan National Park, and the local ICC proved enthusiastic about NIPAS participation. Consequently, a combination of Bataan NP (itself among the short list of twenty sites) and Subic Forest was accepted to replace the Mangyan Heritage NP for priority support.

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<sup>/5</sup> An additional site, St. Paul Subterranean River National Park (3,901 ha in Palawan), was treated as a special case, as it has already received substantial assistance under a WWF-sponsored debt-for-nature swap.

2.29 The ten priority PAs (Table 2.1) cover three of the five major faunal regions, seven biogeographic zones, and about 1 million ha, of which 500,000 ha of land area are included. This may be compared with the present 715,000 ha total area of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries (not including Palawan). The selected sites cover the entire latitudinal and altitudinal range of the Philippines. The features and conservation objectives served by protection of these sites are summarized in Annex C.

2.30 Three sites have been previously gazetted as national parks or game refuges (Mts. Kitanglad and Apo; Bataan National Park). Apo Reef was designated a Marine Park and Tourist Zone in 1980. The Northern Sierra Madre Nature Park is currently managed as a protected area.<sup>/6</sup> The forested areas of the Subic Military Reservation (3,500 ha), which would be incorporated into the Bataan NP, have been de facto protected during U.S. military occupation. One of six islands within the proposed Turtle Island Nature Park is presently legally protected as a marine turtle sanctuary. Mt. Apo is additionally included in the 1982 United Nations List of National Park and Equivalent Reserves, and in 1984 was named by the Association of South East Asian Nations as an ASEAN Heritage Site. Siargao Island is a declared wilderness area and mangrove swamp forest reserve, but is otherwise not formally protected. With the exception of the Batanes Islands and small parts of the No. Sierra Madre site, the remaining terrestrial areas are classified as public forest land. Acquisition of new land is therefore not a major issue.

#### **E. Proposed Protection Strategy**

2.31 The overall protection strategy is (a) to develop a new legal framework for the Philippine protected areas system (in the form of NIPAS enabling legislation and implementing rules and regulations); (b) gradually bring within the scope of NIPAS (through gazetting) those priority parts of (or additions to) the existing protected areas system for which staffing, financial resources, and prior management planning are sufficient to facilitate genuine protection; and (c) implement a PA protection and development program which elicits the fullest cooperation of population resident in or around the protected areas. The first element of this strategy was developed as part of the IBRD/IDA Environment and Natural Resources Sector Adjustment Program, and has been achieved as a condition of tranche release for the policy component of the SECAL (para. 1.3) prior to the presentation of this report to the Regional Vice President. The two remaining elements are to be pursued under the GET-supported investment component of the SECAL.

2.32 NIPAS Legislation and Implementing Guidelines. The NIPAS enabling legislation, Republic Act No. 7586, which passed Congress in February 1992 and was signed by the President in June 1992, was designed to remedy the deficiencies

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<sup>/6</sup> Under Executive Order and Letter of Instruction 917-A dated September 1979; which, however, covers all forest lands within a 45-km radius of Palanan Point in Palanan, Isabela. This area includes three towns, and the shape does not correspond to natural features, hence boundaries would need redefinition.

**Table 2.1 The Ten Priority Sites**

<b>BIOGEOGRAPHIC ZONES</b>	<b>NAME OF PROTECTED AREA</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>LAND AREA (HA)</b>	<b>WATER AREA (HA)</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA (HA)</b>
Batanes	Batanes Protected Landscapes and Seascapes	Protected Landscapes and Seascapes	20,323	193,255	213,578
Sierra Madre	Northern Sierra Madre Nature Park	Nature Park	240,229	15,716	255,945
Zambales	Bataan Nature Park	Nature Park	27,168	-	27,168
Mindoro	Apo Reef Marine Nature Park	Nature Park	29	15,798	15,827
Western Visayas	Mount Canlaon Nature Park	Nature Park	32,348	-	32,348
Sulu	Turtle Island Marine Nature Park	Nature Park	392	136,396	136,788
Mindanao	Mount Apo Nature Park	Nature Park	65,476	-	65,476
	Mount Kitanglad Nature Park	Nature Park	31,143	-	31,143
	Siargao Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	60,390	101,213	161,603
	Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	22,464	43,342 (Wetland)	65,806
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>499,962</b>	<b>505,720</b>	<b>1,005,682</b>

of previous legislation, in accordance with the recommendations of the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development, by providing that:

- (a) the existing protected areas be evaluated and reclassified, employing new classifications embodying management objectives and in accordance with internationally understood and recognized criteria<sup>/7</sup>;
- (b) the power to establish and abrogate protected areas, and alter their boundaries, be vested in Congress, to prevent the previous practice of frequent changes as government administrations changed;
- (c) adoption of a two-tiered management plan, combining integration of administration and management at the top and more direct participation in on-site management by the local community through the vehicle of a representative management council;
- (d) indigenous and other local communities be included in management, and the need for community benefits in the form of livelihood be recognized;
- (e) the de facto tenure of indigenous groups and long-established settlers be given de jure recognition;
- (f) active management planning in the PAs be implemented, and devices to facilitate sustained financial support of the system, such as endowment funds, be authorized;
- (g) the principles of preserving biological diversity and promoting sustainable development be given balanced recognition; and
- (h) enforcement mechanisms and penalties be strengthened.

2.33 To clarify the legislation and translate its principles into a workable implementation framework, Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for the NIPAS legislation (Department Administrative Order No. 25, Series of 1992) were issued by the Secretary of DENR on June 29, 1992. The IRR, which were reviewed and agreed by the Bank (attached as Annex G), give legal backing to the elements of protection strategy discussed below.

2.34 Gazetting. The NIPAS legislation provides that all existing protected areas are designated initial components of the NIPAS system, but continue to be governed under previous legislation pending specific gazetting in NIPAS. These areas are to be documented by maps and legal descriptions within one year, and protected in the interim. Within three years, following appropriate studies, the Secretary of DENR must recommend to the President which of the initial areas should be included or excluded from the NIPAS. The President, through

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<sup>/7</sup> Essentially those proposed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

proclamation, will then designate the recommended areas as protected areas, pending formal Congressional gazetting or de-gazetting. De-gazetted areas revert to the category of public forest unless otherwise classified by Congress. Gazetting of the initial components of NIPAS by Congress thus would mark the completion of a transition from the prior legislative framework to full implementation of NIPAS legislation.

2.35 Implementation Strategy. The key elements of implementation strategy, as applied in the GEF component design, include the following:

- (a) **Larger and improved PA staff (government and NGO):** numbers of staff involved in protection and administration at the PA level should be increased, with staff selection to favor junior and/or better quality staff, reinforced by an intensive training program;
- (b) **Reliable, if small, Government budget:** the annual Government budget should provide for basic operations costs commensurate with the scale of the work program in each PA;
- (b) **Employment of local residents:** staffing would give preference to local residents, especially members of indigenous communities, to build an increasing community stake in resource protection and provide livelihood opportunities;
- (c) **Management Boards with adequate representation of local groups and substantial management powers:** selection of the PA Management Board (PAMB) would be the culmination of community organizing and educational activities. The members would be nominated by and represent various local constituencies, including local governments, NGOs, and tribal communities. The PAMB would be given primary management responsibility for the PAs, subject to review by the Secretary of DENR.
- (d) **Management plans subject to Management Board approval:** Although project staff or consultants might draft a Management Plan, the final management plan and subsequent revisions would have to be approved by the PAMB, with adequate representation of ICCs on PAMB and direct consultation with ICCs where management decisions may infringe on ancestral domain rights (management planning thus would be fully consistent with Bank Operation Directive 4.20);
- (e) **Sustainable financing for PAs:** as a supplement to budgetary resources and provision for long-term PA development, an Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF) should be established as an endowment for the support of PAs (collectively and individually) which would accept external funds (donor and private contributions, debt-for-nature swaps, etc.) and retain earnings from PA fees and shares of revenues based on PA resources, such as eco-tourism;



- (f) **Up-front resolution of tenure and ancestral domain issues:** the process of population and ethnographic census, land survey and identification of ancestral domains, and issue of tenure instruments would be put at the forefront of implementation, to obtain early public support by local communities and indigenous cultural groups;
- (g) **Local resolution of conflicts between livelihood and protection needs:** with the PAMB having lead responsibility, and with oversight by DENR and assistance from NGOs, a zoning and regulatory approach would be applied within a framework of negotiations among all parties, to rapidly contain and then phase out livelihood activities which are incompatible with management objectives; where PAs overlap with ancestral domains, this approach would be pursued in close partnership with indigenous cultural communities;
- (h) **External support for alternative, sustainable livelihood development:** the *quid pro quo* required in eliminating incompatible or unsustainable activities is support for alternatives. These would be proposed as individual subprojects by the PAMB, prepared with local NGO assistance, and, in the case of large subprojects, appraised and prioritized centrally, and finally approved and funded by the IPAF Governing Board. A decentralized and consultative project selection mechanism requires a flexible disbursement mechanism based on a "social fund" approach;
- (i) **External grant support for ecological research:** although a small amount of funds should be reserved for inventorying and monitoring of biodiversity changes, employing mainly local people, a major project should concentrate its resources on protection, and seek cofinancing support for biodiversity research;
- (j) **Parallel Government-NGO project implementation, to reinforce and strengthen institutions:** at both national and local PA levels, lead or host NGOs should be tasked to share responsibility with PAWB and local PA administrators respectively for project implementation. The primary NGO responsibilities should be to provide technical assistance and project coordination at national and local levels, while PAWB at the national level and field staff of DENR at the local level would have primary responsibility for PA development and rehabilitation planning and implementation, patrolling and other protection activities. Other responsibilities would be shared, and a part of donor financial support for protected area management should be disbursed directly as a grant to the NGOs to protect against implementation delays resulting from budgetary problems and bureaucratic processes; and
- (k) **Long-term Ownership and Institution Building.** The duration of external support should be long enough to leave behind strong

management institutions at all levels, and external financing should be replaced at project closure with Government budget and an endowment fund depending on income-generating activities.

### III. THE PROJECT

#### A. Summary Description

3.1 The proposed GEF component would provide program support for the development, conservation and management of resources within ten priority sites under the Government's new National Integrated Protected Area System (NIPAS) program, based on already completed draft management plans, enabling legislation, and implementing guidelines. It would lay the foundations for a long-term, efficient program of management and administration of PAs which could be sustained with a reasonable level of Governmental and external support and substantial NGO involvement. For the priority sites, the project would support, over a seven-year period:

- (a) **site development** (25%), including appropriate levels and quality of staffing and construction of infrastructure (access roads and trails, offices, housing, visitor facilities, etc.);
- (b) **biodiversity and resource management** (10%), including establishment of a community-based and NGO-supported management structure, development of management plans, mapping and boundary delineation and demarcation, and habitat restoration;
- (c) **socio-economic management** (49%), including community consultation and training, population and ethnographic census, registration, and tenure and ancestral domain delineation, and non-degrading livelihood projects in buffer zones and multiple use areas; and
- (d) **coordination** of the national program, **monitoring** and evaluation of component implementation, ecological monitoring and inventorying within the ten designated PAs, and NGO-based **technical assistance** to individual PAs and DENR's Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (16%).

#### B. Detailed Project Description

3.2 Site Development (US\$ 5.7 million). This component would reinforce the currently weak Government presence in the ten priority PAs and establish programs for protection (through regular patrolling) and the education of visitors. The Government would provide (US\$2.8 million) incremental staff, basic equipment, operational expenses, construction of on-site housing, offices, visitor center, watchtowers, etc., and a modest development program to include access road rehabilitation, trail construction, and visitor facilities. A commitment was obtained at Negotiations that the Government, by no later than

January 1, 1997, would increase its civil service or contract staffing of individual PAs from present levels of zero to four, to numbers agreed for each site, ranging from three professionals and three support staff at Apo Reef Marine Nature Park to 19 professionals and five support staff at Subic-Bataan Protected Area. Additional NGO hires (US\$0.55 million) of local residents including members of indigenous cultural groups, to be trained as Park Rangers and reporting to the Superintendent, would bring PA staffing levels within the range of 11-30 per PA during the implementation period.

3.3 Equipment for each PA would include (a) motorized vehicles (Asian Utility Vehicle and motorcycle) for offsite transport and horses for patrolling (or boats for marine/wetland sites); (b) radio communications equipment; (c) basic office equipment and furniture; and (d) power generator. O&M costs would include vehicle fuel and maintenance expenses, horse feed, office supplies, uniform and travel allowances. PA Superintendent and staff would be expected to reside on site for extended periods at an administrative and visitor center to be established in each park, hence a complex consisting of visitor center, offices, dormitories, and related facilities would be provided, as well as watch towers or cabins for patrols. Access roads to most sites are extremely poor, and few trails have been constructed or marked for visitor use, which situation would be remedied by the project.

3.4 **Resource Management** (US\$ 2.2 million). The component, implemented almost entirely by NGOs (US\$2.1 million), supports the establishment and operations of the Protected Area Management Board and NGO-based support staff, as well as resource management operations including mapping and boundary delineation and marking, and restoration of degraded areas within PAs. For PAs with large resident populations, provision is made for construction (or optional rental) of a project management center usually sited in the buffer zone (optionally consolidated with the PA administrative center) and to include offices, dormitory, and meeting room. A local NGO/8 contracted to coordinate implementation at each PA would provide support services for the Board, which would meet as often as once a month initially, as management plans are developed and approved. The NGO would also provide technical staff to manage site restoration projects, as needed.9 Surveying and boundary delineation (US\$143,000) would be contracted out by Government to surveying firms or accomplished by force account, with assistance from Park Rangers/Foresters.

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8 For the purposes of implementation, local NGO refers to a consortium consisting of a lead NGO with rural community development objectives and demonstrated capabilities of managing site development projects (which may be either a private voluntary organization (PVO) with hired staff or a regionally-based consultant firm willing to accept not-for-profit overhead rates), and linked NGOs contracting for implementation of specific activities or at specific sites. Candidate NGOs for each PA have been identified, although further screening and negotiations would be required to finalize participation.

9 Material and labor costs of site restoration would be drawn from the pooled Livelihood Program funds, described below; any restoration projects -- e.g., reforestation -- would be prepared and evaluated as with livelihood projects.

3.5 **Socio-Economic Management** (US\$ 11.3 million). The component would support NGO-implemented productive activities mainly targeting the local community (as well as training for PA staff). Qualified staff would be hired by NGOs to pursue four distinct programs (the project would finance staff, equipment, materials and operating costs): (a) *Information, Education, and Communication* (IEC) staff would be responsible for both PA staff training and educational outreach to the local community; (b) *Tenure Surveying* staff would survey farm lots and ancestral domains, to enable occupants to qualify for tenure instruments; (c) *Census and Registration* would be a one-year program to meet legal requirements for gazetting by providing information on occupants, as well as documenting tenure claims; and (d) *Livelihood Program* staff would be responsible for community organization and preparation and implementation of livelihood projects, which would begin in the second year of implementation. *Agreement was reached at negotiations that delineation of the ancestral land claims of indigenous cultural communities and farm surveying would be programmed and budgeted for inception no later than April 1, 1995, and that DENR would issue Certificates of Ancestral Land Claims within six months of the completion of delineation.*

3.6 The majority of funds (US\$ 10.7 million, including NGO technical staff) in this component would be administered to generate alternative livelihood activities for local residents, including indigenous communities, living within the PA or buffer zone, and, through recovery of subloans or profits on community enterprises, generate a permanent endowment for each PA [para. 2.35 (h)]. The NIPAS legislation authorizes the creation of a national Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF), with an appointed Governing Board, to serve as a permanent endowment fund for the protected areas, receiving revenues generated from PA management as well as contributions from all sources. Consistent with this framework, the project would create a **Livelihood Fund** (US\$10 million) as a disbursement component to be managed by an NGO (see para. 3.7) under the guidance of the IPAF Governing Board and disbursed as loans or small grants in support of small projects involving ecotourism support facilities, agroforestry, mariculture/aquaculture, conservation agriculture, handicrafts, marketing, and employment-generating infrastructure projects. The IPAF would be established and its Governing Board appointed by Government during the first year of implementation. Detailed proposals for livelihood projects would be prepared by NGO field staff beginning in the first year of implementation, screened by loan officers of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), and endorsed by PA Management Boards. Projects requiring finance in excess of P100,000 would be further appraised by the national Project Coordination Unit (PCU), and approved by the IPAF Governing Board. Responsibility for oversight and loan recovery would be shared between the local host NGO and loan officers of the LBP. Eligible projects would have to contribute to the objective of generating non-degrading sources of livelihood, and be self-sustaining over the long run. For fully financially-viable projects, loans on commercial terms would be extended. Otherwise, small grants would meet part of the financing requirements. The organization and management of the Livelihood Fund (see also paras. 4.5-4.6), procedures for subproject selection, and terms and conditions of support are described in Annex D. *Assurances were obtained at negotiations that funds in support of livelihood activities would be managed and disbursed as subgrants or subloans under the authority of the Integrated Protected Areas Fund Governing*

Board established by the NIPAS law and regulations and appointed by the Secretary of DENR. NIPA would draft and the Board would adopt rules, regulations, subproject selection guidelines, and application procedures and forms, and the review and acceptance by the Bank of the rules and procedures would be a condition of disbursement.

3.7 National Coordination, Monitoring and Technical Assistance (US\$ 4.2 million). A joint Government-NGO NIPAS Project Coordination Unit (PCU), would be established in a common office facility to provide overall national coordination, monitoring, and technical assistance in project implementation, with mutually-agreed long-term staffing, including a Project Manager responsible for day-to-day operations. Policy and oversight would be determined by a DENR NIPAS Steering Committee, which would include representatives of senior management of DENR as well as PAWB and NGO representatives. The Government would contribute PAWB administrative staff and support staff (project officer, accountant, bookkeepers, secretaries/clerks, etc., totalling US\$365,000), and the remainder (US\$2.6 million) would be NGO-implemented. The Government has designated as lead NGO the "NGO for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc." (NIPA), a legally-incorporated non-profit Consortium recently established by 12 national NGOs (including most umbrella groups for community development and environmental NGOs/10) for the purpose of managing NGO participation in this project. The formation and designation of NIPA as lead NGO and grant recipient has been recommended by Government because the various Philippine NGO networks and their umbrella groups, represented on the NIPA Board, provide the best framework for the broadest possible participation by local NGOs; and collectively the Philippine NGOs have a substantial track record in managing community-based projects for sustainable development.

3.8 A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by representatives of DENR, the Department of Finance, and NIPA inter alia designates NIPA as grant recipient, extends a Government guarantee to the Bank against liabilities arising from implementation by Government or NIPA, establishes Government's authority to give guidance to the project, and assures of Government's continuing efforts to support NIPA's activities in relation to the project. The establishment of a joint NIPA-PAWB PCU and signing of the NIPA-LBP MOA defining LBP's role (para. 4.6) would be conditions of effectiveness of both grants. The rescindment, abrogation, or adverse amendment of the MOA among DENR, DOF and NIPA, the MOA between NIPA and LBP, NIPA's Charter, or the bankruptcy of NIPA, or the repeal of the NIPAS legislation, would each constitute conditions of grant default. The Bank and Government have agreed that the grant to NIPA should include financing

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/10 The consortium consists initially of the following non-profit corporations or foundations: Association of Foundations; Community Extension and Research for Development; Cooperative Foundation Philippines; Earth Savers Philippines; Green Forum-Philippines; Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources; Nature Crusaders of the Philippines Foundation; Philippine Institute for Alternative Futures; Philippine Foundation for Environmental Concerns; Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement; Tribal Communities Association of the Philippines; and Women's Action Network for Development.

for both the NGO technical assistance and the Livelihood Fund, for the following reasons: experience in ongoing Bank projects has been that Government's approval, programming, budgeting and disbursement procedures are slow and inflexible, being especially unreliable at a time of budgetary crisis. Aside from delaying project implementation, they force technical assistance contractors to assume heavy financial risk and charge correspondingly high overhead rates. These procedures discourage NGOs operating with low overheads and no financial reserves from participation as contractors in Government-implemented projects (NGOs are limited to 15% fee rates). They also do not afford the flexibility required to operate a social fund within decentralized decision making mechanisms.

3.9 Although NIPA's Board of Directors would be responsible for management of NGO participation in the project, and the grant which would finance this participation, overall coordinative authority for the project would rest in a joint Government-NGO Steering Committee. Day-to-day management of the NGO component would be in the hands of a hired, long-term professional staff, consisting of local or foreign specialists in the following subject areas, for varying terms of service: program administration and management, conservation, park design, resource economics, infrastructure, training/IEC, legal affairs, community development, indigenous affairs, financial/budgeting, and agribusiness/marketing. The staff would act as advisors to PAWB and would have primary responsibility for provision of training and assistance to PA field staff and coordination of all subcontracted field support by other NGOs. Detailed terms of reference for the national NGO technical assistance are included in Annex E. In addition to personal services, the component would finance equipment, office supplies, and operation costs. In order to maximize the transfer of expertise to PAWB and facilitate Government-NGO coordination, a commitment was obtained from Government and NIPA at negotiations that the joint PCU would be given qualified management and staff and the responsibilities and resources, including an office facility, required to undertake day-to-day supervision and coordination of project implementation.

3.10 NIPA would draft a monitoring plan for the project, for the approval of PAWB, following principles proposed by the Bank (para. 4.9 below). A commitment was obtained at negotiations that a satisfactory monitoring plan will be submitted to the Bank for review no later than April 1, 1995, and thereafter implemented. Regular reporting on project implementation would be a joint responsibility of NIPA and PAWB. A pool of funds amounting to US\$586,000 would be managed by NIPA in cooperation with PAWB to finance contractual biodiversity inventory work, studies assessing the viability, sustainability and ecological impact of activities within individual PAs, and surveys supporting monitoring and evaluation of project implementation. Research would be carried out by local universities and NGOs with methodological guidance by the national PCU and substantial employment of local residents in implementation. Proposals would be reviewed by the national PCU and approved by the Director of PAWB. NIPA would also provide staff to serve as secretariat to the IPAF Governing Board, and would oversee the activities of other NGOs in supervising implementation of livelihood subprojects.

**C. Proposed Project Costs and Financing**

3.11 Estimated project costs, net of taxes and inclusive of physical contingencies at 15% of civil works and equipment costs and price contingencies based on an exchange rate of P28=US\$1 prevailing in February 1994, and Bank projections of domestic and international inflation rates, are as follows (detailed project costs are given in Annex A):

**Table 3.1 PROJECT COST SUMMARY**

	US\$ '000			Foreign Exchange (%)
	Local	Foreign	Total	
<b>A. Site Development</b>				
PA Establishment	2,939	448	3,386	13%
Basic Infrastructure	245	202	448	45%
PA Development	821	297	1,118	27%
Sub-Total	4,004	947	4,952	19%
<b>B. Resource Management</b>				
Site Infrastructure	76	75	151	50%
Maps & Boundaries	131	0	131	0%
Mgmt. Board Operations	1,090	205	1,295	16%
Site Restoration	411	0	411	0%
Sub-Total	1,707	280	1,987	14%
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management</b>				
Consultation, Training, & Awareness	353	0	353	0%
Land Surveys	136	0	136	0%
Census and Registration	93	0	93	0%
Livelihood Activities	7,917	1,828	9,745	20%
Sub-Total	8,499	1,828	10,327	18%
<b>D. National Coordination, Monitoring &amp; TA</b>				
	2,413	864	3,277	26%
<b>Total Base Cost</b>	<b>16,623</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>20,543</b>	<b>19%</b>
Physical Contingency	184	145	329	44%
Price Contingency	1,515	465	1,980	25%
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>18,322</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>22,853</b>	<b>20%</b>

3.12 Estimated project financing plan is as follows:

Table 3.2 PROJECT FINANCING PLAN  
(US\$ '000)

Activities	GEF Core Program		Government or Other Bilateral		Total		Local	Foreign
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		
<b>A. Site Development</b>								
PA Establishment	937	25%	2,821	75%	3,757	16%	3,261	497
Basic Infrastructure	564	100%			564	2%	309	255
PA Development	1,407	100%			1,407	6%	1,033	375
<b>B. Resource Management</b>								
Site Infrastructure	190	100%			190	1%	95	95
Maps & Boundaries	143	100%			143	1%	143	0
Mgmt. Board Operations	1,440	100%			1,440	6%	1,212	228
Site Restoration	449	100%			449	2%	449	0
<b>C. Socio-Economic Mgt</b>								
Consultation, training, and awareness	387	100%			387	2%	387	0
Land Surveys	149	100%			149	1%	149	0
Census and Registration	102	100%			102	0%	102	0
Livelihood Activities	10,667	100%			10,667	47%	8,533	2,133
<b>D. Ecological Research</b>								
	586	100%			586	3%	393	194
<b>E. National Coordination, Monitoring &amp; TA</b>								
	2,978	99%	32	1%	3,010	13%	2,255	755
<b>Total Disbursement</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>22,853</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,322</b>	<b>4,531</b>

3.13 Financing for this project would be provided by the GET (US\$20 million) and the balance by the Government of the Philippines (GOP). GOP contribution would cover, in proportions increasing to 100% over the implementation period, incremental civil service and contract positions required at each PA, the PAWB staff for the PCU, and operations costs at the PA level. Additional sources of grant cofinancing may be identified, especially for NGO activities and ecological research, although most donor activities will proceed in parallel taking advantage of the institutional framework supported by the GEF project. Assuming annual GOP budgetary support is sustained at US\$500,000 (covering salaries and operations cost) after project closure, earnings from PA fees and licensing revenues as well as recovery of subloans from the Livelihood Fund could be committed to capital maintenance (about US\$200,000), improvements and other uses.

3.14 In order to free project implementation from hindrances due to tedious Government approval, programming and budgeting mechanisms which otherwise discourage NGOs operating with low overheads and no financial reserves from participation in Government-implemented projects, the Government has requested that two GET Grant Agreements be concluded: a US\$2.87 million grant agreement with the Ministry of Finance on behalf of DENR and a US\$17.13 million grant



agreement with NIPA, Inc. The former would finance such elements as civil works, equipment, incremental operating costs, and surveying and mapping assistance, through the normal management mechanisms. The latter would finance the NGO project coordination and technical assistance component and the Livelihood Fund. Special Accounts in U.S. dollars for these two components would be maintained in the Land Bank of the Philippines. In order to reimburse operational costs and technical assistance required by NIPA prior to grant effectiveness in order to become eligible to receive a GET grant, the GET grant to NIPA would include retroactive financing of such costs as incurred after December 1, 1993 to a limit of US\$100,000 (0.6 percent of the total grant).

3.15 The responsibilities of NIPA would be defined in Schedule 2 of the Grant Agreement between NIPA and the GET and in Annex E below (see also Section IV). All activities of other NGOs in support of the project would be managed and financed through contracting by NIPA, which would be the authorized signatory of the LBP Special Account for this purpose. NIPA would also exercise supervision over uses of project funds by subcontracting NGOs, and would arrange regular audits of project accounts at each level. Equipment or capital improvements provided under the NGO component would be turned over to DENR at project closure.

#### **D. Procurement**

3.16 Civil works would be simple, small, dispersed, located in isolated rural communities, and labor intensive. They would provide employment to labor from beneficiary communities. Most of the civil works would cost under US\$50,000 and are expected to be carried out by force account, mainly by site-level Project Management Units, with an estimated total of US\$1.4 million. Civil works contracts from US\$50,000 to US\$200,000, with an estimated total of US\$800,000, would be awarded through LCB procedures acceptable to the Bank. Contracts for goods from US\$50,000 to US\$200,000, with an estimated total of US\$220,000, would be procured using local competitive bidding (LCB) procedures acceptable to the Bank. Any contracts for goods or civil works over US\$200,000 (none are expected) would be procured under international competitive bidding (ICB). Domestic suppliers would be granted a price preference of 15% or the custom duties and import taxes, whichever is less, when competing under ICB. Goods valued at less than US\$50,000, up to a total of US\$10.5 million, may be purchased through prudent shopping based on a comparison of at least three price quotations. This includes small items of equipment and procurement under the small loans and grants of the Livelihood Activities subcomponent. Incremental operating costs and project management costs amounting to US\$5.7 million would not be suitable for procurement through tendering or shopping. The first LCB contract for goods and works, all ICB contracts, and any contract (including consultancies) in excess of US\$100,000 (US\$50,000 for individual consultants) will be subject to prior review. Project works would all be carried out on government-owned land, and no land acquisition would be financed by the GET grants.

3.17 Contracts for project coordination and technical assistance, totalling about US\$4.3 million would be awarded and carried out in accordance with Bank Guidelines for the Use of Consultants. Subcontracts for field support to individual protected areas, financed from the grant to NIPA, would be designated for qualified NGOs, selected for the skills, experience and social

commitment required to mobilize local communities for participation in protected area management, manage local alternative livelihood projects, and plan and carry out a long-term biodiversity conservation program. These are qualities which are not well-developed in the civil service (paras. 2.22-23) or for-profit consulting communities. The roles and selection criteria for NGOs are described in Annex E.

3.18 The estimated procurement plan is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 PROCUREMENT METHOD  
(US\$ million)

Items	Procurement Method/1		
	LCB	Other/2	Total
1. Works			
Government	0.56 (0.56)	1.41 (1.41)	1.97 (1.97)
NGO	0.24 (0.24)		0.24 (0.24)
2. Goods			
Government	0.22 (0.22)	0.23 (0.23)	0.45 (0.45)
NGO		0.20 (0.20)	0.20 (0.20)
3. Consultancies			
Government		0.14 (0.14)	0.14 (0.14)
NGO			
Local NGO TA		3.52 (3.52)	3.52 (3.52)
Ecological Monitoring		0.59 (0.59)	0.59 (0.59)
4. Miscellaneous			
Government		3.16 (0.31)	3.16 (0.31)
NGO			
Project Management		2.57 (2.57)	2.57 (2.57)
Livelihood Fund		10.01 (10.01)	10.01 (10.01)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.02</b> (1.02)	<b>21.83</b> (18.98)	<b>22.85</b> (20.00)

/1 Figures in parentheses show GET financing.

/2 Includes force account works, shopping, salaries of direct NGO hires, incremental operating costs, and consultancy contracts.

## **E. Disbursement**

3.19 Disbursements for all expenditures would be based on full documentation, except for: (a) contracts for works and equipment that cost less than \$100,000 equivalent, (b) force account procedures, (c) incremental operating cost, and (d) grants and loans for livelihood subprojects approved by the IPAF Governing Board. In such cases disbursements will be made against statements of expenditure (SOE). Minimum size of withdrawal applications for direct payment (outside Special Accounts) will be US\$50,000 equivalent. Supporting documents for disbursements based on SOEs would be kept by the project agencies for review by external auditors and Bank supervision missions. NIPA would open a US\$ Special Account in the Land Bank for the NGO technical assistance component, and an initial deposit of US\$ 700,000 would be made, equivalent to about eight month's reimbursements for eligible expenditures. Payments for personal services and operational expenses allowable under the grant would be eligible for disbursement from this account. An Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF), an endowment fund for the protected areas system, would be established within six months of project effectiveness, and a Governing Board appointed, as a condition of disbursement for the Livelihood Fund (para. 4.8). NIPA, as trustee, would set up a US\$ Special Account in the Land Bank for the Livelihood Fund, and an initial deposit of US\$ 990,000 equivalent would be made, equivalent to about eight months' reimbursements for eligible expenditures. Grants or loans for livelihood subprojects, approved by the IPAF Governing Board and/or PA PAMBs, would be eligible for disbursement from this account. The application and feasibility study for any subproject costing in excess of US\$50,000 would be submitted to the Bank (as Trustee) for review on a "no objection" basis prior to the signing of the grant or loan agreements. DENR would open a Special Account in the Central Bank and an initial deposit of US\$250,000 would be made, equivalent to about four month's expenditures. In view of the large number of small expenditures expected from these components, replenishment would be against SOEs. The Disbursement Plan for GET grant funds is as follows:

Table 3.4 DISBURSEMENT PLAN  
(US\$ '000)

Items	Disbursement	
	Amount (US\$)	Percent Financing
<u>Grant to GOP</u>		
(1) Civil Works	1.97	100%
(2) Equipment	0.45	70-100%/a
(3) Incre. Operating Cost	0.31	10%/b
(4) Technical Assistance	<u>0.14</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Subtotal</u>	2.87	
<u>Grant to NIPA</u>		
(5) Livelihood Fund	10.01	100%
(3) <u>Project Coordination &amp; TA</u>		
-National NGO TA	2.65	100%
-Local NGO TA	3.89	100%
-Ecological Monitoring	<u>0.59</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Subtotal</u>	17.13	
TOTAL	20.00	

/a One hundred percent of foreign and local ex-factory, 70% of other local.

/b Reimbursed on a declining scale: 1994 40%, 1995 30%, 1996-2000 20%, until funds in this category are exhausted.

The project would close on December 31, 2001, and the grant on June 30, 2002.

#### F. Accounting, Reporting and Auditing

3.20 It was agreed at negotiations that DENR and NIPA would maintain separate project accounts for their respective portions of the project, which would be audited annually by firms whose qualifications are acceptable to the Bank. Separate project accounts would also be maintained by NGOs under contract to NIPA, and these would also be subject to annual audit by a private firm acceptable to the Bank. For the Livelihood Fund, a rolling sample audit by a qualified private auditor, under contract to the NIPA, would be conducted of subproject accounts at random times and places, and submitted to the Bank to verify that funds were used for the purpose applied for and uses are adequately documented. Subprojects where the total approved grant and loan exceeds P100,000 would be audited annually. Audit reports would be submitted to the Bank within six months of the close of the fiscal year. A quarterly report on project progress and statements on project expenditure, consolidating Government and NGO-implemented components, would be submitted to the Bank by the PCU.

#### IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 The project would be implemented over seven years. Oversight responsibility for the project rests with the Department of Environment and

Natural Resources. The Implementing Rules and Regulations for NIPAS (see Annex G) give initial authority for policy and program review to a NIPAS Steering Committee appointed and chaired by the Secretary or his representative and including as members relevant senior officials within DENR, representatives of other government agencies, and NGOs. This committee would serve to coordinate the NIPAS program with other relevant DENR programs and the NGO and Governmental activities with each other.

4.2 The organizational structure for implementation (Chart 1) seeks to link bureaucratic and non-governmental institutions, taking best advantage of the skills of each. It combines (a) regular administrative lines of authority running from central DENR down to the field; (b) a parallel NGO-based organizational structure providing technical assistance, research, and community development expertise in support of NIPAS to both the central government and individual PAs; and (c) Management Boards composed of public and private sector representatives, at both the central and PA levels, authorized by law to provide policy guidance, program monitoring, and (at the PA level) basic management decisions for the NIPAS. The joint NIPA-PAWB Project Coordinating Unit, with a full-time Project Manager, would provide the day-to-day leadership which coordinates between administrative authority and supporting NGOs at the national level; the PAMB and its NGO-based secretariat would provide this coordination at the PA level.

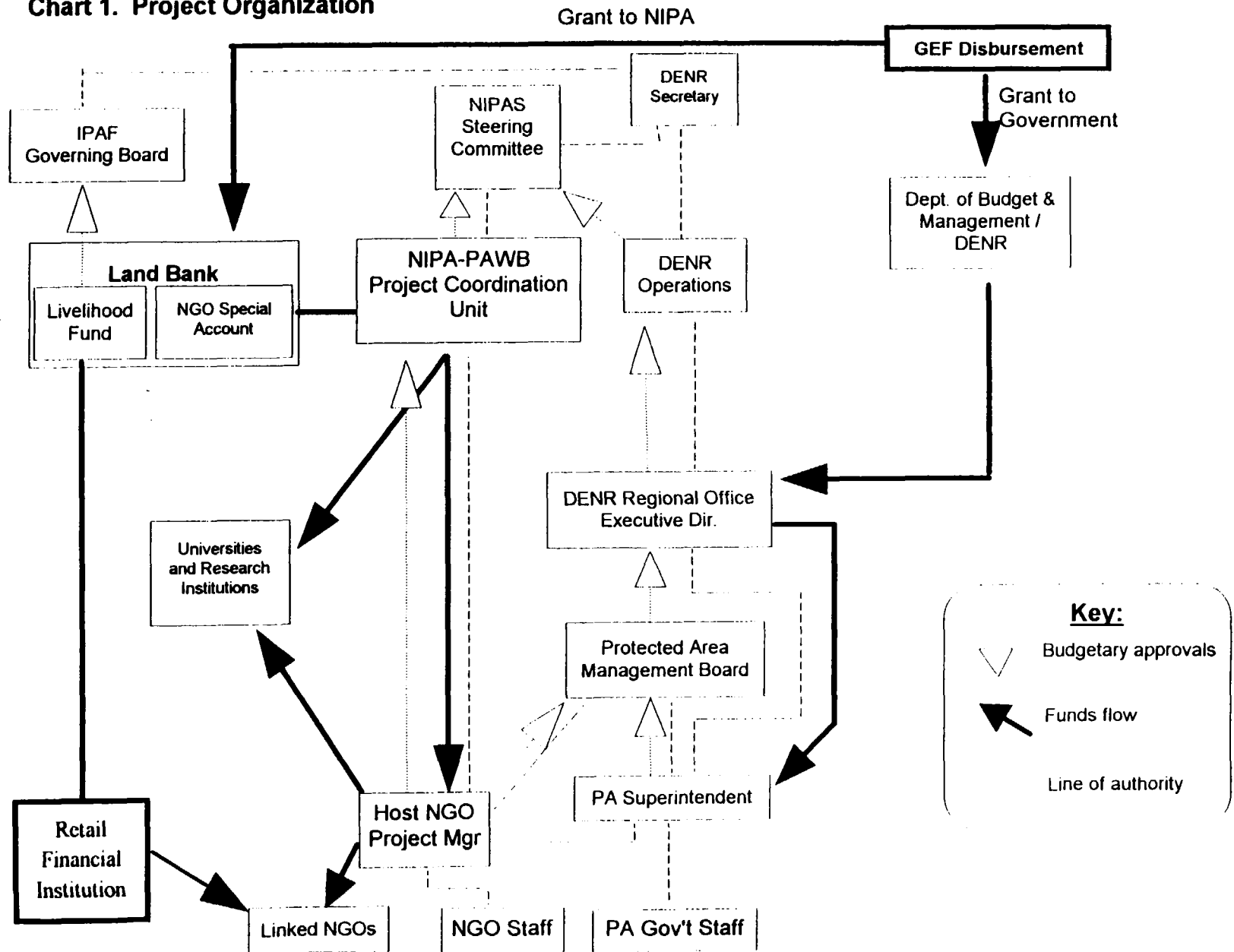
4.3 Government Administration. Field operations within DENR have been regionalized, and the NIPAS management follows this scheme by placing each individual PA under a resident PA Superintendent, who would report jointly to the PA Management Board (PAMB) and the DENR Regional Executive Director, assisted by the Regional Technical Director in charge of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Division. The Regional Executive or Technical Director would chair the PAMB and be responsible for enforcing its policies. Decisions of the PAMB would be subject to review by the Secretary of DENR, and the Director of PAWB would serve a staff function in advising the Secretary on all NIPAS matters. The PAWB Director would also be responsible for coordination of technical assistance financed by the grant to government, system-wide planning, and monitoring of the NIPAS program.

4.4 Management Boards. Both the individual PAMBs and a Governing Board for the IPAF would be appointed by the Secretary. The PAMB's functions provide the local community with comprehensive management power: it shall (a) decide matters relating to planning, resource protection and general administration of the PA; (b) approve proposals, work and action plans, and guidelines for management as embodied in a Management Plan; (c) demarcate and delineate protected area boundaries, buffer zones, ancestral domains, and recognize the rights and privileges of indigenous communities; /11 (d) promote projects on

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/11 Chapters VII-VIII of the NIPAS Implementing Regulations (Annex F) describe the legal framework for tenure in declared protected areas. As all indigenous groups and immigrants in residence for five years before PA establishment under NIPAS are entitled to tenure, and as park boundaries may be redefined to exclude heavily settled areas, project activities will not require resettlement (para 1.6).

**Chart 1. Project Organization**



biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, ensuring that the Management Plan provides livelihood benefits for local residents; and (e) monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of local PA government administration and NGO or private programs. The PAMB has a prescribed membership composition, representing virtually all involved governmental or non-governmental constituencies, who nominate its members for confirmation by the Secretary. Its Executive Committee, selected by the PAMB as a whole, would consist of the Regional Technical Director as Chairman and three members representing respectively local government units, NGOs, and indigenous cultural communities. A commitment was obtained at Negotiations that at least five PAMBs would be appointed by April 1, 1995 and the remaining five by April 1, 1996. NIPA would assist in drafting, and cause the PAMBs to review and approve, a management plan for each site which conforms to the requirements of the NIPAS Law and also the policies of the Bank on Indigenous People and Resettlement.

4.5 The IPAF Governing Board will consist of seven persons, three representing government (of which LBP would provide one representative), two NGOs, and two indigenous cultural communities. Its function would be to manage and oversee the IPAF, an endowment fund for the NIPAS system (with separate accounts for each PA). As authorized by law, all revenues of the NIPAS system (taxes, license fees, fines, contributions, etc.) would accrue to the IPAF rather than the general revenues. At least three-fourths of revenues generated by each PA would accrue to accounts on its own behalf, the remainder being distributed among PAs or otherwise allocated by the Governing Board for the types of support activities or projects authorized by law. Authority to disburse IPAF funds is vested jointly in the Governing Board and individual PAMBs, subject to approval by the Secretary of DENR. Although the project's Livelihood Fund would not be maintained as an endowment and is not legally equivalent to the IPAF or necessarily subject to its rules of operation, the IPAF Governing Board would be appointed to serve concurrently as Governing Board for the Livelihood Fund and all recovery of subloans or other project income would accrue to the IPAF. NIPA, which provides a Secretariat to the IPAF Board and serves as trustee for the Livelihood Fund, would ensure that funds are disbursed for properly approved projects, are used for the prescribed purposes, and duly repaid. It would also train and supervise local NGOs in subproject identification, preparation and implementation.

4.6 Inasmuch as the Livelihood Fund would operate like a rural credit project, financing through subgrants and subloans the projects of eligible beneficiaries (para. 3.6), the involvement in financial management of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), as the premiere rural credit institution, has been sought. The LBP would serve as depository institution for the NIPA grant; as ex-officio members of the IPAF Governing Board and individual PAMBs, evaluate subprojects and beneficiaries; disburse on a wholesale basis to participating retail financial institutions (RFIs); propose a list of suitable RFIs based on accreditation criteria agreed with NIPA; recover principal and interest from RFIs on subloans to credit the accounts of PAMBs and IPAF; and monitor and report to the IPAF Governing Board on the performance of the RFIs. Eligible RFIs may include credit cooperatives, cooperative banks, private commercial banks, or non-profit non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with substantial experience in management of retail credit.

4.7 As conditions of disbursement of the Livelihood Fund, prior to submission of an initial disbursement request, the IPAF Governing Board would be organized and appointed, and the rules and procedures for administration of the Livelihood Fund would be reviewed and accepted by the Bank. The LBP, in its role as depository institution and wholesaler of funds, would be entitled to a fee of 2% on disbursements of subloans or mixed subgrants-subloans, and 2% on recovery of principal and interest from subloans.

4.8 NGO Organizational Structure. The responsibilities of NGOs in the project are defined in an Implementation Schedule (Annex D) and would be extended by cooperative agreement or contract to other participating NGOs. NIPA would represent the participating NGOs in direct dealings with the Bank, and would bear direct responsibility for management and supervision of disbursement or reimbursement of project expenditures by participating NGOs. NIPA would provide technical assistance to NIPAS and coordination for other NGOs participating in the project. It would appoint a Project Manager and establish a joint Project Implementation Unit with, and in support of, PAWB and its operations would be subject to oversight by the NIPAS Steering Committee of DENR. In addition to providing long-term technical assistance and management support, it would identify, screen, and develop contracts with local NGOs, which would provide assistance to each PA in project management, conservation and protection, community outreach, and the development of alternative livelihood activities, under the guidance of PAMB and subject to the authority of the PA Superintendent. Research support for specific PAs would also be provided by subcontracting with national and local universities and research institutions. At each PA, a subcontracted host NGO will hire a full time project manager, accountant, and other support staff to coordinate project activities of all site-level NGOs. A draft terms of reference for site management NGOs is also included in Annex E.

4.9 Budgetary Approvals and Flow of Funds. A budgetary approvals mechanism would be used to maintain overall governmental authority over project activities, whether government- or NGO-administered. Each implementing unit would prepare an annual work program and budget for consolidation and approval by the appropriate superior units (Chart 1). The PAMB at each PA would review and approve the annual consolidated budget and work program for local PA administration and supporting NGOs. The endorsed NGO program and budget would be further reviewed by NIPA, the governmental budget by the regional office of DENR, and activities financed from the national Livelihood Fund by the IPAF Governing Board. The PCU (NIPA-PAWB) would consolidate work programs and budgets for overall review and approval by the NIPAS Steering Committee of DENR, and incorporation of the governmental portion in the national budget for Congressional appropriation. GET reimbursements to NIPA would be justified on the basis of inclusion in budget and work programs approved by the NIPAS Steering Committee, but would not require individual DENR endorsement, in order to eliminate a common source of delays.

4.10 Monitoring and Evaluation. The primary and secondary objectives of the project for each PA, as listed in the draft management plans, are summarized in Annex C. These objectives, subject to ground truthing and vetting by the PAMBs as part of their review and approval of management plans and development of specific work programs, form the overall criteria set for project evaluation. Development of baseline information on each PA, including socioeconomic data and



resource profiling, is among the initial project activities required by law and financed by the project. This will be compiled into a GIS system, developed during preparation, which already reflects aerial surveys of land use. A repeat aerial survey of each PA will be conducted in the fourth year of the project to assess the project's initial success at arresting habitat degradation. Full inventories of biodiversity will not be pursued because of expense; however, a quantitative system for monitoring the direction of change in biodiversity from, e.g., indicator species will be developed under technical assistance contract and implemented in each PA by NGO contractors. Monitoring of routine project implementation will be pursued at several levels and in parallel, with monitoring of the project as a whole for impact on people and biodiversity; NIPA monitoring as well the implementation by their cooperators; Land Bank monitoring financial status of retail institutions involved in Livelihood Fund delivery; PAWB monitoring performance of civil servants at the PA level; and DENR viewing performance in the context of the overall SECAL. NIPA will draft an overall plan which incorporates these roles, and the Director of PAWB would have general responsibility for approving the design of the monitoring and evaluation system. Separate quarterly monitoring reports would be submitted to the Bank by NIPA with the endorsement of the NIPAS Steering Committee. A mid-term evaluation would be conducted in the fourth year of the project by independent consultants selected by the Bank, and decisions made on project structure and work program for the remaining years of implementation based on its recommendations.

4.11 NIPAS legislation requires that the Secretary of DENR recommend to the President and the President recommend to Congress on the gazetting of each individual PA as part of the NIPAS system within a fixed time frame. Should any of the ten priority PAs not be approved for gazetting, the long-term prospects for sustainable management would be poor. Therefore, it was agreed at negotiations that *Government, following the prescriptions of the NIPAS Law, would issue a Presidential Proclamation declaring each project site a PA, and would submit to Congress a bill to enact such Proclamation. As conditions of disbursement, disbursements from both Government and NIPA grants to those PAs which have not been gazetted will be suspended after total disbursements have reached 50% of the total grant, that is, the amount budgeted for approximately the first three years of the project.*

V. NEGOTIATIONS, EFFECTIVENESS AND DATED COVENANTS  
IN THE GRANT AGREEMENT

Government Covenants

5.1 During negotiations on the Grant Agreements, assurances were obtained from Government as follows:

(a) Conditions of Effectiveness

- (i) **NIPA Grant Agreement.** All conditions required for the effectiveness of the NIPA Grant Agreements would be fulfilled (para. 3.8);
- (ii) **Project Coordination Unit.** A Project Coordination Unit would be established (para. 3.8);

(b) Conditions of Project Implementation:

- (i) **Government Staffing.** DENR would, by no later than January 1, 1997, increase its full-time personnel assigned to each project site to numbers agreed with the Bank (para. 3.2).
- (ii) **Delineation of Ancestral Domains.** DENR would begin delineation of ancestral lands no later than April 1, 1995, and DENR would issue Certificates of Ancestral Land Claims within six months of the completion of delineation (para. 3.5).
- (iii) **Conditions and Terms of Livelihood Component.** Funds in support of livelihood activities would be managed and disbursed as subgrants or subloans under the authority of the Integrated Protected Areas Fund Governing Board established by the NIPAS law and regulations and appointed by the Secretary of DENR. The Board would adopt rules, regulations, and subproject selection guidelines acceptable to the Bank (para. 3.6).
- (iv) **Joint Project Management Office.** DENR would be responsible for general oversight, coordination, and monitoring of the project. It would establish a joint Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with NIPA, with qualified management and staff, which would be given the responsibilities and resources, including office facility, required to undertake day-to-day supervision and coordination of project implementation (paras. 3.8-3.9).
- (v) **Monitoring and Evaluation.** A satisfactory monitoring plan would be submitted to the Bank for review no later than April 1, 1995, and thereafter implemented (para. 3.10).
- (vi) **Accounts and Audits.** Separate project accounts would be maintained by Government and audited annually by auditing firms acceptable to the Bank. All audits would be submitted to the

Bank within six months after the close of the fiscal year (para. 3.20).

- (vii) **Appointment of PAMBs.** At least five PAMBs would be appointed by April 1, 1995 and the remaining five by April 1, 1996 (para. 4.4).
  - (viii) **Gazetting.** Government, following the prescriptions of the NIPAS Law, would issue a Presidential Proclamation declaring each project site a PA, and would submit to Congress a bill to enact such Proclamation. DENR, assisted by NIPA, would draft, and PAMBs would approve, a management plan for each site which conforms to the requirements of the NIPAS Law and also the policies of the Bank on Indigenous People and Resettlement (para. 4.11).
  - (ix) **Government Guarantees of NIPA.** The Government will guarantee the performance of all the obligations of NIPA and indemnify the Bank against liabilities arising from either grant agreement (para. 3.8).
- (c) Conditions of Disbursement. Disbursements to those PAs which have not been gazetted would be suspended after total disbursements have reached 50% of the total grant, that is, the amount budgeted for approximately the first three years of the project (para. 4.11).
- (d) Conditions of Grant Default. The rescindment or abrogation of the Memorandum of Agreement among DENR, DOF and NIPA, or of the NIPAS legislation, or the dissolution of the Steering Committee, IPAF Governing Board, NIPA, or any project site designated as a PA, would each constitute a condition of grant default (para. 3.8).

#### NGO Covenants

5.2 During negotiations on the Grant Agreements, assurances were obtained from NIPA, Inc. as follows:

- (a) Conditions of Effectiveness:
  - (i) **GOP Grant Agreement:** All conditions required for the effectiveness of the GOP Grant Agreement would be fulfilled (para. 3.8).
  - (ii) **NIPA-LBP Memorandum of Agreement.** A Memorandum of Agreement between NIPA and LBP delineating the LBP role would be signed (para. 3.8).
- (b) Conditions of Project Implementation:

- (i) **Delineation of Ancestral Domains.** NIPA will prepare a time-based action plan and budget for delineation of ancestral land claims and farm surveying to begin no later than April 1, 1995 (para. 3.5).
  - (ii) **Monitoring and Evaluation.** A satisfactory monitoring plan would be submitted to the Bank for review no later than April 1, 1995, and thereafter implemented (para. 3.10).
  - (iii) **Joint Project Management Office.** NIPA would establish a joint Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with DENR, with qualified management and staff, and assign it the resources required to undertake day-to-day supervision and coordination of project implementation (para. 3.9).
  - (iv) **Conditions and Terms of Livelihood Component.** NIPA would draft rules, regulations, subproject selection guidelines, application procedures and forms, all acceptable to the Bank, for the approval of and implementation by the IPAF Governing Board, and would enter into agreements with subgrant and subloan recipients specifying the latter's obligations (para. 3.6).
  - (v) **NIPA-LBP Memorandum of Agreement.** LBP would be entitled to a fee of 2% on disbursements of subloans or mixed subgrants-subloans, and 2% on recovery of principal and interest from subloans (para. 4.7).
  - (vi) **Management Plans.** NIPA would assist in drafting, and cause the PAMBs to review and approve, a management plan for each site which conforms to the requirements of the NIPAS Law and also the policies of the Bank on Indigenous People and Resettlement (para. 4.4).
- (c) Conditions of Disbursement.
- (i) **Livelihood Fund Rules and Procedures.** The rules and procedures for administration of the Livelihood Fund, as adopted by the IPAF Governing Board, would be reviewed and accepted by the Bank (para. 3.6).
  - (ii) **IPAF Governing Board and LBP Role.** The IPAF Governing Board would be organized and appointed (para. 4.7).
  - (iii) **Gazetting.** Disbursements to those PAs which have not been gazetted would be suspended after total disbursements have reached 50% of the total grant, that is, the amount budgeted for approximately the first three years of the project (para. 4.11).
- (d) Conditions of Grant Default. The rescindment or abrogation of the Memorandum of Agreement among DENR, DOF and NIPA, the Memorandum of Agreement between NIPA and LBP, or NIPA's Charter, or the bankruptcy

of NIPA, or the repeal of the NIPAS legislation would each constitute a condition of grant default (para. 3.8).

## VI. PROJECT BENEFITS

6.1 The project would enable the Government to implement its National Integrated Protected Areas System program on an initial core of ten PAs, establishing for the first time a sound framework for conservation management based on legislation and implementing rules and regulations which recognize and attempt to reconcile the multiple objectives of biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods for local populations, and tenure rights of indigenous cultural communities. Most directly, it would protect ten sites of recognized international importance, which are now unprotected and subject to degrading forces. These sites encompass over 400,000 ha of primary forest, as well as additional areas of coral reef and wetlands, and constitute the most pristine habitat remaining for the endemic and endangered species of the Philippines. A population exceeding 100,000, largely members of indigenous cultural communities residing in or around these PAs, would benefit from efforts to establish their land tenure, protect their cultures, provide non-degrading sources of livelihood, and enlist them in protective activities. Although Government is expected to budget for an appropriate increase in the level of basic staffing and operating budgets over the life of the project and absorb additional staff following project closure, the combination of establishment of endowment funds and financing of sustainable, income-generating livelihood projects (ranging from tourism to agro-forestry) provides additional assurance that PA management activity will be sustainable beyond the life of GET financing.

### Risks

6.2 Project implementation involves four main risks: (a) a weak civil service structure may have difficulty coping with the more innovative aspects of the project, (b) conflicts among groups within communities may hinder formation of a local consensus on plans and programs which reconcile economic growth and biodiversity protection, (c) budgetary stringency may slow implementation of the project, and (d) the gazetting process may not be completed. Mitigating these risks, the innovative aspects of the project are all prescribed by law and administrative regulation, and the project would provide substantial managerial and technical assistance in implementation to the civil service through the NGOs. The NIPAS law further alleviates the main source of social conflict by balancing protection and livelihood concerns and confirming land tenure, and by providing for the establishment of PAMBs, which can serve as a mechanism for local conflict resolution. The local NGOs supporting each PA, through their efforts at enhancement of community dialogue, are the major vehicle for consensus formation, and the provision of adequate resources for development of alternative sources of livelihood is also crucial to reducing conflict over protected resources. The provision of a direct grant to NIPA in support of all NGO activities and the Livelihood Fund would protect most project activities from bureaucratic delays. Finally, the grant agreement calls for cancellation of the undisbursed portion if clear indications emerge that gazetting of the protected areas will not be accomplished (para. 5.1d).

PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS  
Total Project Costs By Year and Component

Activities	Costs by Year (Pesos millions)							(US\$ 1 28.0 )			FORE			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Percent
<b>A. Site Development</b>														
PA Establishment	17.57	11.42	13.15	13.17	13.17	13.17	13.17	82.28	12.53	94.81	2.94	0.45	3.39	13%
Basic Infrastructure	9.33	2.77	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	6.87	5.67	12.54	0.25	0.20	0.45	45%
PA Development	1.42	11.80	11.80	3.52	1.10	1.18	0.49	22.97	8.32	31.30	0.82	0.30	1.12	27%
Sub-Total	28.31	25.98	25.03	16.78	14.36	14.43	13.74	112.12	26.52	138.64	4.00	0.95	4.95	19%
<b>B. Resource Management</b>														
Site Infrastructure	3.96	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.12	2.10	4.22	0.08	0.08	0.15	50%
Maps & Boundaries	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.00	3.66	0.13	0.00	0.13	0%
Mgmt. Board Operations	9.40	5.06	4.78	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	30.52	5.75	36.27	1.09	0.21	1.30	16%
Site Restoration	0.00	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	11.49	0.00	11.49	0.41	0.00	0.41	0%
Sub-Total	17.02	7.06	6.79	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	47.80	7.85	55.65	1.71	0.28	1.99	14%
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management</b>														
Consultation, Training, & Awareness	3.30	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.90	0.00	9.90	0.35	0.00	0.35	0%
Land Surveys	2.35	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.00	3.80	0.14	0.00	0.14	0%
Census and Registration	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	2.60	0.09	0.00	0.09	0%
Livelihood Activities	19.14	28.10	45.25	45.09	45.09	45.09	45.09	221.67	51.19	272.85	7.92	1.83	9.74	20%
Sub-Total	27.38	32.85	48.54	45.09	45.09	45.09	45.09	237.96	51.19	289.15	8.50	1.83	10.33	18%
<b>D. National Coordination, Monitoring &amp; TA</b>														
	12.69	17.40	17.40	12.66	10.54	10.54	10.54	67.57	24.21	91.78	2.41	0.86	3.28	26%
<b>Total Base Cost</b>	85.41	83.30	97.77	80.73	76.19	76.26	75.57	465.45	109.77	575.22	16.62	3.92	20.54	19%
Physical Contingency	4.21	2.20	1.80	0.54	0.18	0.19	0.09	5.14	4.07	9.22	0.18	0.15	0.33	44%
Price Contingency	10.44	16.66	26.91	29.14	34.02	41.29	48.54	193.22	13.78	207.01	1.52	0.46	1.98	23%
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	100.06	102.16	126.48	110.41	110.39	117.75	124.20	663.81	127.63	791.44	18.32	4.53	22.85	20%

**PHILIPPINES****CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS****Project Budget by Protected Area**

(US\$ 1 = 28 )

Category	Pesos	US\$
1 Subic-Bataan Protected Area	38,195,548	1,364,127
2 Katanglad Nature Park	28,109,567	1,003,913
3 Northern Sierra Madre Nature Park	30,873,046	1,102,609
4 Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary	23,286,913	831,675
5 Mount Apo Nature Park	26,211,503	936,125
6 Mount Canlaon Nature Park	23,330,994	833,250
7 Siargao Wildlife Sanctuary	21,422,815	765,101
8 Batanes Landscapes & Seascapes	18,601,266	664,331
9 Turtle Island Nature Park	9,117,672	325,631
10 Apo Reef Marine Nature Park	8,347,952	298,141
<i>Sub-Total</i>	227,497,276	8,124,903
<b>Pooled Funds</b>		
Livelihood Activities	255,944,704	9,140,882
Monitoring & Research Funds /a	15,000,000	535,714
National Coordination & Monitoring, TA Expenditures	<u>76,775,780</u>	<u>2,741,992</u>
Total Base Cost	575,217,760	20,543,491
Physical Contingency	9,215,529	329,126
Price Contingency	<u>207,005,314</u>	<u>1,979,971</u>
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<u>791,438,604</u>	<u>22,852,588</u>

/a Included elsewhere as part of National Coordination, Monitoring, and TA expenditures

**PHILIPPINES****CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS****Project Budget by Implementing Unit (US\$ '000) /a**

	<b>Gov't</b>	<b>Local NGOs</b>	<b>National NGO</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				
PA Establishment	3,246	511	0	3,757
Basic Infrastructure	564	0	0	564
PA Development	1,408	0	0	1,408
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				
Site Infrastructure	0	190	0	190
Maps & Boundaries	143	0	0	143
Mgmt. Board Operations	0	1,440	0	1,440
Site Restoration	0	449	0	449
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>				
Consultation, Training, & Awareness	0	387	0	387
Tenure Surveying	149	0	0	149
Census & Registration	0	102	0	102
<b>D. Livelihood Program (I</b>	0	10,667	0	10,667
<b>E. National Coordination, Monitoring &amp; TA</b>	362	0	3,234	3,596
<b>Total Cost /a</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>13,746</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>22,853</b>

/a Including physical and price contingencies.



PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

Government Budgetary Costs By Year and Category /1

Activities	----- Costs by Year (Pesos thousands) -----							Total
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Civil Works /2	13,821	20,190	17,598	5,735	2,025	2,303	1,120	62,792
GEF Reimbursement	13,821	20,190	17,598	5,735	2,025	2,303	1,120	62,792
Equipment /2	10,475	14	15	0	0	0	0	10,503
GEF Reimbursement	10,475	14	15	0	0	0	0	10,503
Salaries	9,326	11,487	13,392	14,363	15,400	16,451	17,602	98,018
GEF Reimbursement 3/	3,730	3,446	2,678	2,943	0	0	0	12,797
Operations & Maintenance	1,592	2,026	2,508	2,730	2,927	3,127	3,345	18,255
GEF Reimbursement /3	637	608	502	559	0	0	0	2,306
Technical Assistance	4,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,091
GEF Reimbursement	4,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,304</b>	<b>33,717</b>	<b>33,513</b>	<b>22,828</b>	<b>20,352</b>	<b>21,880</b>	<b>22,067</b>	<b>193,660</b>

/1 In current prices, with price contingencies applied pro rata.

/2 Including physical contingencies.

/3 Reimbursed on a declining scale: 1994 40%, 1995 30%, 1996-2000 20%, until loan funds in this category are exhausted.

NATIONAL COORDINATION, MONITORING & TA 1994-2000

US\$ 1 P 28 000

Activities	Personnel Services	# of Pers <sup>1</sup>	Salary/Month	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Person)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>Project Coordination</b>													
<b>Technical Staff</b>													
	Program Administrator/Trainer*	1	94,500	567,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	567,000	20,250	
	Park Design Expert/Specialist*	1	302,400	0	3,628,800	3,628,800					7,257,600	259,200	
	Project Manager*	1	94,500	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	7,938,000	283,500	
	Resource Economist	1	94,500	1,134,000	850,500	850,500	567,000	567,000	567,000	567,000	5,103,000	182,250	
	Infrastructure Specialist*	1	75,600		907,200	907,200	907,200				2,721,600	97,200	
	Training/IEC Specialist*	1	75,600	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200				3,628,800	129,600	
	Legal Advisor*	1	75,600	680,400	907,200	907,200	302,400				2,797,200	99,900	
	Community Devel <sup>2</sup> Specialist*	1	75,600	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	6,350,400	226,800	
	Financial/Budget Specialist*	1	75,600	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	907,200	6,350,400	226,800	
	Agribusiness/Mktg. Specialist*	1	75,600	907,200	680,400	680,400	453,600	453,600	453,600	453,600	4,082,400	145,800	
<b>Support Staff</b>													
	Grant Administrator	2	15,070	361,680	361,680	361,680	361,680	361,680	361,680	361,680	2,531,760	90,420	
	Executive Director (G)	1	18,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	1,512,000	54,000	
	Asst ED (Fin/Adm <sup>3</sup> ) (G)	1	15,600	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	1,310,400	46,800	
	Asst ED (Prog. Mgr) (G)	1	15,600	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	187,200	1,310,400	46,800	
	Proj Devt. Officer IV (GOP)	2	9,900	237,600	237,600	237,600	237,600	237,600	237,600	237,600	1,663,200	59,400	
	Proj Devt. Officer III (GOP)	2	7,500	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	1,260,000	45,000	
	Proj Devt. Officer II (GOP)	1	5,800	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	487,200	17,400	
	Computer Oper III (GOP)	1	5,300	63,600	63,600	63,600	63,600	63,600	63,600	63,600	445,200	15,900	
	Clerk IV (GOP)	2	3,350	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	80,400	562,800	20,100	
	Messenger (GOP)	1	3,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Driver (GOP)	2	2,700	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	453,600	16,200	
	Audit Firm	1	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	420,000	15,000	
	Legal Firm	1	30,000	150,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	510,000	18,214	
	GIS/Computer Programmer	1	25,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	1,050,000	37,500	
<b>Equipment Procurement:</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	AU Vehicle	2	320,000	640,000							640,000	22,857	
	Motorcycle	1	50,000	320,000							320,000	11,429	
	Refrigerator	1	7,500	7,500							7,500	268	
	Computer/Printer	3	40,000	120,000							120,000	4,286	
	Typewriter	10	10,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
	Calculator	15	500	7,500							7,500	268	
	Executive Chair & Table	1	10,000	10,000							10,000	357	
	Junior Executive Chair & Table	9	7,000	63,000							63,000	2,250	
	Office Table	15	1,500	22,500							22,500	804	
	Office Chair	12	500	6,000							6,000	214	
	Visitors' Chairs	10	500	5,000							5,000	179	
	Conference Table With Chairs	1	25,000	25,000							25,000	893	
	Filing Cabinet	10	6,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Subtotal			1,386,500							1,386,500	49,518	
<b>Operations Cost:</b>													
	Vehicle & Motorcycle (Fuel & Maintenance)			165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	1,155,000	41,250	
	Office Supplies		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	420,000	15,000	
	Office Rehabilitation	1	296,760	296,760	296,760	296,760	296,760	296,760	296,760	296,760	2,077,320	74,190	
	Int'l Travel	8	51,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	2,856,000	102,000	
	Int'l Perdiems	100	3,960	396,000	396,000	396,000	396,000	396,000	396,000	396,000	2,772,000	99,000	
	Local travel & Per Diems			792,000	792,000	792,000	792,000	792,000	792,000	792,000	5,544,000	198,000	
<b>Total Base Cost</b>				12,692,540	14,901,540	14,901,540	10,157,640	8,040,840	8,040,840	8,040,840	76,775,780	2,741,992	
<b>Physical Contingency</b>				15%	207,975	0	0	0	0	0	207,975	7,428	
<b>Price Contingency</b>					1,556,668	2,599,015	3,578,136	3,696,213	3,532,036	4,283,363	5,085,226	24,330,656	868,952
<b>Total Cost</b>					14,457,183	17,500,555	18,479,676	13,853,853	11,572,876	12,324,203	13,126,066	101,314,411	3,618,372

\* Includes 20% social charges & 15% overhead

\*\* Designated for rent or building rehabilitation -- shifted to project Works disbursement

AGUSAN MARSH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY											US\$	P	28
Activities	Services	Units	Unit Costs	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
A. Site Development:				3,027,657	3,740,935	3,593,383	1,525,201	1,525,201	1,525,201	1,295,008	16,232,587	579,735	
PA Establishment				1,897,464	1,127,560	1,280,008	1,280,008	1,280,008	1,280,008	1,280,008	9,425,064	336,609	
Staff Buildup	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	5	79,248	158,496	316,992	396,240	396,240	396,240	396,240	396,240	2,456,688	87,739	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NG)	6	27,000	54,000	108,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	972,000	34,714	
Sub-Total				703,464	915,960	1,049,208	1,049,208	1,049,208	1,049,208	1,049,208	6,865,464	245,195	
-Equipment Procurement													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	AU Vehicle	1	320,000	320,000							320,000	11,429	
	Motorcycle or boat	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
	Horses	5	5,000	25,000							25,000	893	
	VHF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHF Handheld Ra	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Tape recorder/pub	1	10,000	10,000							10,000	357	
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357	
Sub-Total				1,009,000	0	0					1,009,000	36,036	
-Operations C Vehicle & Motorc													
	(Fuel & Maintena		125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	875,000	31,250	
	Horse Feed	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	46,500	1,661	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Ranger's uniforms & tools		3,500	21,000	35,000	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	283,500	10,125	
	Traveling & Per D		2,400	24,000	33,600	40,800	40,800	40,800	40,800	40,800	261,600	9,343	
Sub-Total				185,000	211,600	230,800	230,800	230,800	230,800	230,800	230,800	1,550,000	55,379

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft. km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.										
	Park Supert. Resid	800	420	336,000								336,000	12,000
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000								20,000	714
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./	800	280	224,000								224,000	8,000
	Dorms Furniture			160,000								160,000	5,714
	Nature Center				300,000							300,000	10,714
	Storage & Other			100,000								100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	105,000	3,750
	Watch Tower, (Bamboo)			45,000								45,000	1,607
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>900,000</b>	<b>315,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>	<b>46,071</b>
PA Developm	Road Improvemen	10	413,636		2,068,182	2,068,182						4,136,364	147,727
	Trails Constructio	9	153,462	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	1,181,159	49,327
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>230,193</b>	<b>2,298,375</b>	<b>2,298,375</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>5,517,523</b>	<b>197,054</b>
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				<b>1,835,820</b>	<b>667,040</b>	<b>643,640</b>	<b>599,640</b>	<b>599,640</b>	<b>599,640</b>	<b>599,640</b>	<b>599,640</b>	<b>5,545,060</b>	<b>198,038</b>
Site Infrastuct	Dorms For NGO												
	(50 sq. ft./Person)	400	280	112,000								112,000	4,000
	Dorms Furniture			80,000								80,000	2,857
	Storage & Other			100,000								100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			30,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>322,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>392,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>
Maps & Boun	Geodetic Engineer	1	121,800	60,900								60,900	2,175
	Survey Aides	2	82,500	82,500								82,500	2,946
	Field Assistant	2	72,000	72,000								72,000	2,571
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	57,600								57,600	2,057
	Expenses & materials			250,000								250,000	8,929
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>523,000</b>								<b>523,000</b>	<b>18,679</b>
Mgmt. Board Operations				990,820	520,240	496,840	472,840	472,840	472,840	472,840	472,840	3,899,260	139,259
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	Project Coordinato	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Sub-Total			532,240	438,640	415,240	415,240	415,240	415,240	415,240	3,047,080	108,824	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>												
		QTY	Unit Cost									
Mimeographing M	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786	
Power Generator	2	25,000	50,000							50,000	1,786	
Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
Base & 4 handhel	1	47,500	47,500							47,500	1,696	
Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000							20,000	714	
Camera	1	4,000	4,000							4,000	143	
Calculator	2	500	1,000							1,000	36	
Bicycle	2	2,500	5,000							5,000	179	
Motorcycles	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
			0							0	0	
Miscellaneous	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786	
Sub-Total			407,500							407,500	14,554	
<b>-Operations C Office Suplies</b>												
		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000					36,000	1,286	
Travelling & Per			2,400	39,080	69,600	69,600	57,600	57,600	57,600	57,600	408,680	14,596
Sub-Total				51,080	81,600	81,600	57,600	57,600	57,600	57,600	444,680	15,881
<b>Site Restoratio Agroforestry Speci</b>												
	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100	
Technical Assistan	0	72,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sub-Total				121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100	
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>			497,666	331,800	331,800	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	1,509,266	53,902	
<b>Consultation, Training, &amp; Awareness</b>												
Training Coordina	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800					302,400	10,800	
Information Office	1	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000					252,000	9,000	
Meetings & materi	3	20,000	60,000	60,000	60,000					180,000	6,429	
Sub-Total				244,800	244,800	244,800				734,400	26,229	
<b>Tenure Surveying</b>												
(160 Farms, Surveyor	1	95,400	15,900							15,900	568	
Survey Aide	1	82,500	13,750							13,750	491	
Sub-Total				29,650						29,650	1,059	
<b>Census &amp; Registration,</b>												
Tenure Inst. Anthro/sociol.	0.20	121,800	24,360							24,360	870	
Field Assist.	0.50	66,000	33,000							33,000	1,179	

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Encoder	0.20	57,600	11,520							11,520	411
Interviewers	4.00	17,640	42,336							42,336	1,512
Expenses			25,000							25,000	893
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>136,216</b>							<b>136,216</b>	<b>4,865</b>
Livelihood Pro Community Organ	1	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	21,750
Field Assistant	0	66,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>21,750</b>
<b>D. Ecological Research Program:</b>											
<b>Sub-Total (A-D)</b>			<b>5,361,143</b>	<b>4,739,775</b>	<b>4,568,823</b>	<b>2,211,841</b>	<b>2,211,841</b>	<b>2,211,841</b>	<b>1,981,648</b>	<b>23,286,913</b>	<b>831,675</b>
<b>E. Contingencies:</b>											
<b>Total Base Cost</b>			<b>5,361,143</b>	<b>4,739,775</b>	<b>4,568,823</b>	<b>2,211,841</b>	<b>2,211,841</b>	<b>2,211,841</b>	<b>1,981,648</b>	<b>23,286,913</b>	<b>831,675</b>
<b>Physical Contingency @15%</b>			<b>430,304</b>	<b>395,756</b>	<b>350,756</b>	<b>37,529</b>	<b>37,529</b>	<b>37,529</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,292,403</b>	<b>46,157</b>
<b>Price Contingency</b>			<b>656,268</b>	<b>1,030,386</b>	<b>1,377,287</b>	<b>851,852</b>	<b>1,058,850</b>	<b>1,282,383</b>	<b>1,358,561</b>	<b>7,615,588</b>	<b>271,985</b>
<b>Total Site Cost</b>			<b>6,447,715</b>	<b>6,165,917</b>	<b>6,296,866</b>	<b>3,101,222</b>	<b>3,308,220</b>	<b>3,531,754</b>	<b>3,343,209</b>	<b>32,194,904</b>	<b>1,149,818</b>

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

APO REEF MARINE NATURE PARK (PESOS): 1993-1999											US\$	P	28,000
Activities	Personnel Services	Number of Personnel	Salary/Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				1,976,030	1,248,930	1,281,830	1,281,830	781,830	781,830	781,830	8,134,112	290,504	
<b>PA Establishment</b>				1,174,316	738,216	771,116	771,116	771,116	771,116	771,116	5,768,112	206,004	
<b>Staff Buildup</b>													
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	1	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	554,736	19,812	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	4	27,000	57,000	81,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	675,000	24,107	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				624,216	651,216	678,216	678,216	678,216	678,216	678,216	4,666,512	166,661	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	Boat (Bancas)	2	35,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	VHIF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHIF Handheld Radio	4	7,500	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	0	40,000	0							0	0	
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	75,000	75,000							75,000	2,679	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				469,000							469,000	16,750	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>													
	Boat & Generators (Fuel & Maintenance)		30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	210,000	7,500	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Ranger's uniform&tools		3,500	17,500	21,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	161,000	5,750	
	Traveling & Per Diems		2,400	21,600	24,000	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	177,600	6,343	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				81,100	87,000	92,900	92,900	92,900	92,900	92,900	632,600	22,593	

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft., km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.								
	Park Supert. Residence Furniture	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person) -Also Includes Dorms for Visiting Researchers	750	280	210,000						210,000	7,500
	Dorms Furniture			100,000						100,000	3,571
	Storage & Other			75,000						75,000	2,679
	Water Supply/Sanitation			10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	75,000	2,679
	Boat Dock			50,000						50,000	1,786
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>801,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>866,000</b>	<b>30,929</b>
PA Development	Visitor's center				500,000	500,000	500,000			1,500,000	53,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>53,571</b>
B. Resource Management:				71,280	23,760	23,760	23,760	23,760	23,760	213,840	7,637
Mgmt. Board Operation	Board Member (Meet fo 18 Days in 7 Years)	9	1300/day	70,200	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	210,600	7,521
	-Mangyan site staff will provide further administrative assistance to this site.										
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>70,200</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>210,600</b>	<b>7,521</b>
-Operations Cost	Travelling & Per Diem (Board Members, Travel Expense to Mangyan site)		20/Day	1,080	360	360	360	360	360	3,240	116
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,080</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3,240</b>	<b>116</b>
D. Ecological Research Program:											



Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Total Cost (A-D)	2,047,310	1,272,690	1,305,590	1,305,590	805,590	805,590	805,590	8,347,952	298,141
<b>E. Contingencies:</b>									
Total Base Cost	2,047,310	1,272,690	1,305,590	1,305,590	805,590	805,590	805,590	8,347,952	298,141
Physical Contingenc *	190,607	76,607	76,607	76,607	1,607	1,607	1,607	425,250	15,188
Price Contingency	250,635	267,855	420,678	544,714	389,384	471,375	559,044	2,903,685	103,703
Total Site Cost	2,488,552	1,617,152	1,802,876	1,926,912	1,196,581	1,278,573	1,366,241	11,676,887	417,032

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

BATANES LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES (PESOS): 1993-1999

US\$ 1 = P 28

Activities	Personnel Services	Number of Personnel	Salary/Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$
A. Site Development:				2,236,661	1,548,661	1,409,161	1,409,161	832,430	832,430	832,430	9,100,936	325,033
PA Establishment				1,404,216	786,216	821,716	821,716	821,716	821,716	821,716	6,299,012	224,965
Staff Buildup												
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,311,400	47,550
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830
	Forester I (Govt.)	1	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	554,736	19,812
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000
	Park Ranger (NGO)	5	27,000	54,000	108,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	837,000	29,893
Sub-Total				624,216	678,216	705,216	705,216	705,216	705,216	705,216	4,828,512	172,447
-Equipment Procurement												
		QTY	Unit Cost									
	Boat (Bancas)	2	35,000	70,000							70,000	2,500
	Horses	1	5,000	5,000							5,000	179
	VHF Base Radio											
	With Antenna	2	40,000	80,000							80,000	2,857
	VHF Handheld Radio	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357
Sub-Total				689,000							689,000	24,607
-Operations Cost												
	Boat & Generator (Fuel & Maintenance)		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	105,000	3,750
	Horse Feed		1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	10,500	375
	Ranger's uniform & tools		3,500	17,500	24,500	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	182,000	6,500
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000
	Traveling & Per Diems		5,000	45,000	55,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	400,000	14,286
Sub-Total				91,000	108,000	116,500	116,500	116,500	116,500	116,500	781,500	27,911

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft. km	Cost/Sq Ft., km.								
	Park Supert. Residence	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	550	280	154,000						154,000	5,500
	Dorms Furniture			110,000						110,000	3,929
	Nature Center				175,000					175,000	6,250
	Storage & Other			75,000						75,000	2,679
	Water Supply/Sanitation			10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	75,000	2,679
	Boat Dock			50,000						50,000	1,786
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>755,714</b>	<b>185,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>995,000</b>	<b>35,536</b>
<b>PA Development</b>	<b>Ecotourism facilities</b>				500,000	500,000	500,000			1,500,000	53,571
	Trails Construction (km)	6	153,462	76,731	76,731	76,731	76,731			306,924	10,962
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>76,731</b>	<b>576,731</b>	<b>576,731</b>	<b>576,731</b>			<b>1,806,924</b>	<b>64,533</b>
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				<b>1,884,290</b>	<b>760,640</b>	<b>737,240</b>	<b>678,840</b>	<b>678,840</b>	<b>678,840</b>	<b>6,097,530</b>	<b>217,769</b>
<b>Site Infrastructure</b>	<b>Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)</b>	650	280	182,000						182,000	6,500
	Dorms Furniture			130,000						130,000	4,643
	Storage & Other			75,000						75,000	2,679
	Water Supply/Sanitation			21,000	17,000	17,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	75,000	2,679
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>408,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>462,000</b>	<b>16,500</b>
<b>Maps &amp; Boundaries</b>	<b>Geodetic Engineer</b>	1	121,800	60,900						60,900	2,175
	Survey Aides	1	82,500	41,250						41,250	1,473
	Field Assistant	1	72,000	36,000						36,000	1,286
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	57,600						57,600	2,057
	Expenses & Materials			250,000						250,000	8,929
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>445,750</b>						<b>445,750</b>	<b>15,920</b>
<b>Mgmt. Board Operations</b>				<b>1,030,540</b>	<b>549,840</b>	<b>526,440</b>	<b>480,040</b>	<b>480,040</b>	<b>480,040</b>	<b>4,026,980</b>	<b>143,821</b>
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	Project Coordinator	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>532,240</b>	<b>438,640</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>3,047,080</b>	<b>108,824</b>

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

-Equipment Procurement		QTY	Unit Cost									
	Mimeographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
	Power Generator	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143
	Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500							47,500	1,696
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000							20,000	714
	Camera	1	4,000	4,000							4,000	143
	Calculator	2	500	1,000							1,000	36
	Bicycle	2	2,500	5,000							5,000	179
	Motorcycles	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571
	Miscellaneous	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>417,500</b>							<b>417,500</b>	<b>14,911</b>
	<b>-Operations Cost</b>											
	Office Supplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000					60,000	2,143
	Travelling & Per Diem		2,400	60,800	91,200	91,200	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	502,400	17,943
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>80,800</b>	<b>111,200</b>	<b>111,200</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>562,400</b>	<b>20,086</b>
	<b>Site Restoration</b>											
	Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100
	Technical Assistant	1	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	432,000	15,429
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>1,162,800</b>	<b>41,529</b>
	<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>			<b>965,200</b>	<b>606,800</b>	<b>606,800</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>3,402,800</b>	<b>121,529</b>
	<b>Consultation, Training, &amp; Awareness</b>											
	Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800					302,400	10,800
	Meetings & Materials	10	20,000	200,000	200,000	200,000					600,000	21,429
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>300,800</b>	<b>300,800</b>	<b>300,800</b>					<b>902,400</b>	<b>32,229</b>
	<b>Tenure Surveying</b>											
	(4200 Farms, 4 Farms/ Surveyor	1	95,400	95,400							95,400	3,407
	Survey Aide	2	82,500	165,000							165,000	5,893
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>260,400</b>							<b>260,400</b>	<b>9,300</b>
	<b>Census &amp; Registration, Tenure Inst.</b>											
	Anthro/sociol.	0.17	121,800	10,150							10,150	363
	Field Assistants	0.33	66,000	11,000							11,000	393
	Encoder	0.17	57,600	4,800							4,800	171

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

	Interviewers Expenses	5	17,640	22,050							22,050	788
				50,000							50,000	1,786
	Sub-Total			98,000							98,000	3,500
Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	2	87,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	1,218,000	43,500
	Field Assistant	2	66,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	924,000	33,000
	Sub-Total			306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	2,142,000	76,500

D. Ecological Research Program:

Total Cost (A-D)				5,086,151	2,916,101	2,753,201	2,394,001	1,817,270	1,817,270	1,817,270	18,601,266	664,331
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E. Contingencies:

Total Base Cost				5,086,151	2,916,101	2,753,201	2,394,001	1,817,270	1,817,270	1,817,270	18,601,266	664,331
Physical Contingenc *				352,042	116,917	90,667	88,867	2,357	2,357	2,357	655,564	23,413
Price Contingency				642,203	623,537	815,189	915,998	880,978	1,066,413	1,264,701	6,209,018	221,751
Total Site Cost				6,080,395	3,656,555	3,659,058	3,398,866	2,700,605	2,886,040	3,084,329	25,465,848	909,495

MOUNT CANLON NATURE PARK (PESOS): 1993-1999

US\$ 1 P

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Activities	Personnel Services	Number of Personnel	Salary/Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				2,750,044	3,052,889	2,830,689	1,176,144	984,316	984,316	984,316	12,762,714	455,811	
<b>PA Establishment</b>				1,730,216	891,516	969,316	969,316	969,316	969,316	969,316	7,468,312	266,725	
<b>Staff Buildup</b>													
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	1	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	554,736	19,812	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	7	27,000	81,000	135,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	1,161,000	41,464	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				651,216	705,216	759,216	759,216	759,216	759,216	759,216	5,152,512	184,018	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	AU Vehicle	1	320,000	320,000							320,000	11,429	
	Motorcycle, 125cc	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
	Horses	3	5,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	VHF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHF Handheld Radio	4	15,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	75,000	75,000							75,000	2,679	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				894,000	0						894,000	31,929	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>													
	Vehicle & Motorcycle, c (Fuel & Maintenance)		125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	875,000	31,250	
	Horse Feed		1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	30,000	1,071	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Ranger's uniforms & tools		3,500	21,000	28,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	224,000	8,000	
	Traveling & Per Diems		2,400	24,000	16,800	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	208,800	7,457	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				185,000	186,300	210,100	210,100	210,100	210,100	210,100	210,100	1,421,800	50,779

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Data

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft., km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.									
	Park Superl. Residence	800	420	336,000							336,000	12,000
	Furniture Superl. Residence			20,000							20,000	714
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	650	280	182,000							182,000	6,500
	Dorms Furniture			130,000							130,000	4,643
	Nature Center				300,000						300,000	10,714
	Storage & Other			100,000							100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	105,000	3,750
	Watch Tower, (Bamboo)			45,000							45,000	1,607
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>828,000</b>	<b>315,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1,218,000</b>	<b>43,500</b>
PA Development	Road Improvement (kms)	8	413,636		1,654,545	1,654,545					3,309,091	118,182
	Trails Construction (km)	5	153,462	191,828	191,828	191,828	191,828				767,311	27,404
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>191,828</b>	<b>1,846,373</b>	<b>1,846,373</b>	<b>191,828</b>				<b>4,076,402</b>	<b>145,586</b>
B. Resource Management:				1,861,740	778,240	754,840	678,840	678,840	678,840	678,840	6,110,180	218,221
Site Infrastructure	Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)	650	280	182,000							182,000	6,500
	Dorms Furniture			130,000							130,000	4,643
	Storage & Other			100,000							100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			30,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>442,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>512,000</b>	<b>18,286</b>
Maps & Boundaries	Geodetic Engineer	1	121,800	36,540							36,540	1,305
	Survey Aider	2	82,500	49,500							49,500	1,768
	Field Assistant	1	72,000	21,600							21,600	771
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	34,560							34,560	1,234
	Expenses & materials			100,000							100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>242,200</b>							<b>242,200</b>	<b>8,650</b>
Mgmt. Board Operations				1,177,540	559,440	536,040	480,040	480,040	480,040	480,040	4,193,180	149,756
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	Project Coordinator	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>532,240</b>	<b>438,640</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>3,047,080</b>	<b>108,824</b>

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Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

-Equipment Procurement		QTY	Unit Cost										
	Mimeographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000								50,000	1,786
	Power Generator	1	25,000	25,000								25,000	893
	Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000								40,000	1,429
	Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000								40,000	1,429
	Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500								47,500	1,696
	Binoculars	4	20,000	80,000								80,000	2,857
	Camera	1	4,000	4,000								4,000	143
	Calculator	2	1,000	2,000								2,000	71
	Bicycle	2	5,000	10,000								10,000	357
	Motorcycles	2	100,000	200,000								200,000	7,143
				0								0	0
	Miscellaneous	1	50,000	50,000								50,000	1,786
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>548,500</b>								<b>548,500</b>	<b>19,589</b>
<b>-Operations Cost</b>	Office Supplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000					60,000	2,143	
	Travelling & Per Diem		2,400	76,800	100,800	100,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	537,600	19,200	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>96,800</b>	<b>120,800</b>	<b>120,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>597,600</b>	<b>21,343</b>	
<b>Site Restoration</b>	Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100	
	Technical Assistant	1	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	432,000	15,429	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>1,162,800</b>	<b>41,529</b>	
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>				<b>1,421,600</b>	<b>1,077,700</b>	<b>734,800</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>4,458,100</b>	<b>159,218</b>	
<b>Consultation, Training, &amp; Awareness</b>	Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800					302,400	10,800	
	Information Officer/Ass'	2	84,000	168,000	168,000	168,000					504,000	18,000	
	Meetings & materials	8	20,000	160,000	160,000	160,000					480,000	17,143	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>428,800</b>	<b>428,800</b>	<b>428,800</b>					<b>1,286,400</b>	<b>45,943</b>	
<b>Tenure Surveying</b>	(7500 Farms, 4 Farms/ Surveyor	1	95,400	95,400	95,400					190,800	6,814		
	Survey Aide	3	82,500	247,500	247,500					495,000	17,679		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>342,900</b>	<b>342,900</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>685,800</b>	<b>24,493</b>	
<b>Census &amp; Registration, Tenure Inst.</b>	Anthro /social.	0.50	121,800	60,900								60,900	2,175
	Field Assist.	1.00	66,000	66,000								66,000	2,357



Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

	Encoder	0.50	57,600	28,800							28,800	1,029
	Interviewers	10.00	17,640	88,200							88,200	3,150
	Expenses			100,000							100,000	3,571
	Sub-Total			343,900							343,900	12,282
Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	2	87,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	1,218,000	43,500
	Field Assistant	2	66,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	924,000	33,000
	Sub-Total			306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	2,142,000	76,500

D. Ecological Research Program:

Total Cost (A-D)			6,033,384	4,908,829	4,320,329	2,160,984	1,969,156	1,969,156	1,969,156	1,969,156	23,330,994	833,250
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E. Contingencies:

Total Base Cost			6,033,384	4,908,829	4,320,329	2,160,984	1,969,156	1,969,156	1,969,156	1,969,156	23,330,994	833,250
Physical Contingenc *			435,649	327,956	282,956	31,774	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,087,335	38,833
Price Contingency			748,277	1,069,004	1,300,399	832,928	941,267	1,139,688	1,351,805	1,351,805	7,383,368	263,692
Total Site Cost			7,217,310	6,305,789	5,903,684	3,025,686	2,913,423	3,111,844	3,323,961	3,323,961	31,801,697	1,135,775

KATANGLIAD NATURE PARK											US\$	P	28.0
Activities	Services	Units	Unit Costs	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
A. Site Development:				2,844,612	4,100,674	4,036,070	1,554,252	1,554,252	1,630,983	1,630,983	17,351,827	619,708	
PA Establishment				1,867,612	1,297,856	1,532,452	1,532,452	1,532,452	1,532,452	1,532,452	10,827,728	386,705	
Staff Buildup													
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	8	79,248	237,744	475,488	633,984	633,984	633,984	633,984	633,984	3,883,152	138,684	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	6	27,000	54,000	108,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	972,000	34,714	
Sub-Total				782,712	1,074,456	1,286,952	1,286,952	1,286,952	1,286,952	1,286,952	8,291,928	296,140	
-Equipment Procurement													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	ATV Vehicle	1	320,000	320,000							320,000	11,429	
	Motorcycle, 125cc	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
	Horses	3	5,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	VHF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHF Handheld Radio	4	15,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	75,000	75,000							75,000	2,679	
Sub-Total				894,000	0	0					894,000	31,929	
-Operations Cost													
	Vehicle & Motorcycle, e (Fuel & Maintenance)		125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	875,000	31,250	
	Horse Feed		1,500	3,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	31,500	1,125	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Ranger's uniforms & tools		3,500	24,500	42,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	346,500	12,375	
	Traveling & Per Diems		2,400	26,400	38,400	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	304,800	10,886	
Sub-Total				190,900	223,400	245,500	245,500	245,500	245,500	245,500	245,500	1,641,800	58,636

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft. km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.								
	Park Supert. Residence	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	950	280	266,000						266,000	9,500
	Dorms Furniture			190,000						190,000	6,786
	Nature Center				300,000					300,000	10,714
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			20,000	21,000	21,800	21,800	21,800	21,800	150,000	5,357
	Watch Tower, (Bamboo)			45,000						45,000	1,607
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>977,000</b>	<b>321,000</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>1,407,000</b>	<b>50,250</b>
<b>PA Development</b>	Road Improvement (kms)	8	413,636		2,481,818	2,481,818				4,963,636	177,273
	Trails Construction (km)	5	153,462	0	0	0	0	76,731	76,731	153,462	5,481
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,481,818</b>	<b>2,481,818</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76,731</b>	<b>5,117,099</b>	<b>182,754</b>
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				<b>2,030,400</b>	<b>768,640</b>	<b>745,240</b>	<b>688,840</b>	<b>688,840</b>	<b>688,840</b>	<b>6,299,640</b>	<b>224,987</b>
<b>Site Infrastructure</b>	Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)	650	280	182,000						182,000	6,500
	Dorms Furniture			130,000						130,000	4,643
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			30,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>442,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>512,000</b>	<b>18,286</b>
<b>Maps &amp; Boundaries</b>	Geodetic Engineer	2	121,800	121,800						121,800	4,350
	Survey Aides	2	82,500	82,500						82,500	2,946
	Field Assistant	2	72,000	72,000						72,000	2,571
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	34,560						34,560	1,234
	Expenses & materials			100,000						100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>410,860</b>						<b>410,860</b>	<b>14,674</b>
<b>Management Board Operations</b>				<b>1,177,540</b>	<b>549,840</b>	<b>526,440</b>	<b>490,040</b>	<b>490,040</b>	<b>490,040</b>	<b>4,213,980</b>	<b>150,499</b>
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	Project Coordinator	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>532,240</b>	<b>438,640</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>3,047,080</b>	<b>108,824</b>
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>											

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

	QTY	Unit Cost									
Mimeographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
Power Generator	1	25,000	25,000							25,000	893
Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500							47,500	1,696
Binoculars	4	20,000	80,000							80,000	2,857
Camera	1	4,000	4,000							4,000	143
Calculator	2	1,000	2,000							2,000	71
Bicycle	2	5,000	10,000							10,000	357
Motorcycles	2	100,000	200,000							200,000	7,143
			0							0	0
Miscellaneous	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>548,500</b>							<b>548,500</b>	<b>19,589</b>
<b>Operations Cost</b>											
Office Suplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	100,000	3,571
Travelling & Per Diem		2,400	76,800	91,200	91,200	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	518,400	18,514
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>96,800</b>	<b>111,200</b>	<b>111,200</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>618,400</b>	<b>22,086</b>
<b>Site Restoration</b>											
Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100
Technical Assistant	1	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	432,000	15,429
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>193,800</b>	<b>1,162,800</b>	<b>41,529</b>
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>			<b>1,421,600</b>	<b>1,077,700</b>	<b>734,800</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>4,458,100</b>	<b>159,218</b>
<b>Consultation, Training, &amp; Awareness</b>											
Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800					302,400	10,800
Information Officer/Ass	2	84,000	168,000	168,000	168,000					504,000	18,000
Meetings & materials	8	20,000	160,000	160,000	160,000					480,000	17,143
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>428,800</b>	<b>428,800</b>	<b>428,800</b>					<b>1,286,400</b>	<b>45,943</b>
<b>Tenure Surveying</b>											
(7500 Farms, 4 Farms/ Surveyor	1	95,400	95,400	95,400						190,800	6,814
Survey Aide	3	82,500	247,500	247,500						495,000	17,679
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>342,900</b>	<b>342,900</b>						<b>685,800</b>	<b>24,493</b>
<b>Census &amp; Registration, Tenure Inst.</b>											
Anthro./sociol.	0.50	121,800	60,900							60,900	2,175
Field Assist.	1.00	66,000	66,000							66,000	2,357
Encoder	0.50	57,600	28,800							28,800	1,029
Interviewers	10.00	17,640	88,200							88,200	3,150
Expenses			100,000							100,000	3,571
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>343,900</b>							<b>343,900</b>	<b>12,282</b>

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	2	87,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	1,218,000	43,500
	Field Assistant	2	66,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	924,000	33,000
	Sub-Total		306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	2,142,000	76,500
<b>D. Ecological Research Program:</b>													
	Total Cost (A-D)		6,296,612	5,947,014	5,516,110	2,549,092	2,549,092	2,549,092	2,549,092	2,625,823	2,625,823	28,109,567	1,003,913
<b>E. Contingencies:</b>													
	Total Base Cost		6,296,612	5,947,014	5,516,110	2,549,092	2,549,092	2,549,092	2,625,823	2,625,823	2,625,823	28,109,567	1,003,913
	Physical Contingenc		429,225	424,173	379,293	4,020	4,020	4,020	4,020	15,530	15,530	1,271,790	45,421
	Price Contingency		806,603	1,300,261	1,668,832	986,392	1,226,359	1,226,359	1,530,376	1,815,157	1,815,157	9,333,981	333,356
	Total Site Cost		7,532,440	7,671,448	7,564,235	3,539,504	3,779,471	3,779,471	4,171,729	4,456,510	4,456,510	38,715,337	1,382,691

SUBIC-BATAAN PROTECTED AREA

US\$ 1 = P 28.0

Activities	Services	Units	Unit Costs	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				4,264,056	3,149,509	2,986,305	2,976,305	2,822,843	2,822,843	2,822,843	21,844,704	780,168	
<b>PA Establishment</b>				3,023,594	2,262,638	2,729,434	2,719,434	2,719,434	2,719,434	2,719,434	18,893,402	674,764	
<b>Staff Buildup</b>													
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	17	79,248	950,976	1,188,720	1,347,216	1,347,216	1,347,216	1,347,216	1,347,216	8,875,776	316,992	
	Accountant	1	106,358	106,358	106,358	106,358	106,358	106,358	106,358	106,358	744,506	26,590	
	Secretary/Data Adm.	2	63,372	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	887,208	31,686	
	Maintenance Unit Head	2	42,648	85,296	85,296	85,296	85,296	85,296	85,296	85,296	597,072	21,324	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	12	27,000	54,000	108,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	1,782,000	63,643	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				1,664,894	1,956,638	2,331,134	2,331,134	2,331,134	2,331,134	2,331,134	15,277,202	545,614	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	AU Vehicle	1	320,000	320,000							320,000	11,429	
	Motorcycle, 125cc	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
	Horses	6	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000					30,000	1,071	
	VHF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHF Handheld Radio	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	3	60,000	180,000							180,000	6,429	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				1,124,000	10,000	10,000					1,144,000	40,857	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>													
	Vehicle & Motorcycle, e (Fuel & Maintenance)		125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	875,000	31,250	
	Horse Feed		1,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	58,500	2,089	
	Office Supplies		12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	88,200	3,150	
	Ranger's uniform and tools		3,500	35,000	63,000	108,500	108,500	108,500	108,500	108,500	640,500	22,875	
	Traveling & Per Diems		3,600	57,600	86,400	133,200	133,200	133,200	133,200	133,200	810,000	28,929	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				234,700	296,000	388,300	388,300	388,300	388,300	388,300	388,300	2,472,200	88,293

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Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft., km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km									
	Park Supert. Residence	800	450	360,000						360,000	12,857	
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714	
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	900	300	270,000						270,000	9,643	
	Dorms Furniture			180,000						180,000	6,429	
	Nature Center	140	4,500		630,000					630,000	22,500	
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571	
	Water Supply/Sanitation			130,000						130,000	4,643	
	Watch Tower, (Bamboo)	3	9,000	27,000						27,000	964	
	Sub-Total			1,087,000	630,000	0	0	0	0	1,717,000	61,321	
PA Development	Road Improvement (kms)	6	103,409	103,409	103,409	103,409	103,409	103,409	103,409	620,454	22,159	
	Trails Construction (km)	8	76,731	153,462	153,462	153,462	153,462	153,462	153,462	613,848	21,923	
	Sub-Total			153,462	256,871	256,871	256,871	103,409	103,409	1,234,302	44,082	
B. Resource Management:				2,626,732	1,237,032	1,226,032	1,191,032	1,191,032	1,191,032	1,191,032	9,853,924	351,926
Site Infrastructure	Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)	1,050	300	315,000						315,000	11,250	
	Dorms Furniture			210,000						210,000	7,500	
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571	
	Water Supply/Sanitation			115,000						115,000	4,107	
	Sub-Total			740,000	0	0	0	0	0	740,000	26,429	
Maps & Boundaries	Geodetic Engineer	1	121,800	60,900						60,900	2,175	
	Survey Aides	2	82,500	82,500						82,500	2,946	
	Field Assistant	2	72,000	72,000						72,000	2,571	
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	57,600						57,600	2,057	
	Expenses & materials			200,000						200,000	7,143	
	Sub-Total			473,000						473,000	16,893	
Mgmt. Board Operations				1,413,732	727,632	716,632	681,632	681,632	681,632	681,632	5,584,524	199,447
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	46,800	46,800	46,800	46,800	46,800	421,200	15,043
	Project Coordinator	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500	
	Accountant	1	106,368	106,368	106,368	106,368	106,368	106,368	106,368	744,576	26,592	
	Technical Support	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Secretary/Clerk	2	63,372	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	126,744	887,208	31,686	
	Sub-Total			678,832	585,232	585,232	585,232	585,232	585,232	4,190,224	149,651	
-Equipment Procurement												

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

		QTY	Unit Cost									
	Mimeographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Power Generator	1	25,000	25,000						25,000	893	
	Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000						40,000	1,429	
	Computer/printer	1	55,000	55,000						55,000	1,964	
	Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500						47,500	1,696	
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000						20,000	714	
	Camera	2	4,000	8,000						8,000	286	
	Technical equipment	1	50,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Bicycle	2	2,500	5,000						5,000	179	
	Motorcycles	4	50,000	200,000						200,000	7,143	
	Drafting table & tools	1	31,000	31,000						31,000	1,107	
	Miscellaneous	1	100,000	100,000						100,000	3,571	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>631,500</b>						<b>631,500</b>	<b>22,554</b>	
<b>Operations Cost</b>	Office Supplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,571	
	Travelling & Per Diem		2,400	83,400	122,400	111,400	86,400	86,400	86,400	86,400	23,671	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>103,400</b>	<b>142,400</b>	<b>131,400</b>	<b>96,400</b>	<b>96,400</b>	<b>96,400</b>	<b>96,400</b>	<b>27,243</b>	
<b>Site Restoration</b>	Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100	
	Resource Mgt. Specialist	2	121,800	243,600	243,600	243,600	243,600	243,600	243,600	1,461,600	52,200	
	Technical Assistant	2	72,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	864,000	30,857	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>509,400</b>	<b>509,400</b>	<b>509,400</b>	<b>509,400</b>	<b>509,400</b>	<b>3,056,400</b>	<b>109,157</b>	
<b>C. Socio-Economic Man</b>				<b>1,913,440</b>	<b>1,476,280</b>	<b>1,050,880</b>	<b>514,080</b>	<b>514,080</b>	<b>514,080</b>	<b>514,080</b>	<b>6,496,920</b>	<b>232,033</b>
<b>Consultation, Training, &amp; Awareness</b>	Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800				302,400	10,800	
	Information Officer/Asst	4	84,000	336,000	336,000	336,000				1,008,000	36,000	
	Meetings & materials	5	20,000	100,000	100,000	100,000				300,000	10,714	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>536,800</b>	<b>536,800</b>	<b>536,800</b>				<b>1,610,400</b>	<b>57,514</b>	
<b>Tenure Surveying (17,000 Farms, 4 Farms/Day)</b>	Surveyor	1	95,400	95,400	95,400					190,800	6,814	
	Survey Aide	4	82,500	330,000	330,000					660,000	23,571	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>425,400</b>	<b>425,400</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>850,800</b>	<b>30,386</b>	
<b>Census &amp; Registration, Tenure Inst.</b>	Anthro./sociol.	1.00	121,800	121,800						121,800	4,350	
	Field Assist.	1.00	66,000	66,000						66,000	2,357	
	Encoder	0.50	57,600	28,800						28,800	1,029	
	Interviewers	8.00	17,640	70,560						70,560	2,520	
	Expenses			150,000						150,000	5,357	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>437,160</b>						<b>437,160</b>	<b>15,613</b>	



Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	2	125,040	250,080	250,080	250,080	250,080	250,080	250,080	250,080	1,750,560	62,520
	Field Assistant	4	66,000	264,000	264,000	264,000	264,000	264,000	264,000	264,000	1,848,000	66,000
	Sub-Total			514,080	514,080	514,080	514,080	514,080	514,080	514,080	3,598,560	128,520
D. Ecological Research Program:												
	Total Cost (A-D)			8,804,228	5,862,821	5,263,217	4,681,417	4,527,955	4,527,955	4,527,955	38,195,548	1,364,127
E. Contingencies:												
	Total Base Cost			8,804,228	5,862,821	5,263,217	4,681,417	4,527,955	4,527,955	4,527,955	38,195,548	1,364,127
	Physical Contingenc			560,394	134,531	40,031	38,531	15,511	15,511	15,511	820,020	29,286
	Price Contingency			1,118,021	1,272,280	1,585,772	1,824,364	2,192,924	2,654,655	3,148,364	13,796,379	492,728
	Total Site Cost			10,482,643	7,269,632	6,889,020	6,544,311	6,736,390	7,198,121	7,691,830	52,811,947	1,886,141

MOUNT APO NATURE PARK (PESOS): 1993-1999

US\$ 1 P 28

Activities	Personnel Services	Number of Personnel	Salary/Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				3,056,409	3,621,439	3,390,239	1,322,057	1,322,057	1,322,057	1,091,864	15,126,123	540,219	
<b>PA Establishment</b>				1,860,216	1,023,064	1,091,864	1,091,864	1,091,864	1,091,864	1,091,864	8,342,600	297,950	
<b>Staff Buildup</b>													
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	2	79,248	79,248	158,496	158,496	158,496	158,496	158,496	158,496	1,030,224	36,794	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	8	27,000	81,000	162,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	1,323,000	47,250	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				651,216	811,464	865,464	865,464	865,464	865,464	865,464	5,790,000	205,786	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	AU Vehicle	1	320,000	320,000							320,000	11,429	
	Motorcycle, 125cc.	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571	
	Horses	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	VHF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHF Handheld Radio	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				1,024,000	0	0	0				1,024,000	36,571	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>													
	Vehicle & Motorcycle, e (Fuel & Maintenance)		125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	875,000	31,250	
	Horse Feed		1,500	3,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	54,000	1,929	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Ranger's uniforms & tools		3,500	21,000	35,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	266,000	9,500	
	Traveling & Per Diems		2,400	24,000	33,600	38,400	38,400	38,400	38,400	38,400	249,600	8,914	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				185,000	211,600	226,400	226,400	226,400	226,400	226,400	226,400	1,528,600	54,593

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft., km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.									
	Park Supert. Residence	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000	
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714	
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	750	280	210,000						210,000	7,500	
	Dorms Furniture			150,000						150,000	5,357	
	Nature Center				300,000					300,000	10,714	
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571	
	Water Supply/Sanitation			105,000						105,000	3,750	
	Watch Tower, (Bamboo)			45,000						45,000	1,607	
	Sub-Total			966,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	1,266,000	45,214	
PA Development	Road Improvement (kms)	10	413,636	2,068,182	2,068,182					4,136,364	147,727	
	Trails Construction (km)	9	153,462	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	0	1,381,159	49,327	
	Sub-Total			230,193	2,298,375	2,298,375	230,193	230,193	230,193	0	5,517,523	197,054
B. Resource Management:				2,179,540	760,440	728,240	686,240	686,240	686,240	686,240	6,413,180	229,042
Site Infrastructure	Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)	850	280	238,000						238,000	8,500	
	Dorms Furniture			170,000						170,000	6,071	
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571	
	Water Supply/Sanitation			100,000						100,000	3,571	
	Sub-Total			608,000	0	0	0	0	0	608,000	21,714	
Maps & Boundaries	Geodetic Engineer	1	121,800	60,900						60,900	2,175	
	Survey Aides	2	82,500	82,500						82,500	2,946	
	Field Assistant	2	72,000	72,000						72,000	2,571	
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	57,600						57,600	2,057	
	Expenses & materials			250,000						250,000	8,929	
	Sub-Total			523,000						523,000	18,679	
Management Board Operations				1,048,540	566,640	534,440	492,440	492,440	492,440	492,440	4,119,380	147,121
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	Project Coordinator	1		190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	Sub-Total			532,240	438,640	415,240	415,240	415,240	415,240	415,240	3,047,080	108,824
Equipment Procurement			Unit									

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

		QTY	Cost									
	Mimographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Power Generator	2	25,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000						40,000	1,429	
	Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000						40,000	1,429	
	Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500						47,500	1,696	
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000						20,000	714	
	Camera	1	4,000	4,000						4,000	143	
	Calculator	2	500	1,000						1,000	36	
	Bicycle	2	2,500	5,000						5,000	179	
	Motorcycles	2	50,000	100,000						100,000	3,571	
				0						0	0	
	Miscellaneous	1	50,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Sub-Total			407,500						407,500	14,554	
Operations Cost	Office Suplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	100,000	3,571
	Travelling & Per Diem		2,400	88,800	108,000	99,200	67,200	67,200	67,200	67,200	564,800	20,171
	Sub-Total			108,800	128,000	119,200	77,200	77,200	77,200	77,200	664,800	23,743
Site Restoration	Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100
	Technical Assistant	1	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	432,000	15,429
	Sub-Total				193,800	193,800	193,800	193,800	193,800	193,800	1,162,800	41,529
C. Socio-Economic Man				1,555,700	1,117,700	774,800	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	4,672,200	166,864
Consultation, Training, & Awareness	Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800					302,400	10,800
	Information Officer/Ass'	2	84,000	168,000	168,000	168,000					504,000	18,000
	Meetings & materials	10	20,000	200,000	200,000	200,000					600,000	21,429
	Sub-Total			468,800	468,800	468,800					1,406,400	50,229
Tenure Surveying	(8,000 Farms, 4 Farms Surveyor	1	95,400	95,400	95,400						190,800	6,814
	Survey Aide	3	82,500	247,500	247,500						495,000	17,679
	Sub-Total			342,900	342,900	0					685,800	24,493
Census & Registration, Tenure Inst.	Anthro./sociol.	0.50	121,800	60,900							60,900	2,175
	Field Assist.	1.00	66,000	66,000							66,000	2,357
	Encoder	0.50	57,600	28,800							28,800	1,029
	Interviewers	15.00	17,640	132,300							132,300	4,725
	Expenses			150,000							150,000	5,357
	Sub-Total			438,000							438,000	15,643
Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	2	87,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	1,218,000	43,500

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Field Assistant	2	66,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	924,000	33,000
Sub-Total			306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	2,142,000	76,500
D. Ecological Research Program:											
Total Cost (A-D)			6,791,649	5,499,579	4,893,279	2,314,297	2,314,297	2,314,297	2,084,104	26,211,503	936,125
E. Contingencies:											
Total Base Cost			6,791,649	5,499,579	4,893,279	2,314,297	2,314,297	2,314,297	2,084,104	26,211,503	936,125
Physical Contingenc *			485,354	389,756	344,756	34,529	34,529	34,529	0	1,323,453	47,266
Price Contingency			851,096	1,199,271	1,476,361	892,363	1,109,245	1,343,337	1,430,815	8,302,486	296,517
Total Site Cost			8,128,099	7,088,606	6,714,396	3,241,189	3,458,071	3,692,163	3,514,919	35,837,443	1,279,909

SIARGAO WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

US\$ P 28.0

Activities	Services	Units	Unit Costs	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				2,609,657	1,859,605	1,777,653	1,777,653	1,277,653	1,277,653	1,047,460	11,627,335	415,262
<b>PA Establishment</b>				1,432,464	929,412	1,047,460	1,047,460	1,047,460	1,047,460	1,047,460	7,599,176	271,399
<b>Staff Buildup</b>												
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830
	Forester I (Govt.)	4	79,248	158,496	237,744	316,992	316,992	316,992	316,992	316,992	1,981,200	70,757
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000
	Park Ranger (NGO)	5	27,000	54,000	108,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	837,000	29,893
<b>Sub-Total</b>				703,464	836,712	942,960	942,960	942,960	942,960	942,960	6,254,976	223,392
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>												
		QTY	Unit Cost									
	Boat (Bancas)	2	35,000	70,000							70,000	2,500
	Horses	2	5,000	10,000							10,000	357
	VHF Base Radio											
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	VHF Handheld Radio	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071
	Tapé recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357
<b>Sub-Total</b>				654,000							654,000	23,357
<b>-Operations Cost</b>												
	Boat & Generator											
	(Fuel & Maintenance)		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	105,000	3,750
	Horse Feed		1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000	750
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000
	Ranger's uniforms & tools		3,500	21,000	31,500	38,500	38,500	38,500	38,500	38,500	245,000	8,750
	Traveling & Per Diems		2,400	24,000	31,200	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	235,200	8,400
<b>Sub-Total</b>				75,000	92,700	104,500	104,500	104,500	104,500	104,500	690,200	24,650

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft., km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.								
	Park Supert. Residence	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	700	280	196,000						196,000	7,000
	Dorms Furniture			140,000						140,000	5,000
	Nature Center				200,000					200,000	7,143
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			105,000						105,000	3,750
	Boat Dock			50,000						50,000	1,786
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>947,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,147,000</b>	<b>40,964</b>
<b>PA Development</b>	Visitor's facilities				500,000	500,000	500,000			1,500,000	53,571
	Trails Construction (Board Walk) kms.	9	153,462	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	230,193	1,381,159	49,327
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>230,193</b>	<b>730,193</b>	<b>730,193</b>	<b>730,193</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>230,193</b>	<b>2,881,159</b>	<b>102,899</b>
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				<b>1,877,540</b>	<b>798,840</b>	<b>775,440</b>	<b>673,840</b>	<b>673,840</b>	<b>673,840</b>	<b>6,147,180</b>	<b>219,542</b>
<b>Site Infrastructure</b>	Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)	600	280	168,000						168,000	6,000
	Dorms Furniture			120,000						120,000	4,286
	Storage & Other			75,000						75,000	2,679
	Water Supply/Sanitation			75,000						75,000	2,679
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>438,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438,000</b>	<b>15,643</b>
<b>Maps &amp; Boundaries</b>	Geodetic Engineer	1	121,800	60,900						60,900	2,175
	Survey Aides	2	82,500	82,500						82,500	2,946
	Field Assistant	2	72,000	72,000						72,000	2,571
	Encoder/drastrman	2	57,600	57,600						57,600	2,057
	Expenses and materials			100,000						100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>373,000</b>						<b>373,000</b>	<b>13,321</b>
<b>Management Board Operations</b>				<b>1,066,540</b>	<b>605,040</b>	<b>581,640</b>	<b>480,040</b>	<b>480,040</b>	<b>480,040</b>	<b>4,173,380</b>	<b>149,049</b>
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	Project Coordinator	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>532,240</b>	<b>438,640</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>415,240</b>	<b>3,047,080</b>	<b>108,824</b>

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

-Equipment Procurement		QTY	Unit Cost									
	Mimeographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
	Power Generator	2	25,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
	Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429
	Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500							47,500	1,696
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000							20,000	714
	Camera	1	4,000	4,000							4,000	143
	Calculator	2	500	1,000							1,000	36
	Bicycle	2	2,500	5,000							5,000	179
	Motorcycles	2	50,000	100,000							100,000	3,571
				0							0	0
	Miscellaneous	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786
	Sub-Total			407,500							407,500	14,554
-Operations Cost	Office Supplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000					60,000	2,143
	Travelling & Per Diem		2,400	106,800	146,400	146,400	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	658,800	23,529
	Sub-Total			126,800	166,400	166,400	64,800	64,800	64,800	64,800	718,800	25,671
Site Restoration	Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100
	Technical Assistant	1	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	432,000	15,429
	Sub-Total				193,800	193,800	193,800	193,800	193,800	193,800	1,162,800	41,529
C. Socio-Economic Management:				1,444,700	663,800	663,800	219,000	219,000	219,000	219,000	3,648,300	130,296
Consultation, Training, & Awareness												
	Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800					302,400	10,800
	Information Officer/Ass'	2	72,000	144,000	144,000	144,000					432,000	15,429
	Meetings & materials	10	20,000	200,000	200,000	200,000						
	Sub-Total			444,800	444,800	444,800					1,334,400	47,657
Tenure Surveying (8,000 Farms, 4 Farms Surveyor												
	Survey Aide	3	82,500	247,500							247,500	8,839
	Sub-Total			342,900	0	0					342,900	12,246
Census & Registration, Tenure Inst.												
	Anthro./sociol.	0.50	121,800	60,900							60,900	2,175
	Field Assist.	1.00	66,000	66,000							66,000	2,357
	Encoder	0.50	57,600	28,800							28,800	1,029
	Interviewers	15.00	17,640	132,300							132,300	4,725
	Expenses			150,000							150,000	5,357
	Sub-Total			438,000							438,000	15,643



Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	1	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	609,000	21,750
	Field Assistant	2	66,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	924,000	33,000
Sub-Total				219,000	219,000	219,000	219,000	219,000	219,000	219,000	1,533,000	54,750
D. Ecological Research Program:												
Total Cost (A-D)				5,931,897	3,322,245	3,216,893	2,670,493	2,170,493	2,170,493	1,940,300	21,422,815	765,101
E. Contingencies:												
Total Base Cost				5,931,897	3,322,245	3,216,893	2,670,493	2,170,493	2,170,493	1,940,300	21,422,815	765,101
Physical Contingenc *				401,504	139,529	109,529	109,529	34,529	34,529	0	829,149	29,612
Price Contingency				762,647	711,759	955,502	1,029,133	1,059,252	1,282,392	1,358,244	7,158,928	255,676
Total Site Cost				7,096,049	4,173,533	4,281,924	3,809,155	3,264,274	3,487,415	3,298,544	29,410,893	1,050,389

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

NORTTIERN SIERRA MADRE NATURE PARK

US\$ I P 28.0

Activities	Services	Units	Unit Costs	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				3,472,132	2,239,572	2,452,712	2,486,312	2,486,312	2,486,312	2,486,312	18,109,666	646,774	
<b>PA Establishment</b>				1,837,208	1,632,648	2,145,788	2,179,388	2,179,388	2,179,388	2,179,388	14,333,196	511,900	
<b>Staff Buildup</b>													
	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	15	79,248	396,240	792,480	1,188,720	1,188,720	1,188,720	1,188,720	1,188,720	7,132,320	254,726	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	8	27,000	81,000	162,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	1,323,000	47,250	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				968,208	1,445,448	1,895,688	1,895,688	1,895,688	1,895,688	1,895,688	11,892,096	424,718	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	Motorcycle, 125cc	1	50,000	50,000							50,000	1,786	
	Boat (Ilancas)	2	35,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Horses	10	5,000	50,000							50,000	1,786	
	VHF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHF Handheld Radio	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				744,000	0	0					744,000	26,571	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>													
	Motorcycle, Boat & etc. (Fuel & Maintenance)		30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	210,000	7,500	
	Horse Feed		1,500		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	90,000	3,214	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Uniform (2 Pairs/Year)		3,500	35,000	63,000	87,500	87,500	87,500	87,500	87,500	535,500	19,125	
	Traveling & Per Diems		4,800	48,000	67,200	105,600	139,200	139,200	139,200	139,200	777,600	27,771	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				125,000	187,200	250,100	283,700	283,700	283,700	283,700	283,700	1,697,100	60,611

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft., km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.									
	Park Supert. Residence	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000	
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714	
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person)	1,400	280	392,000						392,000	14,000	
	Dorms Furniture			280,000						280,000	10,000	
	Nature Center				300,000					300,000	10,714	
	Storage & Other			100,000						100,000	3,571	
	Water Supply/Sanitation			150,000						150,000	5,357	
	Boat Dock			50,000						50,000	1,786	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,328,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,628,000</b>	<b>58,143</b>	
PA Development	Trails Construction kms.	15	153,462	306,924	306,924	306,924	306,924	306,924	306,924	306,924	2,148,470	76,731
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>306,924</b>	<b>306,924</b>	<b>306,924</b>	<b>306,924</b>	<b>306,924</b>	<b>306,924</b>	<b>306,924</b>	<b>2,148,470</b>	<b>76,731</b>
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				<b>2,510,540</b>	<b>1,222,440</b>	<b>1,128,840</b>	<b>950,440</b>	<b>950,440</b>	<b>950,440</b>	<b>950,440</b>	<b>8,663,580</b>	<b>309,414</b>
Site Infrastructure	Dorms For NGO Staff (50 sq. ft./Person)	750	280	210,000							210,000	7,500
	Dorms Furniture			150,000							150,000	5,357
	Storage & Other			100,000							100,000	3,571
	Water Supply/Sanitation			100,000							100,000	3,571
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>560,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Maps & Boundaries	Geodetic Engineer	2	121,800	243,600							243,600	8,700
	Survey Aides	2	82,500	165,000							165,000	5,893
	Field Assistant	2	72,000	144,000							144,000	5,143
	Encoder/draftsman	2	57,600	115,200							115,200	4,114
	Materials & expenses		350,000	0							0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>667,800</b>							<b>667,800</b>	<b>23,850</b>
Mgmt. Board Operations				1,282,740	906,840	813,240	634,840	634,840	634,840	634,840	5,542,180	197,935
	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	140,400	46,800	46,800	46,800	46,800	46,800	514,800	18,386
	Project Coordinator	1	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	1,330,000	47,500
	Accountant	1	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	95,040	665,280	23,760
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650
	Secretary/Clerk	2	52,200	104,400	104,400	104,400	104,400	104,400	104,400	104,400	730,800	26,100
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>584,440</b>	<b>584,440</b>	<b>490,840</b>	<b>490,840</b>	<b>490,840</b>	<b>490,840</b>	<b>490,840</b>	<b>3,623,080</b>	<b>129,396</b>
Equipment Procurement												
			Unit									

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

		QTY	Cost									
	Mimeographing Machin	1	50,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Power Generator	2	25,000	50,000						50,000	1,786	
	Office furniture	1	40,000	40,000						40,000	1,429	
	Computer/printer	1	40,000	40,000						40,000	1,429	
	Base & 4 handheld radio	1	47,500	47,500						47,500	1,696	
	Binoculars	4	5,000	20,000						20,000	714	
	Cantera	1	4,000	4,000						4,000	143	
	Calculator	2	500	1,000						1,000	36	
	Bicycle	2	2,500	5,000						5,000	179	
	Motorcycles	2	50,000	100,000						100,000	3,571	
				0						0	0	
	Miscellaneous	1	100,000	100,000						100,000	3,571	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			457,500						457,500	16,339	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>	Office Suplies		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000				60,000	2,143	
	Travelling & Per Diem		4,800	220,800	302,400	302,400	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	50,057	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			240,800	322,400	322,400	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	52,200	
<b>Site Restoration</b>	Agroforestry Specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100	
	Coastal specialist	1	121,800		121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	121,800	730,800	26,100	
	Technical Assistant	1	72,000		72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	432,000	15,429	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				315,600	315,600	315,600	315,600	315,600	1,893,600	67,629	
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>				1,374,200	750,800	750,800	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	4,099,800	146,421
<b>Consultation, Training, &amp; Awareness</b>	Training Coordinator	1	100,800	100,800	100,800	100,800				302,400	10,800	
	Information officer/ass't	2	72,000	144,000	144,000	144,000				432,000	15,429	
	Meetings & materials	10	20,000	200,000	200,000	200,000						
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			444,800	444,800	444,800				1,334,400	47,657	
<b>Tenure Surveying</b>	(6,300 Farms, 4 Farms Surveyor	1	95,400	95,400						95,400	3,407	
	Survey Aide	2	82,500	165,000						165,000	5,893	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			260,400	0	0				260,400	9,300	
<b>Census &amp; Registration, Tenure Inst.</b>	Anthro./sociol.	0.50	121,800	60,900						60,900	2,175	
	Field Assist.	1.00	66,000	66,000						66,000	2,357	
	Encoder	0.50	57,600	28,800						28,800	1,029	
	Interviewers	15.00	17,640	132,300						132,300	4,725	
	Expenses			75,000						75,000	2,679	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			363,000						363,000	12,964	

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	2	87,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	174,000	1,218,000	43,500
	Field Assistant	2	66,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	924,000	33,000
	Sub-Total			306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	306,000	2,142,000	76,500

D. Ecological Research Program:

Total Cost (A-D)			7,356,872	4,212,812	4,332,352	3,742,752	3,742,752	3,742,752	3,742,752	3,742,752	30,873,046	1,102,609
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E. Contingencies:

Total Base Cost			7,356,872	4,212,812	4,332,352	3,742,752	3,742,752	3,742,752	3,742,752	3,742,752	30,873,046	1,102,609
Physical Contingenc *			509,464	91,039	46,039	46,039	46,039	46,039	46,039	46,039	830,696	29,668
Price Contingency			939,154	904,608	1,290,842	1,452,040	1,805,125	2,185,719	2,592,570	2,592,570	11,170,057	398,931
Total Site Cost			8,805,490	5,208,459	5,669,233	5,240,831	5,593,916	5,974,510	6,381,361	6,381,361	42,873,799	1,531,207

TURTLE ISLAND NATURE PARK

US\$ 1 = P 28

Activities	Services	Units	Unit Costs	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total Cost (Pesos)	Total Cost US\$	
<b>A. Site Development:</b>				2,076,076	1,418,016	1,275,916	1,271,116	771,116	771,116	771,116	8,354,472	298,374	
<b>PA Establishment</b>				1,339,116	728,016	760,916	756,116	756,116	756,116	756,116	5,852,512	209,018	
<b>Staff Buildup</b>	PA Superintendent	1	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	190,200	1,331,400	47,550	
	Forester IV (Govt.)	1	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	115,320	807,240	28,830	
	Forester I (Govt.)	1	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	79,248	554,736	19,812	
	Bookkeeper	1	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	382,200	13,650	
	Secretary/Clerk	1	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	52,200	365,400	13,050	
	Maintenance Unit Head	1	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648	298,536	10,662	
	Forester I (NGO)	1	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	252,000	9,000	
	Park Ranger (NGO)	4	27,000	54,000	81,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	675,000	24,107
<b>Sub-Total</b>				624,216	651,216	678,216	678,216	678,216	678,216	678,216	4,666,512	166,661	
<b>-Equipment Procurement</b>													
		QTY	Unit Cost										
	Boat (Bancas)	2	35,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	VHIF Base Radio												
	With Antenna	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	VHIF Handheld Radio	6	15,000	90,000							90,000	3,214	
	Computer/Printer	1	55,000	55,000							55,000	1,964	
	Power Generator (solar)	1	60,000	60,000							60,000	2,143	
	Typewriter	1	15,000	15,000							15,000	536	
	Calculator	3	500	1,500							1,500	54	
	First Aid Kit	1	2,500	2,500							2,500	89	
	Office furniture	1	70,000	70,000							70,000	2,500	
	Chain saw	1	40,000	40,000							40,000	1,429	
	Binoculars	6	5,000	30,000							30,000	1,071	
	Tape recorder/public ad	2	10,000	20,000							20,000	714	
	Other equipment	1	150,000	150,000							150,000	5,357	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				644,000							644,000	23,000	
<b>-Operations Cost</b>													
	Boat & Generator (Fuel & Maintenance)		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	105,000	3,750	
	Office Supplies		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	84,000	3,000	
	Ranger's uniform & tools		3,500	17,500	21,000	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	161,000	5,750	
	Traveling & Per Diems (includes NGO staff)		2,400	26,400	28,800	31,200	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	192,000	6,857	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				70,900	76,800	82,700	77,900	77,900	77,900	77,900	77,900	542,000	19,357

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Basic Infrastructure		Sq. Ft. km	Cost/Sq. Ft., km.									
	Park Supert. Residence	800	420	336,000						336,000	12,000	
	Furniture Supert. Residence			20,000						20,000	714	
	Dorms (50 sq. ft./Person) Also includes NGO staf	502	280	140,560						140,560	5,020	
	Dorms Furniture			100,400						100,400	3,586	
	Nature Center				175,000					175,000	6,250	
	Storage & Other			75,000						75,000	2,679	
	Water Supply/Sanitation			15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	105,000	3,750	
	Boat Dock			50,000						50,000	1,786	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>736,960</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1,001,960</b>	<b>35,784</b>	
PA Development	Visitor facilities				500,000	500,000	500,000			1,500,000	53,571	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>53,571</b>	
<b>B. Resource Management:</b>				<b>140,400</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>304,200</b>	<b>10,864</b>
Management Board Op	Board Member	9	1300/day	140,400	46,800	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	23,400	304,200	10,864
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>140,400</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>304,200</b>	<b>10,864</b>
<b>C. Socio-Economic Management:</b>				<b>153,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>					<b>459,000</b>	<b>16,393</b>
Livelihood Program	Community Organizer	1	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000				261,000	9,321	
	Field Assistant	1	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000				198,000	7,071	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>153,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>				<b>459,000</b>	<b>16,393</b>	
<b>D. Ecological Research Program:</b>												
	<b>Total Cost (A-D)</b>			<b>2,369,476</b>	<b>1,617,816</b>	<b>1,452,316</b>	<b>1,294,516</b>	<b>794,516</b>	<b>794,516</b>	<b>794,516</b>	<b>9,117,672</b>	<b>325,631</b>
<b>E. Contingencies</b>												
	<b>Total Base Cost</b>			<b>2,369,476</b>	<b>1,617,816</b>	<b>1,452,316</b>	<b>1,294,516</b>	<b>794,516</b>	<b>794,516</b>	<b>794,516</b>	<b>9,117,672</b>	<b>325,631</b>

Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Cost Detail

Physical Contingenc:	207,144	103,500	77,250	77,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	471,894	16,853
Price Contingency	289,928	341,723	425,687	487,749	386,198	467,479	554,395	2,953,158	105,470
Total Site Cost	2,866,548	2,063,039	1,955,253	1,859,515	1,182,964	1,264,245	1,351,161	12,542,724	447,954



PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

INDICATIVE LIST OF CANDIDATE PRIORITY SITES

BIOGEOGRAPHIC ZONE	PROTECTED AREAS	AREA (HECTARES)
BATANES	SABTANG/ITBAYAT ISLANDS	/a
	MT. IRAYA	/a
	YAMI ET. AL.	/a
CENTRAL CORDILLERA	MAGAT FOREST RESERVATION	8,888
	MT. PULOG	
	MT. DATA	
SIERRA MADRE	SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS	/a
	PALANI ISLAND	3,715
	CAGAYAN RIVER	
	MT. BINUANG	
	MT. ARAYAT	
SOUTHERN LUZON	BALAYAN BAY	983
	PAGBILAO BAY	
	WEST CALATAGAN REEFS	2,754
	TAAL LAKE	
	LOBO	5,201/b
	LA LAGUNA MARSH, LOPEZ	
	QUEZON NATIONAL PARK	10,113/b
	MOUNT MAKILING	
	MOUNT BANAHAW	3,673/b
	MINASAWA ISLAND	
	TAYABAS BAY	4,000/b
	MANLUBAS SWAMP	
	RAGAY GULF	
	MT. LABO	
	BICOL NATIONAL PARK	
	MT. ISAROG	
	MAYON VOLCANO	
	MT. BULUSAN	
	BULUSAN LAKE	
	MT. PULOG-PALAY MATAAS	
NA GULOD		
LAKE BUHI		
LAKE BATO		
AURORA NATIONAL PARK'		

ZAMBALES	MT. PINATUBO MT. ARAYAT CANDABA SWAMP BATAAN NATIONAL PARK SUBIC BASE FOREST/d	3,715 23,688/b
MINDORO	MT. IGLIT-BACO MT. HALCON LAKE NAUJAN PUERTO GALERA BAY APO REEF	22,634/a 97,100 15,827/a
WESTERN VISAYAS	MT. CANLAON PHILIPPINE DEER SANCTUARY TAKLONG ISLAND	24,558/a 1,143/b
EASTERN VISAYAS	MAHAGNAO TIMBER PRODUCEERS AND MARKETING CORPORATION WILDERNESS LAKE DANA O RAJAH SIKATUNA	635 9,023/b
CENTRAL VISAYAS		
CALAMIAN	CORON	7,372/b
PALAWAN	EL NIDO ST. PAUL	36,868 5,753/c
SULU	TURTLE ISLANDS	136,788/a
ZAMBOANGA		
MINDANAO	MT. MALINDANG RUNGKUNAN LAKE DAPAO SALIKATA MT. APO SIARGAO MT. KATANGLAD AGUSAN MARSH	53,262/b 1,500 65,476/a 161,603/a 31,143/a 65,806/a
LIGUASAN	LIGUASAN MARSH	

/a Included within the ten highest priority site list.

/b Included within the ten second highest priority site list.

/c Already the recipient of external donor support.

/d Not included in original site lists, because under U.S. military jurisdiction at that time.

PHILIPPINES

CONSERVATION OF PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

PROPOSED CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES FOR TEN PRIORITY SITES

1. MOUNT CANLAON NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Lowland evergreen rainforest (760-1,370 meters asl), mid-montane (1,371-1,989 meters asl), upper montane forest (1,981-2340 meters asl)
b. Maintain ecological diversity	Notably high species diversity, many trees, shrubs and herbs, 160 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians butterflies.
c. Preserve genetic resources	Commercially important trees, i.e., dipterocarps and those enumerated in b above.
d. Protect watershed	Densely forested area (8,802 hectares)
e. Control erosion and sedimentation	See d above
Secondary Objectives	
a. Provide education , research and environmental monitoring	Role of Mt. Canlaon in the maintenance of biodiversity, water supply for drinking and irrigation
b. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	Agricultural activities at the foothills
c. Provide recreation and tourism	See a and b under Primary Objectives
d. Protect scenic beauty	Margaha Valley, Hardin-Sang-Balo high waterfalls , the Iniavan Enchanted Falls, caves. The park is an active volcano.
e. Contribute to rural development	Ecotourism

2. NORTHERN SIERRA MADRE NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Extensive and intact primary forests ( <u>lower montane rainforest, lowland evergreen rainforest, limestone forest, ultra-basic forest, riverine vegetation, freshwater lake forest, beach forest</u> ) seagrass formation, coral reef formation
b. Maintain ecological diversity	Numerous endemic, rare, vulnerable and economically important species of flora and fauna including globally endangered forms ( <u>26 birds and the Philippine eagle, Philippine deer, giant monitor lizard, estuarine, crocodile, green sea turtle, dugong, forest trees such as the dipterocarps, narra, kamagong, shrubs, vines and herbs</u> )
c. Preserve genetic resources	See b above.
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	Park fertile ground for all kinds of research on indigenous people ( <u>Agta</u> ), flora and fauna and ecosystems vis-a-vis protected areas.
e. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	Agta people and lifestyle vis-a-vis husbandry of forest-derived products.
f. Provide recreation and tourism	See a, b and c above
g. Protect sites and objects of cultural, historical or archeological heritage	See e above
<b>Secondary objectives</b>	
a. Protect watershed	See a under Primary Objectives
b. Control soil erosion and sedimentation	See a under Primary objectives
c. Produce protein from wildlife ( <u>marine</u> )	see e under Primary Objectives
d. Protect scenic beauty	See a under Primary Objectives
e. Contribute to rural development	See f under Primary Objectives

3. BATANES LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Protect watershed	Mount Iraya (Batan Island)
b. Provide recreation and tourism	Scenic landscapes and seascapes ( <u>verdant volcanic peaks undulating terrains of grasslands, gullies and gentle valleys, rock outcrops, uplifted marine terraces, indented embayments, sea cliffs, sea caves, white sandy beaches</u> )
c. Protect sites and objectives of cultural, historical and archeological heritage	Unique houses, unique boats, unique handicraft (soot), unique language (Austronesian)
d. Protect scenic beauty	See b above
Secondary Objectives	
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	lowland evergreen rainforest, midmontane rainforest (Mount Iraya)
b. Maintain ecological diversity	Various terrestrial, wetland, marine and coastal habitats inhabited by 90 species of flowering plants and ferns, 35 birds, several reptiles, 65 butterflies, 47 macrobenthic algae, 3 seagrasses, numerous species of corals and fish
c. Preserve genetic resources	Endemic species of potential or actual economic value ( <u>Phonenix hanceana var philippinensis, Lilium philippinensis, Podocarpus sp, Porphyra suborbiculata, Turbo marmorata, corallum</u> )
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	Generally unspoiled environment ( <u>terrestrial, wetland, coastal and marine</u> )
e. Protect indigenous uses or habitation	See c under Primary objectives

4. SIARGAO WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	lowland evergreen rainforest ( <u>dipterocarp forest</u> ), extensive mangrove forest ( <u>7,014 hectares</u> ), coastal lagoons ( <u>marine lakes</u> ), seagrass beds ( <u>8 species</u> ), pristine coral reef complex.
b. Maintain ecological diversity	Five hundred thirty six species:108 flora ( <u>49 flowering plants, 59 seaweeds</u> ) and 428 fauna ( <u>45 birds, 12 mammals, 10 reptiles, 3 amphibians, 105 butterflies,137 marine mollusks and 38 genera of corals</u> )
c. Preserve genetic resources	See b above but especially 2 globally endangered species ( <u>Dugong dugon, Crocodylus porosus</u> ), 10 migratory birds, many endemic species of birds, mammals and flowering plants.
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	Interactions among pristine lowland evergreen rainforest, mangrove forest, seagrasses and pristine coral reef complex.
e. Provide recreation and tourism	See a above
Secondary Objectives	
a. Protect watershed	Forested area
b. Control soil erosion and sedimentation	Forested area, mangrove forest area
c. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	
d. Produce protein from wildlife (marine)	Fish and mollusks from surrounding marine waters
e. Produce commodities for community use	From mangroves : firewood, poles, roofing materials, fish crustaceans, etc. From marine waters: mollusks for shellcraft industry
f. Protect scenic beauty	See a under primary objective
g. Contribute to rural development	Sustainable mangrove forest area activities , also in managed agricultural buffer.

5. BATAAN NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve natural ecosystems	Virgin and old growth lowland and lower montane forests, riverine vegetation, and mangrove swamps
b. Maintain biological diversity	Numerous endemic species such as the Philippine deer, <u>macaca fascicularis</u> , <u>Troides (sp)</u> , <u>gallus gallus</u> , various species of butterflies and reptiles, lowland dipterocarps, riverine vegetation
c. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	The Aeta people and their forms of livelihood within the forests.
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	The lower portion of the Subic forest up to the beach and some infrastructure which provide an excellent locale for protected area training.
e. Protect the watershed	Subic watershed provides the water supply to the Subic Bay Metropolitan area, Olangapo and environs
f. Provide recreation and tourism	About 10,000 ha of old growth forest
Secondary Objectives	
a. Produce protein from wildlife	The more common mammals in the area such as <u>sus sucrova</u> and <u>cervus unicolor</u> which are traditional Aeta fare
b. Produce commodities for community use	Fuel wood, fiber, and construction materials in second growth and logged over areas.
c. Protect scenic beauty	Old growth forest and mangroves
d. Contribute to rural development	The logged-over areas for reforestation and sustainable agriculture
e. Control soil erosion and sedimentation	Grasslands and barren areas on higher slopes of Bataan National Park

6. MOUNT KATANGLAD NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Pristine lowland evergreen rainforest ( 1,250- 2,000 meters asl), midmontane forest (2,001 - 2,500 meters asl), upper montane forest (2,501-2900 meters asl)
b. Maintain ecological diversity	Numerous flowering plants, ferns, bryophytes, 74 species of birds, 17 species of mammals and 113 species of butterflies.
c. Preserve genetic resources	26 species of endemic and rare flowering plants, 25 species of endemic and rare birds including the Philippine eagle ( <u>Pithecophaga jeffryi</u> ) and a rare species of mammal ( <u>Mindanao gymnure</u> )
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	New species
e. Protect indigenous uses or habitation	Higaonons, Manobos and Baguio migrants at the base of the mountain
Secondary Objectives	
a. Protect watershed	Primary watershed distributing water through Alanig River and Sawagan River for Malaybalay, Manupali River for Valencia, Tumaldong River for Baungon, Agusan River for Ibona, Creeks off Antapan and irrigation canals for Manolo Fortich
b. Provide recreation and tourism	See a, b, c and e under Primary Objectives
c. Protect sites and objects of cultural, historical and archeological heritage	See a under Primary Objectives
d. Protect scenic beauty	Waterfalls, densely forested slopes, volcanic peaks
e. Contribute to rural development	Potable and irrigation water supply for Central Mindanao. Ecotourism



7. APO REEF MARINE NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Atoll-formed coral reef formation
b. Maintain ecological diversity	190 hermatypic scleractinian corals, 138 fish, many rare shells, porpoises, reptiles, 24 birds.
c. Preserve genetic resources	Two globally endangered species, Nicobar pigeon ( <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> ) and green sea turtle ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> ) and those enumerated in b above.
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	Role of coral reef formations in marine productivity.
e. Provide recreation and tourism	See a, b and c above
f. Protect scenic beauty	See a above
<b>Secondary objectives</b>	
a. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	Fish habitat
b. Contribute to rural development	Ecotourism

8. MT. APO NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Lowland evergreen rainforest, midmontane forest, upper montane forest
b. Maintain ecological diversity	More than 1000 species of wildlife (plants and animals)
c. Preserve genetic resources	70 endemic, rare, unique or endangered species, the most well-known are the Philippine eagle ( <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> ), Philippine tarsier ( <i>Tarsius philippinensis</i> ), Mindanao gymnure ( <i>Pedogymnura Truei</i> )
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	Survival of the Philippine eagle in its natural habitat
e. Protect watershed	Balatakan River watershed
f. Control erosion and sedimentation	See a above
a. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	Lumads are the indigenous inhabitants
<b>Secondary Objectives</b>	
a. Protect recreation and tourism	See a, b, and c under Primary Objectives
b. Protect sites and objects of cultural, historical, or archeological heritage	See a under Primary Objectives, representing important habitat of the Philippine eagle
c. Protect scenic beauty	Pristine forests, sulfuric hot springs, mountain lakes (Lake Agco, Lake Venado, etc)
d. Contribute to rural development	Ecotourism

9. AGUSAN MARSH AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Various pristine, unique, extensive, imperfectly known habitat types (open water, flowing water, herbaceous swamp, scrub swamp, sago forest, peat swamp forest, terminalia forest, mixed swamp forest)
b. Maintain ecological diversity	High wetland biodiversity (31 species of flowering plants and ferns, 231 species of fauna: 102 birds, 43 reptiles, 10 freshwater fish, 65 butterflies)
c. Preserve genetic resources	Endemic, rare, endangered wildlife (birds, crocodiles), and those in b above
d. Provide recreation and tourism	See a, b, and c above
e. Protect scenic beauty	See a above
Secondary Objectives	
a. Provide education, research and environmental monitoring	role of wetlands in Wildlife conservation, flow regulation, and food control, and sediment retention, nutrient retention, toxicant removal
b. Control soil erosion and sedimentation	See under a above
c. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	Sustenance fishing, sustenance agriculture, floating houses
d. Produce protein from wildlife (marine)	Freshwater fisheries
e. Produce commodities for community use	Handicraft industry from aquatic weeds, food production
f. Contribute to rural development	See under e above

10. TURTLE ISLANDS MARINE NATURE PARK

Primary Objectives	Features Addressed
a. Preserve sample ecosystems in natural state	Pristine coral reef formations, nesting sites of marine turtles (sandy beaches)
b. Maintain ecological diversity	487 species of plants and animals (seaweeds, seagrasses, birds, mammals, fish) and 40 genera of corals
c. Preserve genetic resources	Green sea turtles ( <u>Chelonia mydas</u> ) and all those in b above
d. Provide education, research, and environmental monitoring	Conservation of globally endangered species especially the marine turtles
e. Provide recreation and tourism	Extensive white sandy beaches, crystal clear marine waters, mud volcanoes and those in a, b and c above.
f. Protect scenic beauty	Underwater coral reef formations and associated fish resources
g. Contribute to rural development	Ecotourism, sustainable turtle egg production
<b>Secondary Objectives</b>	
a. Protect indigenous uses and habitation	Nesting grounds of the green sea turtles
b. Produce protein from wildlife (marine)	Fisheries resources in the marine waters around the park



PHILIPPINES

Conservation of Priority Protected Areas

Livelihood Fund: Terms and Conditions of GEF Support

Introduction

1. The Livelihood Fund is a portion of the GET grant to NIPA, Inc. to be administered for purposes and on terms and conditions presented below. It is to be used only to generate alternative livelihood activities for local residents, including indigenous communities, living within the PA or buffer zone, and, through recovery of subloans or profits on community enterprises, to generate long-term income flows or a permanent endowment for the maintenance and development of each protected area.

2. An Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF), an endowment fund for the protected areas system, has been authorized by R.A. 7586 and its implementing rules and regulations (DENR D.A.O. No. 25, Series of 1992) and would be established as a trust fund supporting the management of the protected area system. The Governing Board will be appointed by the Secretary of DENR, and is to consist of the Secretary or his representative as Chairman, four representatives of government, one from the Land Bank, two from established conservation NGOs, and two representing indigenous cultural communities. Although the Livelihood Fund is not an endowment fund and is not part of the IPAF, recovered subloans would become part of the IPAF. Consequently the IPAF Governing Board would be given authority to determine uses of the Livelihood Fund, restricted by the specific objectives and procedures set forth below.

Scope of Support

3. The scope would be limited to the equivalent of approximately US\$ 10 million, augmented by interest earnings less management costs, and by such proportion of repayments of principal and interest or equity distributions from supported subprojects as shall be allocated for this purpose by the Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) and Governing Board of the IPAF, subject to the requirement of D.A.O. 25 that at least 75% of income generated locally be reserved for local use. The scope of allocations to the Livelihood Component from the GET Grant may be re-evaluated during the life of the project and lessened or increased, as agreed among Government, NIPA, and the Bank.

Fund Management

4. Eligibility for disbursement of the livelihood component would be declared when a Governing Board has been appointed and met (following procedures prescribed by DENR D.A.O. No 25, Series of 1992); has officially accepted a set of rules and procedures, including accounting and auditing system, consistent with those set forth below (submitting them to the Bank for review); and a satisfactory MOA between NIPA and Land Bank has been signed. As subproject proposals must be approved by Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) for each

individual protected area, there also would be no disbursement until PAMBs have been appointed and approved projects. A Secretariat to the IPAF Governing Board shall be formed of staff of NIPA and PAWB who are long-term employees of the Project Coordinating Unit.

5. The flow of funds in support of this component would be through an account in the Land Bank of the Philippines, thence through an account in a retail financial institution (RFI) to the ultimate subgrantee and/or subborrower. Land Bank would participate in this component of the project, in the following roles:

- a) monitor the viability of participating RFIs over the life of the project, and annually report on same to the IPAF Governing Board;
- b) Through its representation on PAMBs and IPAF Governing Board, advise on the financial viability of subprojects and creditworthiness of subborrowers on the basis of reports provided by the respective Secretariats and retail financial institutions, against the criteria and guidelines approved by the IPAF Governing Board;
- c) Disburse in the form of advances or replenishments to the depository accounts in LandBank of RFIs;
- d) Collect repayments from the RFIs;
- e) Maintain records of disbursements and receipts and prepare monthly financial statements for the NIPA, which would provide the consolidated report to the IPAF Governing Board.

6. Land Bank would disburse only to retail financial institutions (RFIs), which may included credit cooperatives, cooperative banks, private commercial banks, or non-profit non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with substantial experience in management of retail credit. It would propose a list of suitable RFIs based on accreditation criteria agreed with NIPA, and, for each project site, NIPA would select one or more accredited RFIs. If a suitable RFI is not readily available, NIPA and LandBank would cooperate in developing such an institution. LandBank or its associated technical assistance institutions may, from time to time, be requested to provide training and evaluation services in strengthening RFIs, and such services at a negotiated fee-for-service rate shall be paid for out of the Livelihood Fund as part of administrative expense.

7. Role of Retail Financial Institutions. The retail financial institutions (RFIs) designated for each site shall conclude a MOA with NIPA and LandBank specifying respective duties, responsibilities, fees, and rates. The provisions of this MOA must, inter alia, be consistent with the lending and grant procedures, criteria and guidelines for the use of the Livelihood Fund approved by the IPAF Governing Board and the first MOA will be submitted to the Bank for review before signing. The procedures to be followed by RFIs shall be detailed in a Manual developed by or on behalf of NIPA and approved by the IPAF Governing Board. For that portion of financing extended to beneficiaries as loans, the RFI would be charged the 90-day Treasury Bill Rate by LandBank, and may be required

to obtain a loan guarantee from the Consolidated Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF). The interest rate charged to the subborrower should be such as to cover the cost of funds and credit risk to the RFI. Funds recovered (principal and interest less fees) will be deposited to IPAF accounts in name of the local PAMB (75%) and IPAF (25%) in the LandBank.

8. Role of Host and Other NGOs. The host NGO at each park shall hire professional staff to assist in identification of suitable subprojects, organization of mutual guarantee groups, preparation of appraisal reports, and supervision of subproject implementation. Costs of these efforts are covered from the technical assistance portion of the NIPA grant, and no charge against the Livelihood Fund or its subgrants/subloans shall be made for these services. Other social organizations are invited to prepare subproject proposals and assist beneficiaries in meeting the standards prescribed by NIPA. Documented and reasonable expenses of preparation for organizations other than the host NGO may be included in and compensated from the approved subloan/subgrant if approved by the PAMB, to a limit of 3% of the value of the combined subloan/subgrant.

9. Funds Flow. A separate U.S. Dollar Special Account would be opened in the Land Bank of the Philippines as the Livelihood Fund with one or more authorized representatives of NIPA as joint signatories within six months from effectiveness of the GET grant. The Bank would make an initial deposit of US\$ 750,000 equivalent to this account, equivalent to about six months' reimbursements for eligible expenditures.

10. Funds may be disbursed from this account to second-generation special accounts of Land Bank branches/offices or RFIs, which will in turn disburse against expenditure documentation on behalf of beneficiaries of subprojects selected according to the criteria listed below and approved by the initiating PAMB and, for subprojects in excess of P100,000, by the IPAF Governing Board. (The maximum approval authority of the PAMB may be changed by decision of the IPAF Governing Board.) A management fee of 2% on subloans or combinations of subgrants and subloans disbursed would be charged by Land Bank; earnings from investments of the trust account would be credited to the account as receipts of the Livelihood Fund. Land Bank would also be entitled to a fee of 2% on collections of principal and interest from subloans.

#### Subproject Selection Process

11. Contractual field staff of the host NGO at each PA would identify options for livelihood subprojects, document their apparent advantages and disadvantages, and, following guidelines prepared by NIPA, prepare feasibility studies, evaluating the financial viability of the project, the creditworthiness or collateral of the beneficiary, and assessing the environmental impact, and recommend the appropriate scope and terms of support (grant and/or loan). NGO staff would also organize cooperatives or joint-liability groups, provide technical assistance to beneficiaries during subproject implementation, and assist in loan recovery. The feasibility studies will be presented to the PAMB for final approval of projects under P100,000 in size, and otherwise for endorsement to the IPAF Governing Board. NIPA would appraise the proposed subprojects, advising the IPAF Governing Board on their merits. The IPAF

Governing Board will decide whether to approve or disapprove each proposal, and the terms of financial support. Projects in excess of P1.4 million would also be approved by the Bank (as Trustee of GET) on a "no objection" basis.

#### Eligibility Criteria

12. Projects which expand employment and generate income without destroying or degrading the protected area, such as ecotourism support facilities, agroforestry, mariculture/aquaculture, conservation agriculture, handicrafts, manufacturing or repair workshops, marketing, and (where towns are included in or adjacent to a PA) employment-generating infrastructure, will be eligible for consideration.

13. Proponents of projects and direct beneficiaries of financial assistance may include cooperatives, joint-liability groups of individuals, not-for-profit NGOs, and other social organizations. Beneficiaries (or their membership) must be registered local residents included in the Census of Occupants of the protected area or delineated buffer zones.

14. Projects (other than for public infrastructure) which are not appraised as sustainable are not eligible. A project is considered sustainable if expected annual revenues exceed annual operating (recurrent) costs (including labor evaluated at local market wage rates, and any fees, taxes, financing charges, and depreciation). Projects which would be sustainable only if financing charges were reduced or eliminated may be eligible for a mixture of grant and loan support, provided that such projects rank high in overall priority (see below).

15. Projects which are unable to repay the full amount of financing with interest and which do not directly or indirectly create long-term part- or full-time jobs should not be considered eligible. (Infrastructure construction which opens up new economic opportunities for the community as a whole may indirectly create new jobs.)

16. Priority Ranking. The Livelihood Fund has two major objectives: generating viable and sustainable livelihood opportunities which reduce pressure to degrade the PA, and creating long term sources of financial support to maintain and improve the protected areas. Projects which serve both objectives (projects which are both profitable enough to repay loans and create many long-term jobs) would clearly have highest priority. However, these objectives will not always be consistent, in which case it is up to the IPAF Governing Board and the individual PAMBs to weigh these and any other objectives, such as balancing the portfolio among subprojects with short-run and long-run, direct and indirect, small-scale and large-scale benefits.

17. Terms of Financial Support. The form and terms of support for each project shall consider the nature, scale, and expected financial results of each subproject, following these general principles: (a) grants should be extended in amounts not to exceed P5,000 per direct beneficiary or per job directly or indirectly created; (b) loans should be extended in amounts not to exceed P55,000 (US\$2,000) per direct beneficiary or per job, with an overall limit of P5.5



million (US\$200,000) on subloan size; (c) fixed term loans bearing interest rates sufficiently above the 90-day Treasury Bills rate to cover RFI costs and risks and with grace periods appropriate to the gestation of the project should normally be extended to cooperatives, joint-liability groups, NGOs, or other social groups; (d) a combination of grant and loan, or grant followed by subsequent loan, may also be extended; (e) grants or loans should not be extended to beneficiaries not in good standing (partially or totally defaulted on other loans from this or any Government sponsored program); and (f) there is an aggregate limit of P3 million from any rural financial institution to an individual or group.

18. Grants are to be extended as a partial substitute for loans in cases where projects are meritorious and otherwise eligible, but are not appraised as being able to repay the full extent of loan financing, including principal and interest. The size of the grant should be the minimum required to ensure financial viability and sustainability; the remaining financing should be loan at normal interest rate. The PAMB or IPAF Governing Board where possible should secure recovery of loan principal and interest through devices such as property collateral, joint-liability agreements, lien on recoverable equipment or buildings, or pledges of revenues from taxes or fees.

19. The grant/loan agreement shall provide that a journal recording subproject receipts and expenditures shall be kept by the staff of the host NGO or the LBP loan officer, along with evidence of all previous expenditures and receipts, in order to justify beneficiary requests for further disbursement or loan account replenishment. Loan officers and beneficiaries must agree to cooperate with any audit authorized or required by the PAMB or NIPA. A rolling sample audit by a qualified private auditor, under contract to the NIPA, shall be conducted of subproject accounts at random times and places, and submitted to the Bank to verify that funds were used for the purpose applied for and uses are adequately documented. Subprojects where the total approved grant and loan exceeds P100,000 shall be audited annually.

#### Cost Recovery

20. Recovery of principal and interest from loans, net of management fees paid to LBP (2% on recoveries) and RFIs, shall accrue as revenues to the protected area system, and be collected and disposed of as prescribed by D.A.O. 25 and decisions of the IPAF Governing Board. The responsible loan officer remit such moneys directly to the PAMB and IPAF accounts in the prescribed proportion, providing statements of amounts collected to the Protected Area Superintendent or the PAMB, as the latter may decide.



PHILIPPINES

Conservation of Priority Protected Areas

Project Implementation Schedule:  
NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc.

Introduction

1. A National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) has been authorized by R.A. 7586 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (DENR D.A.O. No. 25, Series of 1992) and would be supported over a period of seven years by a Project financed by the Global Environment Trust Fund. The design and overall budget of the Project is detailed in Sections II-IV and Annex A. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will assist DENR in the functions of project coordination, monitoring and ecological research, and provision of technical assistance in protected area management, community organization, and livelihood development. Twelve national or umbrella NGOs involved in environmental and community development activities in the Philippines have established a Consortium for the purpose of supporting implementation of Republic Act No. 7586 (NIPAS Act) and participation in this project, and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Philippines as a non-profit corporation under the name "NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc." (NIPA). NIPA has been designated by Memorandum of Agreement between Government and NIPA as the lead NGO for implementation of the project, and GOP has requested that GET support for all activities to be carried out through the assistance of NGOs, including the Livelihood Fund, be extended through a direct grant to NIPA, which will in turn finance other specified NGO activities through contractual agreements. The objectives, methods and procedures, organizational roles, and budgetary constraints by which NGO assistance is to be guided are provided jointly by R.A. 7586, D.A.O. 25, the project Technical Report, the MOA among DOF, DENR and NIPA, an MOA between NIPA and Land Bank, and this Implementation Schedule.

2. Contracting. NIPA may contract with other organizations or individuals to carry out any part of the responsibilities and tasks itemized below. However, this shall not reduce or change in any way the responsibilities of NIPA to meet all terms and conditions of this Implementation Schedule.

Major Tasks

3. NIPA shall:

- (a) Establish and equip a National Project Coordination Office in a common facility with staff seconded to the Project or responsible for NIPAS Management under the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (including counterpart and support staff);
- (b) Establish and maintain separate Special Accounts in the Land Bank of the Philippines or such other bank as may be subsequently agreed for

the Technical Assistance and Livelihood Fund components of the GET Grant;

- (c) Hire on a long-term basis such staff as are described below;
- (d) Assist the NIPAS Steering Committee in identification and selection of local "host NGOs" to provide support for individual Protected Areas (Pas) (as described below), selected in accordance with Bank guidelines on consulting, by compiling short lists, developing evaluation criteria and selection process, soliciting proposals, and participating on any evaluation or selection committees;
- (e) With the selected NGOs: draft, negotiate, and sign contractual agreements; establish a uniform system of financial management, including accounting and auditing, acceptable to the Bank; manage payments to contracting NGOs against appropriate documentation of reimbursable expenses or billings; and consolidate and provide to the Bank such documentation as may be required to establish the eligibility of expenditures for reimbursement from the GET grant;
- (f) Carry out assigned responsibilities to procure equipment in accordance with Bank procurement guidelines; and ensure that title to all equipment procured and works completed is transferred to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or such national or local government agencies as DENR designates at project closure;
- (g) Draft, for review and approval by the Director of PAWB and the Bank, guidelines, plans, and methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of project implementation and of biodiversity trends under implementation, and for evaluating impacts of proposed activities within Pas; and develop contractual agreements with NGOs (including local universities and research institutions) to implement the plans; contract for mid-project (4th year) aerial re-surveys to evaluate land use changes, insofar as appropriate;
- (h) Assist the PAMBs and PAWB in drafting and consolidating annual budgets and proposed work programs;
- (i) Assist PAWB in screening and coordinating ecological research activities and finance such studies relating to ecology, park management, and livelihood generation as are considered of high priority to NIPAS implementation but cannot find other donor support;
- (j) Maintain and improve GIS and management information systems and transfer their use to local PA administrations and support groups on demand;
- (k) Assist PAWB in the process of legal gazetting of PAs, compiling (through local PA administrations and support NGOs) the field information and documentation required to satisfy legal requirements for reporting to the President and Congress;

- (l) Assist PAWB in serving as Secretariat to the Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF) Governing Board and by evaluating proposed livelihood projects for GET support, and establishing and managing a system for approving and monitoring disbursements, repayments, and progress of subproject implementation;
- (m) Develop and, using mainly staff resources, implement a training program for staff of local support NGOs to improve their project implementation capabilities; and assist local NGOs in developing their training programs for PAMB and DENR PA staff through provision of training materials and trainers; and
- (n) Arrange for annual and rolling audits by a private auditing firm acceptable to the Bank of all project accounts (NIPA, PRRM, and local host NGO) and, in addition, the accounts of all subprojects funded under the IPAF Livelihood Fund where the total approved grant and loan exceeds P100,000; such annual audit reports to be submitted to the Bank within six months of the close of the fiscal year. In addition to annual audit, a rolling audit of journal entries for a random sample of sites will be conducted, with findings reported immediately to the NIPA Board and semi-annually to the Bank/1;

#### Approvals

4. NIPA shall submit to the World Bank and the GOP for review and approval prior to finalization (2 copies to each):

- (a) lists and resumes of Individual Experts proposed for hiring at the national level;
- (b) shortlists, evaluation reports in selection, and draft contracts (including Terms of Reference) for host NGOs at the PA level and for any other contractual agreements for which estimated cost exceeds US\$ 50,000;
- (b) draft plans for monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity and project implementation, and terms of reference for studies to be funded from the Grant; and
- (c) such other plans or proposals as are directly applicable to the requirements of the Implementation Program as the Bank or GOP may request from time to time.

#### Reports

5. NIPA shall prepare and submit to the GOP and the World Bank the following reports (2 copies to each):

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1 Such that each accounting unit will be subject to one spot audit of the prior month's journal entries at a random time during any two year period.

- (a) Semi-annual Progress Reports, for the periods ending June 30th and December 31st of each year of the Implementation Program. Such reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of the reporting period. Each report shall include:
  - (i) progress to date in completing the tasks as described in this Program, including a description and analysis of problems, constraints, and recommended solutions;
  - (ii) a summary of all training and technical assistance activities during each reporting period, including a discussion of results and required follow-up activities;
  - (iii) a status summary of commodity procurement activities;
  - (iv) a list of recommended actions to be undertaken by NIPA, GOP and/or the Bank to overcome constraints or to alter the course of the program.
- (b) To complement the semi-annual reports, brief summary reports for the periods ending March 30th and September 30th of each year of the Implementation Program. These reports shall be submitted with 30 days after the end of the reporting period.
- (c) Quarterly Financial Reports, included in the semi-annual and summary reports, reflecting current and cumulative expenditures by the line items set forth in the budget. These reports will be submitted within 30 days after the end of the respective quarters for each year of the Implementation Program.
- (d) such other plans or proposals that are directly applicable to the requirements of the Implementation Program as the Bank or GOP may request from time to time.

#### Individual Experts

6. NIPA shall directly hire or contract with individuals for personal services of Individual Experts, whose qualifications and responsibilities are described below. Any replacements of these individuals over the life of the Implementation Program shall be first agreed with the Bank. NIPA may propose additional personnel requirements or adjustments to length of service, and the Bank will review and approve such changes on their merits, provided that the total budget of the National Technical Assistance component is not exceeded.

- (a) Program Administration/Trainer (6 mm). Responsible for defining the administrative structure of contract administration and control structure for disbursements and reimbursements applicable to all contracts issued and funds disbursed under the Grant; and for training staff of contracted NGOs in administrative procedures and funds

administration. Qualifications: university degree and at least five years experience in program management;

- (b) Park Design Expert (12 mm). Responsible (with the assistance of other staff) for directing the process of preparation/validation and for reviewing and refining individual PA management plans before and after presentation, review, and approval by each PAMB, and advising local PAs and PAWB on procedures for implementation. Qualifications: advanced degree in a relevant discipline and at least ten years of experience in senior management positions in the field of protected area management, within which at least three years in positions with responsibility for design and/or implementation of protected area development programs.
- (c) Project Manager (84 mm): Responsible for day-to-day management of the overall Project and the PCU, and coordination with the NIPAS Steering Committee, DENR in general, and PAWB in particular. Responsible for drafting monitoring and evaluation plans and procedures, and compiling and editing periodic monitoring reports. Authorized signatory for disbursements or reimbursements from the Livelihood Fund Special Account and Technical Assistance Special Account. Qualifications: advanced degree in a relevant discipline and at least three years of successful experience managing a project of similar complexity.
- (d) Resource Economist (36 mm): Responsible for advising on and supervising (i) the identification, preparation, review, and approval process for livelihood projects and PA development or rehabilitation expenditures and (ii) the process of impact evaluation for zoning and specific activities proposed for individual PAs. Provides training and advice for local NGO staff in these areas; develops TORs for contractual studies and preparation work; screens proposals and advises the IPAF Governing Board, with relevant input from other specialists. Qualifications: advanced degree in economics, including training in environmental or resource economics and project analysis methodology; substantial practical experience with development project analysis techniques.
- (e) Infrastructure Specialist (36 mm): Responsible for review, advice, training, and supervision over infrastructure components of the project, including basic site infrastructure, PA development, and infrastructure included in livelihood projects. Exercises oversight over design and over the process of contractual or labor-based force account construction. Qualifications: civil engineering degree and at least three years' practical experience in a managerial position.
- (f) Training/IEC Specialist (36 mm): Responsible for design and coordination of project-related training programs in support of local NGO staff, PA staff, and central PAWB staff, drawing on PCU staff and others as training resources, and otherwise managing contracts for training. Responsible for assisting PAWB in developing an educational outreach program in support of the NIPAS system, to develop public

support. Qualifications: a B.A. degree and at least three years' experience demonstrating competence in training and/or IEC work.

- (g) Legal Adviser (36 mm): Responsible for advice, coordination, and supervision of programs for issue of resource management instruments (including community and individual stewardships), and coordination with relevant sections of DENR; assistance in resolving disputes over property, boundaries, or access rights which arise at the PA level; and drafting of legal instruments for gazetting PAs. Qualifications: law degree and three years' practical experience demonstrating relevant skills.
- (h) Community Development Specialist (84 mm): Responsible for advice, coordination, and supervision of local NGO community organizing work, the process of selection of PAMB, and establishment of a smoothly functioning community-based management mechanism. Qualifications: B.A. degree and three years' practical experience in a capacity of managing community organizing programs, and two years' experience in field-level CO work.
- (i) Financial/Budget Specialist (84 mm): Responsible for overall design and management of financial budgeting, reporting, disbursement, and financial monitoring for the project. Qualifications: B.A. in business or accounting and at least five years' experience as financial manager of complex foreign-donor-financed government project.
- (j) Agribusiness/Marketing Specialist (36 mm): Responsible for advice and assistance in identifying economically viable and sustainable livelihood activities for communities in or around PAs, and establishing marketing linkages with private sector firms or other organizations on behalf of local NGOs or PAMBs. Qualifications: at least five years' successful experience in diversified business or trading activities mainly involving rural products.
- (k) Computer Programmer (42 mm): Responsible for updating the existing GIS databases as further information is generated, and providing training and assistance to the local NGOs or PAMBs in GIS applications; for selection and installation of software applications, and training of users in the PCU; troubleshooting and maintenance of systems installed at headquarters and in the field; and design specification for all computer-based management information systems. Qualifications: degree in computer-related discipline and a minimum of three years' experience in computer applications for management purposes.

#### Local Protected Area Host NGOs

7. NIPA shall make cooperative agreements or contracts with one qualified "host NGO" for each of ten PAs included in the scope of the project. The host



NGO will assist in the management of the PA through provision of technical assistance in the implementation of the Project, based on the objectives, methods and procedures, organizational roles, and budgetary constraints collectively provided by R.A. 7586, D.A.O. 25, the project Technical Report, and the provisions herein.

8. Qualifications of NGO. The host NGO will be selected from a shortlist of qualified NGOs, consisting of incorporated not-for-profit public organizations with a charter, board of directors and officers, and at least three years of operational history; or it may constitute a duly-registered consortium of shortlisted NGOs. Facilitating grass roots community economic development among impoverished groups should be central to the NGOs objectives and experience, with protection of the environment at least a secondary concern. In the case of competitive selection of one from among a short list, NGOs shall be invited to prepare a proposal consistent with paras. 9-12 and taking the goal of reconciling the community development and environmental preservation objectives as the principle thrust of involvement in the project. Selection of a lead NGO for project coordination at the level of the individual protected area (PA) will be based on the proposals, rated according to their demonstration of (i) the qualifications and experience of the NGO (30%), (ii) the qualifications and experience of the specific individual candidates proposed for key staff positions (50%), and (iii) the competence and insight demonstrated by a proposed work plan (20%). In case a consortium is designated, the consortium will be required to nominate three candidates for each key staff position and document the competence of each candidate, and selection will be based entirely on qualifications of individuals. Evaluation of proposals, candidates, NGOs shall be conducted by a committee of individuals representing the Government and NGO communities, appointed by the Secretary of DENR; and representatives of NIPA shall participate on this committee. The evaluation report shall be submitted jointly to the Bank and the Secretary of DENR for approval.

9. An NGO may make proposals for one or more than one PA, with different candidates proposed for positions at each PA. Individual candidates proposed need not be officers or members of the proposing NGO or any other NGO, and the same candidate may be proposed by more than one NGO; but it will be assumed that any candidate whose name and resume is included in a proposal has agreed to work for the proposing NGO, should the latter's proposal be accepted. After the selection of a host NGO, NIPA should reserve the right to reject one or more specific candidates as insufficiently qualified and negotiate a replacement. The chief officers of the lead NGO may be disqualified from appointment to PAMB as NGO representatives, to prevent conflict of interest; or else will be expected to abstain from voting on matters relevant to the contractual service of the host NGO.

10. Major Tasks. The host NGO shall:

- (a) Establish and equip an office in or adjacent to the PA to serve as a base for PAMB and NGO operations in support of the PA, which may be rented or constructed, together with or separate from the PA administrative offices, whichever may be suitable;

- (b) Provide for seven years the services of such staff as are described below;
- (c) Be accountable for management of all project funds under the procedures and rules established by NIPA, maintain project accounts and keep them open to inspection by representatives of the PAMB, NIPA, or the Bank, and submit to external audit as prescribed by NIPA or the Bank;
- (d) Facilitate the establishment of a PAMB, including the organization of all interested parties/groups to select their common representatives; and serve as Secretariat to the PAMB after its establishment;
- (e) With the assistance of NIPA and its experts, review and revise a draft PA Management Plan for presentation to and approval by PAMB; and thereafter, as agent of PAMB, assist the PA Superintendent in turning the Plan into feasible annual work programs and budgets;
- (f) While taking a leadership role in relationships between the PA administration and the community, accept the authority of and seek the approval of the PA Superintendent in all matters of day-to-day PA administration, as prescribed by D.A.O. 25 (Series of 1992), and in matters of policy and planning, seek the guidance and accept the direction of the PAMB;
- (g) Solicit from other, locally-based NGOs and People's Organizations proposals for livelihood and other activities consistent with the objectives of the Project; prepare such proposals for consideration and approval by PAMB and review by NIPA, the IPAF Governing Board, and/or DENR following methods and procedures agreed with Recipient; and take responsibility for monitoring and supervision of such activities as are included within the scope of Project financing, including repayment of loans;
- (h) Carry out assigned responsibilities to procure equipment in accordance with Bank procurement guidelines and procedures agreed with NIPA;
- (i) Identify residents in or immediately around the PA who are suitable candidates for long-term or casual employment in Project-supported activities, and, where such employees are not directly employed by the Government, manage their salaries, wages and benefits;
- (j) Develop and (using a combination of local and NIPA staff resources and external hires) implement a training program for PAMB members, DENR PA staff, contractual hires, and NGO staff involved in the project; and
- (k) Assist duly authorized external contractors in the implementation of their responsibilities, whether involving provision of project implementation services, research, or monitoring.

11. Individual Experts. The following basic qualifications are expected to be met by the key staff commonly required by most PAs; additional supporting staff may be provided for in each PA's individual Terms of Reference. The names and resumes of proposed candidates, with references to verify qualifications, for each and every one of the key staff must be included in the NGO proposal, else a proportionate amount of evaluation points will be deducted from the evaluated score of the proposal. Local residents (of the same province) shall receive point preference in selection of host NGOs and working knowledge of principal local language/dialect is required of every candidate.

- (a) Project Coordinator: Administrative manager for the GEF project at the PA level. Qualifications: at least three years' successful experience as day-to-day project manager or site manager in community-based rural development projects, responsible for an annual budget of at least P1.3 million;
- (b) Accountant: Financial manager at the PA level, supervising disbursement, maintenance of accounts, preparation of financial plans and budgets, and disbursement of funds. Qualifications: minimum of a reputable B.A. in accounting or similar discipline and at least three years' successful experience in financial management of project or subproject with an annual budget of at least P1.3 million;
- (c) Training Coordinator: Responsible for designing and managing all training programs, with the advice and assistance of the NIPA training/IEC specialist and drawing on internal or external expertise as trainers. Qualifications: reputable B.A. degree and at least two years' successful experience in a training/IEC position with relevance to the thrusts of this project; demonstrated knowledge sufficient to serve as a trainer in one or more relevant skills area;
- (d) Information Officer: Responsible for designing and implementing an IEC program in support of community relations and protected area management. Qualifications: reputable B.A. degree in journalism, broadcasting, advertising, or similarly relevant fields, and at least two years' successful experience in an IEC-type position with relevance to the thrusts of this project;
- (e) Agro-forestry/Upland Agriculture/Coastal or Marine Resource Specialist: Responsible for identification, design, and technical extension work or guidance in implementation of site restoration and livelihood projects involving agro-forestry, upland agriculture, coastal or marine resources. Qualifications: reputable B.A. degree in forestry with training in social forestry/agro-forestry, or in agriculture with emphasis on upland agriculture/tree crops, or in marine resources or related disciplines, and at least two years' successful experience in field-level technical design, management, and supervision of forestation, social forestry, or upland agricultural development programs, or coastal/marine resource management;

- (f) Community Organizers: Responsible for facilitating all aspects of project implementation with the local community and selection and organization of the PAMB, working closely with community leaders and staff of other NGOs; and (with assistance from other staff and NIPA) identification, preparation, and supervision of implementation of livelihood and other project activities. Qualifications: minimum of four years' successful experience in site-level CO work, preferably among the same cultural groups which constitute the PA local community.

12. Form of Agreement/Contract. The agreement/contract will be concluded between NIPA and the selected NGO for an initial one-year trial period, which shall apply to each key employee individually as well as the NGO as lead organization. Thereafter renewal by NIPA for two-year periods will be subject to the agreement of the PAMB. A 10% overhead rate will be allowed on the wages and salaries of all staff directly hired and administered by the NGO, in addition to welfare and fringe benefits; and on all material or equipment procurements authorized. The agreement/contract will specify the minimum services required, with expansion subject to agreed and approved work plans and budgets and financing availability.

#### Monitoring and Ecological Research

13. The NIPA grant includes a sum designated as a budget for Monitoring and Ecological Research over the course of the project. This budget may be used (subject to para. 4 above) by NIPA only for studies, special monitoring exercises, or research including, but not limited to, the following, and only to the extent that such studies are not within the capabilities of long-term project staff, are not specifically budgeted for in the Project Technical Report, and have poor prospects for finance from other donors:

- (a) project implementation monitoring studies by NGOs not otherwise participating or benefiting from the project;
- (b) aerial surveys for monitoring purposes;
- (c) regular monitoring of bio-diversity status in PAs;
- (d) feasibility studies for livelihood projects; and
- (e) mid-term project evaluation studies.

**PHILIPPINES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)  
No. 25 :  
Series of 1992 )

June 29, 1992

**SUBJECT: NATIONAL INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEMS (NIPAS) IMPLEMENTING  
RULES AND REGULATIONS**

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of Republic Act No. 7586 otherwise known as the "National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992" (the Act), this Administrative Order setting forth the rules and regulations governing implementation of the Act is hereby promulgated.

The purpose of this Order is to set forth in detail the processes by which DENR and other concerned institutions and agencies will establish, administer and manage the NIPAS, focussing particularly on the twin objectives of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

For the purposes of this Order, the categories of protected areas and the definitions of terms are those provided in Sections 3 and 4 of the Act.

**Chapter I**

**Basic Policy**

Section 1. The policy of the State provides that the management, protection, sustainable development, and rehabilitation of protected areas shall be undertaken primarily to ensure the conservation of biological diversity and that the use and enjoyment of protected areas must be consistent with that principle. It is further acknowledged that the effective administration of the NIPAS will require a partnership between the Government, through the DENR, and other interested parties including the indigenous cultural communities.

**Chapter II**

**Scope**

Section 2. This Order shall apply to all areas that, prior to the effectivity of the Act on June 1, 1992, have been designated or set aside, pursuant to a law, presidential decree, presidential proclamation or executive order as a national park, game refuge, bird and wildlife sanctuary, wilderness area, strict nature reserve, watershed, mangrove reserve, fish sanctuary, natural and historical landmark, protected and managed landscape or seascape as well as

to identified virgin forests. It shall also apply to other protected areas that may later be established pursuant to the Act.

### Chapter III

#### The Establishment of NIPAS Areas

##### Establishing Initial Components of the System

Section 3. The first stage in the establishment of the initial components of the NIPAS will involve a four-step process for the DENR. The steps will include: (i) compiling technical descriptions and maps of the areas designated in Section 2; (ii) an initial screening of these areas for their suitability for inclusion in the NIPAS; (iii) studies and public hearings to build a case for formal establishment of suitable areas in this group as protected areas; and (iv) preparing final recommendations for the President and the Congress. The DENR Regional Office under the direction of the Regional Executive Director (RED) shall undertake or cause to undertake the activities from (a) to (i) below, as a preparatory stage for the establishment of the initial components of the NIPAS:

- (a) Compilation of Maps and Technical Descriptions of Protected Areas. Within ninety (90) days from effectivity of this Order, compile and submit to the Secretary, maps and corresponding technical descriptions of all areas under the jurisdiction of the Region that are covered under Section 2 of this Order. These materials shall be submitted to the Congress by the Secretary within one (1) year from effectivity of this Order and constitute the official documents representing the initial component of the NIPAS. Areas so documented shall be governed by existing laws, rules and regulations consistent with the Act.

In developing technical descriptions for identified virgin forests, include mossy forests as well as any contiguous residual forest of good quality that is above 1000 meters in elevation or on slopes greater than fifty (50) percent.

- (b) Initial Screening. - After the maps and technical descriptions of the initial NIPAS components have been compiled, evaluate the suitability or unsuitability of each area for inclusion in the NIPAS under one or more of the existing protected area categories provided in the Act. Criteria and guidelines for the evaluation shall be provided by the Secretary. Areas regarded as unsuitable shall, together with the rationale for that decision, be reported to the Secretary within nine (9) months from the effectivity of this Order.
- (c) Public Notification. The general public, local government units, non-government organization, indigenous communities and all other concerned institutions and agencies shall be informed through the various media of: (i) the presence of protected areas within their locality; (ii) the result of the initial screening by the DENR, (iii) the NIPAS Law, (iv) this order, and other relevant documents pertaining to the NIPAS. The maps and technical descriptions of areas covered under Section 2 shall be made available to the public at RENRO, PENRO and CENRO offices and posted in municipal and/or barangay halls and other conspicuous public places near the said areas.

A national information and education program shall also be undertaken by DENR to inform the general public of the existence of the NIPAS and its goals, objectives and activities.

- (d) Initial Consultation. Organize consultative meetings at locations within or near the areas identified for possible establishment as protected areas, providing at least thirty (30) days notice to the public prior to such meetings. Among the topics that shall be presented and discussed in said public meetings are: (i) the effects of forest destruction; (ii) the importance of biodiversity conservation and watershed protection; (iii) the NIPAS Act, this Order and other relevant regulatory documents; (iv) the role of the Protected Area Management Board; (v) strategies for recognizing ancestral domain and addressing other tenure issues; and (vi) the relationships of biodiversity conservation to livelihood in protected areas. Records on the consultation as well as the names of participants and any written comments presented shall be submitted to the Secretary.
- (e) Census and Registration of Protected Area Occupants. Undertake a census of persons living in the proposed protected area and buffer zones or otherwise utilizing them, using the format provided by the Secretary. These activity should establish basic census data, the ethnographic and tenure status of migrants and indigenous communities as well as provide a basis for planning buffer zones and alternative livelihood activities. In the ten initial sites funded by the GEF, the NGO and DENR site staff shall participate in the data collection under the direction of a competent NGO or consultant as a means of becoming better acquainted with the site and its people. Copies of any previous forest occupant census conducted in the area should be obtained for the purpose of corroborating claims of tenure. This shall be completed within a period of six (6) months after the deadline set in Section 3.a.
- (f) Resource Profiling. Gather and compile relevant information on the biophysical features of the area, including topography, unique geological features, soil type, existing vegetative cover and flora and fauna, particularly threatened and endangered species, as well as important nesting and/or breeding sites. Present the results using a standard format provided by the Secretary. A brief history of man-made disturbances and ongoing programs/projects, research and other development activities shall also be included. This activity shall be completed within a period of twelve (12) months after public notification on the existence of the initial components of NIPAS.
- (g) Initial Protected Area Plan. Compile information developed in the studies and from other available sources. If the area is still judged to be suitable for inclusion in the NIPAS, develop a land use plan for each proposed protected area in coordination with the Regional Development Council. Involve indigenous cultural communities and tenured migrants within the proposed protected area and others within adjoining buffer zones and nearby communities as partners in this planning process. The finished plan shall include: (i) the basic

rationale for the protected area; (ii) proposed boundaries including buffer zones; and (iii) an initial designation of management zones, including buffer zones, with purposes, strategies and allowable uses specified for each. Boundaries and management zones shall also be indicated on maps of 1:50,000 scale or larger.

- (h) Public Hearings. Conduct public hearings on the proposed inclusion of each area under the NIPAS. The DENR shall: (i) notify the public of proposed establishment of the protected area under the NIPAS Act through publication in newspapers of general circulation and such other means deemed necessary in the vicinity of the affected land at least 30 days prior to the public hearing, ensuring that all affected local government units (LGUs), concerned national agencies, indigenous community people's organizations and NGOs are properly notified; (ii) conduct public hearings at locations nearest to the affected land; (iii) present the basic rationale for establishment and for the proposed boundaries including the buffer zones, giving particular emphasis to the issues of the basic management plan, the recognition of indigenous community rights, tenure and livelihood potential that would be allowed and/or provided; (iv) make a written record of the names of those in attendance and of the proceedings; (v) allow all who are present an opportunity to state their views and/or submit them in writing; and (vi) allow the further submission of views etc., following the hearing date.
- (i) Regional Review and Recommendation. Following the public hearings, make any modifications of the boundary and/or management plan that may be warranted and, if sufficient public support for inclusion of the area under the NIPAS is evident, prepare and submit to the Secretary a report that includes a draft Presidential Proclamation designating the area as a protected area, a statement summarizing the rationale for establishment, the basic management approach, photographs, a map and technical description that includes buffer zones, a record of the public hearings and such other documents as may be required, using a format provided by the Secretary. For the initial components of the system, this must be completed within two-and-one-half (2.5) years from the effectivity of the Act.
- (j) National Review and Recommendation. Within three (3) years of the effectivity of the Act, the Secretary, based on the review of recommendations made by the Regional Offices, shall recommend to the President the areas for inclusion as initial components under the NIPAS. The Secretary shall likewise recommend to the President for endorsement to the Congress the disestablishment of areas from the initial components that, after study and review, are deemed unsuitable for inclusion under the NIPAS (see Section 5 below).
- (k) Presidential Proclamation. Upon receipt of DENR recommendation and supporting documents, the President shall issue a Presidential Proclamation designating the recommended area as a protected area and providing for protection measures until such time as Congress shall have enacted a law declaring the area as part of NIPAS.



- (l) Congressional Action. For areas recommended by the Secretary and proclaimed by the President, a law, pursuant to Section 5 (e and f) of the Act, establishing the areas as part of the NIPAS shall be enacted by Congress.
- (m) Demarcation. Upon enactment of a law defining and establishing a protected area, the boundary of the said area shall be established and demarcated on the ground with concrete monuments or other prominent physical landmarks or features. Index and station numbers shall be engraved on the monuments or markers to serve as reference. In the case of marine protected areas, boundaries shall be marked where practicable, with internationally-accepted buoys.

#### Later Components of the NIPAS

Section 4. Establishment of Additional Protected Areas. Notwithstanding the establishment of the above initial components of the NIPAS additional protected areas may be proposed by the Secretary following the provisions of Section 5 (d) of the Act and in accordance with procedures set forth in Sections 3(c)-3(j) of this Order. In this instance, Sections 3(a)-3(b) would be replaced by an initial reconnaissance survey to verify the area's biodiversity or other special features and to identify probable boundaries, mapping at a scale of 1:50,000 and a written rationale for proposing the area for inclusion in the NIPAS.

Section 5. Disestablishment of Protected Areas Including Alterations of Boundaries. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act, a protected area may be disestablished or its boundaries modified in accordance with the following procedures:

- (a) The basis for recommending for disestablishment or boundary modification of an established protected area shall be warranted by a study prepared for the purpose. Such a study shall be undertaken by the pertinent regional office under the direction/supervision of the RED;
- (b) Results of the study and recommendations for disestablishment or boundary modification shall be presented at public hearings prior to submission to the Secretary. Provided, that if the area has been previously established under the Act, the recommendation shall be supported by a majority of members of the Protected Area Management Board (See Chapter V);
- (c) The DENR Secretary shall then advise and submit to Congress his recommendation together with relevant supporting documents;
- (d) Recommended disestablishment or boundary modification pursuant to Section 7 of the Act shall only take effect after Congressional Action;
- (e) Areas disestablished by Congress shall revert to the category of public forest unless otherwise specified under the law providing for disestablishment. This shall not prejudice existing or future delineation of the area as ancestral domain.

- (f) The Secretary may recommend the transfer of disestablished areas to other government agencies for the implementation of priority programs serving the national interest. Provided, that where applicable, ancestral claims shall be accorded the highest priority.
- (g) The public shall be duly notified of above actions following the procedure in Section 3 of this Order.

Section 6. Establishment of Buffer Zones. Buffer zones are intended to provide an extra layer of protection around the protected area while also providing livelihood opportunities based on sustainable resource utilization. The major goal is to encourage buffer zone residents and/or managers to establish a strong social fence that will prevent encroachment into the protected area by others, that is, to provide sufficiently strong incentives so that buffer zone users will help to protect the protected area. This will, in nearly every instance, require a process of community organization and development to succeed. The following general guidelines are provided pending the promulgation of a more specific set by the Secretary.

- (a) Buffer zones must be established by law in the same manner that a protected area is established. Therefore, every effort shall be made to include the appropriate buffer zones in the original recommendations for establishment.
- (b) When buffer zones are established after the protected area has been established, the procedures to be followed are those set forth in Section 4 of this Order.
- (c) The PAMB and the PAS shall exercise authority over buffer zones on behalf of the DENR (Section 8 of the Act) in cooperation with NGOs and other government agencies. Management and land use practices for buffer zones shall be prescribed in the management plan.
- (d) The range of resource management activities that may be allowed in various portions of the buffer zone must be broad so as to give maximum management flexibility. If very limited resource access is contemplated, the area should be considered for inclusion in the protected area. In cases where there is conflict in the classification of buffer zones such classification shall not impair the traditional livelihood of cultural communities.
- (e) Those who will manage buffer zone areas; indigenous cultural communities, tenured migrants and others must play a prominent role in developing the plans, policies and rules for buffer zone management.

#### Chapter IV

##### Management Plan Preparation, Approval and Adoption

Section 7. Two-tiered Management Planning. NIPAS site management planning and implementation shall be undertaken by protected area staff, which may include an NGO component, technical specialists and representatives of local communities

within and near the site following general planning strategy prepared at the national level. The protected area management plan shall be contained within a management manual as provided by Section 9 of the Act. Protected area management shall be under the direction of a site specific Protected Area Management Board as provided in Chapter V of this Order and NGOs are expected to play an important role in area management along with DENR staff.

#### The General Management Planning Strategy (GMPS)

Section 8. GMPS Preparation. Within one (1) year after effectivity of the Act, the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) under the technical direction of the Undersecretary for Environment and Research shall prepare the General Management Planning Strategy. This document shall serve as a guide in the formulation of site specific management plans, including buffer zones. The GMPS shall, at the minimum, address the following:

- (a) Promoting the adoption and implementation of innovative management techniques such as: management zones; buffer zones for multiple use and protection; habitat conservation and rehabilitation; biodiversity management; community organizing; socioeconomic and scientific researches; site-specific policy development; pest management and fire control;
- (b) Providing for the protection of indigenous cultural community domains and interests and for the rights of tenured migrants; and
- (c) Creating closer coordination between and among the DENR, local government, the private sector and the general populace.

In addition to contributions from various technical experts in protected area and biodiversity management, the PAWB shall solicit the assistance of NGOs in GMPS preparation in the areas of community-based resource management and indigenous cultural community concerns.

Section 9. GMPS Adoption. Within thirty (30) days after submission of the final draft of the GMPS by the PAWB, the same shall be adopted by the NIPAS Policy and Program Steering Committee and issued by the Secretary as a Department Administrative Order.

#### Management Zones

Section 10. Protected Area Management Zoning. To provide flexibility in management, each protected area and its attached buffer zones shall be divided into one or more of the categories listed below. Cultural communities, tenured migrants, other existing protected area users and local governments shall be a part of the decision making process in zone establishment and management planning. Management objectives and strategies shall be developed for each zone and specific approaches and technologies identified and implemented in accordance with the strategy to meet those objectives. Provided, that the zoning of a protected area and its etc., zones shall not restrict the rights of indigenous communities to pursue traditional and sustainable means of livelihood within their ancestral domain, unless they so concur.

For the purposes of this Section, the word "sustainable" shall mean not causing permanent or long-term diminishment or qualitative degradation of biological species or of other resources extracted or disturbed; "traditional" shall mean using no power machinery in the extraction process and consistent with historically customary techniques of production; and "commercial" shall mean involving market sale in volume or value in excess of that required to maintain a basic subsistence for workers and their dependents.

- (a) Strict Protection Zone. Areas with high biodiversity value which shall be closed to all human activity except for scientific studies and/or ceremonial or religious use by indigenous communities.
- (b) Sustainable Use Zone. Natural areas where the habitat and its associated biodiversity shall be conserved but where, consistent with the management plan and with PAMB approval; (i) indigenous community members and/or tenured migrants and/or buffer zone residents may be allowed to collect and utilize natural resources using traditional sustainable methods that are not in conflict with biodiversity conservation requirements; (ii) research, including the reintroduction of indigenous species, may be undertaken; and (iii) park visitors may be allowed limited use. Provided, no clearing, farming, settlement, commercial utilization or other activities detrimental to biodiversity conservation shall be undertaken. The level of allowable activity can be expected to vary from one situation to another.
- (c) Restoration Zone. Areas of degraded habitat where the long-term goal will be to restore natural habitat with its associated biodiversity and to rezone the area to a more strict protection level. Initially, natural regeneration will be assisted through such human interventions as fire control, cogon suppression and the planting of native species including indigenous pioneer tree species as well as climax species. Exotic species (not native to the site) shall not be used in the restoration process. Existing houses and agricultural developments may be allowed to remain initially but would be phased out eventually.
- (d) Habitat Management Zones. Areas with significant habitat and species values where management practices are required periodically to maintain specific non-climax habitat types or conditions required by rare, threatened or endangered species. Examples would be forest openings for the tamaraw or brushy forest for the Philippine tarsier. Human habitation and sustainable use may be allowed if they play a habitat management role.
- (e) Multiple-Use Zones. Areas where settlement, traditional and/or sustainable land use, including agriculture, agro-forestry, extraction activities and other income generating or livelihood activities, may be allowed to the extent prescribed in the management plan. Land tenure may be granted to tenured residents, whether indigenous cultural community members or migrants.
- (f) Buffer Zone. Areas outside the protected area but adjoining it that are established by law (Section 8 of the Act) and under the control of the DENR through the Park Area Management Board. These are effectively multiple-use zones that are to be managed to provide a

social fence to prevent encroachment into the protected area by outsiders. Land tenure may be granted to occupants who qualify. Buffer zones should be treated as an integral part of the protected area in management planning.

- (g) Cultural Zones. Areas with significant cultural, religious, spiritual or anthropological values where traditional rights exist and ceremonies and/or other cultural practices take place.
- (h) Recreational Zones. Areas of high recreational tourism, educational, or environmental awareness values where sustainable eco-tourism, recreational, conservation education or public awareness activities may be allowed as prescribed in the management plan.
- (i) Special Use Zone. Areas containing existing installations of national significance, such as telecommunication facilities, irrigation canals or electric power lines. Such installations may be retained subject to mutual agreements among the concerned parties, provided such installations will not violate any of the prohibitions contained in Section 20 of the Act.
- (j) Other management zones as may be used in the management plan and approved by the Secretary.

#### The Management Plan and Management Manual

Section 11. Preparation. A Management Manual which contains the protected area Management Plan and supporting data shall be prepared in accordance with Section 9 of the Act. The Management Plan shall serve as the basic long-term framework plan in the management of the protected area and as a guide in the preparation of the annual operations plan and budget. The Management Manual shall be drafted with the assistance of experts in such fields as socioeconomic planning, ecology and protected area management, reviewed and endorsed by the PAMB, and approved by the Secretary.

Section 12. Content. The content of the Management Manual shall include the following:

- (a) Executive Summary:
- (b) Description of the Protected Area:
  - (i) Historical background
  - (ii) Biogeographic Setting
  - (iii) Regional and Local Setting
  - (iv) Topography, Geology and Soils
  - (v) Climate
  - (vi) Boundaries and the Rationale for Their Location
  - (vii) Flora and Fauna, Habitats and Ecosystems
  - (viii) Human Population and Current Land Use
  - (ix) Legal Status and Regulations
  - (x) Current Management Activities and Research
  - (xi) Initial Environmental Examination Report

(c) Issues:

- (i) Conservation Value
- (ii) Biodiversity Concerns
- (iii) Habitat Rehabilitation Needs
- (iv) Management Constraints
- (v) Local Interest, Rights and Concerns
- (vi) Development Potential, including Tourism
- (vii) Changes Required in Legal Status

(d) Management Plan. This section will draw upon the background and issues to justify the goals, objectives, strategy and management activities to be used.

- (i) Goals: long-term
- (ii) Objectives: to be achieved within the life of the project or plan, quantifiable to the extent possible.
- (iii) Key management
- (iv) Site Management Strategy: what is the plan that will integrate management activities to address key management issues to meet the objectives.
- (v) Management Activities: an overall strategy is needed as well as zone specific strategies and management activities. Buffer zones shall be treated as an integral part of the protected area when planning.
  - a. community organization
  - b. ancestral domain and rights
  - c. tenure for tenured protected area and buffer zone residents
  - d. boundary demarcation
  - e. management zone boundaries and the rationale for each
  - f. protection program: by wardens and by the community
  - g. habitat rehabilitation
  - h. habitat management
  - i. sustainable use
  - j. infrastructure, including maintenance
  - k. visitor program and accommodations
  - l. specific management plans for each management zone, including buffer zones.

(e) Bio-inventory and Research Program

(f) Special Studies

(g) Monitoring and Evaluation

(h) Management Information Data Base Development

(i) Administration

- (i) Staffing
- (ii) Work Program
- (iii) Budget

(j) Annexes

- (i) Maps (1:50,000), pictures, aerial photographs
- (ii) Species lists, etc.

(iii) References

Section 13. Public Consultations and Hearings. In preparing the management plans, an iterative process of public consultations and hearings with the local communities, non-government organizations and people's organizations operating in and/or familiar with the conditions in the concerned protected area, local government units and concerned national government offices shall be undertaken to the fullest extent possible. The goal is a workable plan strongly supported by the local community. It shall be the responsibility of the Regional Executive Director (RED) to ensure compliance with this provision.

Section 14. Endorsement and Adoption. The Management Plan shall be endorsed to the Secretary for his approval and officially adopted by the PAMB in their capacity as representatives of the local communities in the concerned protected areas.

Section 15. Implementation. The Management Plan shall be translated into an annual work program and supporting budget by the protected area staff under the direction of the PAS following the government budgetary cycle. The work program and budget shall be approved by a majority of the PAMB but may be modified from time to time as the situation demands.

Section 16. Review and Update. The Management Plan shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, at least once every three (3) years. However, in cases, where significant physical developments occur within the protected area or critical resource constraints prevent implementation of important programs/projects, the Plan or some components thereof may be revised/modified. Any modification or revision of the Plan shall, however, be approved by a majority of PAMB members.

Section 17. National Review of Management Plans. To ensure consistency of individual Management Plans with the philosophy, spirit and objectives of the Act and with the guidelines set forth under the General Management Planning Strategy and as provided under Section 10(c) of the Act, the Secretary shall reserve the right to review all plans and proposals for the management of protected areas. In the exercise of this authority, the Secretary shall delegate the review to the IPAS Technical Coordinating Committee in coordination with PAWB. Based on the outcome of the review, the Secretary shall issue the pertinent directives/instructions to concerned implementing units.

## Chapter V

### The Protected Area Management Board

Section 18. Duties and Functions of the Board. Each established protected area shall be administered by a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). The Board shall by consensus or majority vote, approve or take any necessary actions to:

- (a) Decide matters relating to planning, resources protection and general administration of the area in accordance with the General Management planning Strategy (GMPS).

- (b) Approve proposals, work plans, action plans, guidelines, for management of the protected area in accordance with the approved Management Plan.
- (c) Delineate and demarcate protected area boundaries, buffer zones, ancestral domains, and recognize the rights and privileges of indigenous communities under the provisions of the Act.
- (d) Promulgate rules and regulations to promote development programs and projects on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development consistent with the Management Manual of the protected area.
- (e) Ensure the implementation of programs as prescribed in the Management Plan in order to provide employment to the people dwelling in and around the protected area.
- (f) Control and regulate the constitution, operation and maintenance of roads, trails, water works, sewerage, fire protection and sanitation systems and other public utilities within the protected area.
- (g) Monitor and evaluate the performance of protected area personnel, NGOs and the communities in providing for biodiversity conservation and sociocultural and economic development and report their assessments to the NIPAS Policy and Program Steering Committee (NPPSC) and the IPAF Governing Board.

Section 19. Composition of the Board. Membership of the PAMB shall comprise the following:

- (a) The DENR Regional Executive Director (RED) as Chairman and advisor in matters related to the technical aspects of protected area management. When there are two or more REDs on the Board, the Secretary shall designate one of them to be Chairman.
- (b) One representative of the Autonomous Regional Government, where this is applicable.
- (c) The Provincial Development Officer from each province with territory within the protected area.
- (d) One representative from each Municipal Government with territory within the protected area.
- (e) One representative from each Barangay with territory within the protected area.
- (f) One representative from each tribal community residing within the protected area, if applicable.
- (g) At least three (3) representatives from local NGOs and community organizations, including people's organizations, church or civic organizations. These representatives shall be based in or near protected area.



- (h) One representative, if necessary, from other national government departments that may be involved in protected area management. In situations wherein two or more such departments are involved, the representative shall be chosen by and among themselves.

Section 20. Selection and Appointment of Board Members. The Secretary shall formally appoint the Board members. The RED(s) and Provincial Development Officer(s) serve ex-officio. Representatives of municipalities and barangays shall be recommended by the head of the local government unit they represent. Each tribal community within the protected area shall nominate its representative. Concerned NGO/local community organizations based in the area or with recognized interests in protected areas shall choose their representatives by and among themselves.

Section 21. Term of Office and Compensation. Board members shall serve for a term of five years without compensation, except for actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Provided, that whenever a vacancy occurs during the term of a member, a new member shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment in order to complete the unfinished term of the said vacancy.

Section 22. Executive Committee. In view of the large size of the Management Board expected in some NIPAS sites, the PAMB may create an Executive Committee to be composed of the RTD as Chairman, and at least two representatives each from local government, concerned NGOs and indigenous cultural communities if applicable. The Board shall determine the authorities to be delegated to the Executive Committee.

Section 23. Meetings. The PAMB shall meet monthly. Provided, that the Executive Committee, when established, may meet in lieu of the full PAMB, provided. Further that the PAMB shall meet en-banc at least twice yearly. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the group meeting. The Chairman may call special meetings as deemed necessary. The Board shall formulate guidelines on calling special meetings and how they should be conducted.

Section 24. Minutes of Meetings. Minutes of Board and Executive Committee meetings shall be prepared by the Secretariat (Section 26) and sent to the Secretary by the Chairman within seven (7) days of the meeting.

Section 25. Authority of the RED to Delegate the PAMB Chairmanship. The Secretary shall authorize, as he hereby authorizes, the RED to designate his RTD to represent him as Chairman of the PAMB whenever the RED cannot personally attend Board meetings.

Section 26. Secretariat. The protected area staff shall serve as the secretariat to the PAMB under the direction of the Protected Area Superintendent.

Section 27. Removal. A member of the PAMB may be removed for cause including the following:

- (a) More than three (3) unexcused absences during regularly scheduled Board meetings;

- (b) Commission of acts prejudicial protected area management as embodied in Section 20 of R.A. 7586 or other existing rules and regulations governing protected areas;
- (c) Graft and corruption; and
- (d) Conviction on criminal acts.

Section 28. Interim PAMB. The Act provides for a PAMB for each established IPAS site. In case where initial components have been identified and funding made available, the Secretary may create an interim PAMB using the procedures found in Sections 18 through 21 of this Order.

## Chapter VI

### Administration of the NIPAS

Section 29. Administrative Authority. Section 10 of the Act places the NIPAS under the control and administration of the DENR and creates a Protected Areas and Wildlife Division (PAWD) under the supervision of a Regional Technical Director in regions where protected areas have been established. Parts (a)-(p) of Section 10 define the Secretary's powers to carry out the mandate of the Act, including the authority to delegate those powers. Section 11 of the Act then provides for a Protected Area Management Board as a vehicle for representative management on site. And, consistent with the twin objectives of delegating management authority and responsibilities to the pertinent level of operations; and, enhancing effecting partnership between government and affected local and indigenous communities, the following management and administration levels are defined with their corresponding functions and responsibilities to make operational the intentions of the Act.

#### Central-Based

Section 30. The Secretary. The Secretary shall be responsible for the supervision, management and administration of the NIPAS. In the performance of this function, the Secretary shall create an inter-agency committee. For this purpose, the Secretary may create a NIPAS Policy and Program Steering Committee under his chairmanship in order to enhance policy and program coordination within DENR with other government agencies, NGOs and other elements of the private sector.

Section 31. The Undersecretary. Serving the Secretary as technical advisor and performing the above functions in his absence shall be the Undersecretary for the Environment and Research or the Undersecretary for Field Operations, as the Secretary may so decide.

Section 32. Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB). The PAWB shall, under the leadership of its Director, serve as the lead unit for system-wide planning, technical assistance coordination and monitoring. For the purpose of providing the coordination among DENR programs/projects and availing of expertise from other DENR Staff Bureaus, an IPAS Technical Coordinating Committee under the Chairmanship of the PAWB Director shall be created.

Section 33. Additional Responsibilities of the Secretary. The secretary is charged by law with the following additional responsibilities:

- (a) Annual Report to Congress. Pursuant to Section 17 of the Act the Secretary shall report to the President, for transmission to Congress on the status of the NIPAS, regulations in force and other pertinent information and recommendations.
- (b) Markers for Protected Areas. A uniform marker for NIPAS, including an appropriate and distinctive symbol for each category in the system, in consultation with appropriate government agencies and public and private organizations, shall be established by the Secretary.
- (c) Specification of Facilities for Protected Areas. The specification of the class, type and style of buildings and other structures to be constructed in protected areas and the materials to be used shall be approved by the Secretary.

#### Region-Based

Section 34. Regional Executive Director (RED). The RED, as Chairman of the PAMB, shall:

- (a) enforce policies, rules and regulations adopted by DENR and the PAMB for protected areas under his jurisdiction; and
- (b) represent the interests and concerns of local and indigenous communities and ensure that these are addressed by DENR central-based management.

Section 35. Regional Technical Director (RTD). The RTD shall assist the RED and provide technical direction and supervision over the Protected Areas and Wildlife Division. In the absence of the RED, the RTD shall assume the RED's responsibilities over the protected areas.

Section 36. Protected Areas and Wildlife Division (PAWD). A PAWD shall be created in each region where protected areas have been established. The PAWD shall include subordinate officers, clerks and other employees who shall coordinate and monitor the activities related to protected area management and wildlife resources conservation within the Region.

#### Site-Based

Section 37. Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). The PAMB shall perform its functions in accordance with Section 18 of this Order.

Section 38. The Protected Area Superintendent (PAS). The PAS who shall be residing inside the protected area shall be the chief operating DENR officer at the site. As such, he shall be directly responsible to the PAMB and the RED. His duties and responsibilities shall include the following:

Administrative

- (a) Serve as chief administrative officer of the protected area for the purpose of implementing the Management Plan as detailed in the annual work program.
- (b) Establish a productive partnership with the local community, including tribal groups, in the planning, protection and management of the protected area.
- (c) The performance and good morale of his staff.
- (d) The proper utilization of annual budget allocations and the proper disposition of fees and other funds generated within the protected area.
- (e) Develop and implement a park information, education and visitor program.
- (f) Develop and implement a natural history documentation program and to oversee research that may be conducted within the area.
- (g) Integrate the roles of NGO and DENR staff in the operation of the area.
- (h) Document the processes involved in the establishment and management of the protected area, with particular reference to the development of relationships with cultural communities, tenured migrants, buffer zone residents and others in establishing effective protection of the area. Glean the lessons learned from this documentation and use them in future planning.

Regulatory

- (a) To act as peace officer for the purpose of maintaining peace and order within the protected area. As peace officer, he shall exercise police supervision therein, and may arrest any person found in any place within protected areas who is committing, has committed, or is about to commit an offense against the provisions of the Act or this Order.
- (b) Enforce the rules and regulations established to protect the area and preserve the protected area from trespass, damage, injury and illegal occupancy.
- (c) Require, when necessary, any person entering or passing across through or any part of the protected area under his jurisdiction, to give the following information: name, address, the proposed duration of stay inside the protected area and the portion which he intends to visit or has visited and such other information of a similar nature as may be referred to him.
- (d) Summarily remove or eject from the area persons who have rendered themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior or who have violated any of the regulations on the protected area;

- (e) Require persons cutting and/or gathering forest products or hunting or fishing within the protected area to produce, upon demand, authority or permit to do so.
- (f) Seize and confiscate timber or other forest products, game birds, animals and fish including instruments, tools and conveyances used inside the protected area by unlicensed persons, or if licensed, in violation of protected area laws, rules and regulations; and, to report them in accordance with the present rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Secretary concerning confiscation, seizure and disposition of illegally cut, gathered and transported forest products, and other natural resources and confiscated wildlife.
- (g) Perform such other powers and duties as may from time to time be prescribed by higher authorities.

Section 39. Delegation of Authority. The PAS may, as necessary, delegate the authority granted in Section 24 to his staff.

Section 40. Other Protected Area Personnel. The PAS shall be supported by a sufficient number of personnel who shall be performing day-to-day management, protection and administration of the protected areas. Subject to DBM approval of requested positions and availability of funds, such staff shall include the following:

- (a) Assistant Protected Area Manager/Head Protection Officers
- (b) Protected Area Wardens/Rangers
- (c) Community Relations Officer
- (d) Biologist/Research Workers
- (e) Administrative Officers
- (f) Office Clerks
- (g) Protected Area/Field Maintenance Workers
- (h) Others as may be required and approved.

At least fifty (50) percent of site-level staff shall be recruited from residents living in the immediate vicinity of the protected area or be natives of the area.

Section 41. Budget, Facilities and Allowances for Site-Based Personnel. The DENR shall exert all efforts to provide each protected area with its own budget for salaries, uniforms, fuel, house feed, travel allowances and others as prescribed in the Management Plans. As such, the following shall be provided subject to the availability of funds:

- (a) Uniforms. All protected areas staff shall be provided by DENR with three (3) sets of uniforms replaceable annually.
- (b) Housing. The DENR shall provide housing for all protected area staff required to reside inside the protected area.
- (c) Hardship Allowances. All protected area staffs shall be provided with twenty five (25%) percent of their salary as hardship allowance provided they reside at the site.

- (d) Other Facilities and Allowances. The DENR shall provide as necessary, or as recommended by the PAS or Management Board any additional facilities or allowances.

Section 42. Park Management Board. Within one year after the effectivity of the Act, the Secretary shall create a PAMB for each of the protected area. Chapter V above provides the details of the functions, composition, selection, appointment procedures and other matters pertaining to the Board.

Section 43. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). NGOs are expected to play a significant role in the establishment and management of many protected areas, particularly in the development community-based mechanisms related to area protection. These would include the development of good community relations, community participation in planning, conflict resolution, the establishment of sustainable resource-based livelihood activities and developing the basis for the issuance of tenure instruments.

## Chapter VII

### Indigenous Culture Communities

Section 44. Recognition of Ancestral Domain. Ancestral domain and other customary rights and interests of indigenous communities shall be accorded due recognition in protected areas. Moreover, the preservation of ancestral domain and customary rights within protected areas shall be a management objective.

Section 45. Identification of Indigenous Cultural Communities. The protected area staff shall immediately locate any indigenous cultural communities that may exist in or near the site and identify themselves to the tribal leaders.

Section 46. Determination of Ancestral Claims. The evaluation of ancestral domain claims shall follow the procedures set forth in DAO 61 Series of 1991. The PAMB, in coordination with the Indigenous Community Affairs Division of the DENR and other concerned groups, shall undertake this evaluation. The proof of ancestral domain claims shall include, the following evidences:

- (a) Tax declarations and proof of the payment of taxes;
- (b) Survey plans and/or sketch maps;
- (c) Spanish documents;
- (d) Historical accounts;
- (e) Anthropological data;
- (f) Ancient documents;
- (g) Burial grounds or pictures thereof;
- (h) Written records of customs and traditions;

- (i) Old improvements such as planted trees, stone walls, rice fields, water systems, orchards, farm monuments, houses and other old structures, or pictures thereof;
- (j) Written and oral testimonies of living witnesses made under oath;
- (k) Traditional structures of indigenous social and government systems, with names of recognized leaders;
- (l) Religious sites and/or artifacts found in the area;
- (m) Genealogical surveys; and
- (n) Other documents attesting directly or indirectly to the long-term occupation of the area that show possession since time immemorial, or through their predecessors-in-interest, in the concept of owners and in accordance with their customs and traditions.
- (o) Other criteria that may be set by the Secretary or prescribed by law.

Section 47. Delineation and Demarcation. When a claim of ancestral domain is accepted, following the procedures identified in Section 46 of this Order, the Secretary shall direct the delineation and demarcation of the same by concerned DENR offices in coordination with the PAMB. This process shall terminate with the issuance of a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim and/or a Community Forest Stewardship Agreement until such time as Congress provides other forms of recognition for ancestral domain.

Section 48. Other Forms of Tenure. Members of indigenous cultural communities may avail of other forms of land tenure if they so qualify.

Section 49. Plans, Policies and Rules for Land and Resource Use Within Ancestral Domain. The formulation and implementation of plans, policies, rules and guidelines governing land and resource use within the territorial domain of indigenous cultural communities shall be done in partnership, with the affected indigenous cultural communities. Such plans, policies, rules and guidelines shall take into consideration: (a) the maintenance of indigenous community rights over livelihood sources; (b) their desires to maintain their sociocultural and spiritual integrity; (c) prevention of degradation of the areas; and (d) encroachment by any development activities or outside people. Therefore, the prohibitions found in Section 70 of this Order shall not be enforced for members of indigenous cultural communities until this process has been completed.

## Chapter VIII

### Tenured Migrants

Section 50. Recognition of Tenure. Any person who has actual and continuously occupied an area for five (5) years prior to its designation as part of a protected area in accordance with the Section 5(a) of the Act and is solely dependent on that area for subsistence shall be considered a tenured migrant. As a tenured migrant he shall be eligible to become a steward of a portion of land within the multiple use management or buffer zone of the protected area, and

from which he may derive subsistence. Provided, however, that those migrants who would not qualify for the category for tenure shall be resettled outside the protected area.

Section 51. Evidence of Tenure. The PAMB shall consider the following as evidences in support of tenured migrant status:

- (a) cultivated trees at their fruit-bearing stage;
- (b) physical structures in the area indicating prolonged occupancy;
- (c) tax declaration receipts;
- (d) certification from the barangay captain or any two respected members of the nearest community attesting to occupancy; and
- (e) other relevant data (e.g. previous census reports) that may be accepted by the PAMB.

Section 52. Security of Tenure. The DENR shall develop a tenure instrument consistent with the conservation goal of IPAS. Such instrument shall be prepared within 12 months of effectivity of the Act.

Section 53. Restrictions on the Activities of Tenured Migrants Within Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones. The rights, interests and activities of tenured migrants within protected areas and their adjoining buffer zones shall be governed by the principles of biodiversity protection and sustainable development and by the guidelines prescribed in the management plan as well as the prohibitions set out in Section 20 of the Act. Provided, that all plans, policies and guidelines affecting tenured migrants shall be developed and implements in partnership with them.

## Chapter IX

### Special Uses and Concerns

Section 54. Energy Exploration. Consistent with Section 14 of the Act, surveys for energy resources within the protected areas may be conducted only for the purpose of gathering information on energy reserves in accordance with the management plan. Provided, however, that no surveys or exploration shall be allowed in strict nature reserves and natural parks.

Section 55. Facilities of Other Government Institution (GO), NGOs and Private Companies Inside Protected Areas. Existing facilities of GOs, NGOs and private institutions that are found inside the protected area shall be assessed in terms of their significance to national interest and their impact on the protected area; provided that on those facilities found significant to national interest, a contract shall be negotiated and payment of fees for the use of the land shall be based on a profit-sharing agreement or other measures in accordance with law; provided further, that those facilities whose purpose are found inconsistent with the goals of the protected area management shall vacate such area at the earliest possible time.



Section 56. Environment Impact Assessment. Proposals for activities which are outside the scope of the management plan for protected areas shall be subject to an environment impact assessment as required by law before they are adopted, and the results thereof shall be taken into consideration in the decision-making process. No actual implementation of such activities shall be allowed without the required Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) under the Philippine Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) System. In instances where such activities are allowed to be undertaken, the proponent shall plan and carry them out in such manner as to minimize any adverse effects and take preventive and remedial action when appropriate. The proponent shall be liable for any damage due to lack of caution, or indiscretion.

## Chapter X

### Protected Area Funds

Section 57. Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF). The IPAF has been established by the Act for the purpose of promoting the sustained financing of the System. The fund may receive revenues generated within protected areas, donor support and other funds as provided by law, and disburse the same to finance projects of the NIPAS.

Section 58. IPAF Income Sources. IPAF income shall be deposited in a Special Account under the name of the Fund with a qualified Philippine Government Bank. The following income has been allocated under the Act for the IPAF:

- (a) Taxes for the permitted sale and export of flora and fauna and other resources;
- (b) Proceeds from the lease of multiple use areas, including tourism concessions;
- (c) Contribution from industries and facilities directly benefiting from the protected area;
- (d) Fines and fees, including protected area entry fees, collected and derived from operation of the protected area;
- (e) Contributions, donations, endowments and grants from any source; and
- (f) Such other revenues as may be derived from the operation of the protected areas.

Section 59. Fixing of Fees and Charges. The Secretary, pursuant to Section 10(f) of the Act, shall fix and prescribe reasonable fees to be collected from government agencies or any person, firm or corporation deriving benefits from the protected areas. Such fees and charges are currently prescribed under DAO 05, Series of 1991. Any changes in the prescribed fees and charges shall be approved by the Secretary upon the recommendation of PAWB through the Undersecretary for the Environment and Research.

Section 60. Collection of Monies. The PAS or his duly appointed representative shall collect pertinent fees, charges and donations at the site

and be responsible for depositing the same in the Special Account. The PAS shall submit a statement of amounts collected during the preceding quarter within the first 15 days of each quarter to the PAMB, who in turn shall submit same to NPPSC through the PAWB, with an extra copy for the Secretary. The PAS shall also remit the required percentage of the collections to the central IPAF account as provided for in Section 61 of this Order.

Section 61. Fund Administration. An IPAF Governing Board shall be established to administer the Fund and to decide on fund allocation among the protected areas. This shall include the creation of subfunds or accounts for: (i) each protected area to receive revenues generated by that area or contributions specified for that area; and (ii) contributions or other funds specified for a particular activity that may involve more than one area. Allocations for any protected area shall be managed by its respective PAMB subject to guidelines established by the Board. Provided, that at least seventy-five (75) percent of the revenues generated by a protected area shall be retained for the development and maintenance of that area and utilized subject to the IPAF Board guidelines cited above, with the balance being remitted to the Central IPAF Fund.

Pending the actual creation of the Board, the NIPAS Policy and Program Steering Committee shall provide the: (i) guidelines for the establishment of a Trust or Endowment Fund shall be prepared in consultation with pertinent government agencies, and (ii) the allocation criteria and the expense outlays for which the Fund may be appropriately used. In such deliberations, the views of pertinent NGOs shall be taken and considered.

Section 62. Composition of the IPAF Governing Board. The Governing Board shall be composed of seven (7) members: the Secretary or his duly authorized representative as ex-officio Chairman of the Board; two (2) from the DENR or other government agency; two (2) from duly accredited NGOs which have proven track records in the field of conservation management; and two (2) representing indigenous communities. The NGO and indigenous community representatives shall be nominated by and among themselves.

Section 63. Appointment. Members of the IPAF Governing Board shall be formally appointed by the Secretary on the basis of above nominations and endorsed to him by NIPAS Policy and Steering Committee.

Section 64. Terms of Office. IPAF Governing Board members shall serve for a term of three (3) years without compensation from the government, except for travel and other actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. After the lapse of three (3) years, a new appointment by the Secretary is necessary to enable any member to continue his functions. Any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and maintain the specified balance in representation. If the vacancy occurs during a regular term of office, the replacement shall serve only the unexpired portion of the original appointment.

Section 65. Functions of the IPAF Governing Board. The Governing Board shall perform the following functions:

- (a) Determine and decide procedures on the management, allocation and disbursement of the IPAF and decide by a majority vote, on issues and problems concerning the same.
- (b) Issue guidelines to account and audit the funds released and disbursed to ensure the protection and maximum utility of the IPAF.
- (c) Issue guidelines to govern the conduct of its business.

Section 66. Disbursements. Disbursements from the Fund or any of its subfunds shall be made solely for the protection, maintenance, administration and management of the NIPAS and duly approved projects endorsed by the PAMBs, in the amounts authorized by the Secretary or his duly designated representative.

Section 67. Meetings. The Governing Board shall meet the first Monday of each quarter of the year to discuss its business. Any member of the Governing Board may, by written requests, call a special meeting on any other date.

Section 68. Quorum. A majority of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 69. Removal from Office. The Secretary may remove and replace any member for cause, including the following:

- (a) Commission of graft and corruption.
- (b) Commission of acts prejudicial to the Fund.
- (c) Incurring more than three (3) consecutive absences.

## Chapter XI

### Prohibited Acts and Penalties

Section 70. Prohibited Acts. Pursuant to Section 20 of the Act and Section 48 of this Order, the following are prohibited acts inside protected areas:

- (a) Hunting, destroying, disturbing, or mere possession of any plant or animal or products derived there from without a permit, specifically authorizing such activity, from the Board or in the case of indigenous cultural communities without a mutually agreed policy;
- (b) Dumping or otherwise disposing of any waste products detrimental to the protected area or to the plants and animals or inhabitants therein;
- (c) Use of any motorized equipment without a permit;
- (d) Mutilating, defacing or destroying objects of natural beauty, or burial grounds, religious sites, artifacts or other objects belonging to cultural communities;

- (e) Damaging and leaving roads and trails in damaged condition;
- (f) Squatting, mineral exploration, or otherwise illegally occupying any land;
- (g) Constructing or maintaining any kind of structure, fence or enclosures and conducting any business enterprise without a permit;
- (h) Leaving in exposed or unsanitary condition, refuse or debris, or depositing wastes in bodies of water;
- (i) Altering, removing, destroying or defacing boundary marks or signs.

Section 71. Penalties. Any person found guilty of any offense enumerated above shall, pursuant to Section 21 of the Act, be fined in the amount of not less than Five Thousand Pesos ₱ 5,000.00) or more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos ₱ 500,000.00), exclusive of the value of the thing damaged, or imprisonment for not less than one (1) year but not more than six (6) years, or both as determined by the court. Provided, that if the area requires rehabilitation or restoration as determined by the court, the offender shall also be required to restore or compensate for the restoration of the damage; provided further, that the court shall order the eviction of the offender from the land and the forfeiture in favor of the government of all mineral, timber or any species collected or removed including all equipment, devices and firearms used in connection therewith, and any construction or improvement made thereon by the offender. If the offender is an association or corporation the president or manager shall be directly responsible for the act of his employees and laborers. Provided finally that, the DENR may impose administrative fines and penalties consistent with this Act.

## Chapter XII

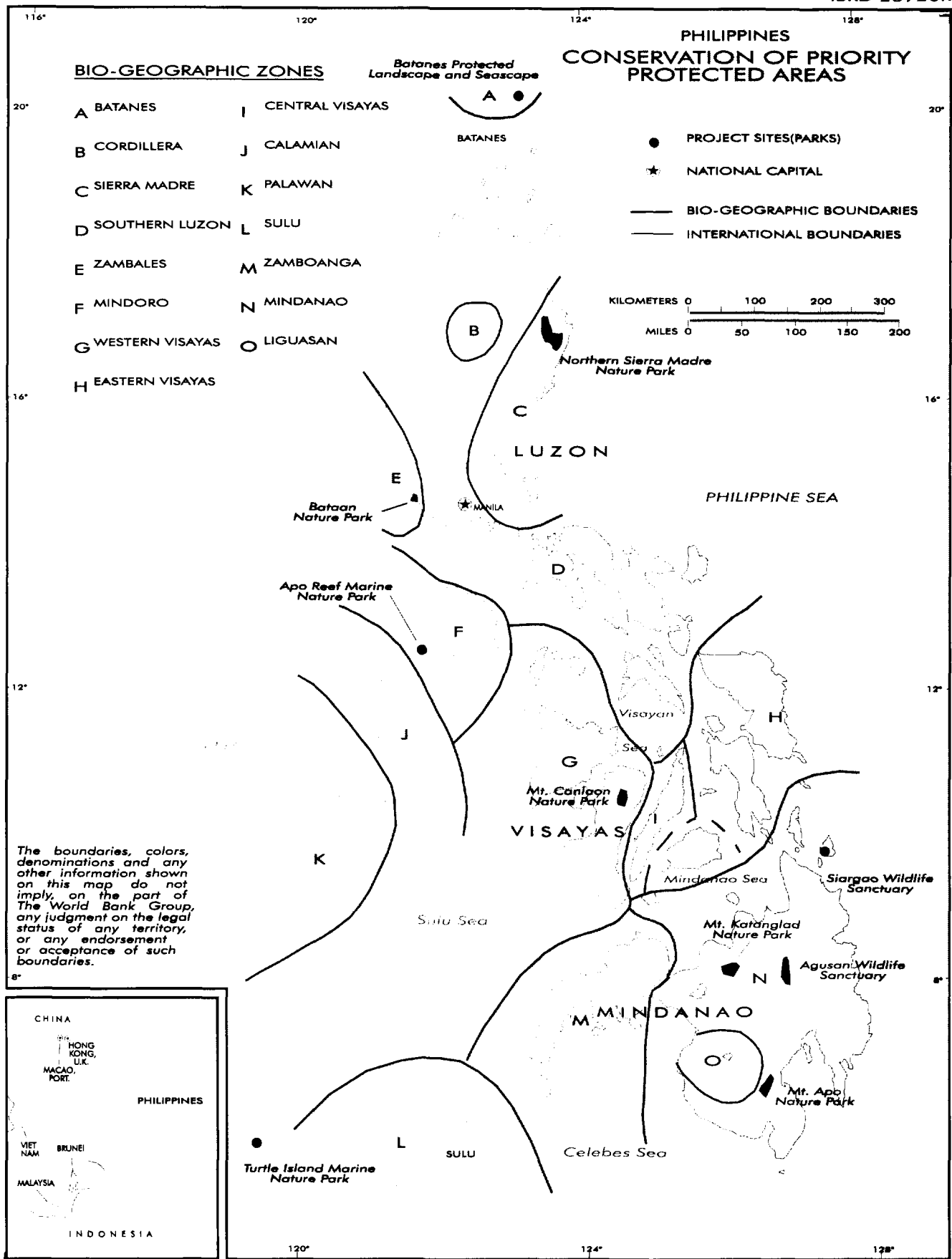
### General Provisions

Section 72. Amendment. This Order may be amended wholly or in part by the Secretary through public notification.

Section 73. Repealing Clause. The order repeals, modifies or amends accordingly all previous orders, memoranda, circulars and other issuances inconsistent herewith.

Section 74. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in newspapers of general circulation.

FULGENCIO S. FACTORAN, JR.  
Secretary









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