



# Global Environment Facility

**MOHAMED T. EL-ASHRY**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
AND CHAIRMAN

July 12, 2000

Dear Council Member:

UNDP, as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled, *Philippines: Samar Island Biodiversity Project*, has attached the proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with UNDP procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by the Council in December 1999 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by UNDP satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP reviewer have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at [www.gefweb.org](http://www.gefweb.org). If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to down load the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

*M* Mohamed T. El-Ashry  
Chief Executive Officer  
and Chairman

Cc: Alternates, Implementing Agencies, STAP



**United Nations Development Programme**  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



7 July, 2000

Mohamed:  
Dear Mr. El-Ashry,

Subject: PHI/99/G31/33/A/1G – Samar Island Biodiversity Project:  
Addendum to Cover Note

The Project Document for the Samar Island Biodiversity Project (Philippines) was recently circulated to the GEF Secretariat for endorsement by the CEO. We omitted to clarify in the Cover Note attached to the Document that, as requested by the GEF SEC prior to circulation of the Project Brief to Council in October, 1999, UNDP will maintain a watching brief on the security situation on Samar Island for the duration of this project. While Samar Island has faced civil disorder in the past, this has receded and there is currently no security problem on the island.

Please let us know if you have any further points of clarification.

Yours Sincerely,

Rafael Asenjo  
Executive Coordinator  
UNDP-Global Environment Facility

Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry  
Chief Executive Officer  
Global Environment Facility  
Room G6005  
1776 G Street  
Washington, D.C. 20433

Cc: Ms. Kanta Kumari



United Nations Development Programme  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



26 June 2000

Dear Mr. El-Ashry,

Subject: PHI/99/G31/A/1G/99 – Samar Island Biodiversity Project

I am pleased to enclose the proposal for Philippines entitled “Samar Island Biodiversity Project” which was approved by the GEF Executive Council in December 1999. The response to comments from Council Members is also attached and these comments have been addressed in the project document.

As per paragraph 29 and 30 of the GEF Project Cycle, we are submitting this project to you for circulation to the Executive Council Members for comments and, subsequently, for your final endorsement.

Thank you in advance for expediting the review and approval of this project.

Yours sincerely,

Nick Brown  
Officer-in-Charge

Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry  
Chief Executive Officer  
Global Environment Facility  
Room G6005  
1776 G Street  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
PM

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## Response to Comments by GEF Sec and Council

Comments	Response																					
<b>GEF Secretariat</b>																						
<p>Status of land ownership and tenure issues should be spelt out clearly (para.15), as well as usufruct rights of Samarenos vs. non-Samarenos</p>	<p>Under Philippine law, there is no basis for differentiating between the rights of Samareno and non-Samareno residents. This is now clarified in para. 15. A technical report investigating the status of land tenure and usufruct rights was commissioned during the PDF B phase. A summary of government policy on tenure is provided in Para. 6. The power to grant usufruct and tenure rights for the forest estate lies with DENR; it is proposed that these rights be extended to qualified resident forest-edge communities (regardless of place of origin) through the project (there are few non Samareno residents at the forest edge). Residency status will be determined through a census to be carried out as part of Output 3. These activities are more fully described in the expanded log frame (see annex 4).</p>																					
<p>It is not clear that the fees and penalties may generate \$70,000 to \$90,000 without any indication of the scale of current collections</p>	<p>The IPAF capital targets are founded on a number of assumptions (see below), based either on the scale of current collections within the SIFR or demand for services in other similar protected areas in the Philippines; The targets will be reexamined prior to operationalisation of the IPAF.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Projected Collection by IPAF in Year 8 (1999 Prices)</b></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Source of Fees</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Projected Amount</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Assumptions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Rattan concessions</td> <td>\$ 35,000- 51,400</td> <td>Forest charge of 6.7% of total revenue from an annual allowable cut of 3.1 million lineal meters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Almaciga permits</td> <td>\$ 15,000- 21,300</td> <td>Forest charge of 2.9% on a production quota of 225 metric tons annually.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Entrance fees for tourists</td> <td>\$ 23,000</td> <td>Foreign tourists—1500 tourists, mean stay 2.6 days, at \$ 5 per day/ head, local tourists, 3500 tourists, mean stay 2 days charged at US\$ 0.5 per head.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Road tolls</td> <td>\$ 54,800</td> <td>200 one way trips a day charged at \$ 0.75 per entry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Penalties for malfeasance</td> <td>-</td> <td>Do not have current records</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td>\$ 127,800- 150,500 (gross)</td> <td>Collection costs: 25-30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source of Fees	Projected Amount	Assumptions	1. Rattan concessions	\$ 35,000- 51,400	Forest charge of 6.7% of total revenue from an annual allowable cut of 3.1 million lineal meters.	2. Almaciga permits	\$ 15,000- 21,300	Forest charge of 2.9% on a production quota of 225 metric tons annually.	3. Entrance fees for tourists	\$ 23,000	Foreign tourists—1500 tourists, mean stay 2.6 days, at \$ 5 per day/ head, local tourists, 3500 tourists, mean stay 2 days charged at US\$ 0.5 per head.	4. Road tolls	\$ 54,800	200 one way trips a day charged at \$ 0.75 per entry	5. Penalties for malfeasance	-	Do not have current records	<b>Total</b>	\$ 127,800- 150,500 (gross)	Collection costs: 25-30%
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<p>It may be clarified whether the social impact assessment will include labor exchange between the identified buffer communities and these “large forest blocks” where rattan is mostly harvested.</p> <p>It is not clear how Philippine law grants rattan harvesting concessions. As noted in p. 4, there are conflicting, and often overlapping, jurisdictional functions of the different provincial agencies that enforce concessions.</p>	<p>Rattan collection will require seasonal though temporary entry of rattan collectors to designated concession areas. Social impact assessments will include an evaluation of the extent to which benefits from the collection of NTFPs, including rattan, are appropriated to local communities in the buffer zone and an examination of the distribution of benefits within these communities. (This is explained in para. 33 of the Document and in the expanded log frame matrix (activities for Output 6) and workplan, and is also clearly reflected in the TOR of the Project Sociologist).</p> <p>DENR is responsible for granting concession permits and regulating harvests. The problem of overlapping jurisdictional functions arises because of a failure to adequately delineate the functions of PASu relative to CENROs and PENROs (see para.10 (d). This project will directly confront this problem by requiring that the PASu report to the Regional Executive Director, and has primary jurisdiction over the core and sustainable use areas of the Samar Island Natural Park (see para 38). This is a new and innovative arrangement to ensure that conservation considerations are paramount within the Park (i.e. take precedence over other land use management objectives).</p>
<p>To receive tenure and or certification, each household claimant has to undergo a series of steps that maybe too complicated for poor households. It maybe clarified how these “hurdles” will be addressed in the project, specifically how to control seasonal encroachment.</p>	<p>The project will provide support to DENR, other authorities and local communities to negotiate and execute the stewardship agreement (see para. 43, the logical framework (output 3), work plan, and Terms of Reference of the Sociologist and Community Outreach sub contract). Local communities will be trained to monitor, detect and deal with additional population encroachment in the SINP through the VCCs (see log frame—activity 3.7).</p>
<p>It is not clear whether the problem (farm extension) lies with the extension program itself, lack of funding, or anomalies in the distribution of the support system.</p>	<p>Agricultural development support programs have historically been focused on agricultural areas and communities residing on lands outside of the public domain. Support programs have also been constrained by a lack of funding. This situation is changing, with the development of large agricultural investment initiatives. But gaps remain in the spatial coverage of extension services, and, in general, they need to be better geared towards supporting conservation objectives. This is clarified in para.19 c. The project will provide integrated support packages that seek to ensure that agricultural extension services are equitably distributed in the SINP’s buffer area (123,000 hectares) and properly account for conservation values.</p>
<p>France</p>	
<p>It appears that the zone comprising the protected area has already been delineated. However, the document states that the biodiversity of the</p>	<p>The zoning plan proposed in the project brief is only indicative. The various zones would be concretized following additional biological appraisal, and consultation with communities and local government units (this is explained in para 20 and activity 1.6 of</p>

<p>area is still poorly understood. Given the amount of land involved (particularly the areas subject to strict protection), additional information concerning the zone's biodiversity is required before its contours can be defined via a participatory process involving the local population. Zoning for conservation should be based on sound scientific data and should take the area's future development into account.</p>	<p>the logframe—annex 4).</p>
<p>Upon project completion the annual operating budget (for which the Government of the Philippines will bear primary responsibility, i.e. US\$300,000 out of a total of US\$500,000) is much lower than the project budget (approximately US\$1.6 million). This may jeopardize the Park's future. Why has no trust fund been proposed for the project?</p>	<p>Project costs are higher than annual recurrent costs because they include one-time investments in capacity building and physical infrastructure and equipment. Once the basic capacity has been installed, the projected annual operations budgets should be sufficient to cover recurrent costs (this is clarified in footnote 11, para. 50). The project does include provision for an Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF), a revolving fund to be capitalized by user fees (see Output 7).</p>
<p>0 Germany</p>	
<p>It is feasible to reach a visitor target of 4000 by year 8? The lack of tourist infrastructure and local human capacities cannot be overcome without private sector investment, and the project has to seek contacts and cooperation (with private enterprises). It will be important to get the private sector interested in this area and in the project.</p> <p>The proposed tourism promotion via the Internet is, at least at present, not yet an adequate tool for getting significantly more visitors. Promotion has to be focused at international (and national) tour operators, attendance of tourism fairs and other events where the promoters of the SINP (Samar Island Natural Park), which will be established during the first phase of the project) will meet representatives of the tourism industry.</p>	<p>The Philippines' tourism industry is growing, with increasing international, regional and domestic traffic. Although it accounts for a small proportion of market share, the market for nature tourism is also growing. Samar offers a number of natural attractions, which gives it a competitive edge against other destinations. [This is explained in para 19. b]. These factors combine to ensure that prospects for realizing the targets are good. The proposed visitor target is fairly conservative, especially when weighed against visitor numbers in other similar protected areas.</p> <p>It is proposed to develop links with the private sector, including airlines, hotels and tour operators (see para. 49) and the log frame. Clearly, infrastructure will need to be built; but there is existing accommodation in the main towns and neighboring Leyte, which can provide a base for visits to the interior. The project is not proposing to develop a mass tourism industry in Samar, which would require extensive investment in infrastructure. But it is expected that investment will materialize if the demonstration is successful in raising the profile of the SINP. The proposed co-operation with hotels and tour operators aims in part at securing investment in tourism promotion, and later, infrastructure development.</p> <p>In addition, the project will develop trails, camp sites, interpretation and trash disposal facilities, and promote a village home-stay program.</p>

<p>Although the project foresees sharing the benefits derived from ecotourism with the local population, it is not said how this will be put into practice.</p>	<p>The proposal to promote tourism through the internet builds on an approach already piloted in Thailand and Sarawak, Malaysia (see for example the web site on Mulu NP in Borneo on: <a href="http://www.Sarawaktourism.com/sarawaktourism/html/mulu.htm">http://www.Sarawaktourism.com/sarawaktourism/html/mulu.htm</a>) The idea is to provide a ready source of information on the park to adventure tourists, back packers and other independent travelers seeking a unique wilderness experience in S. E. Asia.</p> <p>Efforts will also be made to promote the Park by including information on it in tourism literature, and in travel guides on the Philippines and S. East Asia (such as the popular Lonely Planet series) It is expected that tourism will grow by word of mouth, particularly within the domestic market. While efforts will be made to mobilize specialist tour operators already involved in adventure/ nature tourism in the Philippines as tour promoters, the project does not seek to cultivate a mass tourism industry—which would require different promotion strategies, including attendance at international tourism fairs and trade conventions.</p> <p>Ecotourism can provide communities with reliable employment (guiding) and opportunities to invest in and benefit from small businesses providing accommodation, food, crafts and souvenirs, travel services; and local transportation. The VCCs will play an active role in deciding how to develop the industry, and with technical assistance from the project, will create mechanisms to optimize benefit capture. These include visitor fees (the IPAF is being created as a funding mechanism for community based conservation), and if feasible, concession fees for tour operations/ adventure rally’s within the Samar Island Natural Park. The distribution of benefits within the community will be closely monitored by the project (see terms of reference of the full time Sociologist) and an adaptive strategy will be employed to enhance benefit sharing.</p> <p>UNDP will provide support for the development of a village home stay program and deal flow identification services to enable prospective village entrepreneurs to access micro-credit. This will overcome a number of barriers to village-eco-development –critical to ensuring that benefits are captured locally.</p>
<p><b>Cooperation:</b> With the support of many international and national donors, a large number of biodiversity projects are already being implemented in the Philippines. It is not fully understood how an exchange of knowledge and experience with these projects will be achieved. This exchange should be laid down in the logframe in order not to repeat mistakes made by other projects, and to achieve a maximum in efficiency.</p>	<p>UNDP, in collaboration with the Dutch gov’t and FPE has initiated a donor coordination mechanism to promote learning and information exchange between conservation projects. The mechanism will provide means for the Samar project to coordinate efforts with other initiatives, including the Philippine-German Community Forestry Project in Luzon, and legal support to strengthen national access regulations for biogenetic resources (see para.30).</p> <p>The ITCC (IPAS Coordinating Committee) of PAWB will provide another mechanism for promoting information exchange. Meetings are chaired by the PAWB Director, and are attended by the heads of all biodiversity conservation projects. Provision has been made in the budget for study tours to other similar conservation projects</p>

	<p>operating at a field level.</p> <p>The solicitation and exchange of information is now listed as a separate activity in the logframe (annex 4), as recommended (Output 1). The Project Manager will be responsible for cultivating links with other initiatives (see ToR for this position and para. 50) throughout the project life.</p>
<p>1 Switzerland</p>	
<p>Conservation-compatible livelihoods: agriculture issues, in particular <i>kaingin</i> (local shifting agriculture) are crucial and will still need a lot of analysis and research (as mentioned in the project document: para.49). It is indicated there that “recommendations for improving the ecological sustainability... through use of appropriate technologies and farming methods” will be provided. Again, a very thorough analysis of the existing systems and their dynamics has to be performed before any assessment about real sustainability or conservation-friendliness can be done and alternative systems be promoted and extended. Social sustainability and small holder support to the project would be put at risk by any measures regarding these aspects which had not been carefully designed.</p> <p>Specialized scientific literature about <i>kaingin</i> is rich, though no such reference is given in the list of reference (Annex 11).</p>	<p>Further details of agriculture support activities are provided in an expanded log frame and para 50.</p> <p>Design is based on information currently available on farming systems in Samar. Five agro-ecosystems have been identified in Samar and are briefly described in para 19 c</p> <p>A more detailed analysis of farming systems and their dynamics will be undertaken as a basis for developing the technical support packages. Detailed recommendations will be developed, taking into account the cost-benefit calculus of farmers. This is clarified in para. 50.</p> <p>The project has been developed based on available literature on shifting agriculture and gray literature on lessons learned from social forestry initiatives. References for these were erroneously omitted in the brief; this has now been corrected (see Annex 11: references).</p>
<p>Sustainability: A revolving fund (IPAF, a mechanism in accordance with national strategy for biodiversity conservation) will be set up for the SINP, it will be capitalized by different fees (visitors, concessions, etc) and penalties, but will apparently remain much behind the other sources of financing. It is therefore difficult at this stage to agree with the STAP reviewer’s opinion that fund-raising is ideally built.</p>	<p>The Government of the Philippines has agreed to absorb the bulk of the recurrent costs of managing the SINP, in line with its commitment to gradually expand investment in the protected areas system. Given the extraordinary biological wealth of Samar’s rainforests, there is good potential for developing the site as an ecotourism destination, and it is possible that it may become largely self-financing through the IPAF over the long term (12-15 years), as use intensities increase. It is not intended, however, that the IPAF provide for full cost recovery during the life of the project.</p> <p>The site has also been selected as a priority of the Foundation for the Philippine Environment, which currently has plans to continue to finance conservation work there after project closure. The combination of these factors indicates that there are good prospects for financial sustainability following project closure.</p>



	<p>USAID is exploring the possibility of capitalizing a new environmental fund for conservation through a debt-for-nature swap engineered under the US Tropical Forestry Agreement. USAID/DENR/DOF are in the process of identifying and settling prerequisites and financial and legal matters in connection with this. It has been proposed by USAID that the new fund could address conservation issues in Samar Island. Accordingly the fund could possibly supplement funding received from DENR, IPAF and FPE (see para 52). A number of discussions have been held with the USAID offices in Manila regarding this.</p> <p>However, it is likely that the execution of a swap will be delayed by a number of years, owing to the need to address outstanding eligibility criteria and financial issues extraneous to conservation. The financial sustainability of the Samar project is not, however, contingent on the debt for nature swap being operationalized.</p>
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**ATTACHED: STAP REVIEW**

## **STAP REVIEW**

### **Review of Samar Island Biodiversity Project (SIBP)**

#### **Key issues:**

#### **A. Scientific and technical soundness of the project**

This is one of the best GEF applications that I have ever had the pleasure of reviewing. It is extremely well written, carefully thought out, and very appropriate to its purpose. In terms of the principles of conservation biology, it is very well thought out with its respect for blocks of forest, keeping the separation of the forest blocks to a minimum, managing the well-protected and the less-protected environment, and integrating those efforts with local communities.

The idea of preserving a representative sample of the biodiversity of the Philippines by expanding the conservation coverage of this biogeographical zone, through the establishment of the Samar Island Natural Park, with a core area of 135,000 hectares is very sensible. Preceding this with biological assessments of under-sampled areas, which is an integral part of the proposal, is certainly essential, and I am struck that the level of knowledge available on which to base particular decisions is quite limited. Therefore, it will be important to increase both the level of knowledge and the capabilities in this area.

#### **B. Global environmental benefits**

This project, dealing as it does with a very important biogeographical area in a country which is highly stressed environmentally, has very high global environmental benefits: unique biodiversity in a context where it can be saved in a country where GEF funding is of extreme significance. I can see no drawbacks to this project at all and has abundant environmental benefits.

#### **C. Context of GEF**

As I said above, I believe this project is admirably suited for implementation by the GEF. Having been involved with GEF from its very earliest days, this is exactly the sort of project that I have envisioned as being the most significant in dealing with biodiversity. I think that Samar Island is an ideal target for effective environmental action and it is in the context of the Philippines project that can be dealt with well. It is doubtless one of the best conservation priorities in the Philippines.

The operational strategies and program priorities here are outstanding, involving as they do establishing a baseline and a context in terms of education and in terms of the livelihood of the people around the area in dealing with the biodiversity of Samar, conserving it and using it sustainably. Building an adaptive management framework; following this with the actualization of conservation functions; bringing in community-based conservation; raising awareness; internalizing conservation objectives in sectoral development planning; and developing the sustainable use of wild resources and then working out a strategy to finance the recurrent costs – all of these are essential, well thought out, and integral to the success of this project. The monitoring and evaluation plan is well thought out and, again, as a whole, I consider this project ideal from a GEF point of view.

#### **D. Regional context**

Absolutely admirable in its combination of being a very rich source of biodiversity, intensively used by human beings in an important regional context.

### **E. Replicability of the project**

Very high. The strategies read like a textbook example of the very best ways to carry out a conservation project of this sort.

### **F. Sustainability of the project**

Of all GEF projects I have reviewed, I find this one of the best in terms of its plans for sustainability. The way that fund-raising is built into the future plans is ideal.

### **G. Linkages to other focal areas**

Clear within the Philippines and the Southeast Asian area. Obviously, clearly brought out in the proposal.

### **H. Innovativeness of the project**

This is, in my mind, an almost perfect GEF project and, in that sense, is highly innovative. I find it exemplary in every way. I strongly urge that it be funded. The reason for the brevity of this review is purely the excellence of the proposal.

### **I. Miscellaneous**

Highly beneficial environmental effects by involving stakeholders in the project and working out something viable for the future of the region. The capacity-building aspects in terms of building up abilities on Samar Island to deal with their own biodiversity are ideal.

**PETER RAVEN**  
**SEPTEMBER 29, 1999**



## United Nations Development Programme Project of the Government of the Philippines

**Project Number:** PHI/99/G31 (GEF)  
PHI/99/014 (TRAC)

**Title:** Samar Island Biodiversity Project

**Short Title:** SIBP

**Duration:** Eight (8) Years

**Starting Date:** 01 May 2000

**Completion Date:** 30 April 2008

**Executing Agency:** NEX-Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

**Implementing Agency:** DENR Region VIII  
with Samar Island NGOs

**Project Site:** Samar Island, Philippines

**Primary Target Beneficiaries:** Forest Edge Communities

**Secondary Target Beneficiaries:** Governments and NGOs

**DCAS Sector/Subsector:** (20) Environment; (10) Environment policies, planning and legislation

**ACC Sector/Subsector:** (3) Natural resources; (12) Sector policy and planning

**Primary areas of focus:** (3) Promoting environmental and natural resources sustainability;  
(17) Improvement of data and information on sustainable development

**Primary Type of Intervention:** (2) Direct support; (9) Advocacy and strategic-oriented

### Summary of UNDP and Cost-Sharing Inputs in US\$ as per attached budget

INPUTS	
<b>UNDP-GEF</b>	
<b>IG-GEF Full Project</b>	5,759,470
<b>TRAC 1.1</b>	1,524,320
<b>Co-Financing</b>	
<b>USAID</b>	350,000
<b>FPE</b>	935,300
<b>GOP Full Project</b>	4,251,600
<b>NGO/Church-Based</b>	62,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,882,890</b>

**Brief Description:** Samar island - the third largest island in the Philippine archipelago - contains some of the Philippines' largest extant, unfragmented tracts of lowland rainforest. Although these forests are widely recognized to be an important repository of biodiversity, civil disorder problems in Samar have, until recently, hampered conservation management. Civil order has now been restored, providing a historic window of opportunity to expand the conservation estate. The Project would establish the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP), a new protected area zoned for multiple uses centering on protection, but providing for sustainable harvests of non-timber forest products, and institute a comprehensive range of ancillary conservation measures to insulate the Park from human pressures. Park management would be operationalized in partnership with forest-edge communities with the aim of establishing a 'social fence' against threats. Interventions will strengthen participatory planning, process-response monitoring, surveillance and enforcement functions, enhance the conservation management capacities of communities, impart conservation values to wider Samareño society, backstop advocacy operations, and abet development of conservation-compatible village livelihoods. Implementation will be broken into two phases and staggered over eight years—to provide time for the nascent conservation framework to mature.

Approved and Signed by:	Signature:	Date:	Name/Title:
UNDP	_____	_____	Terence D. Jones Resident Representative
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	_____	_____	Mario S. Roño Undersecretary
National Economic and Development Authority	_____	_____	Felipe M. Medalla Director-General

## List of Acronyms

APR	Annual Progress Report
BMU	Park Buffer Management Units
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreements
CBRMP	Community-Based Resource Management Project
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework (UNDP)
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CFP	Community Forestry Programme
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior & Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOLE	Department of Labor & Employment
DOST	Department of Science & Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade & Industry
EBA	Endemic Bird Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESSC	Eastern Samar State College
EU	European Union
EXECOM	Executive Committee of PAMB
FPE	Foundation for the Philippine Environment
FSSI	Foundation for Sustainable Society Incorporated
FY	Fiscal Year
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GI	Genuine Iron (Sheets)
GOP	Government of the Philippines
GPS	Global Positioning System
IPAF	Integrated Protected Area Fund
IPAS	Integrated Protected Area System
LGU	Local Government Unit
MFPC	Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Committee
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MT	Metric Ton
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NEX	Nationally Executed Project
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NORDECO	Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PA	Protected Area
PA 21	Philippine Agenda 21
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PASU	Protected Area Superintendent
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of DENR

PDF	Project Development Facility
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PIR	GEF Portfolio Implementation Review
PMO	Project Management Office
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	People's Organization
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSSD	Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SAMBIO	Samar Island Biodiversity Study (USAID)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (UNDP & GOP)
SIBF	Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation
SIBP	Samar Island Biodiversity Project
SIFR	Samar Island Forest Reserve
SINP	Samar Island Natural Park
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
Usec	Undersecretary
VCC	Village Conservation Committee
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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## **A. PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1. COUNTRY AND SITE PROFILE**

#### **1.1 Environmental Context**

1. The Philippines is ranked as one of 17 ‘megadiversity’ countries globally by Conservation International, a measure of the archipelago’s extraordinary species richness. Samar island, which spans an area of 13,428 sq. kms, is exceptionally rich in biological diversity, and is listed as a global 200 ecoregion by WWF. The island belongs to the Eastern Visayas bio-geographic area, one of 15 such areas in the Philippines, and is listed as one of 18 centers of plant diversity and 9 endemic bird areas in the country. The island’s physical geography is characterized by an undulating, dissected, interior landscape girdled by a narrow coastal plain. The topography is hilly rather than mountainous, with peaks ranging from 300 to 850 meters in elevation. Lying within the typhoon belt, the island suffers from frequent high intensity storms, a factor that causes relatively high forest turnover. Some 360,000 hectares of rainforest remain extant, including over 120,000 hectares of primary forest and large contiguous tracts of secondary forest in good ecological condition. Forest types include forest on ultrabasic rock, forest on limestone outcrops, lowland dipterocarp forest and small pockets of montane forest on the highest peaks. The island also contains a vast labyrinth of caves in limestone karst country, known to harbor a unique and undisturbed cave fauna. Many of these caves remain unexplored.

2. The island’s biological inventory is incomplete, and recent field surveys have added to the species tally. The bird fauna is especially rich, with 197 species listed (34% of the total count for the country), including 50 Philippine endemics. Several of these species are highly threatened, including the Philippine Eagle, Philippine Hawk Eagle and Philippine Cockatoo. 39 species of mammals have been recorded thus far, 46% of which are endemic to the Philippines including the Philippine Tarsier, Philippine Flying Lemur, and several bats. 37 species of herpetofauna have been identified with a recent survey adding 9 new records to the inventory. There is little information available for invertebrates and freshwater fish owing to a paucity of survey effort. The flora includes several thousand species of vascular plants, including a large number of island endemics and several globally endangered dipterocarps. Again, the inventory is incomplete owing to inadequate survey work, particularly in limestone forests. The Eastern Visayas bio-geographic area remains under-represented in the Philippine Protected Area (PA) System, underscoring the global significance of conservation in Samar island. Further information on these various biological attributes is provided in Annex 1.

#### **1.2 Socio-economic Context**

3. The island is arranged politically into three provinces (Northern, Western and Eastern Samar), and divided administratively into 2,119 local government units, known as *barangays*. It has a total population of 1,405,000, concentrated in the coastal fringe, including in the urban centers of Catbalogan and Borongan<sup>i</sup>. The demographic growth rate is less than 2% per annum because emigration to neighboring provinces and urban centers is high. Mean monthly household income varies from US\$65-99. Farm holdings include a mix of smallholder and medium-sized properties and coconut, rice, corn, bananas, abaca, pineapples, ginger and vegetables are grown. Copra and root crop production provide the principal sources of rural income, while rice production is important within

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<sup>i</sup> The Samareño’s are descendents of Indo-Malaysian migrants who arrived in the Philippines during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D, and share common ethnological features with the neighboring East- Visayan island of Leyte.

the subsistence economy. Various forms of swidden agriculture (or *kaingin*) are widely practiced in the interior, with farming intensification constrained by a lack of access to appropriate know-how and technology. Forest-edge communities are dependent on forest resources to supplement agricultural earnings and harvest rattan and bamboo poles for shelter construction, a variety of medicinal and culinary plants, and freshwater fish and large animals, mainly for consumptive purposes. Firewood is gathered –usually when forests and shrublands are opened for *kaingin*—to meet household energy needs as well as for sale in local markets. In addition, rattans and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are harvested and sold to dealers in Leyte and other neighbouring islands for distribution.

### **1.3 Policy Context**

4. The Philippines has developed a raft of policies in the dual arenas of sustainable development and conservation. Foremost amongst these are the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) law (1992), Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) and Philippine Agenda 21 (PA 21). The country’s conservation strategy centers on the management of PAs under NIPAS, with the goal of capturing a representative sample of biodiversity within the conservation estate. Recognizing the interconnectedness of ecological and socio-economic systems, the Constitution mandates the creation of tight linkages between conservation and development programs. The PSSD aims at integrating environmental and social welfare concerns into development planning, promoting environmental education, and engendering public participation in natural resource management. The NBSAP<sup>ii</sup> articulates a number of conservation strategies under 6 thematic heads, five of which are relevant to this initiative:

- a) Expanding knowledge of the uses and values of biological diversity;
- b) Enhancing conservation efforts with an emphasis on *in situ* habitat and species management;
- c) Formulating an integrated policy and legislative framework for conservation, sustainable use of biological resources, and sharing of derived benefits;
- d) Strengthening conservation management capacities at all levels; and
- e) Developing an integrated conservation information, educational, and communications system.

5. The NBSAP underscores the conservation significance of Samar island’s forests and the Government of the Philippines (GOP) is committed to their protection. A Presidential Proclamation issued in 1996 declared the site as the Samar Island Forest Reserve (SIFR), pending its designation as a NIPAS site<sup>iii</sup>. This move reinforced an island-wide ban on industrial logging first effected in 1989.

6. Land Tenure: Most protected areas and forest estates on public lands have resident human populations. Although the State does not relinquish its dominion over these areas and their forest resources, the laws have consistently upheld the right of people to reside there and to make use of forest resources, subject to strict conditions. There are several modes by which individuals or groups can be recognized as residents, and benefit from the use of forest resources. These are commonly referred to as tenure instruments. Operatively, a tenure instrument is any mechanism (usually evidenced by a permit, contract, title or other document) to acquire rights, whether temporary or permanent, to public land (to utilize, or occupy) or to forest resources on public land (to gather/harvest). It is recognition of a right accruing to a specific individual or group as opposed to the citizenry as a whole. In the context of protected area management, tenure instruments may recognize

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<sup>ii</sup> Prepared in 1996 as part of the Philippine Biodiversity Country Study with funding through UNEP-GEF.

<sup>iii</sup> The NIPAS Act establishes seven discrete PA categories, with management objectives ranging from biodiversity preservation to sustainable resource uses. Natural Parks are relatively large areas where strictly controlled, conservation-compatible, resource uses are allowed in designated zones. Forest Reserves constitute an additional category of protected landscape outside of the NIPAS framework. Their management objectives vary on a spectrum from extraction to preservation, but are generally less restrictive than those prescribed for NIPAS sites.

the rights of ‘tenured migrants’ to occupy and use the area, subject to zoning provisions. The law interprets tenured migrants as people that have actually and continuously occupied the area for five years prior its designation as a protected area in accordance with the NIPAS Act, and whom are solely dependent on these lands for subsistence. Under the NIPAS law, the rights of tenured migrants and indigenous communities must be protected and accounted for within the PA management plan. The Philippines has consolidated all community oriented forestry programs into the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Program. The Executive Order establishing the Program acknowledges and supports the capacities and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples to protect, rehabilitate, develop and manage forestlands (including allowable zones within protected areas). Participants in the CBFM may be allowed access to forest resources under long-term tenurial agreements subject to the employment of environmentally friendly, and sustainable harvest methods.

#### **1.4 Institutional Context**

7. Institutional Context: The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is responsible for most environmental management functions including biodiversity conservation, enforcement of environmental legislation, regulation of forest industries, and other aspects of natural resource management. DENR has a decentralized institutional structure. The national office in Metro Manila is responsible for policy evolvment and umbrella supervision and monitoring operations while regional offices co-ordinate management and regulatory functions. Provincial Environment and Natural Resource Offices (PENRO) oversee environmental management at the provincial level, while subsidiary Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENRO) are responsible for discharging DENR functions at the municipal level, with each office covering several *barangays*. The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of DENR (PAWB) is charged with the management of Protected Areas and ensuring compliance with wildlife laws. At the site level, PAWB functions are shared between 1] the office of the Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) or Parks authority, created for each NIPAS site and charged with regulatory and administrative duties pertaining to site management; and 2] Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), comprised of representatives from DENR’s regional office, representatives from municipal governments, *barangays*, Provincial Governors Offices, NGOs and local communities, and mandated under the NIPAS law with overseeing planning and coordinating other basic conservation functions within the protected area.

8. A large number of non-government organizations and peoples (community-based) organizations are very actively involved in Samar’s conservation arena. Prominent among these are Tandaya, Guian Development Foundation Inc. (GDFI), Samar Action Group for Environmental Protection (SAGEP), Action for Community Empowerment, Center for Empowerment and Resource Development, and the Eastern Samar Development Foundation. The non-government sector has recently established the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (SIBF), an umbrella grouping responsible for coordinating conservation efforts spearheaded by NGOs. At a national level, the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) is an active non-government actor in the conservation arena, financing and assisting to coordinate community-based conservation efforts.

## **2. PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED – THE PRESENT SITUATION**

### **2.1 Threats to Biodiversity**

9. Samar island has suffered significant ecological degradation in the recent past (60+% of the original forest has been lost to agriculture or converted to imperata grasslands since the 1950s). Anthropogenic pressures on forests diminished during the 1980’s and early 1990s, partly because civil disorder in some regions of Samar discouraged development. An increasingly active conservation movement has grown in recent years, and NGOs have been successful in injecting

conservation goals into the development agenda. NGO advocacy was instrumental in obtaining a suspension of plans by planners to develop a road linking the east and west coasts of southern Samar that would have cut through an important forest corridor and provided an artery for human colonization of the interior. In addition, the NGO sector successfully canvassed decision-makers to impose a blanket island-wide ban on industrial logging in 1989—a move that has protected remaining forests. Despite such positive trends, other anthropogenic pressures remain unchecked. Although the situation is less acute than that prevailing in several other areas in the Philippines, threats are likely to grow with time—especially given betterment in law and order fundamentals in Samar’s 3 provinces.

9. The principal remaining threats to biodiversity are listed in annex 2, which also reports on their underlying social, institutional and economic determinants. The main threat stems from agricultural encroachment, driven by the practice of swidden farming by forest-edge communities. Small scale logging remains unregulated, and remains a threat in areas close to human settlements. Other threats stem from hunting, mainly for bush meat, and the harvest of minor forest resources. This latter pressure is amplified by the use of destructive harvest practices, (i.e. tree felling to harvest rattan). In the future there is a risk that poorly planned infrastructural development in the periphery of the forest reserve will impose adverse indirect externalities, including the threat of immigration. A lack of understanding of biodiversity management needs presently hampers efforts to integrate conservation objectives fully into development planning processes. Habitat fragmentation is a concern. Remaining primary forests lie within two large blocks and one smaller one, presently separated by secondary forest (much of it in good condition) that provides a much needed biological corridor. It is critical that this corridor be maintained to guard against insularisation of these ecologically important blocks.

10. The root causes of the aforementioned threats are multifarious, but may be summed up as follows:

- a) For the most part Samar’s forests lie outside NIPAS, correlating in inadequate investment in management, including staffing and infrastructure required to perform basic surveillance and enforcement functions;
- b) Little notice has been paid in advancing conservation to the perspectives of forest-edge communities, who lack an understanding of the ecological and socio-economic impacts of their activities, and the wherewithal to adapt contra-conservation land use practices; investment in the development of sustainable livelihoods that uphold conservation values has been lacking;
- c) Conservation objectives are weakly integrated into development plans and programs, leading to negative externalities on biological diversity;
- 4) Samareño civil society lacks adequate understanding of conservation values and recognition of the contribution that conservation can make towards sustainable development; and
- d) Institutional management capacities to protect biodiversity and manage wild resource use are weakly developed throughout the region. Elsewhere in the Philippines, protected area management has been retarded by a failure to create a strong PASU office and effectively delineate the functions of PASU, CENRO and PENRO. This has created multiple jurisdictions within protected areas—complicated the task of performing PA management functions.

## **2.2 Baseline**

11. The baseline course of events in a business as usual situation is described below. The incremental cost assessment (Annex 3) summarizes information on baseline costs projected over 8 years.

12. Planning & Monitoring Biodiversity Conservation: Three small NIPAS sites, covering a total area of 11,207 hectares have been established within the SIFR. However, these are highly isolated ecologically, exclude large areas of critical natural habitat, and are being managed without reference to the social, economic and ecological determinants of stable conservation. In-house capacity to adapt management in response to emergent threats is weak. DENR appropriates budgetary and human resources for planning operations. But operations are stymied by a paucity of baseline biological, ecological, and socio-economic data, weak data management systems and interpretation know-how, and an incapacity to design participatory management interventions. A Management Plan for the SIFR is lacking, including for the 3 NIPAS sites, meaning that there is no long-term conservation blueprint— a recipe for *ad hoc* management. Monitoring operations are likewise weak and concentrate on providing snapshots of the status of some species in some areas rather than a comprehensive picture of ecological and social trends. There is a need for targeted capacity building support to enhance the efficacy of the monitoring and planning system and optimize resource allocations. However, such support is not planned in the baseline scenario, leaving an unmet need.

13. Site Management: While the Philippines' national conservation policy and legislative framework is fundamentally strong, enforcement operations remain weak. This is partly a reflection of the enormity of the conservation challenge facing the country, given its 'megadiversity' status on a global scale, and characterized by considerable internal bio-geographic variation. Despite the conservation priority accorded to Samar island by the GOP, its need to commit budgetary resources to existing conservation areas retards its ability to establish effective management structures there without some external support. In a baseline situation it is unlikely that the objective of creating a single integrated NIPAS site in Samar would be realized, particularly given that significant one-time investments in infrastructure, equipment, institution building and staff training are required. The donor community and non-government sectors currently have no plans to strengthen conservation operations in Samar, placing the burden of responsibility solely upon PAWB. The baseline would see some investment in staff and infrastructure within the 3 NIPAS sites, although inadequate to the task of managing a large and ecologically viable forest PA. Additionally, DENR would continue to regulate access to the area, given its present status as a forest reserve, but the focus of intervention would be on maintaining forest cover rather than biodiversity values per se. Finally, management intervention would likely be engineered from the top-down, as has been the practice historically.

14. Community-based Forest Management: The participation of local communities in conservation efforts in Samar is constrained by a number of tenure and usufruct related constraints. Most communities at the forest-edge reside on public lands, but have hitherto been denied tenure rights—providing them little inducement to intensify farming systems and execute soil conservation measures to stabilize the ecological frontier, particularly when the option of agricultural extensification in forestlands remains open because of weak enforcement of regulations against encroachment. Communities have also technically been disallowed access to the SIFR to harvest forest products, with harvest rights being accorded to outsiders, often non-Samareño males, who routinely enter the area. This has the perverse incentive of encouraging communities to treat the forest as a commons, rather than manage it for the public good.

15. The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is responsible for acquiring and distributing alienable and disposable land suitable for agriculture to landless farmers. In 1998, the DAR, distributed 6,834 hectares in Samar Island to 3,237 farmer beneficiaries, but few forest-edge residents were beneficiaries. Lands adjacent to the SIFR are in the public domain, and no acquisition is required to effect distribution. Much of this area is officially classed as forest land, and cannot therefore be alienated. Under Philippine law, there is no basis for differentiating between the rights of Samareno and non-Samareno residents; Samarenos are not registered as indigenous peoples and are not protected by legislation that recognizes the ancestral land rights of indigenous groups. However,

forest-edge communities, regardless of their place origin, may still, by law, benefit from limited usufruct and tenure rights, subject to qualification, under the Community-based Forest Management Program (CBFM). The process of tenure allotment under this scheme involves a number of steps, including, inter alia 1] educating local government officials, and community groups about the scheme, and establishing institutional linkages between these actors; 2] selecting potential CBFM areas; 3] strengthening the capacity of community based groups to participate; 4] identifying and establishing the eligibility of beneficiaries 5] development of resource use management plans; 6] negotiation of the terms and conditions of tenure; 7] approvals and extension of tenure rights; and 8] the iterative processes involved in implementing and managing planned activities specified by the management plan, reviewing the outcomes of these activities, and drawing on experiences as a basis for developing subsequent annual work plans. In the absence of this project, it is unlikely that the CBFM would be extended to include Samar; it is proposed, through this project to expand the Program to cover the SIFR.

16. The baseline scenario would see considerable investment in social organization activities, aimed at strengthening the capacities of local communities to participate in development initiatives and galvanize better internal co-ordination of community development programs. This investment would be concentrated for the most part in farming communities near the coast, but would also extend to the forest-edge. Financing for this activity would be provided by DENR, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, and various other government and non government agencies. The focus of such activities would be specific to development or general environmental management, rather than biodiversity conservation. But potential exists to reorient DENR's social organization activities in areas contiguous to the SIFR, to improve conservation-specific linkages.

17. Environmental Education: A number of NGOs are active in imparting environmental awareness, and have registered early successes in influencing development policies. Awareness raising is a key function of Samareño NGOs. Other agents of awareness include DENR, accorded statutory responsibilities for environmental education, and various church groups. However, projected investments would occur at a low background level, and need to be scaled up to strengthen the conservation constituency and build broad-based public support for biodiversity protection, especially where there are tradeoffs with development. NORDECO has sponsored the development of generic conservation awareness materials for the Philippines. These materials need to be adapted to the specific circumstances of Samar Island in order to make them more contextually relevant. Further education is needed to sensitize the public to conservation policies and legislation, to impart conservation values, and build recognition of the linkages between development and conservation.

18. Environmental Management: DENR is responsible for regulating the environmental impacts of development, including in the agricultural, public works and mining sectors, as well as for enforcing permitting requirements for use of forest lands. The provincial and municipal governments have each established planning units responsible for coordinating spatial development in the *barangays* and framing macro and micro development plans. These arrangements would continue within the baseline scenario, incurring significant financial costs. However, there is a weak integration of conservation objectives into development planning and general environmental management, characterized by 1] a lack of conservation-specific appraisal within environmental impact assessments; 2] absence of zoning requirements to satisfy conservation needs; 3] weak understanding amongst policy-makers of the external ecological costs of development; and 4] a lack of information of the comparative values of forest conservation relative to other forms of resource use. In addition, although the SIBF has assumed a 'watch' on development activity, its capacity to execute this function is weak. There is an urgent need to build institutional capacity to address each of these weaknesses and thus ensure a better integration of conservation and development objectives.

19. Sustainable Livelihoods: PRA exercises conducted during project development underscored the need to address rural livelihood needs as part of the conservation strategy, founding activities on an understanding of the perspectives of communities, their survival strategies and capacity for behavior change. A significant infusion of investment into rural development is being planned for Samar over the coming 8 years. But unless programmed jointly with conservation, there is little surety that these investments will contribute to conservation objectives. For this to occur, the following interventions will be needed 1] spatial targeting of development programs to ensure that communities the forest-edge are beneficiaries; 2] creation of safeguards, through legal compacts or other appropriate instruments to tie development support to communities to the fulfillment of agreed conservation objectives; 3] design of management safeguards, including spatial zoning requirements to enhance the ecological sustainability of livelihoods; 4] investment in measures to remove barriers to the sustainable uses of biological resources, enabling a paradigm shift in consumptive and productive resource use that also recognize the important role of women in conservation;<sup>iv</sup> and 5] reinvestment of a portion of the net proceeds of community development into conservation management, thus ensuring that beneficiaries bear management costs.

(a) Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs): Some 15 species of rattan are harvested for productive purposes within the SIFR (the most frequently harvested species belong to the genus *Calamus*, i.e., *C. maximus*)<sup>v</sup>. The present allowable cut is 2.25 million lineal meters per annum. But management is weak, and for some species at least, harvests are probably not sustainable. Harvest records are incomplete, and do not capture consumptive uses of rattan by local communities. 11 rattan harvest concessions, covering a total area of 114,775 ha., have been awarded. Almaciga resin is also tapped from the conifer: *Agathis philippinensis* to produce copal, and 4 harvest concessions have been allocated. Annual production is estimated at only 11.99 MT, considerably lower than allowable production quota (225 MT). Current harvests appear to be sustainable, although the target quota may not constitute a sustainable yield. A failure to invest in quality control causes the product to be discounted. The main barriers to sustainable use of these NTFP' s include 1] the absence of set asides to protect genetic material (harvesting is presently undertaken throughout the SIFR, although the interior has been protected by its remoteness); 2] lack of incentives for local communities to participate in efforts to protect the resource (communities are technically denied resource access, even for consumptive use purposes as harvest permits are issued to non Samareño collectors); 3] failure to gear management to address the biological and ecological determinants of sustainability; 4] a lack of understanding of the impacts of different management methods on biological diversity, and 5] the lack of a long term monitoring program, which serves as a constraint to adaptive management.

(b) Nature Tourism: The tourism sector in the Philippines has been gradually expanding, fuelled by an increase in overseas visitors as well as growth in domestic tourism markets. The proximity of Samar to other tourism destinations in the central Philippines, and to Cebu City, a gateway to the country, augur well for the development of nature tourism on the island. Samar also lies along the route frequented by land travelers from Manila to Mindanao. According to government statistics, some 25,000 tourists visited the Eastern Visayas in 1997 (7% from overseas). The market share of Samar Island is 2.96% translating to 2,925 tourists. Although tourism in the region has grown on average by 4.38% per annum, it still captures only 1.6% of the country's tourism trade, providing

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<sup>iv</sup> Other species include *C. discolor*, *C. filispadix*, *C. mindorensis*, *C. usitatus*, *C. ornatus var philippinensis* and *Daemonorops sp.*

<sup>v</sup> Special effort need to be exerted to target women as beneficiaries for usufruct rights provision and capability building to offset the current reality of gender inequality and the double burden of responsibility for reproductive and productive roles heaped on women especially in rural areas. Women also play a large role in community based conservation initiatives because of the various indirect benefits they derive from conservation efforts e.g. more food for the family, fuel for cooking, easier access to potable water.

room for growth. In 1998, the industry posted a growth of 10.97%. In 1999, projected growth is set at 5.49% for the 2000. The projections for year 2000 would translate to 4,666 visitors in Samar Island.

Although there is clearly potential for nature tourism in Samar, the industry remains poorly developed. Presently, nature tourism is limited to a few high profile destinations, such as the Basey-Sohoton Natural Bridge Natural Park (trips are organized from hotels in neighboring Tacloban, Leyte). There are a number of barriers impeding development of the tourism sector as a conservation compatible livelihood alternative. These include 1] a lack of articulation of the tourism product in key markets; 2] a lack of on site infrastructure, including camping facilities, trails and interpretation facilities; 3] a lack of accommodation facilities; 4] a lack of trained, bilingual guides; 5] inadequate visitor management capacities; and 6] an absence of capacities and skills at the community level to enable local participation in the sector (without this, communities are unlikely to see tourism, and by extension conservation, to be in their interests). Nevertheless, the SIFR has considerable natural attributes, including a large forest area, wildlife, and especially avifauna, caves, waterfalls, river ways, streams and other natural attractions, which may be used as levers for the development of nature tourism.

A protected area in Cebu: the Olango Island Bird Sanctuary, provides a model for community-managed ecotourism linked to private businesses and tour operators, which may be replicated in Samar.

(c) Agriculture: Farming constitutes the main source of livelihood of forest edge communities. Upland farming systems are oriented towards subsistence, although some root crops, vegetables and fruit are marketed, and include a mix of swidden horticulture and sedentary farming<sup>vi</sup>. Coconuts, abaca, rice bananas and pineapple are grown for export to urban areas on the coast and neighboring islands, while root crops, vegetables and fruits are produced for home consumption and local markets. Soil conditions are generally poor in Samar, particularly in the Calbiga-Basey area. Productivity is poor. Five agro-ecosystems have been identified, differentiated by their climate and substrate conditions:

- Northeastern Corner – This area includes the Pambujan, Catubig, Dolores and Can-avid watersheds and covers an area of 328,668 hectares. Coconuts, bananas and abaca are cultivated on small plots. Conditions favour intercropping of fruit trees and abaca.
- Northwestern Region – This area includes the municipalities of Silvino Lobos, Matuguinao, and Gandara and encompasses an area of 110,000 hectares. The farming system is dominated by coconut cultivation on permanent plots. Farming systems in this area could be diversified through the cultivation of perennial fruit trees and timber trees.
- San Jose de Buan Central Uplands – The area is mostly covered by brushland.
- Calbiga-Basey Area - This area includes the Calbiga and Basey watersheds, covering a total area of 91, 163 hectares. Much of this area is open and degraded and would benefit from soil conservation, such as contour farming of root crops, trees and vegetables.
- Eastern Samar Edge – The area (91,163 hectares) includes the Suribao and Llorente watersheds. Sloping upland areas are dominated by coconut cultivation on permanently farmed plots, with some vegetable and banana production.

Shifting cultivation (*kaingin*) is still widely practiced in Samar, particularly in formerly logged areas.

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<sup>vi</sup> The main crops include coconuts, abaca, rice, corn, root crops (i.e. cassava, ginger and camote), bananas, pineapple, and assorted vegetables (egg plant, green beans etc), with different combinations of crops grown in different agro-ecosystems.



*Kaingin* systems in Samar vary, but may be summarized as follows: following clearing of vegetation, generally through burning, food crops (mainly upland rice and corn) are grown for a period of 2-3 years. Yields decline by the third year, and land is left to fallow to regenerate. In the past, the fallow period generally extended over 7-10 years, but has been reduced significantly in recent years, with intensification. Intervention is needed to accelerate the process of such farming system intensification so as to stabilize ecological boundaries at the forest-edge, but care is needed to ensure intensification is ecologically sustainable and is based on locally appropriate technologies. The outreach of the extension system has historically been hindered by a paucity of funding, and in consequence, local communities have lacked access to the information and inputs needed to intensify farming systems. In the past, agricultural support programs have historically been focused on agricultural areas and communities residing on lands outside of the public domain—marginalizing forest-edge communities.

The baseline scenario over the next decade would see considerable investment island-wide in agricultural development, including strengthening of extension services, farming systems research, input supply, micro-credit, marketing and distribution in agricultural areas outside of the public domain. There is also a baseline of support targeted more directly at forest-edge communities, including intervention packages that promote agro-forestry, soil conservation, and reforestation, and provide basic capacity building in enterprise management. Although this support provides an important complement to this project, it will not necessarily extend equally to all communities at the forest-edge and needs to be gradually expanded. In addition, technical assistance is needed to marry agricultural and conservation interventions. For such integration to occur, policy prescriptions and responses by various agencies such as the DENR, DA, DAR and local government units will need coordination.

### **3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

20. The project aims to protect a representative sample of the biodiversity of the Philippine archipelago by expanding conservation coverage in the Eastern Visayas bio-geographic zone. This will be achieved through establishment of the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP), a new PA with an area of 347,000 hectares, and a surrounding buffer of 123,000 hectares. The project would pilot a participatory community-based conservation regime, adopting a “social fencing” strategy whereby forest-edge communities act as a bulwark against threats. The Park will comprise a core area zoned for strict protection and recreational and scientific use, and a sustainable use area, where sustainable harvests of non timber forest products would be permitted. Sustainable agro-forestry and other conservation-compatible land uses would be promoted in the buffer zone, which has a resident population of 6,500 households. Based on the results of feasibility assessments conducted during project development, it is anticipated that the core zone will cover a total area of 135,000 hectares, encompassing primary forest blocks, mature secondary forests, the Calbiga and Sohoton caves, and biological corridors between these blocks. The sustainable use area will encompass a total area of 212,000 hectares. A map of the Park, indicating the provisional zoning plan is provided in Annex 1. The various management zones would be concretized following additional biological appraisal, to ensure that the core area captures a representative sample of biological diversity, and further consultation with communities and local government units in Samar to build consensus on boundaries.

21. The project will advance conservation processes in two phases. The first phase would complete planning and policy work required to formally gazette the Natural Park, and institutionalize the proposed community-based management approach. The second phase would then build core conservation functions, and nurture conservation processes through to maturity. A time horizon of eight years has been selected for project implementation, with time budgets divided equally between the phases. A number of pre-requisites have been set to trigger graduation between the phases. The

log frame provides a clear overview of the sequencing of activities between phases and these triggers, and provides a framework for monitoring and evaluating project performance. The Threats Annex shows how activities will address the underlying root causes of biodiversity loss. Seven complementary outputs are proposed, with the GEF financing the agreed incremental costs of conservation. Co-financing will be provided by the GOP, UNDP, USAID, FPE and local NGOs.

#### **4. EXPECTED END OF PROJECT SITUATION**

22. The SINP would be established and fully buffered from anthropogenic threats. Local communities and women will actively be participating in conservation management through VCCs. A ‘social fencing’ framework will be providing a buffer against illegal encroachment and forest use by outsiders. An incentive framework will be providing for basic villager needs in a manner compatible with the achievement of conservation objectives. A *quid pro quo* arrangement will be in place that marries economic incentives with good stewardship. There will be clear indicators that threats have been mitigated, and the capacity of managers to adapt management as the ecological and socio-economic landscape evolves will have been strengthened. Harvests of NTFPs will be controlled based on biological carrying capacities and will be contributing to the sustainable livelihoods of forest-edge communities. Strong support for the Park will be in evidence from Samareño society and decision-makers, with increased media coverage of conservation challenges, values and opportunities. Finally, a better nexus will have been achieved between conservation and development objectives, with conservation imbedded within the regional development paradigm.

#### **5. TARGET BENEFICIARIES**

23. The forest biodiversity of Samar Island accords a broad range of benefits at the local, national and global levels, including direct use, indirect use, option, and existence values. At the global level, benefits would be obtained by protecting species and habitats that would otherwise have been extirpated. At the local level, forest-edge communities and women will be direct beneficiaries of a strategy that nests conservation activities within a framework of sustainable gender fair community development. The project will enhance the menu of future livelihood options by paving the way for the development of ecotourism in the area and sustaining productive and consumptive use values for economically important biological values. Future generations of Filipinos will benefit from the foreclosure of threat to an important natural heritage at a time when the country was unable to shoulder the incremental costs of management unilaterally. Finally PAWB and regional DENR staff would benefit from incremental know-how and field management experience.

### **B. STRATEGY FOR USE OF UNDP-GEF RESOURCES**

#### **1. Project Preparation**

24. Project development has been jointly financed by UNDP-GEF and the GOP. Activities have included 1] stakeholder consultations to clarify project strategies; 2] preliminary Participatory Rural Appraisals in local villages to gather data; 3] preliminary biological appraisals to assess the status of Samar forests; 4] the design of a community-based conservation management strategy; 5] threats identification; 6] review of legal issues pertaining to the status of the SIFR; 7] negotiation of co-financing; 8] determination of incremental costs; and 9] proposal writing.

25. Public Participation. Project development activities have provided for extensive stakeholder participation in design-work and stakeholders have expressed support for the project’s proposed

conservation strategy. An inception workshop (with 86 participants) was convened to clarify and debate project objectives and obtain early input into the design process. A Steering Committee comprising of nine representatives from DENR and Provincial Authorities, and nine from Samareño NGOs and community-based groups met seven times during the course of project development to oversee the process. A subsidiary Technical Working Group with 19 members, including experts in the social and biological sciences, was convened 5 times. Teams of social outreach specialists were engaged to discuss conservation needs and challenges with forest-edge communities, and undertook community mapping in 57 *barangays*, assisting to uncover local needs and perspectives. The local NGO: Tandaya, was engaged to develop a public participation plan, identifying critical interventions and processes for participation. To create awareness of project activities, the PDF team produced a regular newsletter. Finally, extensive consultations were held with provincial and local government officials and with representatives of church groups, universities, donors and other key institutions.

26. Cost Effectiveness: Total costs compare favorably with other projects aimed at establishing new protected areas. While the option of reducing the time horizon for implementation was considered (to reduce project costs), it was discarded because it is unlikely that the set conservation challenge can be met without an ample time budget. In the longer term, the community-centered approach advanced will reduce the recurrent costs of conservation management and enhance the prospects for success, thus ensuring that investments are cost-effective.

## **2. Eligibility for GEF Financing**

27. As a recipient of UNDP assistance, the Philippines meets the eligibility criteria described in paragraph 9(b) of the GEF instrument. The project is eligible for GEF assistance under Operational Programme No. 3 (Forest Ecosystems). In particular, it satisfies eligibility criteria by: 1] invoking a highly participatory management strategy; 2] being country-driven, initiated by Filipino authorities in accordance with their policy commitments; 3] securing co-financing to share the costs of executing conservation measures and achieving the sustainable development baseline; and 4] providing for long-term financial and institutional sustainability. The GEF would finance the agreed incremental costs of attaining biodiversity conservation objectives. The Philippines ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993, and the project meets CBD objectives in several ways, fulfilling requirements contained within Article 6 (General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use), Article 7 (Identification and Monitoring), Article 8 (In Situ Conservation), Article 10 (Sustainable Use Management), Article 13 (Conservation Awareness), and Article 17 (Information Exchange).

## **3. Linkage with UNDP CCF**

28. UNDP's Country Co-operation Framework (CCF) includes environment and natural resources management as a key programme portfolio. UNDP presently supports components of the Philippine Agenda 21 and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), primarily by building institutional capacities to integrate conservation and development strategies with particular emphasis on poverty reduction. The proposed project is fully consistent with the objectives of UNDP country programmes, especially in the arena of sustainable livelihoods. UNDP has committed co-financing of ~US\$ 1.5 million over 8 years to secure the needed sustainable development baseline.

## **4. Linkage with GEF and other Initiatives**

29. Activity design draws on lessons distilled from the World Bank-GEF Conservation of Priority Protected Areas project, which commenced in 1993. The Bank's project does not include sites in the Eastern Visayas bio-geographic area, and focuses on existing rather than new PAs. The SIBP

constitutes the first GEF intervention in the Eastern Visayas. The Philippines is also developing conservation initiatives in other ecoregions for GEF funding. UNDP would ensure that strong communications are maintained between these various initiatives, and that complementarities are optimized during their design and subsequent implementation. PAWB through the IPAS Technical Coordinating Committee (ITCC) provides a mechanism for promoting information exchange. Meetings are chaired by the PAWB Director and are attended by the heads of all biodiversity projects. Provision has been made in the budget for study tours to other conservation projects. The solicitation and exchange of information is listed as a separate activity in the logframe. The Project Director will be responsible for cultivating links with other initiatives (see TOR for this position).

30. UNDP together with the Dutch Government and FPE have initiated a donor coordination mechanism to promote learning and information exchange between and among biodiversity conservation and related programmes/projects. The mechanism will provide a means for the Samar project to coordinate efforts with other initiatives, including the Philippine-German Community Forestry Project in Northern Luzon, and legal support to strengthen national regulations on access to biogenetic resources.

## **C. PROJECT OUTPUTS, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES**

31. The Logical Framework given in Annex 4 provides a detailed list of activities, tasks, indicators, means of verifications and assumptions and risks for the project.

### **Output 1. An adaptive management framework for conservation is established and operational.**

32. The GEF would provide funds to update the biological inventory by funding biological assessments in hitherto unsampled or under-sampled areas. These assessments would provide further information on conservation values and the status of critical natural habitats and will contribute to the process of land use zoning and management planning. A detailed biodiversity M&E plan would be framed, confirming the preliminary list of indicators identified during project development, and specifying the temporal and spatial scale of further sampling effort. Aerial photographs and other monitoring tools would be procured, and data management/ assessment capabilities strengthened to ensure efficient storage, manipulation and use of data by Park managers. Biennial biological surveys would then be undertaken to monitor trends. While these surveys would be coordinated by Filipino scientists, indigenous knowledge would be tapped by training local observers to monitor ecological processes. Local observers would be trained in transect sampling, record keeping, and interpretation.

33. The GEF would also finance regular social assessments, that will maintain a record of changes in stakeholder composition, particularly within forest-edge communities, monitor social relations between these and other actors, and gauge the success of project interventions in fostering attitudinal change. The first step will involve preparation of a social M&E plan, building on the results of PRA exercises performed during project development and further community consultations. Local social monitors would be trained in socio-economic survey techniques, record keeping and interpretation. Social assessments would be routinely performed during the course of project implementation. Social impact assessment will include an evaluation of the extent to which benefits from the harvest of NTFPs are appropriated to local communities. Moreover, the assessment will include an examination of the distribution of benefits at the intra-community level. These evaluations will provide information and data for agencies responsible for administering these concessions and enable access rights to be modified as appropriate to ensure equitability. The project team would include an experienced and gender sensitive sociologist tasked with coordinating social monitoring activities.

34. A participatory planning framework will be created to engage all primary stakeholders in planning. An operational plan for year 1 will be finalized during the first quarter of implementation. Training would subsequently be provided to PA staff in participatory planning methods. Then, based on the results of the baseline biological and social assessments and public consultation (Output 3), two 5 year Management Plans would be framed, with 1] a clear description of management objectives; 2] schedule of planned activities; 3] zoning plan for the core area and buffer; 4] biodiversity and social monitoring plans; 5] delineation of the respective management responsibilities of DENR, LGUs and local communities; 6] outline of regulations, as they apply to the different zones; 6] description of enforcement procedures; 7] schedule of penalties, including traditional sanctions designed by communities; and 8] outline of management incentives, including execution modalities. The Plan would be open to public review and public hearings would be convened to solicit further stakeholder contributions. Concurrent steps would be taken to secure Presidential and Congressional endorsement of PA status, with funding provided for policy and advocacy operations. The Management Plan will be adapted as necessary through subsidiary Operational Plans, enabling managers to respond to changes in the social, and ecological landscape. On-going strengthening of planning capabilities will enable stakeholders to craft subsequent Plans.

### **Activities:**

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|----------------|---|
| <b>Phase 1</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Prepare operational plans for years 1,2,3, and 4</li> <li>1.2 Obtain necessary executive and legislative endorsement of PA status and regulations</li> <li>1.3 Establish multi-stakeholder Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and staff cadre</li> <li>1.4 Impart participatory planning skills to PAMB and PA staff cadre</li> <li>1.5 Complete biological and social assessments; conduct biennial biological survey</li> <li>1.6 Define land use zones, including core area, buffers, and transition areas</li> <li>1.7 Design comprehensive 5 year Management Plan with accompanying regulations defining allowable activities, penalties and management incentives and delineating the respective management responsibility of DENR, LGUs and local communities</li> <li>1.8 Develop enabling policies and administrative orders for community-based conservation based on lessons learned from project implementation of this and other biodiversity projects.</li> <li>1.9 Strengthen mapping capabilities of staff and DENR-8</li> <li>1.10 Conduct mid-term project assessment</li> </ul> |
| <b>Phase 2</b> | <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.11 Strengthen operational planning capacity within PASu</li> <li>1.12 Undertake impact monitoring to determine biological, social and economic responses to conservation intervention</li> <li>1.13 Evaluate monitored outcomes, and adapt management strategies as necessary</li> <li>1.14 Prepare and obtain necessary clearances of second 5 year Management Plan</li> <li>1.15 Foster linkages with other community based conservation and biodiversity projects to share experiences and lessons learned.</li> <li>1.16 Conduct terminal biological and project evaluation.</li> </ul>  |

### **Output 2. Conservation functions are effected and infrastructure established and maintained.**

35. In accordance with the NIPAS Law, a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) will be established with representation from DENR, governors/ mayors offices, Samar Island NGOs, and Village Conservation Committees (see para 41). An interim PAMB will be established in year 1 to oversee planning activities. The Board would be confirmed following formal designation of the area as a Natural Park. Guidelines for selecting PAMB members will be prepared during year 1 following public consultation. In order to improve administrative efficiency, an executive committee (EXECOM) of the PAMB will be established. This will meet more regularly than the full Board, and would be responsible for day to day execution of the Board's responsibilities. The project will serve as a secretariat for PAMB during phase 1, whereupon the PASu would assume this function.

36. Management of the SINP will require recruitment of additional staff to complement DENR's existing human resources, including a PA Superintendent (PASu), 16 rangers, 2 clerks, environmental management specialist, advocacy officer, accountant, bookkeeper, cartographer (part time), computer programmer, information specialist, 2 drivers, janitor, 2 sociologists and 2 biologists. All staff will receive a mix of formal and informal training in PA management methods, including threats identification and quantification, conflict resolution, and enforcement, reporting, public relations, gender sensitivity and project administration. Training needs assessments will be performed at the commencement of each phase, enabling staff to participate in the design of training programs. The proposed training budget would provide for the following activities: 1] sensitization of staff to other community-based conservation models in S. East Asia (3 study tours for 30 participants); 2] participation in regional PA training programs (20 participants); 3] annual in-service training workshops to discuss lessons and resolve problems; 4] on- the-job training in the field.

37. The project would supply basic equipment, supplies and infrastructure required to operate the SINP. This would include standard office equipment, GPS, radio communications, camping equipment, vehicles and horses. In addition the GEF would finance the cost of designing and constructing a central park headquarters facility and visitor interpretation center, signage, camp site, 13 park entrance/check posts, 30 ranger posts, demarcation posts, 10 village conservation resource centers for community education, and 90 kilometers of trails to facilitate enforcement operations and trekking.

38. In order to strengthen the position of PASU within DENR's internal hierarchy, the SINP-PASU will report directly to the Regional Executive Director (Region VIII—the office responsible for the SINP). The delineation of responsibilities between CENRO/PENRO and PASU is a pre-requisite for phase 2.

39. The recurrent costs of PA operations, including staffing<sup>vii</sup>, utilities, and equipment maintenance would be shared by the GEF and GOP as follows: year 1 100% GEF; years 2-4 50% GEF & 50% GOP; years 5-6 30% GEF & 70% GOP; year 7 10% GEF & 90% GOP; year 8 100% GOP.

**Activities:**

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|----------------|---|
| <b>Phase 1</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Mobilize PA staff, including Protected Area Superintendent (PASu), core ranger cadres and community outreach staff</li> <li>2.2 Delineate functions of PASu, CENRO and PENRO</li> <li>2.3 Design park headquarters, administrative center, ranger post and interpretation facility</li> <li>2.4 Design and commission signage and visitor interpretation materials</li> <li>2.5 Supply basic field and office equipment</li> <li>2.6 Delineate and demarcate PA boundaries, using natural features and signage where necessary.</li> <li>2.7 Sensitize PA staff to best practices in participatory conservation management through training and sponsoring of study tours and workshops</li> </ul> |
| <b>Phase 2</b> | <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.8 Construct park headquarters/administrative center, interpretation facility and ranger posts</li> <li>2.9 Create trail network for patrols and guided treks</li> <li>2.10 Support an efficient and effective functioning of PAMB</li> <li>2.11 Operationalize policing, intelligence gathering, enforcement and reporting functions in conjunction with CENRO/PENRO and PNP</li> <li>2.12 Institute equipment maintenance operations</li> <li>2.13 Strengthen enforcement by building links with law enforcement and prosecution agents</li> <li>2.14 Train PA staff in participatory conservation management methods</li> </ul>  |

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<sup>vii</sup> As the SINP is a new protected area, additional staff resources are needed to administer it. The GEF will not finance existing DENR staff positions.

**Output 3. A community-based conservation framework is tested and operational with strong community participation evidenced in all aspects of conservation and sustainable use management.**

40. The proposed conservation program would share responsibilities for buffer zone management with forest-edge communities, and would build conservation-enabling institutions within communities. Initial consultations with communities during project development have indicated a receptivity on their part to participate in conservation activities. But intensive outreach is needed to build the foundations of trust with communities, level dis-equilibria in social relations within and between communities and government actors, obtain broad-based consensus on management activities and operations, and mobilize meaningful inputs into the development of management plans and zoning regimen (output 1). The project would mobilize a technically competent, experienced and dedicated team of community workers to perform social outreach functions and to assist with capacity building for community-based conservation. The task will require extensive training both prior and during the course of fieldwork, and a community outreach trainer would be recruited. The GEF would cover the costs of field operations, including salaries, per diem and transportation.

41. The outreach program will follow an organic process comprising of the following elements: 1] additional PRA exercises to identify community resources, needs and management constraints; 2] consensus-building on management parameters and execution modalities; 3] definition of the respective responsibilities of community actors (both men and women), LGUs and DENR in fulfilling management objectives; 4] facilitation of community participation in management planning, including determination of sanctions for malfeasance; 5] mediation of conflict and development of conflict resolution capacities; 6] mobilization of community forestry guards responsible for surveillance and reporting; 7] establishment of conservation committees; 8] assistance to forest edge communities in processing of their CBFMA, and 9] execution of a broad-based capacity building program to strengthen the agreed management framework. The buffer zone will be divided into 10 Buffer Management Units (BMUs), each governed by a Village Conservation Committee (VCC) comprising of representatives of the different *barangays* in the BMU. The VCCs would be accountable to the PAMB for enforcing conservation regulations in the buffer area and in sustainable use areas within the Park, as agreed between the VCC and PAMB. On a day to day basis, community forestry guards would report to the PASu on behalf of the VCCs on the status of management and of any legal infringements. Each VCC would elect a representative to the PAMB.

42. In order to co-ordinate conservation actions across BMU's and ensure congruity in effort, the GEF would also provide funds for inter-community forums, bringing together representatives of the 10 VCC's to discuss experiences, resolve problem areas, and ensure that management operations are co-ordinated. An annual general meeting of VCCs would be convened each year for this purpose. But funding would also be appropriated to facilitate informal exchanges between community-based groups, including women and youth groups, enabling them to share management experiences.

43. The GOP will extend good stewardship incentives to communities to encourage participation through 1] extension of tenure instruments to smallholders, including women, residing in the buffer; and 2] extension of usufruct rights to communities through the VCCs in sustainable use zones, where controlled harvests of forest products would be permitted. These incentives will be extended under Community-Based Forest Management Agreements negotiated with the VCCs, following the process described in paragraph 15. Tenure would be non-transferable and awarded only to bona fide residents, already tilling portions of the area to be awarded, or traditionally utilizing the resource for all or a

substantial portion of their livelihood. The terms and conditions of the instrument would catalogue the type of land uses permitted, resource stewardship requirements, and penalties for malfeasance, and would be discussed and agreed upon by representatives of the DENR regional office, local government units, PAMB and the VCCs. In order to effect smooth operation of the scheme, intensive preparation and training would be engendered prior to the execution of the instrument. Local communities will be trained to monitor, detect and deal with additional population encroachment in the SINP. The costs of allotting tenure instruments and usufruct rights would be borne by the GOP. The project will provide support to DENR, other authorities, and local communities to negotiate and execute the stewardship agreements through the assistance given by a core of trained outreach workers.

**Activities:**

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|----------------|--|
| <b>Phase 1</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Mobilize and train social outreach teams in participatory learning and action skills</li> <li>3.2 Initiate social outreach operations to a) build trust with key community actors; b) further uncover community needs and perspectives; c) mediate conflict; e) feed into management planning;</li> <li>3.3 Negotiate contractual responsibilities of different parties for conservation, including planning, enforcement and monitoring</li> <li>3.4 Complete registration of communities in buffer zone and map communal and smallholder lands</li> <li>3.5 Accord stewardship rights to local communities over buffer areas under DENR’s Community-Based Forestry Management Programme</li> <li>3.6 Zone buffer areas for conservation compatible and sustainable land uses</li> <li>3.7 Develop self enforcement framework to deal with infringements</li> <li>3.8 Designate and train community forestry guards responsible for compliance monitoring and reporting</li> </ul> |
| <b>Phase 2</b> | <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.9 Provide further training to community outreach teams and forestry guards in conservation methods</li> <li>3.10 Continue social outreach activities to a) strengthen social relations within and between communities and DENR; b) build internal management discipline; c) strengthen capacities for conservation planning and management; and d) enable community participation in operational planning</li> <li>3.11 Convene inter-community forums to share management experiences and coordinate conservation effort throughout the SINP</li> <li>3.12 Ensure fulfillment of contractual responsibilities under stewardship compacts</li> <li>3.13 Provide para-legal training to designated community forest guards</li> <li>3.14 Develop cadre of trained local observers to assist in biological and social assessment</li> </ul>   |

**Output 4. Broad-based awareness of conservation values and threats are imparted to forest-edge communities and other key Samareño stakeholders.**

44. The project would develop and execute a broad-based conservation awareness campaign, aimed at imparting conservation values to civil society and leaders and alerting stakeholders to threats. The target audience would include local communities, *barangay* leaders, provincial and municipal planners and decision-makers, church leaders, schoolteachers and other key actors. The campaign would be designed following an in-depth appraisal of awareness needs within different Samareño stakeholding constituencies. Awareness materials will be designed specifically for each stakeholding group, field tested, and then adapted based on audience response. Messages would be communicated through a variety of media including local radio and newspapers, and the church.

**Activities:**

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| <b>Phase 1</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Undertake scoping exercise with local stakeholders to develop a communications strategy,</li> <li>4.2 Design comprehensive awareness raising strategy with a 1] clear identification of target</li> </ul> |
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audience; 2] clarification of the awareness needs of different stakeholders 3] outline of the content of different awareness programs ; 4] identification of implementors; and 5] detailed work plan

- 4.3 Develop awareness materials for community outreach for phase 1
- 4.4 Field test awareness materials and adapt content based on response
- 4.5 Develop fact sheets on the SINP and project for dissemination within the Philippines;

**Phase 2**

- 4.6 Implement awareness campaign targeting a] community leaders, b] church groups and c] youth groups
- 4.7 Implement communications strategy targeting local radio and print media and key policy makers
- 4.8 Assist in designing interpretation materials to be placed at PA check posts
- 4.9 Monitor implementation and results, and adapt strategy to improve program delivery

**Output 5. Conservation objectives are internalized in sectoral development planning, budgeting and activity delivery at the regional, provincial and municipal levels.**

45. GEF funds would be drawn upon to supply technical assistance and training to integrate conservation objectives into development planning, including in the agricultural, mining and public works sectors. The project would strengthen planning capacities by developing integrated planning skills, including multi-criteria analysis. Technical support would be provided to devise a set of safe minimum standards to be applied in development operations within the buffer zone. These would provide a tool for planners to assess how development can be modified to accommodate specific conservation needs. The project would also strengthen the environmental impact assessment framework, as it applies to the buffer zone, by instituting conservation impact appraisal requirements. USAID would provide co-financing for a resource valuation of the Samar island forest, providing a comparative economic assessment of the values of conservation against other land use options.

46. GEF and UNDP inputs would also strengthen the advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation's constituent NGO's by building policy appraisal and regulatory negotiation capacities. The objective is to maintain an independent watch on threats to biodiversity and build the capacity of NGOs to work collaboratively with government to integrate conservation with development.

**Activities:**

- Phase 1**
    - 5.1 Undertake resource valuation exercise to quantify conservation benefits (USAID)
    - 5.2 Provide assistance to LGU's to access moneys for community economic development from CBRM project (UNDP)
    - 5.3 Sensitize provincial planners to conservation management needs by a] developing resource materials and b] hosting provincial workshops
    - 5.4 Strengthen the watchdog and advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (FPE)
- 
- Phase 2**
    - 5.5 Ensure conservation objectives are fully incorporated into regional development plans, including infrastructural and sectoral plans
    - 5.6 Monitor development operations and provide early warning of conflicts and malfeasance
    - 5.7 Work with community planners to ensure timely delivery of co-financed activities
    - 5.8 Further nurture advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (FPE)

**Output 6. Barriers to sustainable use of wild resources are removed through demonstration activities.**

47. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs): The project would provide financing to demonstrate a model management program for rattan and *Agathis philippinensis* that, beyond engendering sustainable use of these resources, would enable community and gender fair custodianship. UNDP

and the GOP would co-finance 1] an inventory of the status of harvested species within the SINP (density and size class); 2] determination of sustainable harvest parameters, drawing initially on existing yield and regeneration studies, and taking ecological, socio-economic and gender fair considerations into account<sup>viii</sup>; 3] preparation of a management plan clearly specifying quotas for different NTFP's, specifying harvest methods, delineating collection areas, establishing new licensing conditions, management responsibilities and penalties for malfeasance. The GEF would fund: 4] provision of technical advice to mould management towards attaining conservation objectives; 5] establishment of a new permitting system, operated through the VCC's and aimed at making communities the key beneficiaries of resource use (as a conservation incentive); 6] raising awareness of the impacts of destructive harvest practices. The VCCs would be accountable to PAMB for enforcing the management plan, and preventing illegal harvest by outsiders and malfeasance by community members. Local observers designated by the VCC's would maintain a record of harvests. The GOP and UNDP would fund yield and regeneration studies to assess the biological response to management, and recommend adjustments to harvest quotas and methods if necessary. UNDP would provide funds to enhance quality control for almaciga resin by training collectors, and would also train local NTFP collectors to negotiate fair prices with middlemen. The costs of the demonstration would be shared as follows: GEF: 26%; GOP: 4% and UNDP:70%.

48. Ecotourism: This demonstration aims at enabling a steady increase in visitation to the natural attractions of the SIFR, with a target of 1500 foreign tourists (mean stay 2.6 days), and 3,500 paying Filipino tourists (mean stay: 2 days) by year 8. This is on top of regular visitors who come because of business concerns or invitation by family/friends. A key objective is to expand the menu of conservation compatible livelihoods. The GEF would finance the development of a code of conduct for recreational use of the SINP and assist DENR, the Department of Tourism (DOT) and the VCCs to prepare a tourism management plan, clearly identifying adverse ecological and social impacts on the SINP, and mitigation measures, and identifying strategies, to be implemented by PAMB in collaboration with the VCC's for ensuring an equitable sharing of benefits from tourism at the community level. Ecotourism can provide communities with reliable employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in basic hospitality services and its ancillary enterprises (homestay accommodations, food provision, crafts and souvenir production); travel and tour guide services; and local transportation facilities. The VCCs will play a critical role in deciding how to structure these services so as to enhance benefit capture. Benefit capture will also be carefully monitored through the social assessments.

49. The GEF would also finance the development of interpretation materials for tourists, focusing on the code of conduct and site ecology, and provide funding to train local guides in visitor management methods. The GOP would finance tourism promotion at the site, via the Internet (similar to that of Thailand: <http://parks.yahoo.com/parks/international/thailand>) media outlets, travelogues and through local tour operators, and ensure that the SINP is described in popular Tourist Guides. Linkages with domestic airlines operating to the Eastern Visayas and hotels in Leyte and Samar will be developed to promote the SINP and encourage investment in the ecotourism industry. UNDP would provide funding to promote a village home stay program, building understanding at the village level of the determinants of a successful tourist business and providing training in basic hospitality services, and provide deal flow services by linking up prospective entrepreneurs with existing micro-credit programs. UNDP would also provide funding for guide training, focusing on imparting communications skills to prospective local guides. The costs of the demonstration would be shared as follows: GEF: 13%; GOP 14% and UNDP:73%.

50. Sustainable Agriculture: With financing from the GOP and UNDP, the project will encourage

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<sup>viii</sup> The program would apply best practices (based on yield, regeneration and other studies) by forging links with the International Network on Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) and field management pilots in the South-East Asian region.

sustainable smallholder agricultural intensification in the buffer zone. UNDP's inputs would aim at overlaying conservation objectives into baseline sponsored agricultural programs. Activities include:

- A detailed farming systems analysis to augment existing information, identifying cultivation/fallow dynamics for shifting agriculture, assessing soil management methods, crops, cultivars, inputs and other attributes. The assessment will provide technical recommendations for improving the ecological sustainability of farming through use of locally appropriate technologies and farming methods (crop rotation, agroforestry, contour farming, mulching, and ditching). Recommendations will take the following considerations into account: biophysical factors, social organization and local customs, infrastructure, household economics, and access to key inputs. Finally, the analysis will assess the potential for adapting 3 potentially promising farming systems developed in similar agro-ecological conditions in upland environments to the local setting, namely the Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) developed by the Mindanao Baptist Rural life Center, the micro watershed approach developed by the Central Visayas Regional Project I, and the agroforestry approach developed by the Soil and Water Conservation Foundation.
- Establishing 10 demonstration micro-projects to showcase low cost methods of improving soil management, building on the recommendations provided by the farming systems analysis. The projects will build on kaingin and indigenous agro-forestry systems, seeking to improve their productivity through introduction of crop rotation, mulching, contour farming and other soil conservation methods using a contact farmer model. The projects would encourage on-farm plantation of multi-purpose forest trees as living fences and vegetative barriers in sloping areas.
- Development of awareness materials (slides, posters etc) that describe the on-farm impacts of environmental disturbance and promote agroforestry systems friendly to conservation, geared to the five different agro-ecological zones; materials will be developed with inputs from VCCs. Extension officers will be trained to impart know-how on sustainable farming methods to farmers.
- Providing deal flow services, by linking farmers with sources of micro-credit or agriculture support; model farm budgets will be prepared for different crop combinations and farming systems and efforts will be made to match farmers with services based on requests for assistance.
- The farming systems analysis and research will provide the basis for developing support packages and adapting extension services and on-farm demonstration projects to promote conservation-friendly farming. The project will provide assistance to co-ordinate and link baseline projects to the on-going conservation program and incorporate recommendations emerging from the analysis.

Support will be strategically extended to barangays in each of the 10 buffer zone management units where encroachment is impacting the ecological frontier. The GOP would gradually expand its farming support program, including extension services, marketing support and input supply networks to include local communities and women currently excluded from baseline extension outreach programs.

#### **Activities:**

##### **Phase 1 Component 1: Sustainable Use of NTFPs**

- 6.1** Collect data on harvesting trends for non timber forest products
- 6.2** Perform in-depth assessment of institutional, social and economic barriers to sustainable use of NTFPs and the equitable sharing of benefits
- 6.3** Determine initial sustainable harvest quotas

##### **Component 2: Ecotourism**

- 6.4** Develop code of conduct for ecotourism; clarify zoning requirements; and develop tourism management plan
-

- 6.5 Sensitize local communities, LGU's, PAMB, tour operators and PA staff to the determinants of ecotourism demand and service requirements
- 6.6 Initiate tourism promotion activities by designing promotional materials and forging links with tour operators, visitor guides, and web sites on protected areas

**Component 3 Sustainable Agriculture**

- 6.7 Undertake farming systems research to identify constraints, resource needs and opportunities for sustainable intensification of farming practices
- 6.8 Confirm baseline co-financing inputs for phase 2

**Phase 2**

**Component 1: Sustainable use of NTFPs**

- 6.9 Strengthen institutional capacities at all levels to manage resource harvest
- 6.10 Develop and monitor benefit-sharing arrangements to ensure distributional equity
- 6.11 Undertake field demonstration of ecologically benign harvest techniques
- 6.12 Develop management plan for NTFP and , independently monitor results of application and adapt management model as judged necessary
- 6.13 Provide training to local extension workers in sound management methods
- 6.14 Provide grass roots level training in business management techniques (UNDP)

**Component 2: Ecotourism**

- 6.15 Train local guides in visitor management and interpretation methods
- 6.16 Establish village home stay scheme
- 6.17 Build tourism promotion capacities
- 6.18 Monitor social and ecological impacts of ecotourism and adapt management plan
- 6.19 Establish public-private linkages to facilitate promotion and encourage responsible development

**Component 3 Sustainable Agriculture**

- 6.19 Provide extension services to target smallholders in transition areas
- 6.20 Facilitate access to high yield crop varieties, micro credit and other inputs
- 6.21 Supply marketing advice and support to small holders upon request

**Output 7. Mechanisms to finance the recurrent costs of conservation activities are in place.**

50. The annual recurrent costs of managing the SINP following project closure have been estimated at US\$ 473,000 (in 1999 prices) broken down as follows: 1] US\$ 196,000 for DENR staff salaries and entitlements; 2] US\$64,000 for maintenance and replacement of equipment and infrastructure; 3] US\$10,000 to fund technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation program; 4] US\$70,000 for utilities, travel, PAMB meetings and other ancillary expenses; 5]US\$ 117,000 for the community-based conservation program, including entitlements for community forest guards and the costs of VCC operations, inter-community forums, technical assistance and continued awareness raising; and 6]US\$16,000 for the SIBF's advocacy and networking operations. DENR/ PAWB would absorb staff, utility and maintenance costs into its budget on an increasing scale during project implementation, with annual outlays for conservation operations peaking at US\$ 297,000 in year 8<sup>ix</sup>. Additional funding of US\$ 50-80,000 per year would be provided by the FPE to capacitate community based conservation, geared to capacity development needs expressed by the VCCs. The PSC will be responsible for ensuring that these respective budgetary commitments are realized.

51. The GEF would provide funding to legally constitute a new Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF) for the SINP, a revolving fund capitalized by visitor fees, concession fees for harvests of rattan, bamboo, copal and other minor forest products, road user fees (for the existing Motiong-Taft

<sup>ix</sup> Project costs are higher than recurrent costs because one-time investment in capacity building, physical infrastructure and equipment are included. Once the basic capacity has been installed, the projected annual operations budget should be sufficient to cover operations costs.

road), and financial penalties for breaches of PA regulations. Assets would be deposited in an interest bearing account in accordance with national regulations. The IPAF would finance the residual management costs associated with community-based conservation (external to PASu operations) providing an appropriation of US\$ 90,000-110,000, net of collection charges. While the IPAF would be managed by the PAMB, consistent with NIPAS legislation<sup>x</sup>, its governance will be supported by credible independent financial managers and auditors. Interventions would establish differentiated user fee schedules, based on economic assessments of ability to pay, develop fiscal instruments, establish data management systems to track funds flow, develop effective fund governance mechanisms, define eligible expenditures, and frame operational specifications.

52. USAID is exploring the possibility of capitalizing a new environmental fund for conservation through a debt for nature swap engineered under the United States Tropical Forestry Agreement. USAID/DENR/DOF are in the process of identifying and settling prerequisites and financial and legal matters in connection with this. It has been proposed by USAID that the new fund would address conservation issues in Samar Island. Accordingly, the fund could supplement funding received from DENR, IPAF and FPE. Project management will be responsible for taking necessary follow up action.

**Activities:**

**Phase 1 Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)**

7.1 Support GOP in efforts to negotiate debt for nature swap

7.2 Confirm co-financing for Phase 2

**Phase 2**

7.3 Provide technical support for the design of the SINP IPAF and user fee mechanism

7.4 Build capacity of PAMB and PASu to manage IPAF

## D. INPUTS

### 1. GEF INPUTS (US \$)

53. GEF funding would provide for the following project inputs:

#### 1.1 Personnel

BL	Post Title	Total (mm)	Cost
11.00	International Experts and Consultants		
11.01	International Resource Economist	36	293,550
11.02	Trust Fund Specialist	12	87,550
11.99	Sub-total Experts and Consultants		381,100
13	Administrative Support Personnel		
13.01	Accountant/Cashier	96	73,716
13.02	Secretary III	60	22,319
13.03	Bookkeeper III	60	22,319
13.04	Administrative Officer IV	60	40,130

<sup>x</sup> PAWB has published a “Manual on the Establishment and Operationalization of IPAFs”. At the national level, a Governing Board has been established to set guidelines for and monitor IPAFs. PA specific IPAFs may receive up to 75% of funds generated by the PA. At a site level, the fund is managed by PAMB. PAMB is responsible, through the PASU for collecting fees, which are remitted to the National Treasury through a specific PA sub-fund code. A system of bookkeeping and accounting has been prescribed. The PA sub-fund can be drawn upon submission of work and financial plans and/or proposals approved by the PAMB. The Secretary of DENR or his duly designated representative (i.e., the Undersecretary) is responsible for authorizing work plans and funding.

13.05	Driver/Messenger	60	15,778
13.06	Janitor/Utility	60	15,778
13.99	Sub-total Administrative Support Personnel		190,040
15	Duty Travel		
15.01	Duty Travel (OP 1-7)		392,145
15.02	Sub-total Duty Travel		392,145
16	Mission Costs		
16.01	Independent Evaluations (year 3 and 7)		70,000
16.99	Sub-total Independent Evaluation		70,000
17	National Professionals		
17.01	Chief Technical Adviser	96	306,813
17.02	Planning Specialist	18	81,321
17.03	Legal Expert	32	81,540
17.04	Training Specialist	60	33,648
17.05	Architect/Civil Engineer	24	38,809
17.06	Sociologist (part time)	24	32,104
17.07	MIS	60	40,130
17.08	Technical Assistant 1	60	36,919
17.09	Technical Assistant II	60	36,919
17.10	Advocacy Officer	96	40,932
17.11	Digitizer/Computer Programmer	60	36,919
17.12	Trainer I	96	71,830
17.13	Trainer II	96	71,830
17.14	Sociologist	96	78,854
17.15	Communication Specialist (short term)	24	34,896
17.16	Communication Assistant	72	49,760
17.17	Policy Development Specialist	35	80,000
17.99	Sub-total National Professionals		1,153,224
19	Project Personnel Total		2,186,509
1.2	<u>Sub-contracts</u>		
21	Sub-contracts A		
21.01	Biological Assessment		103,000
21.02	Terminal Biological Assessment		52,530
21.03	Socio-Economic Assessment/Monitoring		23,690
21.04	Land Satellite Imagery		46,350
21.99	Sub-total Sub-contracts A		225,570
22	Sub-contract B		
22.01	Infrastructure		365,129
22.02	Land Use Zoning and Demarcation –OP 4		51,500
22.99	Sub-total Sub-contract B		416,629
23	Sub-contract C		
23.01	Community Outreach		1,143,300
23.99	Sub-total Sub-contract C		1,143,300
24	Sub-contract D		
24.01	Video Production – OP 4		21,347
24.02	Flip Chart Production – OP 4		10,300
24.03	Web Page Design – OP 4		4,003
24.04	Perception Survey – OP 4		16,760
24.05	Training Modules Production – OP 4		36,050
24.06	Radio Broadcast Materials – OP 4		17,293
24.07	Newsletter & Factsheet		22,660
24.08	Brochures – OP 4		8,755
24.09	Posters – OP 4		9,270
24.10	Billboards (80 pcs.) – OP 4		20,600
24.11	Comics – OP 4		25,750
24.99	Sub-total Sub-contract D		192,788

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25	Sub-Contract E	
25.01	Technical Assistance for EIA – OP 5	32,960
25.99	Sub-total for Sub-contract F	32,960
26	Sub-Contract F	
26.01	Code of Conduct for Recreational Use – OP 6	10,300
26.02	Preparation of Tourism Management Plan – OP 6	12,312
26.03	Interpretation Materials for Tourism – OP 6	38,110
26.04	Information Materials on New Permitting – OP 6	6,695
26.05	Management Planning for NTFP – OP 6	21,573
26.99	Sub-total subcontract F	88,990
29	Total Sub-Contracts	2,100,237

### 1.3 Training

32	Group Training	
32.01	South-East Asia Study Tours – OP 2	70,000
32.02	In-Country Study Tours – OP 3	22,000
32.99	Sub-total Group Training	92,001
33	In-Service Training	
33.01	Project Orientation Training – OP 1	5,500
33.02	Public Relations Training – OP 2	3,332
33.03	Appropriate Dispute Resolution Trng. – OP 2 & 3	39,500
33.04	Community Organizing Training – OP 3	33,663
33.05	Leadership Training – OP 3	14,500
33.06	Participatory Approach in NRM – OP 3	25,000
33.07	Teachers Training – OP 4	10,330
33.08	Community Leaders Training – OP 4	10,000
33.09	Training of Outreach Staff – OP 4	10,000
33.10	Trng. on Policy & Negotiation for NGOs – OP 5	30,000
33.11	Comm.Training. on Sustainable Harvesting – OP 6	20,000
33.12	Training of core local guides – OP 6	16,000
33.13	BMS Training	3,974
33.14	Advocacy Representation – OP 1 & 2	67,624
33.15	Community Consultation on PA Bill – OP 1	10,000
33.16	Participatory Planning – OP 1	34,078
33.17	Community Planning Workshop – OP2	17,500
33.18	PA Planning and Management – OP 2	25,000
33.19	PAMB & EXECOM/PSC Meetings – OP 2	50,950
33.20	Inter-VCC Forums – OP 3	18,500
33.21	Community Presentation and Discussion – OP 4	56,500
33.22	Planning Workshop – OP 5	40,000
33.23	Meetings and Consultations – OP 5	30,000
33.24	Workshop/Consultations IPAF Design – OP 7	40,000
33.99	Sub-total In-Service Training	611,951
39	Training Total	703,951

### 1.5 Equipment

40	Equipment	
45	Local Procurement of Equipment	
45.01	Local Procurement/Equipment	357,668
45.02	Vehicle	80,053
45.03	Operation and Maintenance	225,735
49	Equipment Total	663,455

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1.6	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
50	Miscellaneous	
52.01	Reporting Costs	59,898
52.02	Audit	45,000
52.99	Sub-total Miscellaneous	104,898
59	Miscellaneous Total	104,898
GRAND TOTAL		5,759,050
TOTAL GEF CONTRIBUTION		5,759,050

## 2. UNDP INPUTS (US \$)

54. UNDP funding would provide for the following project inputs:

### II.1 Project Personnel

BL	Post Title	Total (mm)	Cost
11.00	International Experts and Consultants		
11.01	International Resource Economist	24	190,000
11.99	Sub-total Experts and Consultants		190,000
14	UNV		
14.01	UNV 1: Sustainable Farming System Sp. – OP 6		109,000
14.02	UNV 2: Sustainable Farming System Sp. – OP 6		109,000
14.99	Sub-total UNV		218,000
15	Duty Travel		
15.01	Monitoring/Support to LGU – OP 6		22,124
15.02	Monitoring – OP 6		44,896
15.99	Sub-total Duty Travel		67,020
17	National Professionals		
17.01	Co-Project Manager – PMO (NGO)	48	44,382
17.02	Legal Support – OP 5	6	5,745
17.03	Livelihood Specialist 1 – OP 6	42	42,642
17.04	Livelihood Specialist 11	42	42,642
17.05	Agronomist – OP 6	36	43,500
17.99	Sub-total National Professionals		178,911
19	Project Personnel Total		653,931
11.2	<u>Subcontracts</u>		
20	Sub-contract		
21	Sub-contract A		
21.01	Technical Assistance to LGUs – OP 5		23,734
21.99	Sub-total Sub-contract A		23,734
22	Sub-contract B		
22.01	Farming System Review – OP 6		50,000
22.02	Demonstration Plots – OP 6		216,079
22.03	Outreach Materials for Sustainable Agriculture		25,000
22.04	Promotion of Village Homestay – OP 6		210,948
22.05	Popular Version Code of Conduct – OP 6		12,500



22.06	Inventory – OP 6	55,000
22.07	Management Planning for NTFP – OP 6	31,000
22.08	Information Materials on New Permitting System	8,000
22.99	Sub-total Sub-contract B	608,527
29	Sub-contracts total	632,261
11.3	<u>Training</u>	
30	Training	
33	In-Service Training	
33.01	SIBP Small Operation Budget – OP 5	115,190
33.02	LGU Capacity Building – OP 5	20,000
33.03	Training of Extension Workers in IF – OP 6	22,318
33.04	Communication Skills Training for Local Guides	16,000
33.05	Training for Almaciga Collectors – OP 6	19,396
33.06	Training on Negotiation Skills – OP 6	25,000
33.99	Sub-total In-Service Training	217,904
39	Training Total	217,904
11.4	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
50	Miscellaneous	
53	Sundries	
53.01	Operation and Maintenance – OP 5	20,224
53.99	Sub-total Miscellaneous	20,224
59	Miscellaneous Total	20,224
GRAND TOTAL		1,524,320
TOTAL UNDP CONTRIBUTION		1,524,320

## E. RISKS AND PRIOR OBLIGATIONS

55. **Project Risks:** The assumptions that underpin project design are listed in the log frame. Seven key risks have been identified. These are listed below, with a description of abatement measures.

Risk	Rating	Abatement Measure
Possible immigration to the area, spurred by conservation incentives.	L	Tenure and usufruct rights would only be extended to those households that can prove long-term residence, and a careful check will be made to verify residency before claims are processed. The GOP has established a land acquisition and distribution program covering alienable non-forest lands in Samar, providing a mechanism for discouraging immigration to forest lands. Some 6,800 hectares of land were distributed under this scheme in 1998. The tenure scheme proposed under this project will be coordinated with that initiative.
Delay in obtaining congressional approval of PA status.	M	The PSC will have a strong advocacy function; Representation has already been made to local congressmen who have articulated their strong support for the initiative, as have provincial authorities. Approval is a trigger for phase 2.
Possibility for conflict between stakeholder groups, particularly gov't and NGO players.	M	This risk can be reduced by providing conflict resolution services, and through careful selection of personnel; significant efforts have been made to build a mutual consensus between stakeholder groups on the project strategy during project development. The project office will mediate dialogue between the principal actors until the basis of trust is solidified.
Institutional rigidity may hamper creation of a strong PASu	M	Functions will be delimited between PASu, PENRO and CENRO during phase 1; PASu will report directly to the Regional Executive Director. The creation of a strong PASU office, and transfer of resources from CENRO/PENRO to PASu will be a pre-requisite for

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Abatement Measure</b>
office.		phase 2.
Delay in processing tenure instruments.	M	Supply of technical assistance to DENR to assist staff to process claims and legal work.
Lack of co-operation by local communities in arresting threats to forest landscape.	L	Project design builds on consultations with communities; the participatory planning and management framework will ensure community perspectives are recorded and addressed during activity implementation. Independent social assessment will track social impact and local perceptions of conservation. Social organization would encourage application of peer pressure within communities to curb abuse.
Weak programming between GEF/ co-financed project inputs.	L	The PSC will facilitate joint programming between GEF inputs and those financed by other financiers; co-financing commitments would be confirmed <i>ex ante</i> (prior to and as a pre-condition for commencement of each project phase).

Risk rating L=low; M=medium; H=high

56. **Prior Obligations:** The project document will be co-signed by UNDP and the GOP representatives. UNDP-GEF assistance to the project will be provided subject to UNDP being satisfied that the prerequisites listed below have been fulfilled or are likely to be fulfilled. When fulfilment of one or more prerequisites fails to materialise, UNDP may, at its discretion, either suspend or terminate its assistance.

#### **Prior to Phase 1**

1. Letter from DENR ensuring their commitment to provide staff, create a strong PASU office, and adherence to project design and strategies as stated herein.

#### **Prior to Phase 2**

1. Legislative proclamation of SINP.
2. Strengthened PASU office by defining roles of PASU, PENRO and CENRO in the PA management and transfer of resources from PENRO/CENRO to PASU.
3. Commitment from DENR to absorb staff salaries, equipment replacement and maintenance.
4. Contractual responsibilities for DENR, LGUs, and community actors negotiated.
5. PA boundaries fully delineated.

## **F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **1. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

57. The project would be executed by the GOP, through DENR, following UNDP requirements for nationally executed projects (NEX) projects. The DENR, through its Protected Areas and Management Bureau (PAWB) and Regional Office-8, as executing agency would be responsible for the oversight and monitoring of all project activities to include: 1] preparing annual work and financial plans; 2) certifying expenditures in line with approved budgets and work-plans; 3] monitoring and reporting on the procurement of inputs and delivery of outputs; 4] coordinating interventions financed by the GEF and UNDP with other parallel interventions; and 5] preparing Terms of Reference for consultants and tender documents for sub-contracted inputs.

58. UNDP will be jointly accountable with the GOP for the administration of project funds. UNDP and DENR would be responsible for funds management and the final approval of payments to

vendors, recruitment of consultants, procurement of equipment and sub-contracting arrangements in accordance with the schedule on the disbursement arrangement (see para 67).

59. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) would be established to oversee project operations, and would approve annual work-plans and progress reports, ensure implementation of the recommendations of independent evaluators, and co-ordinate advocacy functions, as necessary, to ensure the smooth passage of legislation for the SINP. The PSC would be chaired by DENR (Undersecretary for International Commitment and Local Government Affairs), and would include representatives from DENR-PAWB, DENR-Region 8, UNDP, DA, Provincial Governments (3 Governors), NGOs/POs (at least 1 NGO and 1 PO per province), FPE, League of Municipalities (3), NEDA, PENRO (3) and VCCs. The PSC shall meet twice a year for the first four years (Phase I) of the project and annually for the remaining four years (Phase 2). Please refer to Annex 10 for schedule of PSC Meetings, Project Reviews and External Evaluations.

60. Implementation responsibilities will be shared between DENR (PAWB and RO-8)<sup>xi</sup> and Samar Island NGOs (see matrix below). The DENR as executing agency shall designate officials for project oversight and signatories. The National Project Director (PAWB Assistant Director) and Regional Project Coordinator (DENR RO-8 Regional Executive Director) shall constitute the counterpart personnel of the DENR for the Project Management Office (PMO), which shall be created to supervise the day-to-day operation of the project. The PMO shall be composed of a Project Manager from DENR and a Co-Project Manager from NGO and technical and administrative staff to be hired. The DENR shall designate a Project Manager no less than the level of CENRO/Division Chief. The Samar Island NGOs, on the other hand, shall designate a Co-Project Manager, based on its own selection process. The DENR shall issue a Special Order for the appointment of the personnel to be designated to the project.

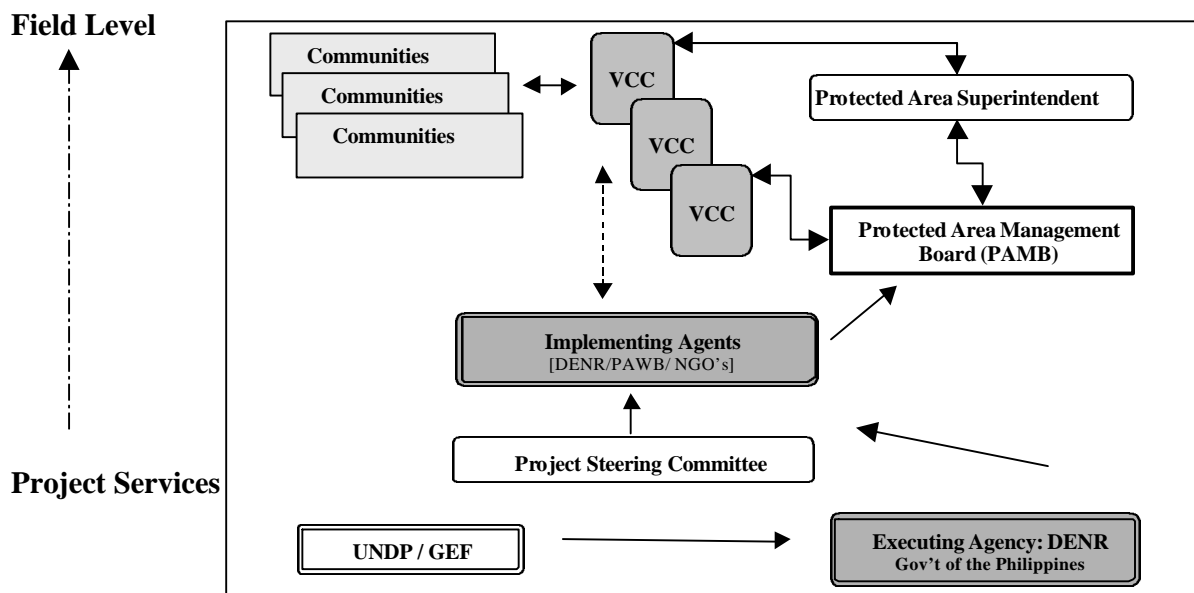
The PMO has the following responsibilities:

- prepare work plans, budget, and terms of reference (TORs) of consultants, trainers, and subcontractors;
- monitor and evaluate progress of activities to identify and resolve implementation bottlenecks and ensure coordination of activities;
- arrange regular meetings of the PSC and PAMB Execom to review overall work progress and ensure effective coordination of activities;
- prepare and disseminate project reports and other information materials;
- prepare necessary information materials and lead the coordination work with co-funded activities
- maintain accounting books and records required for sound financial record-keeping and internal control in line with generally accepted accounting principles
- submit timely and accurate financial reports to account for the use of UNDP-GEF funds, to monitor project delivery and facilitate processing of fund advances.
- submit timely progress reports to UNDP.

#### **SCHEMATIC: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

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<sup>xi</sup> The project has been scheduled over a time horizon of eight years to avoid taxing the absorptive capacities of the implementing agents. Implementation responsibilities will be delegated to DENR's office in Region VIII covering the Eastern Visayas region (the Region VIII office currently employs 767 staff). The regional office is not presently implementing other GEF projects and indeed, other large foreign-assisted projects, and with the support of Samareno NGOs and local government authorities, has the absorptive capacity to implement this project.



61. The implementing agents will work closely with PAMB, VCCs and local communities to implement activities at the field level. This arrangement allows for a division-of-labor based on comparative advantage. Arrangements will be reviewed during independent evaluations of the project and may, if considered necessary, be modified to improve delivery.

Activity	Implementing Agent
Management planning (Output 1) PA operations (Output 2) Negotiation of tenure instruments (Output 3) Sector policy integration (Output 5) Livelihood support operations (Output 6)	PAWB/DENR
Community engagement & social organization (Output 3) Conservation awareness raising (Output 4) Participation in PSC and PAMB	Samar Island NGOs

62. The success of the conservation strategy hinges on the solid participation of communities. VCC and NGO representatives on the PAMB and PSC will help guide and monitor participatory management. Forest-edge communities will work collaboratively with the implementing agents to develop Park Management Plans and accompanying regulations. These will specify management zones, delineate management functions, including surveillance and enforcement, between the VCCs and PaSu and set performance standards. Activities under Outputs 2 and 3 will enable PaSu and the VCCs to execute their respective responsibilities. Social organization activities would seek to empower communities to participate on an equal footing with other stakeholders. Social assessments will be performed biennially to maintain a record of social processes and stakeholder perspectives, and uncover social conflicts between stakeholders at an early stage. The results of these assessments will be presented to the VCCs and PAMB, enabling them to take corrective actions as necessary.

## 2. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

63. Two payment modalities will be adopted, differentiated by input and budget line as indicated in the schedule below. UNDP-Philippines would be responsible for making direct payments to personnel and vendors under certain budget lines as specifically indicated in a separate letter of

agreement between DENR and UNDP. For other inputs, cash advances would be made to DENR on a quarterly basis, based on the disbursement schedule contained in the budget

64. Two separate fund accounts will be opened by the DENR in a reputable bank to serve as the repository of the GEF (PHI/99/G31) and UNDP (PHI/99/014) grant funds, respectively. Transfer of funds to the field will likewise be through two corresponding subproject fund accounts that will be maintained by the DENR Region 8 Office and to be managed by the PMO. Funds to be maintained in these accounts will be used specifically for the needs of the project and following its annual work and financial plan.

65. The USEC for International Commitment and Local Government Affairs, the Assistant Director of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau and the Director of the Project Coordination and Management Service, Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Office shall be the authorized signatories/co-signatories of financial documents of the project at the central office level. At the field level, the Regional Executive Director, and the Project Manager will be the authorized signatories.

66. The PMO shall be responsible in the overall financial management and reporting of the UNDP-GEF funds in accordance with financial rules and regulations for nationally-executed projects. Requests for cash advances as well as disbursement of funds against these advances will be subjected to the approval of the National Project Director upon recommendation of the Project Manager. In order to monitor the flow of project funds, a project resource and financial management system shall be developed and maintained by the PMO. Specifically, the PMO will have the following financial management responsibilities:

- Prepare and submit on a timely basis, separate and accurate quarterly financial reports to account for the use of the GEF and UNDP TRAC funds
- Monitor project delivery rate and facilitate processing of subsequent fund advances.
- Maintain an accounting system that is current and ensure the reliability and accuracy of financial information and reporting
- Maintain books and records required for sound financial record-keeping and internal control.
- Ensure proper identification of receipt and disbursement of funds and approval of budget categories within set limits;
- Tracking of receipts and disbursements of fund advances, expenditures, and direct payments by the UNDP CO;
- Maintain non-expendable property ledger to record all acquisitions and dispositions and track movement of all equipment items; and
- Ensure that all interest earned on deposits of UNDP funds are remitted to the UNDP CO at the end of the year through check payment.

67. The National Project Director (PAWB Assistant Director) would be responsible for monitoring the commitment of funds under budget lines until the relevant disbursements have been made, and the amounts recorded in the project account. A Manual of Approval will be prepared specifically for the project to serve as a guide in its operation.

#### **DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

	<b>Payment Modality</b>
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	Direct Payment by UNDP	Quarterly Disbursements to DENR
11 International Experts	X	
13 Administrative Support Personnel		X
15 Duty Travel		X
16 Mission Costs	X	
17 National Professional Personnel	X	
20 Subcontracts	X	
30 Training (local)		X
30 Training (international)	X	
33.14- 33.24 Workshops		X
40 Equipment	X	
50 Miscellaneous Expenses		X

68. UNDP will arrange for a mandatory annual financial audit of the project by a private accounting firm for the purposes of assessing the efficacy of financial accounting and monitoring and equipment control systems. More specifically, the audit will confirm that:

- financial disbursements are being made in accordance with agreed project activities and input budgets, and are supported by adequate documentation;
- quarterly financial reports are accurately presented;
- appropriate management structures, internal controls and record-keeping systems are being maintained; and
- procurement, control and disposal requirements for non-expendable equipment are met.

69. UNDP-Philippines will be responsible for local and international procurement of non-expendable equipment following established rules and procedures. DENR will prepare specifications for all project equipment and supplies, and will establish and maintain a property ledger for all non-expendable equipment purchased with project funds. Procurement decisions will be made based on a transparent and competitive bidding process. UNDP-Philippines will be responsible for local and international procurement of non-expendable equipment. DENR will be responsible for preparing detailed Terms of Reference for subcontracted activities under the project, including functions, responsibilities, deliverables, measures for ensuring financial accountability and reporting requirements. In all cases, subcontracting will follow competitive processes, as established by UNDP rules and procedures. A selection committee comprised of DENR and UNDP-Philippines staff will be in charge of evaluating proposals based on their technical and financial quality. The evaluation process will be reviewed by UNDP-Philippines's Local Contracts Committee (for contracts between US\$30,000 and US\$100,000) and UNDP-HQ's Contracts Committee (for contracts above US\$100,000).

### 3. SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS

70. Sustainability: Institutional sustainability would be assured by strengthening the capacities of all key institutional actors in the conservation management arena, namely: PAWB-PASu, PAMB, the VCC's, Provincial and Municipal Planning Offices, and Samar NGOs. Training would impart a range of skills, including conflict resolution, administration, reporting, public relations, enforcement, monitoring, planning and maintenance. A total of 35 new staffing positions will be created within PAWB-PASu the incremental costs of which would be gradually absorbed by the GOP. An implementation span of 8 years has been selected to enable institutional capacities to mature.

Financial sustainability would be strengthened through interventions planned as part of Output 7.

71. **Replicability:** Built on a body of knowledge and experience in integrating conservation and development in the Philippines, the project design includes a number of features aimed at addressing problems encountered in other conservation initiatives that include support for social institution building at the community level, advocacy to ensure passage of policy and regulatory instruments and strengthening of the PASU office. The project will generate lessons in connection with these design features. Using coordination mechanisms already established to link conservation interventions in the Philippines, the project will seek to engender replication of innovative design elements.

## **G. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED**

72. The project will be implemented through an adaptive framework that feeds the findings of process- response monitoring into operational planning, thus enabling management strategies and activities to be adjusted as necessary where corrective measures are warranted. Monitoring exercises would involve both government and local communities, in order to facilitate inputs from all stakeholders and obtain a common understanding of successes and failures in management. The Executing Agency will be required to prepare quarterly and annual work-plans and report to UNDP and DENR on progress in achieving targets enumerated in the plans. The Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) would provide a brief summary of the status of input procurement and output delivery, explain variances from the work plan, and present work-plans for each successive quarter for review and endorsement. Annual Progress Reports (APR's) would provide a more in-depth summary of work-in-progress, measuring performance against both implementation and impact indicators. APR's would inform decision-making by the Project Steering Committee, which would evaluate whether any adjustment in approach is required. The GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR) will be completed annually and would review implementation progress prospects of achieving global environmental objectives, and would serve to identify lessons learned from GEF experience and share them broadly within the GEF family and with other interested parties. Finally, a terminal report would be completed prior to the completion of each phase of the project detailing achievements and lessons.

73. Upon commencement of project implementation, the project office would develop analytical and sampling tools for field monitoring activities. The logical framework provides a set of performance indicators to measure the delivery of outputs, and impact indicators, measuring attainment of project objectives. These indicators will be further refined following in-depth biological and social assessments scheduled during year 1 of implementation under Output 1. The following impact indicators have been pre-selected: a) Presence of indicator forest dependent species in areas under threat of 'defaunation'; b) Changes in the size of habitat blocks, including critical biological corridors; and c) Changes in human settlement patterns.

74. Process monitoring will also be undertaken to assess changes in the magnitude of threats. Monitoring would involve several methods, including field surveys (transect plots), evaluation of aerial imagery, canopy cover assessments and targeted questionnaires. Monitoring will be conducted both independently, by trained biologists and social scientists who will conduct biennial biological and social assessments, and by trained local observers, including park rangers and designated community representatives, who would be trained in monitoring, record keeping and assessment methods. Part of the purpose of such exercises would be to build the capacity of local managers to sustain monitoring operations over the long-term.

75. The project will be subject to two mandatory independent evaluations. The first of these will be scheduled during the third quarter of year 3 to determine whether the pre requisites for graduation

to phase 2 have been satisfied. Triggers are listed in the logical framework and include legislative clearance of PA designation, establishment of the permanent PAMB, and formal delimitation of PA boundaries. A second evaluation will be scheduled upon project termination and UNDP, may, at its discretion, schedule additional independent evaluations if deemed necessary.

76. Design builds on lessons distilled from other conservation programs in the Philippines:

<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Design Feature</b>
Community participation cannot be assured without a commitment to empowerment, institution building, and strengthening social relations among stakeholders.	Lesson incorporated into the design of Output 3 with empowerment activities designed to level dis-equilibria in social relations among collaborating stakeholder groups.
Community-based conservation has been shown to be both time and human –resource intensive, and the allocation of adequate time budgets and personnel is important.	Selection of 8-year time horizon for implementation, and strong investment in community outreach, social assessment, awareness raising and local institutional strengthening.
Conservation basics, such as surveillance and enforcement should not be ignored when promoting integrated conservation and development approaches.	Surveillance, enforcement and other basic conservation functions will be strengthened as part of Output 2. The bulk of project resources are allocated towards field intervention.
Need for projects to maintain political neutrality	To be addressed by PSC, and accommodated in micro-planning.
Need for common understanding among implementing agents regarding project objectives and strategies.	Project objectives and strategies have been clarified with implementing agents during design; further consensus building workshops will be scheduled if necessary during phase 1
Congressional approval of PA status is time consuming, and requires considerable advocacy to ensure smooth passage of enabling legislation.	Addressed in Output 2; PSC will play a strong advocacy function.
Need to ensure ‘due process’ and transparency when appointing community representatives to VCCs and PAMB.	Process to be clarified and agreed with communities prior to formalization of management structures.

## **H. LEGAL CONTEXT**

77. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Philippines and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 21 July 1997. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that agreement.

78. The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- (a) Revisions or additions to any of the annexes of the project document;
- (b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- (c) Mandatory annual revisions which rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.



# I. WORKPLAN

ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>Output 1</b>																																	
	<b>1.1 Prepare operational plans for years 1,2,3 and 4</b>																																
	1.1.1 Prepare operational plan for year 1	■																															
	1.1.2 Formulate Terms of Reference and work plan for SINP participatory management planning	■																															
	1.1.3 Establish multidisciplinary planning team	■	■																														
	1.1.4 Create multisectoral group	■	■																														
	1.1.5 Develop participatory planning framework	■	■																														
	1.1.6 Conduct consultation with multistakeholder groups	■	■																														
	1.1.7 Review results of baseline biological and social assessment	■	■																														
	1.1.8 Prepare a yearly operational plan	■				■				■				■				■				■				■				■			
	1.1.9 Review and monitor plan implementation					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	<b>1.2 Obtain necessary executive and legislative endorsement of PA status and regulations</b>																																
	1.2.1 Prepare draft Proclamation for PA establishment of SINP	■	■																														
	1.2.2 Secure executive proclamation of SINP		■																														
	1.2.3 Obtain support from Samar based legislators, church groups, LGUs, and NGOs on the proposed SINP bill	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																				
	1.2.4 Facilitate Office of the President endorsement to Congress					■	■	■	■																								
	1.2.5 Prepare presentation materials					■	■	■	■																								
	1.2.6 Secure sponsorship of draft Proclamation from Congress and Senate members					■	■	■	■																								
	1.2.7 Participate in Senate and Congress Subcommittee hearings					■	■	■	■																								
	1.2.8 Assist Congress and Senate members in endorsement of draft bill proclaiming SINP as PA					■	■	■	■																								
	1.2.9 Assist in the preparation of the implementing rules and regulations									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																
	<b>1.3 Establish multi-stakeholder Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and PA staff cadre</b>																																
	1.3.1 Convene existing PAMB's and sensitize members on SINP's overall management philosophy	■																															
	1.3.2 Secure consensus to establish a single, consolidated PAMB for SINP	■																															
	1.3.3 Conduct consultations to establish criteria for selection/nomination of PAMB members	■																															
	1.3.4 Undertake selection process through consultation	■	■																														
	1.3.5 Secure DENR Secretary's appointment of PAMB members	■	■																														
	1.3.6 Review PA staff requirements and finalize selection procedures and criteria	■																															
	1.3.7 Engage PA staff and conduct orientation on SINP philosophy and implementation strategy	■																															
	1.3.8 Prepare PAMB work plan and establish protocols/operational procedures	■																															
	1.3.9 Review functioning of PAMB					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	1.3.10 Oversee management plan preparation and implementation					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>1.4 Impart participatory planning skills to PAMB and PA staff cadre</b>																																				
1.4.1 Review participatory planning and implementation framework																																				
1.4.2 Conduct needs assessment for PAMB and PA staff on participatory and planning skills																																				
1.4.3 Conduct orientation and training to enhance participatory skills of PAMB & PA staff																																				
1.4.4 Conduct training on conflict resolution mechanism skills for PAMB and PA staff																																				
<b>1.5 Complete biological and social assessments, biannual biological survey</b>																																				
1.5.1 Review methods and outputs of preliminary and SAMBIO biological assessment																																				
1.5.2 Identify gaps based on SINP management strategy																																				
1.5.3 Design biological assessment study, prepare Terms of reference and Work Plan																																				
1.5.4 Assemble biological assessment Team																																				
1.5.5 Identify community members and project staff as counterparts																																				
1.5.6 Conduct orientation to community members and counterpart project staff on assessment design, methods, and techniques																																				
1.5.7 Establish sample plots and incorporate into database																																				
1.5.8 Carry out biological assessment																																				
1.5.9 Present results to PAMB and project staff as input to planning process																																				
1.5.10 Establish indicators for biannual survey and identify sample plots																																				
1.5.11 Conduct biannual biological survey																																				
1.5.12 Present results to PAMB and project staff as inputs to management plan review and revision																																				
1.5.13 Incorporate all results into database																																				
1.5.14 Review initial PRA results undertaken during PDF-B and SAMBIO																																				
1.5.15 Formulate Terms of reference and work plan for social assessment																																				
1.5.16 Assemble team and orient members and project counterparts on overall approach, methodology and expected																																				
1.5.17 Develop mechanisms for involving the communities in social assessment																																				
1.5.18 Undertake social assessment																																				
1.5.19 Present results to PAMB and project management and provide inputs to Management plan preparation																																				
1.5.20 Design methods and identify indicators to monitor social impacts																																				
1.5.21 Monitor effectiveness of social participation measures																																				
<b>1.6 Define land use zones, including core area, buffers, and transition areas</b>																																				
1.6.1 Purchase satellite and aerial photo maps																																				
1.6.2 Review results of biological and social assessments vis-à-vis indicative management zones																																				
1.6.3 Delineate park boundaries																																				
1.6.4 Map existing land uses, conservation status, critical habitats within SINP and surrounding areas																																				
1.6.5 Validate correctness of indicative management zones																																				
1.6.6 Conduct ground truthing of proposed buffer and transitional areas, including boundaries of core areas and location																																				

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
of biodiversity hotspots and critical habitats																																				
1.6.8 Conduct consultation with communities and stakeholders on proposed conservation strategy and land uses with SINP and buffer zones																																				
1.6.9 Secure consensus and input into management planning preparation and database																																				
1.6.10 Finalize land use plan and zoning guidelines																																				
1.6.11 Disseminate land use plan and zoning ordinance to the public																																				
1.6.12 Monitor and review implementation of land use plan and zoning guidelines																																				
<b>1.7 Design comprehensive 5-year Management Plans with accompanying regulations defining allowable activities, penalties and management incentives and delineating the respective management responsibility of DENR, LGUs and local communities.</b>																																				
1.7.1 Consolidate results of biological and social assessment and land use and zoning activities																																				
1.7.2 Formulate and seek consensus on comprehensive 5-year management plan and strategy																																				
1.7.3 Develop SINP management guidelines for specific zones																																				
1.7.4 Conduct consultation and secure multistakeholder endorsement																																				
1.7.5 Establish conflict resolution mechanisms, benefit sharing arrangements, or compensation guidelines for affected parties																																				
1.7.6 Clarify roles of all parties concerned (NGO, LGUs, national government agencies, etc.) in management plan implementation and monitoring.																																				
1.7.7 Ensure commitment of all parties in management plan implementation and monitoring																																				
1.7.8 Finalize 5-year management plan																																				
1.7.9 Prepare and carry out strategy to disseminate 5-year management plan and mobilize public participation and support																																				
1.7.10 Monitor and review management plan implementation																																				
<b>1.8 Develop enabling policies and administrative orders for community-based conservation based on lessons learned from project implementation of this and other biodiversity projects</b>																																				
1.8.1 Revisit 5-year management plan and SINP management guidelines to identify strategies for community-based conservation																																				
1.8.2 Review other country experiences in community based biodiversity conservation																																				
1.8.3 Review existing policies, experiences and studies available in other biodiversity programs																																				
1.8.4 Formulate policies and administrative orders for community-based conservation in SINP based on other country and in-country experiences to operationalize strategies defined in the management guidelines																																				
1.8.5 Conduct consultations with communities and other users																																				
1.8.6 Submit policy proposals to PAMB, PAWB and DENR for adoption																																				

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8											
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
<b>1.9 Strengthen mapping capabilities</b>																																								
1.9.1 Recruit PA staff to take charge of mapping activities		■																																						
1.9.2 Prepare plan for mapping support to SINP			■																																					
1.9.3 Procure necessary mapping equipment, including GIS			■	■																																				
1.9.4 Prepare Terms of Reference for conduct of aerial photography			■	■																																				
1.9.5 Conduct mapping activities to establish baseline information and incorporate in PA database and biodiversity monitoring system			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
1.9.6 Prepare necessary maps and produce other required information available from maps			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
1.9.7 Review and update mapping support plan for SINP			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
<b>1.10 Conduct mid term project assessment</b>																																								
1.10.1 Identify scope, tasks, and expertise required to undertake mid-term project assessment									■																															
1.10.2 Engage mid-term project assessment team									■	■																														
1.10.3 Identify indicators and milestones for mid-project evaluation									■	■																														
1.10.4 Assemble necessary information and data for evaluation									■	■																														
1.10.5 Engage communities, PAMB and relevant stakeholders in assessment activity									■	■																														
1.10.6 Prepare assessment report and make presentations to PAMB, DENR, and relevant stakeholders									■	■																														
1.10.7 Assess implications of assessment report to current policies, strategies and management guidelines for SINP									■	■																														
1.10.8 Prepare recommendations for formulation of second phase operational plan and activities									■	■																														
<b>1.11 Strengthen operational and participatory planning capacity within PASu</b>																																								
1.11.1 Assess capability building requirements of PASu in undertaking operational planning, in light of experience in in Phase 1, and changes required in Phase 2 activities for SINP																				■	■																			
1.11.2 Prepare training modules, and identify gaps in terms of skills and techniques in operational planning for SINP																				■	■																			
1.11.3 Conduct training programs, and engage PASu staff in on the job skills enhancement activities																				■	■																			
1.11.4 Prepare a program for cross visits to other successful biodiversity projects employing community based conservation strategies																				■	■																			
1.11.5 Monitor results and impacts of capability enhancement activities for PASu on participatory planning																				■	■																			
<b>1.12 Undertake impact monitoring to determine biological, social and economic responses to conservation interventions</b>																																								
1.12.1 Consolidate baseline information on biological, social and economic condition of SINP													■	■																										
1.12.2 Design impact monitoring system to keep track of periodic changes in biological, social and economic condition, identifying specific indicators and critical areas where such can easily be measured													■	■																										
1.12.3 Train staff on design and data gathering methods, and analytical techniques of impact monitoring													■	■																										
1.12.4 Conduct periodic monitoring and input results into database													■	■																										
1.12.5 Present impact monitoring results to PAMB and major stakeholders													■	■																										
1.12.6 Discuss implications of impact monitoring results to management plan													■	■																										

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8									
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
<b>1.13 Evaluate monitoring results, and adapt management strategies as necessary</b>																																						
1.13.1 Review impact monitoring results and assumptions used in management plan																			■			■																
1.13.2 Identify areas where adaptation in management plan are necessary																				■																		
1.13.3 Review possible scenarios in light of changes required and implication to affected target groups																				■																		
1.13.4 Assess consistency with overall management framework																					■																	
<b>1.14 Prepare and obtain necessary clearances of second 5 year Management Plan</b>																																						
1.14.1 Present implications of monitoring results to PAMB and stakeholders																				■																		
1.14.2 Assess impacts on affected groups and SINP management goal																					■																	
1.14.3 Obtain consensus and PAMB approval on preparation of 5-year management plan																						■																
1.14.4 Draft second 5-year management plan																						■																
1.14.5 Conduct consultations																							■															
1.14.6 Secure commitments from relevant agencies and organizations in management plan preparation																							■															
1.14.7 Monitor integration of management plan into agency and LGU plans																								■														
1.14.8 Prepare management guidelines																								■														
1.14.9 Sensitize the public and concerned sectors on the contents and provisions of plan and implementation guidelines																									■													
1.14.10 Monitor plan implementation and conduct regular evaluation																										■												
<b>1.15 Foster linkages with other community-based conservation and biodiversity projects to share experiences and lessons learned</b>																																						
1.15.1 Regularly attend meetings of the IPAS Technical Coordinating Committee to foster information exchange among different biodiversity projects in-country									■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
1.15.2 Document effectiveness, success stories and lessons learned based on strategies and approaches employed									■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
1.15.3 Assist in the coordination of efforts for the adaption of enabling policies for PA management									■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
1.15.4 Assist in setting-up of coordinative mechanisms to maximize the use of available resources to push for necessary policy reforms for conservation									■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
1.15.5 Keep a mailing list of relevant and related projects and foster information exchange									■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
<b>1.16 Conduct terminal biological and project evaluation.</b>																																						
1.16.1 Formulate terms of reference for the conduct of terminal biological and project evaluation																																						
1.16.2 Review biological indicators and other desired habitat changes in the SINP based on the management plan																																						
1.16.3 Engage interdisciplinary team of experts																																						
1.16.4 Conduct terminal project and biological evaluation																																						
1.16.5 Compare evaluation results with planned changes at the end of 8 year period																																						
1.16.6 Compare results with similar conservation initiatives in other tropical countries																																						
1.16.7 Present results to PAMB, PSC and major stakeholders																																						
1.16.8 Revisit strategies and prepare framework for long term management of SINP																																						

ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8											
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>2.1 Mobilize PA staff, including Protected Area Superintendent (PASu), core ranger cadres and community outreach staff</b>																																								
	2.1.1 Recruit and engage PA staff	■	■	■																																					
	2.1.2 Engage PA staff in a weeklong familiarization orientation with project documents to deepen knowledge and acquire proper perspective about project management philosophy, objectives, etc.			■																																					
	<b>2.2 Delineate functions of PASu, CENRO and PENRO</b>																																								
	2.2.1 Review existing proposals for delineation of functions					■	■	■	■																																
	2.2.2 Prepare proposals for delineation/integration of PENRO/CENRO/PASu functions					■	■	■	■																																
	2.2.3 Conduct consultation with DENR-8, PAWB and DENR Central					■	■	■	■																																
	2.2.4 Incorporate suggestions into an Administrative Order					■	■	■	■																																
	2.2.5 Periodically assess the arrangements agreed upon and adapt AO when necessary					■	■	■	■	■																															
	<b>2.3 Design park headquarters/administrative center, ranger posts and interpretation facility</b>																																								
	2.3.1 Hire an architect/civil engineer										■	■	■	■																											
	2.3.2 Develop technical specification and conservation friendly design										■	■	■	■																											
	2.3.3 Identify location of physical infrastructures											■	■	■	■																										
	2.3.4 Map location of physical infrastructure facilities											■	■	■	■																										
	2.3.5 Determine scope for EIA or Initial Environmental Examination											■	■	■	■																										
	2.3.6 Present finished design to PAMB for approval												■	■	■	■																									
	<b>2.4 Design and commission signage and visitor interpretation materials</b>																																								
	2.4.1 Prepare specifications for signage and other interpretation materials																																								
	2.4.2 Identify location																																								
	2.4.3 Invite proposals for preparation of signage and interpretation materials																																								
	2.4.4 Commission preparation																																								
	2.4.5 Install signage and other interpretation materials																																								
	<b>2.5 Supply basic field and office equipment</b>																																								
	2.5.1 Review requirements for field office equipment		■	■																																					
	2.5.2 Finalize specifications and cost estimates		■	■																																					
	2.5.3 Solicit proposal bids or conduct canvass			■	■																																				
	2.5.4 Procure and deliver field and office equipment				■	■																																			
	2.5.5 Test and install field and office equipment					■	■																																		

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8								
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
<b>2.6 Delineate and demarcate PA boundaries, using natural features and signage where necessary.</b>																																					
2.6.1 Review and relocate on the map, preliminary boundaries of SINP																																					
2.6.2 Prepare technical description																																					
2.6.3 Prepare terms of reference and timetable for PA delineation and demarcation																																					
2.6.4 Engage survey and mapping team																																					
2.6.5 Undertake demarcation, identify natural features and install signage on boundaries																																					
2.6.6 Produce maps showing final park boundaries																																					
<b>2.7 Sensitize PA staff to best practices in participatory conservation management through sponsoring study tours and workshop</b>																																					
2.7.1 Conduct a training needs assessment																																					
2.7.2 Design a ladderized/integrated training program																																					
2.7.3 Implement training program																																					
2.7.4 Monitor and review training program																																					
<b>2.8 Construct park headquarters/administrative center, interpretation facility and ranger posts</b>																																					
2.8.1 Invite proposals for construction of park boundaries																																					
2.8.2 Evaluate proposals and select most advantageous offer																																					
2.8.3 Supervise construction of park facilities																																					
2.8.4 Develop and implement park infrastructure maintenance program																																					
<b>2.9 Create trail network for patrols and guided treks</b>																																					
2.9.1 Develop design and specification for trail network																																					
2.9.2 Identify location of trail network																																					
2.9.3 Construct trail network																																					
2.9.4 Prepare and implement a trail management and maintenance program																																					
<b>2.10 Support an efficient and effective functioning of PAMB</b>																																					
2.10.1 Review PAMB work plan																																					
2.10.2 Establish PAMB executive committee to improve administrative efficiency																																					
2.10.3 Monitor PAMB activities																																					
2.10.4 Develop and implement a training program for PAMB																																					
2.10.5 Document PAMB lessons and experiences learned																																					
2.10.6 Provide other support services for PAMB e.g. secretariat work																																					

	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8									
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
	<b>2.11 Operationalise policing, intelligence gathering, enforcement and reporting functions in conjunction with CENRO/PENRO and PNP</b>																																						
	2.11.1 Review functioning of Multisectoral Forest Protection Committees																																						
	2.11.2 Determine need for expanding membership, mandate and responsibilities of MFPC vis a vis needs of SINP																																						
	2.11.3 Draw up Memorandum of Agreement among members/organizations																																						
	2.11.4 Formulate Manual of Operations																																						
	2.11.5 Provide orientation to members																																						
	2.11.6 Provide logistical support to MFPC operation																																						
	2.11.7 Review and monitor operations of MFPC's and periodically update Manual of Operations																																						
	<b>2.12 Institute equipment maintenance operations</b>																																						
	2.12.1 Determine equipment maintenance needs																																						
	2.12.2 Train staff in equipment maintenance																																						
	2.12.3 Perform regular equipment maintenance operations																																						
	<b>2.13 Strengthen enforcement by building links with law enforcement agents</b>																																						
	2.13.1 Conduct consultation with law enforcement and prosecution agencies																																						
	2.13.2 Determine mechanisms for prompt reporting, apprehension, and filing of court cases																																						
	2.13.3 Define involvement of law enforcement agencies in MFPC																																						
	2.13.4 Draw up memorandum of Agreement																																						
	2.13.5 Review implementation of MOA																																						
	<b>2.14 Train PA staff in participatory conservation management methods</b>																																						
	2.14.1 Conduct assessment of capability building needs of PA staff																																						
	2.14.2 Develop training modules																																						
	2.14.3 Conduct training program																																						
	2.14.4 Review training impact and results																																						
	<b>2.15 Ensure additional costs of new staff and equipment maintenance are absorbed into DENR budget (commencing in year 5)</b>																																						
	2.15.1 Estimate additional cost of new staff and equipment maintenance and incorporate into SINP legislation																																						
	2.15.2 Prepare budget proposal for 2005 budget cycle																																						
	2.15.3 Secure DENR commitment to create additional budget line items																																						
	2.15.4 Participate in budget deliberations																																						
	2.15.5 Make representations to Department of Budget and Management and Congress to ensure additional appropriations																																						
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>3.1 Train social outreach teams in participatory learning and action skills</b>																																						
	3.1.1 Select qualified NGOs to conduct social outreach component																																						
	3.1.2 Orient the NGOs selected and their staff on the overall goals and strategies of the project																																						



ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8					
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
	3.1.3 Conduct assessment of capability building needs of social outreach teams			■	■																														
	3.1.4 Prepare training modules					■	■	■	■																										
	3.1.5 Conduct training programs									■	■	■	■																						
	3.1.6 Prepare re-entry action plans and strategies																																		
	3.1.5 Review training impact and results																																		
	<b>3.2 Initiate social outreach operations to a) build trust with key community actors;</b>																																		
	<b>b) further uncover community needs and perspectives; c) mediate conflict;</b>																																		
	<b>d) feed into management planning</b>																																		
	3.2.1 Develop social outreach strategy and mechanisms					■	■	■	■																										
	3.2.2 Conduct orientation for team members									■	■	■	■																						
	3.2.3 Conduct additional PRA exercises to identify community resources, needs and management constraints																																		
	3.2.4 Determine priority areas for social outreach activities and implement social outreach programme																																		
	3.2.5 Develop and implement a program for conflict mediation/resolution																																		
	3.2.6 Prepare regular reports on social outreach activities																																		
	3.2.7 Discuss implications for management planning and undertake corresponding adjustments																																		
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>3.3 Negotiate contractual responsibilities of different parties for conservation, including planning, enforcement and monitoring</b>																																		
	3.1 Mobilize and train social outreach teams in participatory learning and action skills																																		
	3.1.1 Select qualified NGOs to conduct social outreach component																																		
	3.1.2 Orient the NGOs selected and their staff on the overall goals and strategies of the project																																		
	3.1.3 Conduct assessment of capability building needs of social outreach teams																																		
	3.1.4 Prepare training modules																																		
	3.1.5 Conduct training programs																																		
	3.1.6 Prepare re-entry/action plans and strategies																																		
	3.1.7 Review training impact and results																																		
	<b>3.2 Initiate social outreach operations to a) build trust with key community actors; b) further uncover community needs and perspectives; c) mediate conflict; e) feed into management planning</b>																																		
	3.2.1 Develop social outreach strategy and mechanisms																																		
	3.2.2 Conduct orientation for team members																																		
	3.2.3 Conduct additional PRA exercises to identify community resources, needs and management constraints																																		
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	3.2.5 Develop and implement a program for conflict mediation/resolution																																		
	3.2.6 Prepare regular reports on social outreach activities																																		
	3.2.7 Discuss implications for management planning and recommend corresponding adjustments																																		

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>3.3 Negotiate contractual responsibilities of different parties for conservation, including planning, enforcement and monitoring</b>																																				
3.3.1 Identify buffer zone management units (BMUs)																																				
3.3.2 Identify communities within BMUs																																				
3.3.3 Prepare Terms of reference and guidelines for operation of Village Conservation Committees (VCCs)																																				
3.3.4 Organize VCCs in each BMU																																				
3.3.5 Orient VCCs on their role in management planning, monitoring and enforcement																																				
3.3.6 Define relationship of VCCs with PAMB, DENR and LGUs																																				
3.3.7 Establish mechanisms for VCC and LGU participation in overall planning for SINP																																				
3.3.8 Develop a training program for VCCs																																				
3.3.9 Establish sub-committees within VCCs																																				
3.3.10 Train responsible members in conflict resolution and conservation methods																																				
3.3.11 Review functioning of VCCs																																				
<b>3.4 Complete registration of communities in buffer zone and map communal and smallholder lands</b>																																				
3.4.1 Undertake census of communities in buffer zones																																				
3.4.2 Match census results with latest official census data																																				
3.4.3 Prepare Terms of Reference for community mapping of communal and individual farm areas																																				
3.4.4 Orient community mapping team and train community actors																																				
3.4.5 Undertake participatory community mapping																																				
3.4.6 Prepare an integrated control map																																				
3.4.7 Prepare GIS maps																																				
3.4.8 Integrate all information into database																																				
3.4.9 Analyze results and input into preparation of buffer zone management plans																																				
3.4.10 Present results to VCCs and PAMB																																				
<b>3.5 Accord stewardship rights to local communities over buffer areas under DENR's Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Programme</b>																																				
3.5.1 Conduct community and LGU briefing on DENR's Community Based Forest Management Programme																																				
3.5.2 Identify communities willing to participate in CBFM; conduct awareness programme for the communities to participate in the program																																				
3.5.3 Assist communities in securing LGU endorsement of CBFM application to DENR																																				
3.5.4 Assist communities in preparing requirements for CBFM Agreements (CBFMA) :																																				
- Identification and selection of sites																																				
- Formation of People's Organization (POs)																																				
- Secure registration of PO Cooperative with appropriate agency																																				

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
- Forward application for CBFMA																																				
- Formulate Community Resources Management Framework (CRMF)																																				
- Secure approval of CRMF																																				
- Formulate and implement annual work plan resource use plan (AWP RUP)																																				
- Monitor AWP RUP implementation																																				
<b>3.6 Zone buffer areas for conservation compatible and sustainable uses</b>																																				
3.6.1 Analyze results of biological and social assessments, and community mapping activities																																				
3.6.2 Analyze land use and zoning plan within SINP boundaries																																				
3.6.3 Determine sensitive areas within buffer zones																																				
3.6.4 Define conservation compatible zoning framework within buffer zones																																				
3.6.5 Conduct consultation with VCCs and affected community members																																				
3.6.6 Prepare zoning plan and develop management guidelines																																				
3.6.7 Solicit support and commitment of VCCs and LGUs to implement buffer zone management guidelines																																				
3.6.8 Prepare appropriate policies and secure PAMB approval																																				
3.6.9 Consult with LGUs to integrate buffer zone management guidelines into local development plans and municipalities/provincial land use plans and zoning ordinances																																				
3.6.10 Review and monitor implementation																																				
<b>3.7 Develop self enforcement framework to deal with infringements</b>																																				
3.7.1 Train VCCs to monitor settlement patterns and detect additional populations encroachment within buffer zones																																				
3.7.2 Sensitize VCCs on the baseline status of community occupancy within buffer zones																																				
3.7.3 Formulate mechanisms for reporting and dealing with infringement in buffer zones																																				
3.7.4 Generate consensus on infringement policies																																				
3.7.5 Deputize/designate VCC members to monitor and enforce infringement policies																																				
3.7.6 Prepare regular reports to VCCs and PAMB																																				
<b>3.8 Designate community forestry guards responsible for compliance monitoring and reporting</b>																																				
3.8 Designate and train community forestry guards responsible for compliance monitoring and reporting																																				
3.8.1 Orient forest guards on SINP compliance monitoring and reporting procedures																																				
3.8.2 Conduct training needs assessment of designated forestry guards on participatory conservation management																																				
3.8.3 Develop capability building program for community forest guards																																				
3.8.4 Deploy community forest guards in identified zones																																				
3.8.5 Submit regular reports to PASu and PAMB																																				
<b>3.9 Provide further training to community outreach teams and forestry guards in conservation methods</b>																																				
3.9.1 Review performance of community outreach teams and forest guards																																				
3.9.2 Review impacts of training undertaken during phase 1 and identify further capability building needs in conservation methods																																				

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.9.3 Prepare customized training modules																																				
3.9.4 Implement training program																																				
3.9.5 Review training impact and results																																				
<b>3.10 Continue social outreach activities to a) strengthen social relations within and between communities and DENR; b) build internal management discipline; c) strengthen capacities for conservation planning and management; and d) enable community participation in operational planning</b>																																				
3.10.1 Review functioning of VCCs and effectiveness of social outreach strategy																																				
3.10.2 Strengthen social outreach program and continue its implementation																																				
3.10.3 Provide further training to VCC members and social outreach teams on policy formulation and monitoring																																				
3.10.4 Establish mechanism within DENR to recognize positive community activities/initiatives in conservation																																				
3.10.5 Review and update Manual of Protocols to strengthen cohesion among actors, improve internal compliance and enforcement, and ensure more effective participation in review and updating of SINP management plan.																																				
<b>3.11 Convene inter-community forums to share management experiences and coordinate conservation effort throughout the SINP</b>																																				
3.11.1 Document success stories and lessons learned from VCCs and other community based conservation initiatives																																				
3.11.2 Organize regular intercommunity forum																																				
3.11.3 Invite presentations from successful experiences in other developing countries																																				
3.11.4 Document and disseminate forum results																																				
3.11.5 Revise/update management guidelines, if appropriate																																				
<b>3.12 Ensure fulfillment of contractual responsibilities under stewardship compacts</b>																																				
3.12.1 Prepare an action plan for compliance and monitoring of contractual responsibilities under CBFMA																																				
3.12.2 Undertake regular review of community fulfillment of contractual obligations																																				
3.12.3 Prepare a parallel program for assisting communities to comply with CBFMA obligations																																				
3.12.4 Facilitate resolution of emerging issues related to community fulfillment of CBFMA obligations																																				
<b>3.13 Provide para-legal training to designated community forest guards</b>																																				
3.13.1 Compile laws and other legal issuances, including SINP-PAMB policies																																				
3.13.2 Develop training modules for community forest guards																																				
3.13.3 Train community forest guards in para-legal procedures for apprehension, interdiction, filing of formal complaints and other enforcement mechanisms, including non-formal resolution mechanisms																																				
3.13.4 Review training results and impact																																				
<b>3.14 Develop cadre of trained local observers to assist in biological and social assessment</b>																																				
3.14.1 Identify potential community members who will participate in biological and social assessment																																				

ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	3.14.2 Prepare a program for training of community members in biological and social assessment																																
	3.14.3 Install mechanisms for community participation in biological and social assessment, including compensation schemes																																
	3.14.4 Review and monitor effectiveness of local participation in biological and social assessment																																
<b>Output 4</b>																																	
	<b>4.1 Undertake scoping exercise with local stakeholders to develop a communications strategy, identifying vehicles for communication</b>																																
	4.1.1 Prepare a profile/characterization of local stakeholders/target groups for awareness building																																
	4.1.2 Design framework and methods for information needs analysis of target groups																																
	4.1.3 Orient staff on methods and tools																																
	4.1.4 Undertake assessment of information needs and establish baseline information on awareness levels, sources of																																
	of information, and effectiveness of existing communication channels and strategies																																
	<b>4.2 Design comprehensive awareness raising strategy with a 1] clear identification of target audience; 2] clarification of the awareness needs of different stakeholders; 3] outline of the content of different awareness programs; 4] identification of implementors; and 5] detailed work plan</b>																																
	4.2.1 Review results of information needs analysis of different target groups																																
	4.2.2 Define objectives, outcomes and impacts of conservation awareness																																
	4.2.3 Identify methods and awareness raising strategies for different target groups																																
	4.2.4 Identify communication channels and message contents for each target group																																
	4.2.5 Identify partners and/or implementors of the different awareness raising activities																																
	4.2.6 Prepare detailed work plan for carrying out specific awareness raising activities																																
	<b>4.3 Develop awareness materials for community outreach in phase 1</b>																																
	4.3.1 Prepare TORs for development of various awareness raising materials for community outreach																																
	4.3.2 Invite proposals from qualified advocacy/media groups																																
	4.3.3 Prepare prototypes of materials																																
	4.3.4 Select best proposal and prepare limited copies for field testing																																
	<b>4.4 Field test awareness materials and adapt content based on response</b>																																
	4.4.1 Orient project staff, PASU, park rangers, and community outreach teams on field testing methodologies																																
	4.4.2 Undertake field testing of selected materials																																
	4.4.3 Review results of field testing																																
	4.4.4 Finalize contents and forms of awareness raising materials																																
	4.4.5 Reproduce enough copies for dissemination																																
	4.4.6 Undertake dissemination programme																																
	4.4.7 Review results and impact based on monitoring and evaluation reports																																

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>4.5 Develop fact sheets on the SINP and project for dissemination within the Philippines;</b>																																				
4.5.1 Review baseline data and monitoring results					█	█	█	█																												
4.5.2 Prepare outline and format of SINP fact sheet and Project Brochure					█																															
4.5.3 Undertake brainstorming sessions to finalize contents and presentation						█																														
4.5.4 Prepare a dissemination strategy						█																														
4.5.5 Finalize SINP Fact Sheets and Project Brochures							█												█																	
4.5.6 Reproduce enough copies for dissemination							█												█																	
4.5.7 Undertake dissemination programme							█												█																	
4.5.8 Review feedback and revise, if necessary							█												█																	
<b>4.6 Implement awareness campaign targeting: a) community leaders, b) church groups, and c) youth groups</b>																																				
4.6.1 Identify role of community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups in SINP management and implementation							█																													
4.6.2 Clarify content, scope, objectives, messages, and communication channels to raise awareness levels of community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups							█																													
4.6.3 Mobilize PA staff, DENR, PAMB and Samar NGOs in the implementation of awareness campaign for community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups							█																													
<b>4.7 Implement communications strategy targeting local radio and print media, and key policymakers</b>																																				
4.7.1 Identify role of local radio, print media and policy makers in SINP management											█									█																
4.7.2 Clarify content, scope, objectives, messages and communication channels to raise awareness levels of local radio, print media and key policy makers											█									█																
4.7.3 Mobilize PA staff, DENR, PAMB and Samar based NGOs in the implementation of awareness campaign for community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups.											█									█																
<b>4.8 Assist in designing interpretation materials to be placed at PA check posts</b>																																				
4.8.1 Identify targets/users of interpretation materials in PA check posts																				█																
4.8.2 Clarify objectives and messages of interpretation materials																				█																
4.8.3 Design interpretation materials																				█																
4.8.4 Install interpretation materials																				█																
<b>4.9 Monitor implementation and results, and adapt strategy to improve program delivery</b>																																				
4.9.1 Develop monitoring system for awareness raising program, with clear indicators for monitoring changes in levels of awareness and effectiveness of communication strategy											█									█																
4.9.2 Gather feedback from program implementation and input into project database											█									█																
4.9.3 Analyze results and impacts of awareness raising program and compare with desired changes as envisioned in design, specifically, with respect to contributing to enhanced stakeholders' participation and commitment to implement the management plan											█									█																

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.9.4 Present results to PAMB and discuss implications to current communications and awareness strategy																																				
4.9.5 Modify communications and awareness building strategy and action plan based on monitoring results and impacts																																				
<b>Output 5</b>																																				
<b>5.1 Undertake resource valuation exercise to quantify conservation benefits (USAID)</b>																																				
5.1.1 Consult with USAID and DENR on the objectives and scope of the resource valuation study																																				
5.1.2 Assist in the finalization of Terms of Reference for resource valuation study																																				
5.1.3 Assist in the conduct of briefing and orientation to study team																																				
5.1.4 Assist in the preparation and finalization of work program and overall study approach and methodology																																				
5.1.5 Assist in the generation of understanding of the valuation tools and techniques and the scope of valuation exercise in terms of resources and environmental uses to be covered																																				
5.1.6 Assist in the gathering of secondary and primary information to support valuation exercise																																				
5.1.7 Assist in the developing of estimates of economic values of SINP biodiversity																																				
5.1.8 Assist in comparing the estimates with alternative management strategies or uses of SINP																																				
5.1.9 Assist in the presentation of results to the PAMB and PSC and discuss implication for capturing economic values from the use of resources and other environmental values of SINP																																				
5.1.10 Assist in the translation of study results into popular materials for dissemination to the public and major stakeholders.																																				
<b>5.2 Provide assistance to LGU's to access moneys for community economic development from CBRM Project (UNDP)</b>																																				
5.2.1 Identify LGUs willing to participate in CBRM Project																																				
5.2.2 Conduct dialogue with CBRM Project to ascertain requirements and procedures for LGU participation in CBRMP																																				
5.2.3 Consult with LGUs in the identification and preparation of proposals for CBRM in areas located within the SINP																																				
5.2.4 Assemble a team of experts/consultants/advisers to assist LGUs in the preparation of detailed proposals or feasibility studies for CBRM																																				
5.2.5 Provide support in facilitating the approval of proposals by CBRM																																				
5.2.6 Prepare a package of assistance to support the capability building program of participating LGUs in the implementation and monitoring of CBRM sub-projects																																				
5.2.7 Monitor consistency of CBRM sub-projects with SINP management goals and objectives																																				
<b>5.3 Sensitize provincial planners to conservation management needs by a) developing resource materials b) hosting provincial workshops and c) developing integrated planning skills</b>																																				
5.3.1 Develop a program for sensitizing provincial planners to conservation management objectives																																				
5.3.2 Engage provincial planners in SINP management planning activities																																				
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>																																				

	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5.3.3 Develop materials such as guidelines, information updates and other reference documents for use by provincial planners in integrating conservation objectives into provincial development plans and provincial physical framework plans																												
5.3.4 Prepare and implement a regular program of workshops to keep provincial planners updated on SINP management planning and implementation status, discuss implications to provincial planning processes and strategies, and generate consensus on mechanisms and approaches for integration of provincial plans and SINP management plans																												
<b>5.4 Strengthen the watchdog and advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (UNDP)</b>																												
5.4 Strengthen the watchdog and advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (FPE)																												
5.4.1 Review mandates, organization and programs of Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation																												
5.4.2 Assist in the delineation of roles and responsibilities of SIBF in SINP planning, implementation and monitoring																												
5.4.3 Assist in the preparation of advocacy plan for SIBF																												
5.4.4 Conduct consultations with SIBF officers and members to finalize advocacy plan																												
5.4.5 Assist in the conduct of orientation and training of SIBF members involved in advocacy activities																												
5.4.6 Develop mechanisms for providing feedback to SINP management regarding results of advocacy activities and watchdog functions																												
5.4.7 Secure agreement with PAMB and Project staff on the effective use of feedback from advocacy and watchdog functions																												
5.4.8 Assist SIBF in securing sustainable sources of financing to ensure continuity of advocacy and watchdog functions																												
5.4.9 Monitor and assess effectiveness of advocacy program and modify accordingly																												
<b>5.5 Ensure conservation objectives are fully incorporated into regional development plans, including infrastructural and sectoral plans</b>																												
5.5.1 Consult with LGUs to develop mechanisms for integrating SINP land use plan and zoning guidelines with local land use plans of concerned LGUs																												
5.5.2 Prepare EIA guidelines for the use of LGU planners and other agencies based in Samar to ensure consistency of development activities, plans and programs with conservation principles expressed in SINP management plan																												
5.5.3 Conduct consultation with DENR on the adoption and use of EIA guidelines																												
5.5.4 Provide training and orientation to provincial, regional, and LGU planners on the use of the EIA guidelines																												
5.5.5 Integrate the use of EIA guidelines in the awareness raising and advocacy program of SINP, PAMB and SIBF conservation principles in regional development planning, including evaluation of infrastructure and other																												



ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	<b>5.6 Monitor development operations and provide early warning of conflicts and malfeasance</b>																																
	5.6.1 Engage agency and LGU counterparts, including NGO groups and the general public in monitoring implementation of development undertakings which are inconsistent with the conservation objectives of SINP																																
	5.6.2 Train and orient key staff from LGUs, line agencies and NGO groups, including the media in the identification of development activities which are incongruent with the SINP conservation strategy.																																
	5.6.3 Develop a mechanism for dealing with feedback quickly and conduct of validation and investigation activities.																																
	5.6.4 Train and orient staff on the systems and procedures for dealing with field reports and conduct of validation and investigation activities																																
	5.6.5 Review effectiveness of development monitoring program and modify based on assessment results.																																
	<b>5.7 Work with community planners to ensure timely delivery of co-financed activities</b>																																
	5.7.1 Prepare a program to monitor delivery of co-financed activities, to include identification of indicators to keep track of critical activities required to ensure timely implementation of co-financed activities																																
	5.7.2 Conduct regular consultations with other sources of co-financing to identify early on, issues affecting delivery of co-financed activities																																
	5.7.3 Prepare and carry out a monitoring program to ensure community commitments and obligations to co-financed activities are met																																
	5.7.4 Develop mechanisms for identifying bottlenecks in timely delivery of co-financed activities and in identifying contingency measures																																
	5.7.5 Provide appropriate feedback to PAMB and PSC on the progress of implementation of co-financed activities																																
	<b>5.8 Further nurture advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (FPE)</b>																																
	5.8.2 Identify gaps and weaknesses of SIBF in advocacy program implementation and assist in the development																																
	5.8.3 Provide additional training and other support in linkaging, provision of information, submission of feedback, and management of advocacy program																																
	5.8.4 Assist SIBF in supporting other NGOs, people's organizations, church groups, and developing other alliances for improved advocacy implementation.																																
<b>Output 6</b>	<b>Component 1: Sustainable use of NTFPs</b>																																
	<b>6.1 Collect data on harvesting trends for non timber forest products</b>																																
	6.1.1 Identify NTFPs currently harvested by forest edge communities as well as other NTFPs with potential for livelihood																																
	6.1.2 Review PRA results and establish indicative harvest trends based on current scenario																																
	6.1.3 Formulate and conduct a survey to establish current and future harvest trends for each specific NTFP considering likely limitations in other destructive activities such as forest clearing, firewood gathering, etc.																																
	6.1.4 Determine resource availability of selected NTFPs, with complete accounts of occurrence, location, distance to road and trail network, and estimates of available volume																																
	6.1.5 Compare harvesting trends with resource availability of NTFPs																																

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>6.2 Perform in-depth assessment of institutional, social and economic barriers to sustainable use of NTFPs and the equitable sharing of benefits</b>																																				
6.2.1 Review initial PRA results and policy review and design a study to determine the constraints to the sustainable use of selected NTFPs							■																													
6.2.2 Orient PA staff on survey methods and techniques							■																													
6.2.3 Undertake study and prepare report and recommendations								■																												
6.2.4 Present report and recommendations to PAMB, including corrective policy measures												■																								
6.2.5 Integrate recommendations into Livelihood Action Plan of SINP												■																								
<b>6.3 Determine initial sustainable harvest quotas</b>																																				
6.3.1 Review results of studies on harvest trends and constraints to sustainable harvests												■																								
6.3.2 Undertake demand projections and market studies, including potential increases in production such as establishment of plantations												■																								
6.3.3 Review studies of growth rates and yields of selected NTFPs																■																				
6.3.4 Determine levels of sustainable harvests for each NTFP indicating assumption on technology, growth rates and yields, current levels of availability, and equitable distribution																■																				
<b>Component 2: Ecotourism</b>																																				
<b>6.4 Develop code of conduct for ecotourism; clarify zoning requirements; and develop tourism management plan</b>																																				
6.4.1 Study ecotourism potential of SINP, considering current market preferences, levels of demand for nature tourism within the area							■																													
6.4.2 Review SINP management guidelines and develop code of conduct for ecotourism, clearly identifying allowable activities in specific zones							■																													
6.4.3 Review zoning plan of SINP and determine areas where ecotourism compatible activities may be allowed							■																													
6.4.4 Establish carrying capacity for ecotourism in specified zones, considering the nature of activities which maybe undertaken in each zone and ethical standard set								■																												
6.4.5 Identify mini-destinations, and package potential tourist itineraries for different sections of the tourist market												■																								
6.4.6 Prepare a tourism management plan, and identify responsibilities of various institutions involved (i.e., Department of Tourism, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, PAMB, etc.)												■																								
<b>6.5 Sensitize local communities, LGUs, PAMB, tour operators and PA staff to the determinants of ecotourism demand and service requirement</b>																																				
6.5.1 Conduct orientation to local communities, LGUs, PAMB and PA staff on profile of potential tourists to SINP							■																													

ACTIVITIES		YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	6.5.2 Prepare a briefing kit for the use of local communities, LGUs, PAMB and PA staff on the essentials and requirements of ecotourism																																				
	6.5.3 Undertake a program of dissemination to target audience																																				
	6.5.4 Prepare an ecotourism information kit detailing the tourist destination packages, and service requirements for dissemination																																				
	6.5.5 Conduct dissemination activities, emphasizing opportunities for local communities																																				
	6.5.6 Integrate tourism program with development plans of respective LGUs																																				
	<b>6.6 Initiate tourism promotion activities by designing promotional materials and forging links with tour operators, visitor guides and websites on protected areas</b>																																				
	6.6.1 Prepare an ecotourism promotion plan																																				
	6.6.2 Orient prospective entrepreneurs on the objectives and potentials for ecotourism																																				
	6.6.3 Establish linkage with tour operators and visitor guides																																				
	6.6.4 Solicit the support of the Tourism Department in the conduct of promotional activities internationally using a variety of media outlets																																				
	6.6.6 Monitor the effectiveness of promotional activities																																				
	<b>Component 3 Sustainable Agriculture</b>																																				
	<b>6.7 Undertake farming systems analysis to identify constraints, resource needs and opportunities for sustainable intensification of farming practices</b>																																				
	6.7.1 Review initial PRA results and livelihood review report to establish current farming practices, and identify factors affecting adoption of optimal levels of production																																				
	6.7.2 Design a research program on farming systems to further validate initial PRA results/livelihood review report and to identify opportunities and barriers for attaining sustainable levels of intensification of farming Practice																																				
	6.7.3 Undertake research program on farming systems in coordination with the Department of Agriculture																																				
	6.7.4 Present study results and recommendations to Department of Agriculture and other potential donors																																				
	6.7.5 Conduct consultations with DA to integrate recommendations in future plans and programs of the Department in the region																																				
	6.7.6 Design and formulate specific programs to address constraints and opportunities for improved farming systems for submission to interested donor agencies																																				
	6.7.7 Coordinate and link baseline projects to on-going conservation programme and incorporate recommendations emerging from the farming system analysis and research																																				
	<b>6.8 Confirm baseline co-financing inputs for Phase 2</b>																																				
	6.8.1 Make representations with DA to ensure financing of recommendations made in farming research study																																				
	6.8.2 Make representations with donor agencies to confirm financing of specific project packages to address sustainable intensification of farming practices																																				
	6.8.3 Present study results to NGOs, other cause oriented groups and local communities to address financing needs, cultural constraints, information gaps. and other barriers to sustainable intensification of farming practices																																				



ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8						
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
<b>6.13 Provide training to local extension workers in sound management methods</b>																																			
6.13.1 Organize local extension workers to assist specific communities and farmer participants																																			
6.13.2 Develop training modules for local extension workers on the application of sound management methods for NTFP																																			
6.13.3 Undertake training program for extension workers																																			
6.13.4 Deploy local extension workers to assist farmer participants																																			
6.13.5 Assess effectiveness of training in terms of results and impacts																																			
<b>6.14 Provide grass roots level training in business management techniques (UNDP)</b>																																			
6.14.1 Assess capability of farmer participants in application of sound business management practices in NTFP enterprises																																			
6.14.2 Develop grassroots level training modules to strengthen capability of farmer participants in business management																																			
6.14.3 Assist farmer participants in developing business management plans																																			
6.14.4 Assist farmer participants in implementing business management plans and																																			
6.14.5 Set up an advisory facility to respond to farmer queries and other forms of assistance																																			
6.14.6 Monitor training impact and results																																			
<b>Component 2: Ecotourism</b>																																			
<b>6.15 Train local guides in visitor management and interpretation methods</b>																																			
6.15.1 Identify community members who can become potential local guides																																			
6.15.2 Develop training modules and identify similar areas in the Asian region where cross visits could be arranged																																			
6.15.3 Undertake training for local guides in visitor management and interpretation methods																																			
6.15.4 Arrange for study tours and cross visits of local guides to similar areas in the Asian region																																			
6.15.5 Monitor training effectiveness and results																																			
<b>6.16 Establish village home stay scheme</b>																																			
6.16.1 Review DOT protocols for village home stay scheme																																			
6.16.2 Identify community participants for village home stay schemes																																			
6.16.3 Orient community participants on requirements, protocols and demands of tourists																																			
6.16.4 Organize community participants willing to engage in village home stay scheme																																			
6.16.5 Secure accreditation from Department of Tourism																																			
6.16.6 Organize a series of training for community participants and assist in maintaining standards of service																																			
6.16.7 Monitor participating communities and provide necessary support as needed																																			
<b>6.17 Build tourism promotion capacities</b>																																			
6.17.1 Assess capability of Department of Tourism regional office, tourist operators and community participants to effectively promote ecotourism in SINP																																			

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6.17.2 Design a program to assist Department of Tourism regional office, tourist operators and community participants in tourism promotion																																				
6.17.3 Facilitate linkage of local tourist operators with international and global networks to promote tourism activities																																				
6.17.4 Design special events which would highlight the ecotourism potential of SINP																																				
6.17.5 Evaluate results of tourism promotion activities, and adapt program of assistance, based on results																																				
<b>6.18 Monitor social and ecological impacts, and adapt management plan</b>																																				
6.18.1 Identify social, ecological and economic indicators of ecotourism program																																				
6.18.2 Engage local communities, VCCs, PAMB and Department of Tourism in monitoring indicators of social, ecological and economic impacts																																				
6.18.3 Undertake regular monitoring, taking note of critical indicators which would suggest undue negative impacts on local culture, development of unwanted social problems, and on the biodiversity of SINP																																				
6.18.4 Present monitoring results to PAMB and adapt ecotourism management plan based on findings																																				
<b>6.19 Establish public-private linkages to facilitate promotion and encourage responsible development</b>																																				
6.19.1 Prepare a fact file for private sector investors on the SINP (natural attractions, tourism products, infrastructure)																																				
6.19.2 Actively cultivate private sector support for tourism promotion and development																																				
<b>Component 3 Sustainable Agriculture</b>																																				
<b>6.20 Provide extension services to target smallholders in transition areas</b>																																				
6.20.1 Assess needs of smallholders in transition areas																																				
6.20.2 Train extension agents on the service requirements of smallholders in transition areas																																				
6.20.3 Train extension officers to impart know-how on sustainable farming methods																																				
6.20.4 Undertake regular extension activities, taking note of special service requirements to improve sustainable agricultural practices																																				
6.20.5 Monitor adoption of sustainable agricultural practices by smallholders and evaluate constraints, document successful lessons and experiences																																				
6.20.6 Establish 10 demonstration micro-projects to showcase low cost methods of improving soil management																																				
6.20.7 Develop awareness materials (e.g., slides and posters) that describe the on-farm impacts of environmental disturbance and promote environment-friendly systems																																				
<b>6.21 Facilitate access to high yield crop varieties, micro credit and other inputs</b>																																				
6.21.1 Establish linkages with sources of seeds/seedlings and other farm inputs for sustainable production																																				
6.21.2 Provide deal flow services, by linking farmers with sources of micro-credit for agriculture support																																				
6.21.3 Prepare model farm budgets for different crop combination and farming systems and match farmers with services based on request for assistance																																				
6.21.4 Package relevant technology information kits required by small holders																																				
6.21.5 Make arrangements for regular visits by agricultural experts to provide on-farm technical advise on special cases																																				
6.21.6 Facilitate cross visits by farmers to other successful demonstration/model farms in the regions and in other parts of the Philippines, including other research institutions																																				



ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				YEAR 8							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
7.3.4 Determine fee schedules and collection system																																				
7.3.5 Conduct consultation with stakeholders																																				
7.3.6 Assist the PAMB and DENR in the issuance of necessary policies and guidelines to implement fiscal instruments and user fee systems																																				
7.3.7 Recruit and train a full time fund administrator to assist PAMB and PASU in managing the IPAF																																				
7.3.10 Define eligible fund expenditures and establish system for disbursement, accounting, and management, establishing clearly a system of control and accountability																																				
7.3.11 Present application for a fund code with the Central IPAF and submit IPAF governance policies to Central IPAF																																				
7.3.12 Assist PAMB in the preparation of work and financial plan																																				
7.3.13 Establish a Bank Account, and disburse in accordance with schedule and policy guidelines from PAMB																																				
7.3.14 Monitor the generation, utilization of IPAF																																				
7.3.15 Engage independent auditors and conduct regular audits																																				
<b>7.4 Build capacity of PAMB and PASu to manage IPAF</b>																																				
7.4.1 Orient key staff involved in IPAF operations																																				
7.4.2 Engage the fund administrator to conduct training for key staff involved in IPAF management																																				
7.4.3 Prepare a program for turnover of responsibilities to selected PAMB staff and PASu to manage the IPAF																																				
7.4.4 Monitor performance of PAMB and PASu in managing the IPAF																																				
7.4.5 Study experiences of other fund governance bodies and conduct sharing of lessons																																				
7.4.6 Review effectiveness of IPAF governance policies, and revise, accordingly																																				



# J. BUDGETS

## 1. GEF

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL												
11 International Experts & Consultants												
1101	Res. Econ (OP 5,6,7)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	293,550		97,850			97,850	97,850		
				293,550		97,850			97,850	97,850		
1102	Trust Fund Specialist - OP7	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	87,550				41,200	46,350			
				87,550				41,200	46,350			
1199	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	381,100		97,850		41,200	144,200	97,850		
				381,100		97,850		41,200	144,200	97,850		
13 Admin. Support Personnel												
1301	Acc'tant/Cashier	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	73,716	4,362	8,724	8,724	8,724	9,596	9,596	9,596	9,596
				73,716	4,362	8,724	8,724	8,724	9,596	9,596	9,596	9,596
1302	Secretary III	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	22,319	2,426	4,852	4,852	4,852	5,337			
				22,319	2,426	4,852	4,852	4,852	5,337			
1303	Bookkeeper III	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	22,319	2,426	4,852	4,852	4,852	5,337			
				22,319	2,426	4,852	4,852	4,852	5,337			
1304	Admin Officer IV	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	40,130	4,362	8,724	8,724	8,724	9,596			
				40,130	4,362	8,724	8,724	8,724	9,596			
1305	Driver/Messenger	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	15,778	1,715	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,773			
				15,778	1,715	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,773			
1306	Janitor/Utility	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	15,778	1,715	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,773			
				15,778	1,715	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,773			
1399	Line Total	-----	Net	190,040	17,006	34,012	34,012	34,012	37,412	9,596	9,596	9,596

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			Amount Total	190,040	17,006	34,012	34,012	34,012	37,412	9,596	9,596	9,596
	15 Duty Travel											
1501	Duty Travel (OP 1-7)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	392,145	20,000	20,000	34,566	72,835	60,000	60,000	50,000	50,000
1599	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	392,145	20,000	20,000	34,566	72,835	60,000	60,000	50,000	50,000
	16 Mission Costs											
1601	Independent Evaluation	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	70,000			30,000				40,000	
1699	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	70,000			30,000				40,000	
	17 National Professionals											
1701	Chief Technical Adviser (PMS)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	306,813	48,000	49,440	50,923	52,450	53,000	53,000		
1702	Planning Specialist	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	81,321	11,250	22,920	23,353	23,798				
1703	Legal Expert	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	81,540	9,115	9,365	11,500	11,500	15,615	18,000	2,115	2,165
1704	Training Specialist (part- time)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	33,648	3,628	7,355	7,455	7,555	7,655			
1705	Architect/Civil Engineer	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	38,809				18,809	20,000			
1706	Sociologist (6 mm/yr)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	32,104	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026				
1707	MIS	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	40,130	4,362	8,724	8,724	8,724	9,596			
1708	Technical Asst. 1	PAWB/	Net	36,919	4,013	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		DENR	Amount									
			Total	36,919	4,013	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
1709	Technical Asst. 2	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	36,919	4,013	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
			Total	36,919	4,013	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
1710	Advocacy Officer	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	40,932	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
			Total	40,932	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
1711	Digitizer/Computer Programmer	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	36,919	4,013	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
			Total	36,919	4,013	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828			
1712	Trainer 1	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	71,830	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828	8,828	8,828	8,828
			Total	71,830	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828	8,828	8,828	8,828
1713	Trainer 2	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	71,830	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828	8,828	8,828	8,828
			Total	71,830	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828	8,828	8,828	8,828
1714	Sociologist	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	78,854	9,026	9,026	9,026	9,026	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
			Total	78,854	9,026	9,026	9,026	9,026	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
1715	Com Specialist (short term)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	34,896	8,724	8,724	8,724	8,724				
			Total	34,896	8,724	8,724	8,724	8,724				
1716	Com Specialist	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	49,760	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828	8,828		
			Total	49,760	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,026	8,828	8,828		
1717	Policy Devt Specialist	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	80,000		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000			
			Total	80,000		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000			
1799	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	1,153,224	146,274	199,762	203,913	224,794	197,162	106,984	29,271	29,321
			Total	1,153,224	146,274	199,762	203,913	224,794	197,162	106,984	29,271	29,321
19	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	2,186,509	183,280	253,774	400,341	331,641	335,774	320,780	226,717	88,917
			Total	2,186,509	183,280	253,774	400,341	331,641	335,774	320,780	226,717	88,917
20 SUBCONTRACTS												
21 Subcontract A												
2101	Biological Assessment	PAWB/	Net	103,000		51,500	51,500					

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		DENR	Amount Total	103,000	51,500	51,500						
2102	Terminal Biological Asst.	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	52,530 52,530							52,530 52,530	
2103	Socio-Econ Asst/Monitoring	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	23,690 23,690	10,300 10,300	10,300 10,300	3,090 3,090					
2104	Land Satellite Imagery	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	46,350 46,350	20,600 20,600					25,750 25,750		
2199	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	225,570 225,570	20,600 20,600	61,800 61,800	61,800 61,800	3,090 3,090		25,750 25,750	52,530 52,530	
22 Sub-contract B												
2201	Infrastructure	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	365,129 365,129				356,889 356,889	4,120 4,120		4,120 4,120	
2202	Land Use Zoning & Demarcation	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	51,500 51,500	20,600 20,600	20,600 20,600		10,300 10,300				
2299	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	416,629 416,629	20,600 20,600	20,600 20,600		367,189 367,189	4,120 4,120		4,120 4,120	
23 Sub-contract C												
2301	Community Outreach	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	1,143,300 1,143,300	77,250 77,250	154,500 154,500	185,400 185,400	185,400 185,400	185,400 185,400	154,500 154,500	103,000 103,000	77,250 77,250
2399	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	1,143,300 1,143,300	77,250 77,250	154,500 154,500	185,400 185,400	185,400 185,400	185,400 185,400	154,500 154,500	103,000 103,000	77,250 77,250
24 Sub-contract D												
2401	Video Production	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	21,347 21,347						21,347 21,347		
2402	Flip Chart Production	PAWB/	Net	10,300				10,300				

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		DENR	Amount									
			Total	10,300			10,300					

2403	Web Page Design	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	4,003		4,003						
2404	Perception Survey	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	16,760	8,755			8,005				
2405	Training Modules Production	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	36,050			36,050					
2406	Radio Broadcast Materials	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	17,293	4,120		4,635	4,269		4,269		
2407	Newsletter & Factsheet	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	22,660	1,545	2,060	3,090	3,605	2,369	2,575	2,781	4,635
2408	Brochures	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	8,755	2,060		3,090			3,605		
2409	Posters	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	9,270	4,120					5,150		
2410	Billboards	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	20,600	5,150	5,150		5,150		5,150		
2411	Comics	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	25,750				25,750				
2499	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	192,788	12,360	15,450	15,333	54,590	66,890	11,330	12,200	4,635
	25 Sub-contract E		Total	192,788	12,360	15,450	15,333	54,590	66,890	11,330	12,200	4,635
2501	TA for EIA	PAWB/	Net	32,960			10,300		10,300		12,360	

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		DENR	Amount									
			Total	32,960			10,300		10,300		12,360	
2599	Line Total	-----	Net	32,960			10,300		10,300		12,360	
			Amount									
			Total	32,960			10,300		10,300		12,360	
26 Sub-contract F												
2601	Code of Conduct for Res Use	PAWB/ DENR	Net	10,300			10,300					
			Amount									
			Total	10,300			10,300					
2602	Prep for Tourism Mgt. Plan	PAWB/ DENR	Net	12,312		12,312						
			Amount									
			Total	12,312		12,312						
2603	Interprtn Matls for Tourism	PAWB/ DENR	Net	38,110		15,450		22,660				
			Amount									
			Total	38,110		15,450		22,660				
2604	Info Matls on New Permitting	PAWB/ DENR	Net	6,695			6,695					
			Amount									
			Total	6,695			6,695					
2605	Mgt. Planning for NTFP	PAWB/ DENR	Net	21,573					21,573			
			Amount									
			Total	21,573					21,573			
2699	Line Total	-----	Net	88,990		27,762	16,995	22,660	21,573			
			Amount									
			Total	88,990		27,762	16,995	22,660	21,573			
29	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL	-----	Net	2,100,237	110,210	252,350	310,895	270,375	642,139	201,823	140,950	150,895
			Amount									
			Total	2,100,237	110,210	252,350	310,895	270,375	642,139	201,823	140,950	150,895
30 TRAINING												
32 Group Training												
3201	SE Asia Study Tour (OP2)	PAWB/ DENR	Net	70,000		20,000		20,000		30,000		
			Amount									
			Total	70,000		20,000		20,000		30,000		
3202	In-country Study Tour (OP3)	PAWB/ DENR	Net	22,000			10,000			12,000		
			Amount									
			Total	22,000			10,000			12,000		
3299	Line Total	-----	Net	92,000		20,000	10,000	20,000		42,000		

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			Amount Total	92,000	20,000	10,000	20,000		42,000			
	33 In-Service Training											
3301	Project Orientation Training OP1	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	5,500	2,500	3,000						
3302	PR Training (OP2)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	3,332		3,332						
3303	ADR Training (OP 2&3)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	39,500	6,000	6,000	7,500	6,000	14,000			
3304	CO Training (OP 3)	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	33,663	11,000		11,000		11,663			
3305	Leadership Training OP3	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	14,500		3,500	4,000				7,000	
3306	Partctory Appreciation in NRM OP 3	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	25,000		12,000			13,000			
3307	Teachers Training OP4	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	10,330				5,000			5,330	
3308	Community Leaders Trng OP4	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	10,000				5,000			5,000	
3309	Trng of Outreach Staff OP4	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	10,000				5,000			5,000	
3310	Trng on Policy & Neg for NGOs OP5	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	30,000		10,000		10,000			10,000	
3311	Comm Trng on Sus Harvest OP6	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	20,000				10,000		10,000		
3312	Trng on Core Local Guides OP6	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount	16,000		6,000				10,000		

bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			Total	16,000		6,000		10,000				
3313	BMS Training	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	3,974 3,974	3,974							
3314	Advoc Representation OP1&2	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	67,624 67,624	8,000 8,000	20,000 20,000	19,000 19,000	20,624 20,624				
3315	Comm Consultn on PA Bill OP1	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	10,000 10,000	2,500 2,500	2,500 2,500	2,500 2,500					
3316	Participatory Planning OP1	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	34,078 34,078		6,026 6,026	6,026 6,026	7,000 7,000			9,000 9,000	
3317	Comm Planning Workshop OP2	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	17,500 17,500		5,000 5,000	6,000 6,000			6,500 6,500		
3318	PA Plng & Mtg OP2	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	25,000 25,000	10,000 10,000				15,000 15,000			
3319	PAMB & Execom/PSC Mtg. OP2	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	50,950 50,950	12,300 12,300	12,600 12,600	12,850 12,850	13,200 13,200				
3320	Inter VCC Forum OP3	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	18,500 18,500			2,000 2,000	2,500 2,500	2,600 2,600	2,700 2,700	2,800 2,800	2,900 2,900
3321	Comm Prsentn & Discn OP4	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	56,500 56,500		6,000 6,000	6,500 6,500	7,000 7,000	7,500 7,500	8,000 8,000	8,500 8,500	9,000 9,000
3322	Planning Workshop OP5	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	40,000 40,000		10,000 10,000	10,000 10,000	10,000 10,000		10,000 10,000		
3323	Mtgs. & Consultation OP5	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	30,000 30,000	3,000 3,000		3,000 3,000	3,500 3,500	4,000 4,000	4,500 4,500	4,500 4,500	5,000 5,000
3324	Wkshp/Consltn IPAF Design OP7	PAWB/ DENR	Net Amount Total	40,000 40,000					20,000 20,000	20,000 20,000		
3399	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	390,152	35,800	62,126	51,876	71,350	31,100	50,200	52,300	25,900



bl	Description	Impl	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Total	390,152	35,800	62,126	51,876	71,350	31,100	50,200	52,300	25,900	
39	TRAINING TOTAL	----- Net Amount Total	703,951	59,274	119,958	90,376	107,350	81,763	125,200	84,630	25,900	
40 EQUIPMENT												
45 Local Procurement of Equipment												
4501	Local Procurement/Equipment	PAWB/ DENR Net Amount Total	357,668	200,508	23,373	23,682	26,668	59,358	7,773	8,024	8,282	
4502	Vehicle	PAWB/ DENR Net Amount Total	80,052	80,052								
4503	O & M	PAWB/ DENR Net Amount Total	225,735	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	15,000	
4599	Line Total	----- Net Amount Total	663,455	310,560	53,373	53,682	56,668	89,358	37,773	28,024	23,282	
49	EQUIPMENT TOTAL	----- Net Amount Total	663,455	310,560	53,373	53,682	56,668	89,358	37,773	28,024	23,282	
50 MISCELLANEOUS												
52 Reporting Costs												
5201	Reporting Costs	PAWB/ DENR Net Amount Total	59,898	1,500	2,000	3,000	3,441	9,687	10,255	11,325	13,690	
5202	Audit	PAWB/ DENR Net Amount Total	45,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
5299	Line Total	----- Net Amount Total	104,898	6,500	7,000	8,000	8,441	14,687	15,255	16,325	18,690	
59	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	----- Net Amount Total	330,633	36,500	37,000	38,000	38,441	44,687	45,255	36,325	33,690	
9	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	----- Net Amount Total	5,759,050	669,824	686,455	863,294	774,475	700,831	496,646	307,684		

## 2. UNDP TRAC

bl	Description	Implementing		Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL											
11	International Experts & Consultants											
1101	Int'l Res. Economist - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	190,000				95,000	95,000			
1199	Line Total	-----	Total	190,000				95,000	95,000			
14	UNV											
1401	UNV1: Sus. Farming Sys. Sp. 1 - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	109,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
1402	UNV2: Sus. Farming Sys. Sp. - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	109,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
1499	Line Total	-----	Total	218,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	
15	Duty Travel											
1501	Monitoring/support to LGU - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	22,124	3,208	2,443		4,273	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200
1502	Monitoring - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	44,896					7,917	7,919	14,530	14,530
1599	Line Total	-----	Total	67,020	3,208	2,443		4,273	10,817	10,919	17,630	17,730
17	National Professionals											
1701	Co-Project Manager - PMO	DENR	Net Amount	44,382	10,609	10,927	11,254	11,592				
1702	Legal Support - OP 5	DENR	Net Amount	5,745	1,865	1,915	1,965					
1703	Livelihood Sp. 1 - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	42,642	3,688	7,377	7,377	8,066	8,067	8,067		
1704	Livelihood Sp. 2 - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	42,642	3,688	7,377	7,377	8,066	8,067	8,067		
1705	Agronomist - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	43,500	4,700	9,400	9,400	10,000	10,000			
1799	Line Total	-----	Total	178,911	24,550	36,996	37,373	37,724	26,134	16,134		
19	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	653,931	57,758	69,439	67,373	168,997	163,951	59,053	49,630	17,730

bl	Description	Implementing		Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
20	SUBCONTRACTS											
21	Subcontract A											
2101	TA to LGUs - OP 5	DENR	Net Amount	23,734	15,962	3,886	3,886					
2199	Line Total	-----	Sub-total	23,734	15,962	3,886	3,886					
22	Sub-contract B											
2201	Farming System Review - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	50,000	25,000	25,000						
2202	Demo Plots - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	216,079				75,000	71,079	70,000		
2203	Outreach Materials for SA - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	25,000				20,000		5,000		
2204	Prom of Village Homestay - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	210,948				44,298	76,650	90,000		
2205	Pop Version Code of Conduct - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	12,500					6,000		6,500	
2206	Inventory - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	55,000			30,000		12,500		12,500	
2207	Mgt. Plng for NTFP - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	31,000				31,000				
2208	Info Mtls on New Permitting - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	8,000						8,000		
2299	Line Total	-----	Sub-total	608,527	25,000	25,000	30,000	170,298	166,229	173,000	19,000	
29	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL	-----	Total	632,261	40,962	28,886	33,886	170,298	166,229	173,000	19,000	
30	TRAINING											
33	In-Service Training											
3301	SIBP Small Optn Budget - OP 5	DENR	Net Amount	115,190	12,953	13,342	13,742	14,130	14,587	15,024	15,474	15,938
3302	LGU Capacitation on Plng - OP 5	DENR	Net Amount	20,000		10,000			10,000			
3303	Trng of Extn Workers in IF - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	22,318	5,500	6,818				10,000		
3304	Comm Skills Trng Loc Guides - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	16,000				8,000	8,000			
3305	Trng Collectors Almaciga -	DENR	Net	19,396					7,500	7,500		4,396

bl	Description	Implementing		Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	OP 6		Amount									
3306	Trng on Negotiation Skills - OP 6	DENR	Net Amount	25,000					25,000			
3399	Line Total	-----	Total	217,904	18,453	30,160	13,742	22,130	65,087	32,524	15,474	20,334
39	TRAINING TOTAL	-----	Total	217,904	18,453	30,160	13,742	22,130	65,087	32,524	15,474	20,334
50	MISCELLANEOUS											
53	Sundries											
5301	O & M - OP 5	DENR	Net Amount	20,224	2,118	2,224	2,335	2,452	2,574	2,703	2,838	2,980
5399	Line Total	-----	Sub-total	20,224	2,118	2,224	2,335	2,452	2,574	2,703	2,838	2,980
59	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	-----	Total	20,224	2,118	2,224	2,335	2,452	2,574	2,703	2,838	2,980
99	BUDGET TOTAL	-----	Grand Total	1,524,320	119,291	130,709	117,336	363,877	397,841	267,280	86,942	41,044

**Government and Co-Financing**

AGENCY	OUTPUT	Y1 2000	Y2 2001	Y3 2002	Y4 2003	TOTAL PHASE 1	Y5 2004	Y6 2005	Y7 2006	Y8 2007	TOTAL PHASE 2	
DENR	1	45,480	75,798	80,701	81,039	283,018	113,230	85,775	101,134	111,505	411,644	
DENR	2	130,736	132,049	129,424	117,124	509,333	292,109	382,576	306,717	321,717	1,303,517	
DENR	3	7,772	6,601	46,380	41,698	102,451	29,498	29,330	25,684	31,383	115,895	
DENR	6	25,907	0	0	40,000	65,907	9,667	9,707	9,867	5,000	34,241	
DENR	7	0	20,000	0	10,000	30,000	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	
DOT	6	0	25,893	8,000	8,000	41,893	9,000	9,000	0	0	18,000	
CBRM	6	250,000	250,000	250,000	2500,000	1,000,000	250,000	0	0	0	250,000	
TOTAL GOP:						2,032,602					2,143,297	
U.S.AID	5	350,000				350,000						
FPE	3	113,989	113,989	113,989	113,989	455,956	113,989	113,989	113,989	113,989	455,956	
	5	2,591	2,668	2,748	2,831	10,838	2,991	3,078	3,168	3,262	12,500	
		116,580	116,657	116,737	116,820	466,794	116,980	117,067	117,157	117,251	468,456	
NGO/CHURCH	4	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	31,088	7,772	7,772	7,772	7,772	31,088	
		TOTAL PHASE 1:				2,880,484	TOTAL PHASE 2:					2,642,841

## **ANNEXES**

### **SAMAR ISLAND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT**

Annex 1	Site Biology and Global Significance
Annex 2	Threats Analysis and Management Issues
Annex 3	Incremental Cost Analysis
Annex 4	Logical Framework
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Annex 6	Infrastructure Specifications
Annex 7	Terms of Reference for Project Staff and Consultants
Annex 8	Terms of Reference for Sub-contracted Activities
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## ANNEX 1: SITE BIOLOGY AND GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. **Introduction**<sup>xiii</sup>: The Philippines is regarded by nearly every major international conservation organization as one of the top global priorities for conservation action (Oliver and Heaney, 1997). For example, BirdLife International, using birds as indicators, has ranked the country as one of the highest priorities for bird conservation. Conservation International lists the Philippines amongst the top ten “Megadiversity Countries globally (i.e. amongst the world’s biologically wealthiest nations). The main reasons for this are i) the enormous biological diversity represented in the flora and fauna of the archipelago, which bridges two major biogeographical regions, i.e. the Sundaic faunal region and the Philippine Biogeographic Province; ii) the extraordinarily high rate of “endemicity” within the biota; iii) the high beta or habitat diversity and iv) the high rate of habitat destruction, and inadequacies in the existing environmental protection framework, including the protected areas network, which inadequately represents the biological endowment. Indicators of the country’s biological wealth include the following:

- (a) 576 species of birds have been recorded in the Philippines, 415 of which breed in the country. 46% of the breeding birds are endemic. 74 species are threatened with extinction, including 59 endemics (Collar, Tabaranza, and Mallari, *In press*). The Philippines is a top priority for bird conservation, with 40 endemic species listed within the top two endangerment categories (Collar et al 1994)
- (b) 172 species of native terrestrial mammals have been recorded in the country of which at least 111 (64%) are endemic. At least 52 native species are threatened with extinction (Heaney et al. 1998).
- (c) 293 species of reptiles and amphibians have been identified, of which 214 (73%) are endemic. This is a high number of species and degree of endemicity per unit area (Oliver & Heaney, 1997).
- (d) At least 13,500 plant species are found, representing 5% of the world’s flora. There are 25 endemic plant genera in the country. The tally includes some 8,000- 12,000 species of flowering plants.

2. Based largely on the available scientific information on the distribution of the country’s mammals, reptiles and amphibians, the Philippines has been divided into 6 major faunal regions, namely, a) Greater Luzon (including Marinduque and Catanduanes), b) Mindoro, c) Greater Palawan (part of Sundaic Faunal Region), d) Greater Negros-Panay (including Masbate, Cebu, Ticao and Guimaras), e) **Greater Mindanao** (including **Samar**, Leyte, Bohol, Dinagat, Siargao and Basilan and f) Greater Sulu.

3. BirdLife International has identified conservation priorities by using birds as indicators of areas with high endemism. These areas contain at least two restricted-range species of birds, which have a breeding range of less than 50,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Based on this information, the Philippines has been divided into several Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs): namely: 1) Luzon EBA (including Marinduque and Catanduanes), 2) Mindoro EBA, 3) Negros and Panay EBA (including Guimaras, and Ticao), 4)

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<sup>xiii</sup> When a species of bird, mammal, reptile or amphibian is said to be endemic to Samar, it may mean that the species is restricted to Samar or can also be found in one or more other islands within the Mindanao EBA. At the sub-species level, however, endemic sub-species of bird, mammal, reptile or amphibian may be restricted solely to Samar. However, a Philippine endemic, unless otherwise indicated, refers to a species which is restricted to the Philippine Archipelago and found in one or more EBAs or Faunal Regions. For example, the Philippine Eagle *Pithecophaga jefferyi* is a Philippine endemic bird, which is found in Samar, and also in Luzon and Mindanao.

Cebu EBA, 5) Palawan EBA, 6) **Mindanao and the Eastern Visayas EBA**(including Samar, Leyte, Bohol, and Basilan).

### **Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna of Samar Island** <sup>xiii</sup>

4. **Birds:** Samar is considered to be one of the most important islands in the Philippines for bird conservation, with a bird species inventory comprising 197 species. This is 34.2% of the total number of bird species in the Philippines and is relatively high given that Samar is only one island out of 7,100+ islands in the entire archipelago. A recently conducted biological survey (funded by the block B) added 8 species to the bird list. A total of 17 restricted-range species (endemics) are found on Samar out of a total of 51 restricted-range species in the Mindanao faunal region. Seven of the 17 restricted-range species are threatened species, while 9 Philippine endemic species are also threatened including the Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*), Philippine Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus philippensis*), and Philippine Cockatoo (*Cacatua haematuropygia*). It should be noted that all of the restricted-range species are forest dependent (Statterfield *et al.* 1998), amplifying the conservation significance of Samar's forest environments. The forests of Samar island harbor one of the largest remaining populations of the Philippine (Monkey-eating) Eagle, the second largest eagle in the world and considered the most endangered bird in the Philippines with a high risk of becoming extinct in the next 5 years (Collar, Tabaranza and Mallari, *In press*). Samar island is the type locality of the Philippine Eagle since the species became known to science and was described in 1896 from a single specimen collected by John Whitehead in Samar.

5. **Mammals:** A total of 39 species of mammals have been recorded, approximately 23% of the total count of land mammals for the country. Out of the 39 species, 18 species (46.1%) are endemic (11 are Philippine endemic species and 7 are endemic to Samar and the Mindanao faunal region). The recent survey recorded 13 new records for the island. Threatened species include: 2 endemic species of fruit bats (*Acerodon jubatus*, the largest bat in the world, and *Eonycteris robusta*), 1 endemic species of insectivorous bat (*Hipposideros pygmaeus*), and endemic large mammals (*Sus philippensis*, Philippine Warty Pig and *Cervus mariannus*, Philippine Brown Deer). Among the murid rodents, 3 endemic species were recorded. The large Mindanao forest rat, *Bullimus bagobus*, is endemic to the Mindanao Faunal Region while the Dinagat Hairy-tailed rat, *Batomys russatus*, is a newly described species (Musser, Heaney and Tabaranza, 1998) known previously only from Dingat Island. Two endemic species of squirrels are also listed. These species, *Exilisciurus concinnus* and *Sundasciurus philippensis*, are restricted to Samar and the Mindanao Faunal Region. Most endemic mammals of Samar are forest dependent.

6. **Reptiles and Amphibians:** The reptiles and amphibians of Samar are the least known of the terrestrial vertebrate fauna. The recent survey recorded 25 species of reptiles and 12 of amphibians, including 15 endemic species (10 reptiles and 5 amphibians). The reptiles include the following: 1 freshwater turtle, 15 lizards and 9 species of snakes, while the amphibian fauna is restricted to frogs and toads. Eighteen species of reptiles and amphibians were added to the inventory in 1994 (Gaulke 1994), and 9 more new records were added following the recent survey. The inventory remains incomplete (only a small area has been sampled), and further survey effort is needed (and will likely uncover new records). According to Alcalá (1986), more than half of the herpetofauna in the Philippines are forest dependent.

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<sup>xiii</sup> The biological inventory for Samar island is incomplete, although several surveys, particularly for fauna, have been conducted. Many of these are dated, having occurred in the nineteenth and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, although some sampling occurred in the 1960s. Most collections were of birds and mammals, leaving reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and freshwater fish mainly unstudied. Collections have tended to focus on lowland forests.



## Flora of Samar Island

7. Samar Island is recognized as one of the 18 Centers of Plant Diversity and endemism in the country<sup>xiv</sup>. Some 885 species of flowering plants [499 genera and 65 families] have been recorded, of which 406 species are endemic (Merrill's enumeration, 1923-1926), including 12 species of trees listed in IUCN's World List of Threatened Trees. However, this is likely a fraction of the total species count. There has been a marked paucity of survey effort on the island (i.e. there is a very low collection density index), partly because of past civil disorder, but also because surveys have been incapacitated by a dearth of trained national botanists able to identify flora. The hill range of Central Samar Island and the limestone forest communities are still little explored botanically and further fieldwork is needed to investigate these areas. The forest in Samar harbors numerous economically important species, including 15 commercially important species of rattan. Several important timber trees, such as *Hopea samarensis*, are endangered.

8. The flora of Samar is closely linked phytogeographically to that of Leyte, although the island has also been linked by land bridges to southern Luzon and Northeastern Mindanao in the past and shares floristic affinities with these areas. The island is particularly rich in dipterocarp species, some of which are represented both in southern Luzon provinces and north-eastern Mindanao. There are about 240 species of flowering plants endemic to both Samar and Luzon, 173 endemic species common to both Samar and Leyte and 172 endemic species common to both Samar and Mindanao. The presence of 6 endemic genera of vascular plants in Samar, namely *Psomiocarpa*, *Thaumasianthes*, *Antherosteles*, *Gloeocarpus*, *Greemapus* and *Villarica* indicates that the island has been isolated long enough to enable speciation.

9. Twelve (12) endemic species of trees found in Samar Island are listed in the World List of Threatened Trees (Oldfield, et al., 1998). Six (6) species, i.e. *Hopea quisumbingiana*, *H. samarensis*, *Gloeocarpus patentivalis*, *Guioa discolor*, *Kibatalia puberula*, and *Mangifera monandra* are listed as critically endangered or endangered. Of these, *Kibatalia puberula*, *H. quisumbingiana*, and *H. samarensis* are restricted to Samar Island. *Horsfieldia ardisiifolia*, *Horsfieldia samarensis*, *Kibatalia merrilliana*, *Knema stellata* ssp. *stellata*, *Myristica laevis* ssp. *laevis*, and *Myristica pilosigemma* are considered vulnerable. The 1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants (Walter & Gillett, 1998) includes ten (10) species of vascular plants from Samar Island. The rare plant *Rafflesia manillana*, recorded in Samar and only four other localities in the country is categorized as endangered. Species categorized as vulnerable include *Ficus pseudopalma*, *Ficus ulmifolia*, *Diplodiscus paniculatus* (monotypic genus), *Xanthostemon verdugonianus*, *Macaranga caudatifolia*, *Celtis luzonica*, and *Mangifera monandra*. Except for *Ficus ulmifolia*, all of these species are widespread endemics. Two fern species are also included in the IUCN Red List. These are *Platynerium grande* (endangered) found solely in lowland dipterocarp forests and *Cyathea negrosiana* (rare) which is restricted to the Visayan Islands.

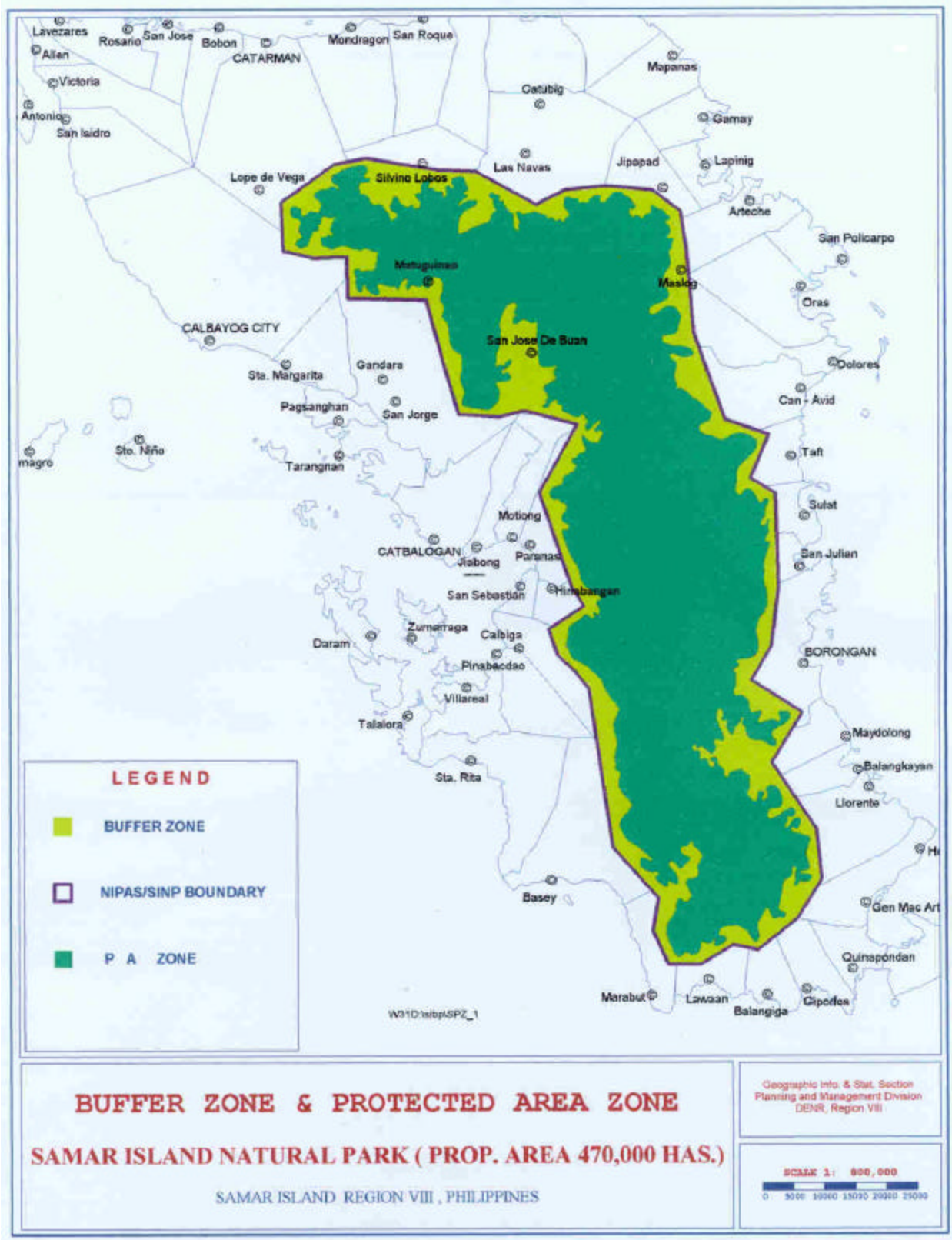
10. Several indigenous species from Samar island are listed in CITES Appendix II (collectively grouped as Orchidaceae, Nepenthaceae, Cycadaceae, and ferns and fern allies). Of particular conservation concern are orchids belonging to the genera *Phalaenopsis*, *Renanthera*, and *Dendrobium*, pitcher plants, *Nepenthes alata* and *N. ventricosa*, and ornamental ferns, i.e. *Pteris*, *Tectaria*, *Asplenium*, *Diplazium*, *Blechnum*, *Davallia*, *Nephrolepis*, *Pteridium*, *Dicranopteris*,

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<sup>xiv</sup> Species diversity is likely high for a number of reasons, including the diversity of substrates and habitat types ranging from lowland evergreen rainforest, limestone forest, riverine forest, ultramafic forest, and patches of mossy forest at high elevations.

*Ophioglossum*, *Platycerium*, *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, and *Adiantum*. Madulid (1991) considers *Syzygium aqueum*, a fruit tree species known locally as *tambis*, as vulnerable. This species has a very restricted distribution in the country, i.e. Samar, Dinagat, Mindanao and Basilan Islands. Other fruit trees of conservation significance are *Syzygium claviflorus* (*bolagsong*), *S. curranii* (*igot*), *S. mananquil* (*kagoko*), and *Anacolosa frutescens* (*matobato*). The endemic genus *Thaumasianthes* is found only in Samar Island. *Sararanga philippinensis* is an endemic pandan. Most of these species are found in the lowland evergreen rainforests of Samar island.

MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA



## ANNEX 2: THREATS & MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Biological Impact	Root Causes and Management Issues	Alternative Strategy (Design Elements)
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### Current Threats to Forest Biodiversity

<p>⇒ direct and indirect anthropogenic pressures will gradually result in the loss of one of the Philippines' largest blocks of lowland rainforest, resulting in the extirpation of a large number of threatened species, including many endemics</p>	<p>a) although a Forest Reserve nominally exists, basic conservation functions such as boundary demarcation and advocacy are absent and policing and enforcement functions need strengthening; there is a lack of the most basic infrastructure, equipment and staffing for conservation management; 3 small PA's (NIPAS sites) have been established but these are too small to maintain vital ecological processes and need to be expanded to ensure stable conservation;</p> <p>b) forest-edge communities have been alienated from conservation management programs; the upshot is that they have little incentive to protect biological diversity; there is a basic lack of understanding within local communities of the connection between ecological systems and the village economy, and the potential adverse socio-economic feedbacks from forest degradation;</p> <p>c) a framework for monitoring the biological impacts of land use is lacking making it difficult to operationalise adaptive management models;</p>	<p>a) establishment of a new large Natural Park, with a core area encompassing important habitats, sustainable use areas and buffers zoned for multiple, conservation-enabling resource uses <b>[Project Purpose]</b>;</p> <p>b) extension of the traditional protected area management model to actively involve forest-edge communities in decision-making and activity implementation <b>[Project Purpose]</b>; Mass and sustained awareness drive to impart conservation values to key Samareño constituencies <b>[Output 4]</b>;</p> <p>c) on-going monitoring of ecological processes and conservation outcomes as part of an adaptive management approach <b>[Output 1]</b>;</p>
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Proximate Threat: shifting cultivation (kaingin) of upland rice, cassava, yams, and pineapples in forest areas

<p>⇒ retreat of ecological frontier, particularly in accessible, species rich, low land forest areas</p> <p>⇒ human presence in hinterland drives other threats, such as hunting and small scale logging;</p>	<p>a) inadequate institutional and human capacity within DENR to regulate swidden farming; limited enforcement means that there is little disincentive for farmers to open up new forest areas for cultivation;</p> <p>b) smallholders lack property rights for lands at the forest-edge giving them little incentive to incur the additional financial/ sweat equity costs of farming system intensification and diversification;</p>	<p>a) strengthening of participatory planning/ management skills, including monitoring, negotiation, policing and enforcement skills <b>[Outputs 1,2]</b>; targeted agricultural support interventions to bolster rural livelihoods <b>[Output 6]</b>;</p> <p>b) extension of appropriate tenure instruments -- creating carefully negotiated stewardship compacts; claims in core areas will not be recognised under the terms of the</p>
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Biological Impact	Root Causes and Management Issues	Alternative Strategy (Design Elements)
⇒ loss of biological connectivity between pockets of undisturbed forest threatens to destroy the corridor between the two largest blocks of primary forest	c) traditional farming systems are characterised by an absence of soil conservation methods such as ditching, mulching, and soil stabilisation through tree planting; farming productivity is low, and soil impoverishment results in short cropping cycles; farming services have inadequate outreach to communities providing them with limited recourse to technical assistance and other inputs that would enable them to intensify and diversify production;	compacts [Output 3]; c) substitution of baseline agricultural support programmes to ensure that 1) farming support services reach forest-edge communities; 2) skills building focuses on improving soil conservation practices through locally appropriate methods; and 3) providing inputs to catalyse sustainable farming system intensification; [Outputs 5, 6];

Proximate Threat: small scale logging (carabao), using chainsaws, for consumptive and productive usage

<p>⇒ damage to habitats, through clearance, and knock-on impacts (land slips etc.)</p> <p>⇒ felling in vicinity of swidden gardens increases canopy break and ecological disturbance;</p> <p>⇒ loss of nesting/ feeding/ roosting sites for niche species, such as hornbills</p>	<p>a) logging is illegal in the Samar Forest Reserve under Executive Decree, but there is an absence of intelligence gathering and enforcement capabilities to stem cutting and trade; patron-client relations cause some regulators to turn a blind eye to malfeasance by outsiders while prosecuting community users; this causes resentment at the local level, and spurs continued illegal use;</p> <p>b) management edicts fail to take local timber needs into account (i.e. for shelter ; there is no management strategy or mechanisms to provide for the consumptive needs of forest-edge communities;)</p> <p>c) extraction of commercially important species for productive purposes by outsiders may occur up to 20 kms from settlements, local communities are aware of the trade, but have little incentive to control access owing to a lack of legally recognised and stable usufruct rights to wild resources, including timber; there are no mechanisms for involving the community (forest guards) in monitoring and reporting on illegal activity;</p> <p>d) alternative livelihood sources are poorly developed and timber sale provides a supplementary source of livelihood for some households;</p>	<p>a) involvement of NGOs and PO's in 'watchdog' operations to check illegal activity spawned by patron-client associations; [ Output 5]; enhancement of intelligence gathering and enforcement capabilities of rangers [Output 2];</p> <p>b) creation of community woodplots to meet consumptive use needs of forest-edge communities, [Output 6 &amp; Output 3];</p> <p>c) creation of cadre of community forest guards to report malfeasance and enforce regulations; make tenure/ usufruct instruments contingent upon control of illegal activity by communities [ Output 3]; raise awareness of regulations and conservation values [Output 4];</p> <p>d) expand menu of livelihood activities by supporting development of sustainable agriculture, promoting managed eco-tourism, and improving benefit capture from NTFP harvests; [Outputs 5,6];</p>
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Proximate Threat: harvest of rattan

Biological Impact	Root Causes and Management Issues	Alternative Strategy (Design Elements)
<p>⇒ destructive rattan harvesting practices involving tree felling causes ecological unnecessary damage (i.e. forest canopy breaks)</p> <p>⇒ excursions into forest to collect rattan cause other impacts, including opportunistic hunting of wildlife and collection of flora</p>	<p>a) although collection and trade is regulated, management is mediated by patron-client relationships; permits are rarely issued to forest-edge communities who see little tangible benefit from legal collection/ trade; local communities harvest rattan for consumptive use and productive purposes (presently illegal without permit); the lack of formal access and use rights serves as a disincentive for communities to control resource access and exploitation by outsiders nor manage harvests in their own economic interests;</p> <p>b) lack of information on biological requirements for rattan management; harvesting occurs without taking biological needs into account; conservation set asides ( as a repository of genetic material for target species) are inadequate;</p> <p>c) although tree felling is prohibited by law, policing and enforcement capacity is weak making it difficult to contain the practice;</p> <p>d) weak institutional capacity within DENR to manage harvests (e.g. determine maximum sustainable yields, regulate collection and effect monitoring);</p> <p>e) opportunities for capturing benefits/ value added as a management incentive are limited at the local level;</p>	<p>a) ensure that benefits from sustainable use accrue to forest-edge communities as management incentive <b>[Output 6]</b>; involvement of NGOs and PO's as watchdogs to check illegal activity <b>[Output 5]</b>; involvement of rangers and community forestry guards in monitoring access by collectors <b>[Outputs 2, 3]</b>; raise awareness at local level about rattan management needs <b>[Output 4, 6]</b>;</p> <p>b) data collection on rattan harvests to determine management needs <b>[Output 6]</b>; dis allow harvests in core protected zones within the Natural Park to protect genetic stocks <b>[Outputs 1,2]</b>; institute on going monitoring activities to check resource use trends <b>[Output 6]</b>;</p> <p>c) training of collectors in ecologically benign harvest practices <b>[Output 6]</b>; development of community sanctions as part of benefit sharing model <b>[Output 3, 6]</b>;</p> <p>d) strengthen in-house institutional capacities within DENR to manage sustainable uses <b>[Outputs 1,2, 6]</b>;</p> <p>e) create benefit sharing arrangement that 1) captures returns from sale for conservation activities; 2) increase share of benefit captured by collectors 3) maintains equity in permitting arrangements <b>[Output 6]</b>;</p>

Proximate Threat: hunting (Warty Pigs, Philippine Deer, Flying Foxes)

<p>⇒ loss of target species, such as the Philippine Deer;</p> <p>⇒ certain hunting practices (i.e. setting of some traps) are unselective, and result in mortality of non target species</p>	<p>a) hunting mainly occurs for consumptive use, although bush meat (Warty Pigs etc.) is sold in local markets; hunts are often conducted opportunistically, when entering the forest to collect rattan or other minor forest products; the lack of basic conservation functions to foreclose hunting and enforce regulations provides little stimulus for behaviour change;</p> <p>b) there is no co-ordinated community-based strategy or mechanism to manage hunts; open access is leading to a 'tragedy of the commons';</p>	<p>a) strengthening of basic conservation functions <b>[Output 1, 2]</b>; involvement of community forestry guards in monitoring and regulating activity <b>[Output 3]</b>; impose stiff penalties for hunting of threatened/ banned species <b>[Output 1, 2,3]</b>; build linkages with police/ magistrates to increase success rate of prosecutions <b>[Output 2]</b>;</p> <p>b) encourage community level controls on access, with co-ordination mechanisms at the inter-community level <b>[Output 3]</b>;</p>
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Biological Impact	Root Causes and Management Issues	Alternative Strategy (Design Elements)
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Proximate Threat: orchid collection

<p>⇒ danger of extirpation of rare species, including regional endemics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) open trade conducted by orchid growers and collectors in Samareño towns</li> <li>b) lack of knowledge of population status of harvested species and of the biological parameters of management ;</li> <li>c) there is an absence of set asides where collection is banned to safeguard genetic material;</li> <li>d) management rules prohibit the transfer of orchids within the Philippines and overseas; although advisories are posted at airports and some sea ports and bus terminals, spot checks are rarely conducted;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establish data base on and system to track trade; establish linkages between buyers and DENR to enable management fundamentals to be discussed and agreed upon <b>[Output 6]</b>;</li> <li>b) data collection on orchid harvests to determine management needs <b>[Output 6]</b>;</li> <li>c) disallow harvests in core protected zones within the Natural Park <b>[Outputs 1,2]</b>; institute on-going monitoring activities to check resource use trends <b>[Output 6]</b>;</li> <li>d) strengthen enforcement capacities by encouraging spot checks, sensitise security guards and other key players to the law <b>[Output 5,6]</b>;</li> </ul>
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### Potential Future Threats to Forest Biodiversity

Proximate Threat: mining (prospecting for and extraction of coal, bauxite, and limestone)

<p>⇒ all forms of mining have potential for direct impacts, including habitat degradation and fragmentation and loss of biological connectivity.</p> <p>⇒ mining provides stimulus for population aggregation in biologically sensitive areas,</p> <p>⇒ limestone mining could damage fragile cave ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) mining may be banned by law in Natural Parks if mandated in management plans; failure to designate areas of high conservation significance within the forest reserve as a Natural Park would result in mining claims taking precedence over conservation; awareness regarding government policies on mining in protected areas needs to be imparted to decision-makers at all levels; decision-making needs to be better coordinated between DENR's protected area management and mining units to ensure complementarity in strategies;</li> <li>b) at present, there is a lack of sufficient integration of conservation objectives into spatial planning and EIAs for mining; there is a need to plan operations outside of Protected Areas to manage negative externalities within the Areas, such as those driven by population aggregation at mine sites; capacity to undertake such planning and management needs to be bolstered within DENR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) designation of site as a Natural Park, with mining banned in core areas and ecologically sensitive buffers <b>[Output 1]</b>; support advocacy activities aimed at sensitising decision-makers to the provisions of law; promote better integration of decision-making within regional DENR units <b>[Output 5]</b>;</li> <li>b) strengthening EIA requirements for activities contiguous to the Natural Park to ensure externalities on biodiversity are fully mitigated; better integration of conservation planning objectives into regional development planning; institution of legal safeguards with Congressional sanction <b>[Output 5 &amp; 1]</b>;</li> </ul>
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Biological Impact	Root Causes and Management Issues	Alternative Strategy (Design Elements)
	(responsible for granting permits for large scale mines) and Provincial authorities (able to grant permits for small scale mines);	

Proximate Threat: infrastructural development (highways and link roads, power and communications infrastructure)

<p>⇒ road development through or adjacent forest areas would catalyse habitat destruction and degradation by enhancing accessibility for settlement and farming;</p> <p>⇒ loss of biological connectivity, retarding movement of canopy dwelling species;</p> <p>⇒ increased disturbance in biologically sensitive areas (sound and air pollution)</p>	<p>a) infrastructural development, if carefully planned, would benefit biodiversity by channelling anthropogenic pressures to non sensitive areas; however, there is a lack of integration of conservation objectives into regional sectoral planning, leading to a failure to uncover ecological costs and benefits and accelerating conflicts in resource use;</p> <p>b) a spatial plan, identifying ecologically sensitive areas important for biodiversity protection purposes, is lacking; GIS capabilities are inadequate in East and North Samar provinces, and need to be strengthened within regional DENR/PAWB units;</p> <p>c) economic and financial instruments that would internalise the additional costs of managing habitats in infrastructural projects in areas where infrastructure has been/ is being developed are absent;</p>	<p>a) integration of conservation objectives into regional development planning through 1) sensitisation of decision-makers to conservation needs; 2) introduction of planning tools (i.e. multi-criteria analysis) and; 3) technical support to achieve better integration [<b>Output 5</b>];</p> <p>b) define ecologically sensitive areas to be protected from infrastructural development; strengthen spatial mapping capabilities [<b>Output 5</b>];</p> <p>c) explore feasibility and promote application of user pays arrangements as means of internalising external costs in development activities, and creating source of funding for conservation management [<b>Output 5 and 7</b>];</p>
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## **ANNEX 3: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS**

### **1. Broad Development Objectives:**

1.1 The Philippines is strongly committed to sustainable development, and biodiversity conservation and forest management constitute policy priorities within the nation's broader sustainable development agenda. Having ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993, the country completed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 1997. While the Plan is broadly focused and advances six Conservation Strategies, the policy cornerstone for biodiversity conservation remains the establishment and sound management of the National Integrated System of Protected Areas (NIPAS). Significantly, recognizing that conservation objectives are unlikely to be fulfilled in the long run without the active participation of local communities, the Government is moving to implement a participatory framework that accords communities with important conservation management responsibilities. The PA system, created in 1992, presently comprises 209 sites. The GOP appropriates over US\$ 9 million annually to recurrent biodiversity management programs<sup>xv</sup> –a mark of its conservation commitment, especially given present fiscal constraints and other pressing development needs. But this appropriation is clearly insufficient to expand the conservation estate as needed to widen its bio-geographic coverage, and the GOP is seeking international assistance to defray the costs of capacitating incremental conservation.

### **2. Global Environmental Objectives:**

2.1 The project's global environmental objective is to conserve a representative sample of the biodiversity of the Philippines by creating a new PA in the Eastern Visayas biogeographic area: the Samar Island Natural Park (SINP). The Park has a number of biological and ecological attributes that make it globally significant: 1] it constitutes an important repository of biodiversity within a 'megadiversity' country and conservation hotspot; 2] it is located within an endemic bird area and center of plant diversity; 3] it contains one of the largest and most ecologically intact tracts of lowland tropical rainforest in the archipelago; 4] it harbors important beta diversity, including dipterocarp, mossy, and limestone forests, and extensive limestone caves; and 5] is an important storehouse of endangered species, including the Philippine Eagle. These attributes are threatened by anthropogenic pressures. Although the Government of the Philippines, local governments and non-government entities are committed to the site's protection, baseline interventions are inadequate to operationalise effective field management. This creates the risk that important global environmental benefits would be forfeited without intervention.

### **3. Baseline:**

3.1 The threats facing biodiversity in Samar are chronicled in the threats matrix, which distinguishes between current threats and prospective future ones, and describes the various underlying causes. Project proponents have identified seven categories of activities necessary to mitigate these pressures, namely:

- a] Monitoring and planning functions;
- b] Surveillance, enforcement and other operational functions;
- c] Social organization to facilitate community-based forest management;
- d] Environmental awareness and education;

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<sup>xv</sup> This estimate is based on appropriations during FY 99, and excludes programmes financed by donors and NGOs.

- e] Integrated management of development and conservation;
- f] Development of sustainable livelihoods;
- g] Sustainable financing.

A number of activities would occur irrespective of GEF intervention in the coming years. The GOP would be the main source of budgetary appropriations for these interventions. While insufficient to comprehensively remove all threats, these appropriations nevertheless provide an important baseline in which this project is fully nested. A brief description of these activities follows:

a) **Monitoring and Planning Functions:** The GOP originally planned to create a total of 8 small protected areas in Samar island, in addition to the three sites that have already been established. Accordingly, the GOP would have appropriated some funds through DENR to prepare work-plans and draft enabling legislation. This would have covered salary expenses for a skeletal planning office in Samar, but would have been insufficient to recruit the resource people needed to develop Management Plans. The total baseline appropriation for planning functions in Samar is projected at US\$ .546 m over the next 8 years. This would be supplemented by some investment in monitoring, focusing on identifying components of biodiversity rather than assessing trends in the social and biological landscape. An inventory of wetland systems is planned, as are some rapid field assessments of fauna. But gaps would remain in survey effort, particularly for flora, forests on limestone, freshwater fish and invertebrates. The aggregate investment in monitoring is estimated at US\$ .234 m. over the survey period.

b) **Surveillance, Enforcement and other Operational Functions:** DENR would have appropriated a total of US\$ 1.111 m for the management of the existing and new PAs in Samar. This appropriation would have included investments in a watch and ward team in the Philippine Eagle Sanctuary at Taft (in Eastern Samar Province), some management of the Calbiga and Sohoton caves, mainly to prevent limestone mining, establishment and maintenance of a wildlife rescue center, and the regulation of wildlife collection and trade. However, there would be no development of PA infrastructure, including control posts and ranger accommodation, and enforcement would be coordinated from regional DENR centers, reducing efficacy. Even if enforcement were to be successful in the existing PAs, biodiversity would still be lost because these sites are fragmented and clearly too small to safeguard ecological functions.

c) **Social Organization:** Several government and non-government agencies are active on this front and significant baseline appropriations are anticipated over the coming 8 years. Activities would 1] strengthen governance within LGUs; 2] enhance citizen participation in governance by improving consultation processes; 3] undertake a rural cadastral survey, to delineate existing land holdings, clarify prior land right and provide legal assistance for agrarian reform; 4] strengthen the data management system for land records; and 5] organize local community groups to partake in social forestry initiatives. The baseline has been costed at US\$ 8.36 m, broken down as follows: DENR, US\$ 2.64 m; DA, US\$ 0.039 m; DAR, US\$ 4.436 m; UNDP US\$ 0.296 m; DSWD, US\$ 0.815 m; DILG, US\$ 0.048 m; and NGOs, including church groups, US\$ 0.083 m There is however, presently little linkage between the afore-mentioned programs and biodiversity conservation and complementary interventions are required to organize communities around conservation-specific land and wild resource management objectives.

d) **Environmental Awareness and Education:** The Samareño NGO community has been an active proponent of conservation, but lacks the financial wherewithal to launch and sustain a broad-based campaign. Thus the conservation constituency remains small, and civil society poorly tuned to conservation values and management needs. Environmental education constitutes one of DENR's

core functions. Total baseline appropriations have been costed at US\$ 1.323m, of which DENR would allocate 89% and NGOs 11 %. [N.B. these figures do not include ‘sweat equity’ volunteered by NGO activists.]

e) **Integrated Management of Development and Conservation:** The GOP would expend resources performing environmental impact assessments, providing concession permitting services, pollution control operations, strengthening data management capabilities and statistical services, and compliance monitoring. These activities would address negative externalities of development ventures, including agriculture, mining, fisheries and industrial development, as well as public works. But the capacity of regulatory agencies to integrate biodiversity management objectives into the development-planning framework is limited. Understanding of conservation values and benefits is inadequate amongst decision-makers, spatial and temporal plans for integrating conservation and development operations are lacking, there are no standards for development operations in ecologically sensitive areas, and capacity to plan, implement and monitor impact mitigation measures to sustain conservation processes is inadequate. These constitute potent barriers to effective integration of conservation with development, posing the risk that future development activities will impose adverse impacts on Samar’s forest biodiversity. Total baseline costs for environmental management are estimated at US\$ 8.66 m over 8 years, of which 44.37% would be appropriated by DENR (environmental oversight), and the remainder by DAR (land use management).

f) **Development of Sustainable Livelihoods:** The baseline has been conservatively costed at US\$ 6.826 m<sup>xvi</sup>. DENR would appropriate US\$ 1.6 m for social forestry programs, the promotion of agro-forestry and soil conservation in upland areas. The Department of Agriculture (DA) would allocate US\$ 1.82 m for seed production, micro-credit and smallholder marketing support. The NIA would provide US\$ 2.6 m in funding for the Catubig valley agricultural advancement project, aimed at improving the productivity of farming systems in an area to the immediate north of the SINP. A number of agencies would invest in capacity development focusing on small business management (basic book keeping, marketing etc), sericulture and local cottage industries. These include DAR (US\$ .108 m), DSWD (US\$ 0.015m), DTI (US\$ 0.018 m), DOLE (US\$ 0.079m), TESDA (0.378 m) and Filipino universities (0.112 m) Finally various NGOs, including the FPE, would provide funding of US\$ .039 m for social forestry, and wasteland restoration through reforestation. However, the baseline is weak in a number of areas 1] there are spatial gaps in the extension of social agro-forestry programs providing an alternative to swidden agriculture at the forest edge (particularly in the south and east); 2] there are no plans to support the development of ecotourism, although tourism offers a conservation congruent livelihood alternative, and 3] there are no immediate plans to strengthen *in situ* management of non timber forest products.

g) **Sustainable Financing:** Conservation management programs in Samar are currently dependent on GOP budgetary appropriations in their entirety. While the NIPAS legislation allows for the creation of integrated protected area funds, and introduction of user pays mechanisms to finance PAs, there are no plans to establish such a fund in Samar, nor is there the capacity to develop enabling fiscal instruments.

#### 4. GEF Alternative

4.1 The proposed GEF Alternative would catalyze the creation and effective management of the

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<sup>xvi</sup> Considerable investments (> US\$ 90 m) in livelihood support activities are also planned in the coastal plain and areas contiguous to the uplands (not costed in the baseline), helping to reduce emigration pressures to the forest-edge.

new Natural Park (SINP), comprising a core area zoned for strict protection, recreational and scientific use and controlled harvests of NTFP's and a buffer area zoned for sustainable agro-forestry and habitat restoration. Project interventions have been bundled into seven synergistic outputs as follows:

(a) **Adaptive Management Framework:** Interventions would strengthen biodiversity monitoring, social assessment and planning functions. The biodiversity monitoring component would update the biological inventory, develop a biodiversity M & E plan, purchase aerial imagery and other monitoring tools, strengthen DENR's data management systems in Samar, perform biannual biological surveys, obtain independent scientific input, and mobilize a cadre of trained local observers to capture local knowledge. The social assessment component would collate existing social, demographic and economic data and, with further community input, design a social monitoring plan, train local monitors in social survey methods, and supply technical assistance to interpret social assessment outcomes. The planning component would establish the foundations for participatory planning with local communities, culminating in the preparation of 5 year Management and annual Operational Plans for the SINP. These activities are all complementary to the baseline and would not be needed but for the need to protect biodiversity. Costs are projected at US\$ 864,900, partitioned as follows: GEF US\$ 533,400, and GOP US\$ 331,500.

(b) **PA Management Operations:** Activities would establish a representative multi-stakeholder PA Management Board (PAMB), recruit additional staff needed to fulfill incremental PA management functions, finance staff training, and supply basic equipment, supplies and infrastructure to operate the SINP. These costs are all complementary to the baseline, and unnecessary but for the need to manage biodiversity. Of the total costs (US\$ 3,638,000), the GEF would appropriate US\$ 1,427,800 and GOP US\$ 2,210,200.

(c) **Community-based Conservation Management:** The project would mobilize and train community workers to serve as intermediaries in the community-based conservation process, organizing communities and strengthening their capacity to engage in conservation management. Tenurial and usufruct instruments would be negotiated with communities as part of a conservation compact that provides an incentive for good resource stewardship. While this component is necessary to secure global environmental objectives by buffering the core area from threat, activities would also generate incidental domestic benefits in the longer-term by empowering local communities to engage in sustainable resource use practices. Activity costs US\$ 3,102,050 would be shared by the GEF (US\$ 2,030,250), FPE US\$ (912,000), and GOP (US\$ 159,800), with communities appropriating sweat equity inputs (not monetized).

(d) **Conservation Awareness Raising:** A conservation awareness program would raise the profile of the SINP within institutions of civil society in Samar. The component will generate non tangible, long-term global benefits, and is wholly incremental to the baseline of environmental education. Costs, amounting to US\$ 686,320, would be shared by the GEF (US\$ 624,120) and NGO/Church groups (US\$ 62,200).

(e) **Integrating Conservation and Development Policy Operations:** Activities would evaluate the comparative economic values of conservation vis a vis alternative land uses, incorporate conservation needs appraisal requirements into environmental impact assessments conducted for buffer zone development, and build conservation objectives into provincial multi-sectoral development plans. USAID would finance an assessment of the costs and benefits of different land uses. Co-financing would be provided by the FPE (US\$ 23,300); UNDP (US\$ 172,820); USAID (US\$350,000); and GEF: (US\$ 278,000).

(f) **Conservation-Compatible Livelihoods:** The project would finance a model management program for non timber forest products, focusing on rattan and *Agathis* sp. Co-financing has been secured to bolster management capabilities (i.e. to conduct resource inventories, yield and regeneration studies, planning and monitoring, and improve quality control for produce). GEF support aims at removing barriers to conservation, by ensuring that NTFP management provides a conservation incentive to communities, and ensuring that harvest methods are ecologically benign [GEF: US\$ 112,438; UNDP US\$ 297,652; GOP US\$ 15,300]. The project would also fund an ecotourism demonstration, aimed at developing nature tourism as a conservation compatible livelihood. The baseline would be reinforced (non GEF funding) through advancement of a village home stay program, and tourism promotion specific to the site. GEF funding would be used to develop a code of conduct for tourism, and develop and implement strategies to manage the external ecological and cultural impacts of tourism [GEF: US\$ 84,814; UNDP: US\$ 473,952; GOP US\$ 84,814.] Finally, UNDP and the GOP would co-finance a sustainable upland farming demonstration program, aimed at adapting farming systems in the different agro-ecological zones of the buffer to ensure conservation compatibility [UNDP: US\$ 579,396; GOP: US\$ 1,449,886].

(g) **Sustainable Financing:** An Integrated Protected Areas Fund would be operationalized, capitalized by visitor fees, road tolls, NTFP permit fees and penalties for breach of regulations GEF: US\$ 327,400

## 5. Incremental Costs and Benefits:

5.1. The Systems boundary for the project is formed spatially by Samar island's upland environments, temporally, by the life of the project (8 years) and thematically by the various interventions needed to buffer the island's rainforests from threat. The incremental cost matrix provides a summary of the domestic and global benefits associated with each of the 7 project outputs. Activities that would generate highly tangible domestic benefits would be co-financed, while GEF moneys would be appropriated for activities with intangible, diffuse and long-term benefits accruing globally. The cost of the business-as-usual baseline, occurring irrespective of GEF support, has been estimated at US\$ 27.07 m. Co-financing amounting to US\$ 3,607,520 has been secured to leverage a sustainable development baseline (Outputs 3, 5 AND 6). These are activities that yield sizable domestic benefits, which nevertheless are needed to conserve biodiversity. Incremental costs amount to US\$ 8,975,370, of which the GEF would finance US\$ 5,459,470, and co-financiers US\$ 3,515,900 (net of project preparation costs). Project preparation costs amount to US\$ 425,000 of which the GEF financed US\$ 350,000 and the GOP, US\$75,000. Total project costs, inclusive of the sustainable development baseline, increment and project preparation amount to US\$ 13,007,890. The GEF Alternative, comprising total project costs and the business-as-usual baseline, amounts to US\$ 40.078 m. The GEF would fund a modest 14.5 % of the total cost of the Alternative.

### INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

Component	Cost Category	Cost (in millions)	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
<b>Output 1: Adaptive Management Framework</b>	Baseline	Total= US\$ 0.781	Weak planning and monitoring framework hinders forest management operations	The legal status of Samar's forests as a forest reserve, while designed to maintain tree cover, is inadequate to protect biodiversity; Weaknesses in planning and monitoring erode the efficacy of management.
	GEF Alternative	Total= US\$ 1.65	Participatory planning and monitoring capabilities are improved	Creation of zoned Natural Park provides added legal protection for biodiversity; Better capacity

Component	Cost Category	Cost (in millions)	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
			improved	to plan, monitor and adapt management interventions to ensure threat remediation
	Increment	GEF: US\$ .533 GOP: US\$ .332 <b>Total: US\$ 8.65</b>		
<b>Output 2: PA Operations</b>	Baseline	Total= US\$ 1.111	Inadequate financial and human resources to protect a bio-geographically representative sample of the nation's biological heritage	Failure to operationalise surveillance, enforcement and other conservation functions is leading to an open access dilemma in the SIFR, a loss of option and existence values for biodiversity and erosion of carbon sequestration services
	GEF Alternative	Total=2.338	Effective management of the SINP contributes to fulfillment of the objectives of the NIPAS	Operationalization of conservation functions in the SINP safeguards natural capital values
	Increment	GEF: 1.427 GOP: 2.210 <b>Total: US\$3.638</b>		
<b>Output 3: Community-based Conservation</b>	Baseline	Total =US\$ 8.36 6	Weak ability to mesh conservation approaches with the needs of communities	Failure to consult and involve local communities during the conservation process correlates in ineffective management
	GEF Alternative	Total= US\$ 11.462	Better integration of conservation and community development objectives	Prospects for achieving long-term conservation objectives improved
	Sustainable Development Baseline	GOP: US\$ .159 <b>Total: US\$ .159</b>		
	Increment	GEF: US\$2.030 FPE: .912 <b>Total: US\$ 2.942</b>		
<b>Output 4: Conservation Awareness &amp; Education</b>	Baseline	Total= US\$ 1.324	Weak understanding of the relevance of conservation to sustainable development in Samar	The Samareño conservation constituency, although active, remains small and marginalized, posing the risk that local efforts to spearhead responsible development will not be sustained.
	GEF Alternative	Total=2.010	Public discourse on sustainable development enriched by greater appreciation of conservation values	Enhanced awareness of conservation values amongst decision-makers and civil society serves to build local/regional constituency for conservation
	Increment	GEF: US\$ .624 NGO: US\$ .062 <b>Total: US\$ .686</b>		
<b>Output 5: Regional Planning</b>	Baseline	Total= US\$ 8.662	Lack of capacity within provincial planning units to internalize conservation objectives into development strategies	Future development poses external risks to biodiversity
	GEF Alternative	Total=US\$ 9.486	Improved understanding of the linkages between conservation and development at the provincial level and added understanding of the	Improved match between conservation and development objectives ensures that spatial planning supports PA management

Component	Cost Category	Cost (in millions)	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
			economic value of conservation	
	Sustainable Development Baseline	USAID: US\$ 0.35 m UNDP: US\$ .173 FPE: US\$ .023 <b>Total: US\$ .546</b>		
	Increment	GEF US\$: .278 <b>Total: US\$ .278</b>		
<b>Output 6: Sustainable Livelihoods</b>	Baseline	Total= US\$ 6.826	Poor smallholder agricultural productivity; loss of forests forecloses recreation and other livelihood options; NTFPs provide direct productive and consumptive use values, but resource harvests are unsustainable	Lack of sustainability in NTFP use and damaging harvest practices threaten ecological processes; benefits of extraction accrue in large part to outsiders providing little conservation incentive to forest-edge communities;
	GEF Alternative	Total=US\$ 8.88	Improvement in agricultural services enables farming systems intensification; protection of forest cover and removal of barriers to sustainable use of NTFPs expands menu of future livelihood options	Paradigm shift from unsustainable to sustainable uses of NTFPs; internalization of the costs of NTFP management in production system;
	Sustainable Development Baseline	UNDP: US\$ 1.351 GOP: US\$ 1.550 <b>Total: US\$ 2.901</b>		
	Increment	GEF: .238 <b>Total: US\$ .238</b>		
<b>Output 7: Financial Mechanism</b>	Baseline	Total= nil	Funding dependent on GOP budgetary appropriations; Weak fund raising capacities and budget preparation skills in local DENR	Lack of surety that financial sustainability will be realised in conservation operations
	Alternative	Total= US\$.327	Strengthening of financial management capacities and widening of funding base	Assured funding appropriations cover recurrent conservation management costs
	Increment	GEF: .327 <b>Total: US\$ .327</b>		
<b>Total</b>	Baseline	<b>US\$ 27.07 m</b>		
	GEF Alternative	<b>US\$ 40.078</b>		
<b>SD Baseline</b>	<b>Full Project Non-GEF</b>	<b>US\$ 3,607,520</b>		
<b>Incremental Cost</b>	<b>Full Project GEF</b>	<b>US\$ 5,459,470</b>		
	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>US\$ 3,515,900</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 8,975,370</b>		
	<b>Preparation GEF</b>	<b>US\$ 350,000</b>		
	<b>GOP</b>	<b>US\$ 75,000</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 425,000</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>13,007,890</b>		

## ANNEX 4: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p><b>Goal:</b> A representative sample of the forest biodiversity of the Philippine archipelago is protected</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of indicator forest-dependent species in Samar (Philippine Cockatoo, Rufous Hornbill, Long Tailed Macaques, Philippine Warty Pig, Flying Foxes—<i>Acerodon jubatus</i> &amp; <i>Eonycteris robusta</i>)</li> <li>2. Habitat monitoring in yr. 2008 indicates that there has been no reduction in total area of primary forest from 1999 baseline [lowland forest: 119,248 hectares; mossy forest 1,650 hectares]</li> <li>3. Connectivity maintained between 2 largest primary forest blocks with no net reduction in biological corridor beyond yr. 1999 baseline (distance between blocks 18 kilometers; corridor area 15,700 hectares]</li> <li>4. No decrease in canopy cover of secondary forest beyond yr. 2000 baseline</li> </ol>	<p>Biannual biological surveys in 5 transect plots (baselines to be concretized in year 1 and adjusted for seasonality)</p> <p>Terminal Biological Evaluation</p> <p>Annual monitoring records</p> <p>Annual monitoring records</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Samar island forest ecosystems contain the best remaining sample of biodiversity within the Eastern Visayas bio-geographic area</li> <li>* Viable populations of threatened species remain within the SINP</li> <li>* Adaptive management strategy enables interventions to be geared towards new management challenges</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The Samar Island Natural Park is established and managed with broad-based stakeholder participation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislative approval of PA status obtained by yr. 2003 q4 (pre-requisite for graduation to phase 2)</li> <li>2. No illegal new settlement within SINP core area and buffer zone beyond 2000 baseline</li> </ol>	<p>DENR notification</p> <p>Annual monitoring records</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Social fencing strategy effective in controlling immigration into SINP</li> <li>* Stakeholder receptivity to proposed conservation strategy remains high</li> <li>* Government willing to test new participatory management methods and share responsibilities and accountability</li> <li>* Baseline of sustainable development is assured</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1:</b> An adaptive management framework for conservation management is established and operational</p>	<p><b>Phase 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Operational Plans for phase 1 completed by first quarter of each year</li> <li>* First 5 Year Management Plan developed and approved by yr. 2, q4</li> <li>* PAMB established by yr. 1, q3</li> <li>* Biological assessment completed by yr. 2, q2 and data base for monitoring established by yr. 2 q4</li> <li>* Land use map and zoning plan completed by yr. 2 q4</li> <li>* Legislative approvals for gazettal of SINP obtained by yr. 3, q3 (prerequisite for phase 2)</li> </ul> <p>* By year 5, operational planning will be undertaken independently by PA authorities</p> <p>* Second five year management plan finalized by year 6, q1</p>	<p>Operational plans</p> <p>Management Plan &amp; formal notification by DENR</p> <p>DENR notification</p> <p>APR</p> <p>APR</p> <p>Independent Evaluation</p> <p>APR and operational plans</p> <p>Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Stakeholder conflicts are manageable and may be mediated using resources provided through the project/ partner agencies</li> <li>* Agreement can be reached between national, provincial and local governments and local communities on management requirements/ regulations</li> <li>* Legislative approvals can be obtained as per schedule</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2:</b> Conservation functions are fully operationalised</p>	<p><b>Phase 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Full complement of PA staff recruited by yr. 2 q4</li> <li>* Respective functions of PASu, CENRO and PENRO formalized by yr. 2 q3</li> <li>* Infrastructural designs completed by yr. 3 q1</li> <li>* Signage and interpretation materials designed by yr.4 q4</li> </ul>	<p>APR</p> <p>Notification by DENR/ Project records</p> <p>Blueprints/APR</p> <p>APR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Qualified and dedicated staff available for recruitment</li> <li>* Dis-equilibria in social status of community members of PAMB (vis a vis other stakeholders) leveled</li> <li>* Structure of PAMB reflects community based management dimensions of project</li> <li>* Sufficient absorptive capacity exists to implement and</li> </ul>



Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* PA boundaries fully delineated by yr.4, q2 (pre requisite for phase 2)</li> <li><b>Phase 2</b></li> <li>* Park headquarters constructed by yr. 5, q1/ 15 ranger posts completed by yr. 5, q3 and 15 by yr. 6 q 1</li> <li>* Trail network constructed by yr. 5 q4</li> <li>* PAMB meeting regularly and providing inputs into management (on-going)</li> <li>* Equipment maintained according to schedule (on-going)</li> <li>* Participatory conservation methods being independently applied by yr. 5 q2</li> </ul>	DENR notification/ APR  APR/ Ground truthing  APR/Ground truthing PAMB Minutes Independent Evaluation Independent Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustain the proposed conservation strategy</li> <li>* Broad based agreement by NGOs to collaborate in advancing proposed conservation strategy in place and sustained</li> <li>* Co-financing target of US\$ 1,302,200 realized [GOP]</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3: A</b> community-based conservation framework is tested and effective	<b>Phase 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Social outreach team mobilized by yr. 1 q2; ongoing briefing and debriefing nurtures outreach operations and ensures quality control</li> <li>* Village files established by yr. 1 q3 documenting outreach</li> </ul> Contractual responsibilities for DENR, LGUs and community actors negotiated by yr. 4 q1 (pre requisite for phase 2) Community Forestry Programme negotiated and in place for 40% BMUs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 5 VCCs are created by yr. 4, q 2</li> <li>* Annual SINP VCC forum convened by yr.4;</li> <li>* Community forestry guards designated by yr. 4 q1</li> </ul> <b>Phase 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Community forestry guards trained by yr. 5 q1</li> <li>* Annual SINP VCC forum convened by yr. 4;</li> <li>* Community Forestry Programme negotiated and in place for remaining BMUs by yr. 6 q3</li> <li>* Cadre of trained local observers trained by yr. 5 q2</li> </ul>	Team Field reports  Village files DENR notification  DENR notification/ Independent Evaluation  APR  APR  APR DENR notification/ Independent Evaluation APR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Qualified community workers can be recruited locally</li> <li>* Intercommunity consensus on management strategies can be obtained</li> <li>* Stewardship compacts may be negotiated as per schedule</li> <li>* Strong community motivators are available to drive conservation measures at the local level</li> <li>* Co-financing target of US\$ 456,000 [FPE] and US\$ 50,400 [GOP] realized</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4:</b> Broad based awareness of conservation values and management needs is imparted to forest-edge communities and other key Samareño stakeholders	<b>Phase 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Communications strategy prepared and endorsed by yr. 1 q4</li> <li>* Awareness programme for phase 1 prepared by yr. 1 q3; for phase 2, by year 4 q3</li> <li>* Awareness materials for community outreach available by yr. 2 q2</li> </ul> <b>Phase 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Phase 2 awareness activities implemented by yr. 5 q2</li> <li>* Increased coverage of conservation issues in local media evidenced by yr. 5 q4</li> </ul>	Communications Strategy Strategy on file  APR  APR/ Awareness survey News reports on file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Education authorities are receptive to revised curricula content</li> <li>* Local media willing to collaborate as active conservation partners</li> <li>* Co-financing target of US\$ 31,100 [Church Groups and NGOs realized]</li> </ul>
<b>Output 5:</b> Conservation objectives are internalized in sectoral development planning, budgeting and activity delivery	<b>Phase 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Results of resource valuation study available by yr. 1 q4</li> <li>* 3 Provincial workshops on integrated conservation and development convened by yr. 4 q 3 and fact sheets on conservation needs prepared by yr. 3 q1</li> </ul> <b>Phase 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Conservation objectives reflected in regional development plans by yr.</li> </ul>	Report on file APR  Independent review of plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Effective and independent watchdog function can be institutionalized within the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation</li> <li>* Successive LGUs and provincial authorities will respect ex ante agreements to delimit the SINP from logging and mining activities and respect other terms of the conservation agreement</li> </ul>

Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
at the provincial and municipal levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 q 2</li> <li>* Watch dog function to monitor development activities operational by yr. 5 q2</li> <li>* Ancillary eco-development activities (Output 6) funded throughout phase 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent review</li> <li>Independent review/ APR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Eco-development provides alternative source of local livelihood</li> <li>* Co-financing target of UNDP US\$ 82,100 and FPE US\$12,500 realized.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 6:</b> Alternative, conservation enabling livelihoods are in place, and the sustainability of wild resource use is assured	<p><b>Phase 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Provisional harvest quotas for sustainable use of NTFP's established by yr. 4 q3</li> <li>* Community consensus on ecotourism development and management strategies obtained by yr. 4 q3</li> <li>* Ecotourism management plan drafted and approved by yr. 4 q3</li> <li>* Tourism promotion activities initiated by yr. 4 q 3</li> <li>* Results of farming systems research and management recommendations available by yr. 4 q 3</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Number of tourists visiting SINP increases as follows: 1999 baseline = 1,536 visitors; yr. 2005: 4000 visitors; year 2008: 7,000 visitors)</li> <li>* Field assessment indicates application of sustainable use methods for NTFP by yr. 6 q1</li> <li>* Target smallholders receiving extension advice and other agricultural support by yr. 5 q2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline available</li> <li>Guideline available</li> <li>Management plan APR</li> <li>Report available</li> <li>Visitor records</li> <li>Independent monitoring</li> <li>Independent evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Exogenous factors, including law and order do not foreclose development of ecotourism as an alternative</li> <li>* Philippines remain attractive market for regional and international tourism and the tourism product is competitive</li> <li>* Benefit sharing arrangements foreclose economic stratification and attendant perverse incentives</li> <li>* Social fencing structures maintain controls over NTFP harvests by outsiders</li> <li>* Smallholders receptive to sustainable agricultural measures and incentives are sufficient to adapt farming systems</li> <li>* Co-financing target of UNDP US\$ 813,500 and GOP US\$ 282,300 realized.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 7:</b> Mechanism for financing the recurrent costs of conservation activities is in place	<p><b>Phase 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 50% of additional staff salaries absorbed into DENR budget by year 5; by year 8, 100%</li> <li>* By year 8, incremental costs of community management provided by FPE endowment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget review</li> <li>Budget review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Financial sustainability is not hampered by exogenous economic shocks</li> <li>* Equitable cost sharing arrangements involving DENR, LGUs, communities and FPE can be negotiated</li> </ul>

Activities		Phase 2 (Years 5-8)	
Phase 1	Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)	
<b>Output 1</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)</b></p> <p><b>1.1</b> Prepare operational plans for years 1,2,3, and 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1 Prepare operational plan for year 1</li> <li>1.1.2 Formulate Terms of Reference and work plan for SINP participatory management planning</li> <li>1.1.3 Establish multidisciplinary planning team</li> <li>1.1.4 Coordinate with PAWB and DENR-8 on the planning process</li> <li>1.1.5 Develop participatory planning framework</li> <li>1.1.6 Conduct consultation with multistakeholder groups</li> <li>1.1.7 Review results by baseline biological and social assessment</li> </ul>	<b>1.11</b>	Strengthen operational planning capacity within PASu
		1.11.1	Assess capability building requirements of PASu in undertaking operational planning, in light of experience in Phase 1, and changes required in Phase 2 activities
		1.11.2	Prepare training modules, and identify gaps in terms of skills and techniques in operational planning for SINP
		1.11.3	Conduct training programs, and engage PASu staff in on the job skills enhancement activities
		1.11.4	Prepare a program for cross visits to other successful biodiversity projects employing community based conservation strategies

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>1.1.8 Prepare yearly operational plans</p> <p>1.1.9 Review and monitor plan implementation</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Obtain necessary executive and legislative endorsement of PA status and regulations</p> <p>1.2.1 Prepare draft Proclamation for PA establishment of SINP</p> <p>1.2.2 Secure executive proclamation of SINP</p> <p>1.2.3 Obtain support from Samar based legislators, church groups, LGUs, and NGOs on the proposed SINP bill</p> <p>1.2.4 Facilitate Office of the President endorsement to Congress</p> <p>1.2.5 Prepare presentation materials</p> <p>1.2.6 Secure sponsorship of draft Proclamation from Congress and Senate members</p> <p>1.2.7 Participate in Senate and Congress Subcommittee hearings</p> <p>1.2.8 Assist Congress and Senate members in endorsement of draft bill proclaiming SINP as PA</p> <p>1.2.9 Assist in the preparation of the implementing rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Establish multi-stakeholder Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and PA staff cadre</p> <p>1.3.1 Convene existing PAMB's and sensitize members on SINP's overall management philosophy</p> <p>1.3.2 Secure consensus to establish a single, consolidated PAMB for SINP</p> <p>1.3.3 Conduct consultations to establish criteria for selection/nomination of PAMB members</p> <p>1.3.4 Undertake selection process through consultation</p> <p>1.3.5 Secure DENR Secretary's appointment of PAMB members</p> <p>1.3.6 Review PA staff requirements and finalize selection procedures and criteria</p> <p>1.3.7 Prepare PAMB work plan and establish protocols/operational procedures</p> <p>1.3.8 Review functioning of PAMB</p> <p>1.3.9 Oversee management plan preparation and implementation</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Impart participatory planning skills to PAMB and PA staff cadre</p> <p>1.4.1 Review participatory planning and implementation framework</p> <p>1.4.2 Conduct needs assessment for PAMB and PA staff on participatory planning and implementation skills</p> <p>1.4.3 Conduct orientation and training to enhance participatory planning skills of PAMB and PA staff</p> <p>1.4.4 Conduct training on conflict resolution mechanisms.</p> <p><b>1.5</b> Complete biological and social assessments; conduct biennial biological survey</p> <p>1.5.1 Review methods and outputs of preliminary and SAMBIO biological assessment</p> <p>1.5.2 Identify gaps based on SINP management strategy</p> <p>1.5.3 Design biological assessment study, prepare Terms of reference and Work Plan</p> <p>1.5.4 Assemble biological assessment Team</p> <p>1.5.5 Identify community members and project staff as counterparts</p> <p>1.5.6 Conduct orientation to community members and counterpart project staff on assessment design, methods, and techniques</p> <p>1.5.7 Establish sample plots and incorporate into database</p> <p>1.5.8 Carry out biological assessment</p>	<p>1.11.5 Monitor results and impacts of capability enhancement activities for PASu and staff</p> <p><b>1.12</b> Undertake impact monitoring to determine biological, social and economic responses to conservation intervention</p> <p>1.12.1 Consolidate baseline information on biological, social and economic condition of SINP</p> <p>1.12.2 Design impact monitoring system to keep track of periodic changes in biological, social and economic condition, identifying specific indicators and critical areas where such indicators can be easily measured</p> <p>1.12.3 Train staff on design and data gathering methods, and analytical techniques of impact monitoring</p> <p>1.12.4 Conduct periodic monitoring and input results into database</p> <p>1.12.5 Present impact monitoring results to PAMB, PSC and major stakeholders</p> <p>1.12.6 Discuss implications of impact monitoring results to management plan</p> <p><b>1.13</b> Evaluate monitored outcomes, and adapt management strategies as necessary</p> <p>1.13.1 Review outcomes and assumptions used in management plan</p> <p>1.13.2 Identify areas where management strategies may need to be adapted</p> <p>1.13.3 Review possible scenarios in light of changes required and implication to affected target groups</p> <p>1.13.4 Assess consistency with overall management framework</p> <p><b>1.14</b> Prepare and obtain necessary clearances of second 5 year Management Plan</p> <p>1.14.1 Present implications of monitoring results to PAMB, PSC and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>1.14.2 Assess impacts on affected groups and SINP management goal</p> <p>1.14.3 Obtain consensus and PAMB approval on preparation of 5-year management plan</p> <p>1.14.4 Draft second 5-year management plan</p> <p>1.14.5 Conduct consultations</p> <p>1.14.6 Secure commitments from relevant agencies and organizations in management plan implementation</p> <p>1.14.7 Monitor integration of management plan into agency and LGU plans</p> <p>1.14.8 Prepare management guidelines</p> <p>1.14.9 Sensitize the public and concerned sectors on the contents and provisions of plan and implementation guidelines</p> <p>1.14.10 Monitor plan implementation and conduct regular evaluation</p> <p><b>1.15</b> Foster linkages with other community based conservation and biodiversity projects to share experiences and lessons learned.</p> <p>1.15.1 Regularly attend meetings of the IPAS Technical Coordinating Committee to foster information exchange among different biodiversity projects in-country.</p> <p>1.15.2 Document effectiveness, success stories and lessons learned based on strategies and approaches employed</p> <p>1.15.3 Assist in the coordination of efforts for the adaption of enabling policies for PA management</p> <p>1.15.4 Assist in the setting-up of coordinative mechanisms to maximize the use of</p>

Activities		Phase 2 (Years 5-8)	
<b>Phase 1</b>			
1.5.9	Present results to PAMB and project staff as input to planning process		available resources to push for necessary policy reforms for conservation
1.5.10	Establish indicators for biannual survey and identify sample plots	1.15.5	Keep a mailing list of relevant and related projects and foster information exchange
1.5.11	Conduct biannual biological survey		
1.5.12	Present results to PAMB and project staff as inputs to management plan review and revision		
1.5.13	Incorporate all results into database		
1.5.14	Review initial PRA results undertaken during PDF-B and SAMBIO		
1.5.15	Formulate Terms of reference and work plan for social assessment		
1.5.16	Assemble team and orient members and project counterparts on overall approach, methodology and expected		
1.5.17	Develop mechanisms for involving the communities in social assessment		
1.5.18	Undertake social assessment		
1.5.19	Present results to PAMB and project management and provide inputs to Management plan preparation		
1.5.20	Design methods and identify indicators to monitor social impacts		
1.5.21	Monitor effectiveness of social participation measures		
<b>1.6</b>	Define land use zones, including core area, buffers, and transition areas		
1.6.1	Purchase satellite and aerial photo maps		
1.6.2	Review results of biological and social assessments vis-à-vis indicative management zones		
1.6.3	Delineate park boundaries		
1.6.4	Map existing land uses, conservation status, critical habitats within SINP and surrounding areas		
1.6.5	Validate correctness of indicative management zones		
1.6.6	Conduct ground truthing of proposed buffer and transitional areas, including boundaries of core areas and location of biodiversity hotspots and critical habitats		
1.6.7	Assess conservation strategy for remaining areas within SINP		
1.6.8	Conduct consultation with communities and stakeholders on proposed conservation strategy and land uses with SINP and buffer zones		
1.6.9	Secure consensus and input into management planning preparation and database		
1.6.10	Finalize land use plan and zoning guidelines		
1.6.11	Disseminate land use plan and zoning ordinance to the public		
1.6.12	Monitor and review implementation of land use plan and zoning guidelines		
<b>1.7</b>	Design comprehensive 5 year Management Plan with accompanying Regulations defining allowable activities, penalties and management incentives and delineating the respective management responsibility of DENR, LGUs and local communities		
1.7.1	Consolidate results of biological and social assessment and land use and zoning activities		
1.7.2	Formulate and seek consensus on comprehensive 5-year management plan and strategy		
1.7.3	Develop SINP management guidelines for specific zones		
1.7.4	Conduct consultation and secure multistakeholder endorsement		
1.7.5	Establish conflict resolution mechanisms, benefit sharing arrangements, or compensation guidelines for affected parties		
1.7.6	Clarify roles of all parties concerned (NGO, LGUs, national government agencies,		

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>etc.) in management plan implementation and monitoring</p> <p>1.7.7 Ensure commitment of all parties in management plan implementation and monitoring</p> <p>1.7.8 Finalize 5-year management plan</p> <p>1.7.9 Prepare and carry out strategy to disseminate 5-year management plan and mobilize public participation and support</p> <p>1.7.10 Monitor and review management plan implementation</p> <p><b>1.8</b> Develop enabling policies and administrative orders for community-based conservation based on lessons learned from project implementation of this and other biodiversity projects.</p> <p>1.8.1 Revisit 5-year management plan and SINP management guidelines to identify strategies for community based conservation</p> <p>1.8.2 Review other country experiences in community based biodiversity conservation</p> <p>1.8.3 Review existing policies, experiences and studies available in other biodiversity programs</p> <p>1.8.4 Formulate policies and administrative orders for community based conservation in SINP based on other country and in-country experiences, to operationalize strategies defined in the management guidelines</p> <p>1.8.5 Conduct consultations with communities and other users</p> <p>1.8.6 Submit policy proposals to PAMB, PAWB and DENR for adoption</p> <p><b>1.9</b> Strengthen mapping capabilities of staff and DENR-8</p> <p>1.9.1 Recruit PA staff to take charge of mapping activities</p> <p>1.9.2 Prepare plan for mapping support to SINP</p> <p>1.9.3 Procure necessary mapping equipment, including GIS</p> <p>1.9.4 Prepare terms of reference for the conduct of aerial photography</p> <p>1.9.5 Conduct mapping activities to establish baseline information and incorporate in PA's database and biodiversity monitoring system</p> <p>1.9.6 Prepare necessary maps and produce other required information available from maps</p> <p>1.9.7 Review and update mapping support plan for SINP</p> <p><b>1.10</b> Conduct mid-term project assessment</p> <p>1.10.1 Identify scope, tasks, and expertise required to undertake mid-term project assessment</p> <p>1.10.2 Engage mid-term project assessment team</p> <p>1.10.3 Identify indicators and milestones for mid-project evaluation</p> <p>1.10.4 Assemble necessary information and data for evaluation</p> <p>1.10.5 Engage communities, PAMB, PSC and relevant stakeholders in assessment activity</p> <p>1.10.6 Prepare assessment report and make presentations to PAMB, PSC, DENR, and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>1.10.7 Assess implications of assessment report to current policies, strategies and management guidelines for SINP</p> <p>1.10.8 Prepare recommendations for formulation of second phase operational plan and activities</p>	
<p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1-4)</b></p> <p><b>2.1</b> Mobilize PA staff, including Protected Area Superintendent (PASu), core ranger cadres</p>	<p><b>Phase 2 (Years 5-8)</b></p> <p><b>2.8</b> Construct park headquarters/administrative center, interpretation facility and ranger</p>

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>and community outreach staff</p> <p>2.1.1 Recruit and engage PA staff</p> <p>2.1.2 Engage PA staff in a weeklong familiarization orientation with project documents to deepen knowledge and acquire proper perspective about project management philosophy, objectives, etc.</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Delineate functions of PASu, CENRO and PENRO</p> <p>2.2.1 Review existing proposals for delineation of functions</p> <p>2.2.2 Prepare proposals for delineation of functions</p> <p>2.2.3 Conduct consultation with DENR-8, PAWB and DENR Central</p> <p>2.2.4 Incorporate suggestions into an Administrative Order</p> <p>2.2.5 Periodically assess the arrangements agreed upon and adapt AO when necessary.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Design park headquarter, administrative center, ranger post and interpretation facility</p> <p>2.3.1 Hire an architect/civil engineer</p> <p>2.3.2 Develop technical specification and conservation friendly design</p> <p>2.3.3 Identify location of physical infrastructures</p> <p>2.3.4 Map location of physical infrastructure facilities</p> <p>2.3.5 Determine scope for EIA or Initial Environmental Examination</p> <p>2.3.6 Present finished design to PAMB for approval</p> <p><b>2.4</b> Design and commission signage and visitor interpretation materials</p> <p>2.4.1 Prepare specifications for signage and other interpretation materials</p> <p>2.4.2 Identify location</p> <p>2.4.3 Invite proposals for preparation of signage and interpretation materials</p> <p>2.4.4 Commission preparation</p> <p>2.4.5 Install signage and other interpretation materials</p> <p><b>2.5</b> Supply basic field and office equipment</p> <p>2.5.1 Review requirement for field office equipment</p> <p>2.5.2 Finalize specifications and cost estimates</p> <p>2.5.3 Solicit proposals/bids</p> <p>2.5.4 Procure and deliver field and office equipment</p> <p>2.5.5 Test and install field and office equipment</p> <p>2.5.6 Ensure proper maintenance of field and office equipment</p> <p><b>2.6</b> Delineate and demarcate PA boundaries, using natural features and signage where necessary.</p> <p>2.6.1 Review and relocate on the map, preliminary boundaries of SINP and its management zones</p> <p>2.6.2 Prepare technical description</p> <p>2.6.3 Prepare terms of reference and timetable for PA delineation and demarcation</p> <p>2.6.4 Engage survey and mapping teams</p> <p>2.6.5 Undertake demarcation, identify natural features and install signage on boundaries</p> <p>2.6.6 Produce maps showing final park boundaries</p> <p><b>2.7</b> Sensitize PA staff to best practices in participatory conservation management through training and sponsoring of study tours and workshops</p>	<p>posts</p> <p>2.8.1 Invite proposals for construction of park boundaries</p> <p>2.8.2 Evaluate proposals and select most advantageous offer</p> <p>2.8.3 Supervise construction of park facilities</p> <p>2.8.4 Develop and implement park infrastructure maintenance program</p> <p><b>2.9</b> Create trail network for patrols and guided treks</p> <p>2.9.1 Develop design and specification for trail network</p> <p>2.9.2 Identify location of trail network</p> <p>2.9.3 Construct trail network</p> <p>2.9.4 Prepare and implement trail management and maintenance that adhere to environmental ethical standards set.</p> <p><b>2.10</b> Support an efficient and effective functioning of PAMB</p> <p>2.10.1 Review PAMB workplan</p> <p>2.10.2 Establish PAMB executive committee to improve administrative efficiency</p> <p>2.10.3 Monitor PAMB activities</p> <p>2.10.4 Develop and implement a training program for PAMB</p> <p>2.10.5 Document PAMB lessons and experiences learned</p> <p>2.10.6 Provide other support services for PAMB e.g. secretariat work</p> <p><b>2.11</b> Operationalize policing, intelligence gathering, enforcement and reporting functions in conjunction with CENRO/PENRO and PNP</p> <p>2.11.1 Review functioning of Multisectoral Forest Protection Committees</p> <p>2.11.2 Determine need for expanding membership, mandate and responsibilities of MFPCs vis-à-vis needs of SINP</p> <p>2.11.3 Draw up a Memorandum of Agreement among member organizations</p> <p>2.11.4 Formulate Manual of Operations</p> <p>2.11.5 Provide orientation to members</p> <p>2.11.6 Provide logistical support to MFPC operation</p> <p>2.11.7 Review and monitor operations of MFPCs and periodically update Manual of Operations</p> <p><b>2.12</b> Institute equipment maintenance operations</p> <p>2.12.1 Determine equipment maintenance needs</p> <p>2.12.2 Train staff in equipment maintenance</p> <p>2.12.3 Perform regular equipment maintenance operations</p> <p><b>2.13</b> Strengthen enforcement by building links with law enforcement and prosecution agents</p> <p>2.13.1 Conduct consultation with law enforcement and prosecution agencies</p> <p>2.13.2 Determine mechanisms for prompt reporting, apprehension, and filing of court cases</p> <p>2.13.3 Define involvement of law enforcement and prosecution agencies in MFPC</p> <p>2.13.4 Draw up Memorandum of Agreement</p> <p>2.13.5 Review implementation of MOA</p> <p><b>2.14</b> Train PA staff in participatory conservation management methods</p>

<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Phase 1</b>		<b>Phase 2 (Years 5-8)</b>
	<p>2.7.1 Conduct training needs among staff on participatory conservation management</p> <p>2.7.2 Develop capability building program for PA staff</p> <p>2.7.3 Identify relevant study sites and appropriate course offerings for PA staff</p> <p>2.7.4 Sponsor study tours and workshops for selected PA staff</p> <p>2.7.5 Prepare re-entry plans, monitor application of results</p>	<p>2.14.1 Conduct assessment of capability building program implemented in Phase 1</p> <p>2.14.2 Revise and update capability building program</p> <p>2.14.3 Conduct training program</p> <p>2.14.4 Review training impact and results</p> <p><b>2.15</b> Ensure additional cost of new staff and equipment maintenance are absorbed into DENR budget (commencing in year 5)</p> <p>2.15.1 Estimate additional cost of new staff and equipment maintenance and include these in the bill establishing the SINP</p> <p>2.15.2 Prepare budget proposal for 2005 budget cycle</p> <p>2.15.3 Secure DENR commitment to create additional budget line items</p> <p>2.15.4 Participate in budget deliberations</p> <p>2.15.5 Make representations to Department of Budget and Management and Congress to ensure additional appropriation</p>
<b>Output 3</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)</b></p> <p><b>3.1</b> Mobilize and train social outreach teams in participatory learning and action skills</p> <p>3.1.1 Select qualified NGOs to conduct social outreach component</p> <p>3.1.2 Orient the NGOs selected and their staff on the overall goals and strategies of the project</p> <p>3.1.3 Conduct assessment of capability building needs of social outreach teams</p> <p>3.1.4 Prepare training modules</p> <p>3.1.5 Conduct training programs</p> <p>3.1.6 Prepare re-entry/action plans and strategies</p> <p>3.1.7 Review training impact and results</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Initiate social outreach operations to a) build trust with key community actors; b) further uncover community needs and perspectives; c) mediate conflict; e) feed into management planning;</p> <p>3.2.1 Develop social outreach strategy and mechanisms</p> <p>3.2.2 Conduct orientation for team members</p> <p>3.2.3 Conduct additional PRA exercises to identify community resources, needs and management constraints</p> <p>3.2.4 Determine priority areas for social outreach activities</p> <p>3.2.5 Develop and implement a program for conflict mediation/resolution</p> <p>3.2.6 Prepare regular reports on social outreach activities</p> <p>3.2.7 Discuss implications for management planning and recommend corresponding adjustments</p> <p><b>3.3</b> Negotiate contractual responsibilities of different parties for conservation, including planning, enforcement and monitoring</p> <p>3.3.1 Identify buffer zone management units (BMUs)</p> <p>3.3.2 Identify communities within BMUs</p> <p>3.3.3 Prepare Terms of reference and guidelines for operation of Village Conservation Committees (VCCs)</p> <p>3.3.4 Organize VCCs in each BMU</p> <p>3.3.5 Orient VCCs on their role in management planning, monitoring and enforcement</p> <p>3.3.6 Define relationship of VCCs with PAMB, DENR and LGUs</p>	<p><b>Phase 2 (Years 5 - 8)</b></p> <p><b>3.9</b> Provide further training to community outreach teams and forestry guards in conservation methods</p> <p>3.9.1 Review performance of community outreach teams and forest guards</p> <p>3.9.2 Review impacts of training undertaken during phase 1 and identify further capability building needs in conservation methods</p> <p>3.9.3 Prepare customized training modules</p> <p>3.9.4 Implement training program</p> <p>3.9.5 Review training impact and results</p> <p><b>3.10</b> Continue social outreach activities to a) strengthen social relations within and between communities and DENR; b) build internal management discipline; c) strengthen capacities for conservation planning and management; and d) enable community participation in operational planning</p> <p>3.10.1 Review functioning of VCCs and effectiveness of social outreach strategy</p> <p>3.10.2 Strengthen social outreach program and continue its implementation</p> <p>3.10.3 Provide further training to VCC members and social outreach teams on policy formulation and monitoring</p> <p>3.10.4 Establish mechanism within DENR to recognize positive community activities/initiatives in conservation</p> <p>3.10.5 Review and update Manual of Protocols to strengthen cohesion among actors, improve internal compliance and enforcement, and ensure more effective participation in review and updating of SINP management plan</p> <p><b>3.11</b> Convene inter-community forums to share management experiences and coordinate conservation effort throughout the SINP</p> <p>3.11.1 Document success stories and lessons learned from VCCs and other community based conservation initiatives</p> <p>3.11.2 Organize regular intercommunity forum, document and disseminate results</p> <p>3.11.3 Invite presentations from successful experiences in other developing countries</p> <p>3.11.4 Revise/update management guidelines, if appropriate</p> <p><b>3.12</b> Ensure fulfillment of contractual responsibilities under stewardship compacts</p> <p>3.12.1 Prepare an action plan for compliance and monitoring of contractual</p>

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>3.3.7 Establish mechanisms for VCC and LGU participation in overall planning for SINP</p> <p>3.3.8 Develop a training program for VCCs</p> <p>3.3.9 Establish sub-committees within VCCs</p> <p>3.3.10 Train responsible members in conflict resolution and conservation methods</p> <p>3.3.11 Review functioning of VCCs</p> <p><b>3.4</b> Complete registration of communities in buffer zone and map communal and smallholder lands</p> <p>3.4.1 Undertake census of communities in buffer zones</p> <p>3.4.2 Match census results with latest official census data</p> <p>3.4.3 Prepare Terms of Reference for community mapping of communal and individual farm areas</p> <p>3.4.4 Orient community mapping team and train community actors</p> <p>3.4.5 Undertake participatory community mapping</p> <p>3.4.6 Prepare an integrated control map</p> <p>3.4.7 Prepare GIS maps</p> <p>3.4.8 Integrate all information into database</p> <p>3.4.9 Analyze results and input into preparation of buffer zone management plans</p> <p>3.4.10 Present results to VCCs and PAMB</p> <p><b>3.5</b> Accord stewardship rights to local communities over buffer areas under DENR's Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Programme</p> <p>3.5.1 Conduct community and LGU briefing on DENR's Community Based Forest Management Programme</p> <p>3.5.2 Identify communities willing to participate in CBFM; conduct awareness programme for other communities to participate in the programme</p> <p>3.5.3 Assist communities in securing LGU endorsement of CBFM application to DENR</p> <p>3.5.4 Assist communities in preparing requirements for CBFM Agreements (CBFMA) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and selection of sites</li> <li>• Formation of Peoples' Organizations (POs)</li> <li>• Secure registration of PO/Cooperative with appropriate agency forward application for CBFMA</li> <li>• Formulate Community Resources Management Framework (CRMF)</li> <li>• Secure approval of CRMF</li> <li>• Formulate and implement annual work plan/resource use plan (AWP/RUP)</li> <li>• Monitor AWP/RUP implementation</li> </ul> <p><b>3.6</b> Zone buffer areas for conservation compatible and sustainable land uses</p> <p>3.6.1 Analyze results of biological and social assessments, and community mapping activities</p> <p>3.6.2 Analyze land use and zoning plan within SINP boundaries</p> <p>3.6.3 Determine sensitive areas within buffer zones</p> <p>3.6.4 Define conservation compatible zoning framework within buffer zones</p> <p>3.6.5 Conduct consultation with VCCs and affected community members</p> <p>3.6.6 Prepare zoning plan and develop management guidelines</p> <p>3.6.7 Solicit support and commitment of VCCs and LGUs to implement buffer zone</p>	<p>responsibilities under CBFMA</p> <p>3.12.2 Undertake regular review of community fulfillment of contractual obligations</p> <p>3.12.3 Prepare a parallel program for assisting communities to comply with CBFMA obligations</p> <p>3.12.4 Facilitate resolution of emerging issues related to community fulfillment of CBFMA obligations</p> <p><b>3.13</b> Provide para-legal training to designated community forest guards</p> <p>3.13.1 Compile laws and other legal issuances, including SINP-PAMB policies</p> <p>3.13.2 Develop training modules for community forest guards</p> <p>3.13.3 Train community forest guards in para-legal procedures for apprehension, interdiction, filing of formal complaints and other enforcement mechanisms, including non-formal resolution mechanisms</p> <p>3.13.4 Review training results and impact</p> <p><b>3.14</b> Develop cadre of trained local observers to assist in biological and social assessment</p> <p>3.14.1 Identify potential community members who will participate in biological and social assessment</p> <p>3.14.2 Prepare a program for training of community members in biological and social assessment</p> <p>3.14.3 Install mechanisms for community participation in biological and social assessment, including compensation schemes</p> <p>3.14.4 Review and monitor effectiveness of local participation in biological and social assessment</p>



Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>management guidelines</p> <p>3.6.8 Prepare appropriate policies and secure PAMB approval</p> <p>3.6.9 Consult with LGUs to integrate buffer zone management guidelines into local development plans and municipal/provincial land use plans and zoning ordinances</p> <p>3.6.10 Review and monitor implementation</p> <p><b>3.7</b> Develop self enforcement framework to deal with infringements</p> <p>3.7.1 Train VCCs to monitor settelement patterns and detect additional populations encroachment within buffer zones</p> <p>3.7.2 Sensitize VCCs on the baseline status of community occupancy within buffer zones</p> <p>3.7.3 Formulate mechanisms for reporting and dealing with infringement in buffer zones</p> <p>3.7.4 Generate consensus on infringement policies</p> <p>3.7.5 Deputize/designate VCC members to monitor and enforce infringement policies</p> <p>3.7.6 Prepare regular reports to VCCs and PAMB</p> <p><b>3.8</b> Designate and train community forestry guards responsible for compliance monitoring and reporting</p> <p>3.8.1 Orient forest guards on SINP compliance monitoring and reporting procedures</p> <p>3.8.2 Conduct training needs assessment of designated forestry guards on participatory conservation management</p> <p>3.8.3 Develop capability building program for community forest guards</p> <p>3.8.4 Deploy community forest guards in identified zones</p> <p>3.8.5 Submit regular reports to PASu and PAMB</p>	
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)</b></p> <p><b>4.1</b> Undertake scoping exercise with local stakeholders to develop a communications strategy, identifying vehicles for communication</p> <p>4.1.1 Prepare a profile/characterization of local stakeholders/target groups for awareness building</p> <p>4.1.2 Design framework and methods for information needs analysis of target groups</p> <p>4.1.3 Orient staff on methods and tools</p> <p>4.1.4 Undertake assessment of information needs and establish baseline information on awareness levels, sources of information, and effectiveness of existing communication channels and strategies</p> <p><b>4.2</b> Design comprehensive awareness raising strategy with a 1] clear identification of target audience; 2] clarification of the awareness needs of different stakeholders 3] outline of the content of different awareness programs; 4] identification of implementors; and 5] detailed work plan</p> <p>4.2.1 Review results of information needs analysis of different target groups</p> <p>4.2.2 Define objectives, outcomes and impacts of conservation awareness raising programme</p> <p>4.2.3 Identify methods and awareness raising strategies for different target groups</p> <p>4.2.4 Identify communication channels and message contents for each target group</p> <p>4.2.5 Identify partners and/or implementors of the different awareness raising activities</p> <p>4.2.6 Prepare detailed work plan for carrying out specific awareness raising activities</p> <p><b>4.3</b> Develop awareness materials for community outreach for phase 1</p> <p>4.3.1 Prepare TORs for development of various awareness raising materials for community</p>	<p><b>Phase 2 (Years 5 - 8)</b></p> <p><b>4.6</b> Implement awareness campaign targeting a) community leaders, b) church groups and c) youth groups</p> <p>4.6.1 Identify role of community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups in SINP management and implementation</p> <p>4.6.2 Clarify content, scope, objectives, messages, and communication channels to raise awareness levels of community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups</p> <p>4.6.3 Mobilize PA staff, DENR, PAMB and Samar based NGOs in the implementation of awareness campaign for community leaders, church groups, women and youth groups</p> <p><b>4.7</b> Implement communications strategy targeting local radio and print media and key policy makers</p> <p>4.7.1 Identify role of local radio, print media and policy makers in SINP management</p> <p>4.7.2 Clarify content, scope, objectives, messages and communication channels to raise awareness levels of local radio, print media and key policy makers</p> <p>4.7.3 Mobilize PA staff, DENR, PAMB and Samar based NGOs in the implementation of communications strategy for target group</p> <p><b>4.8</b> Assist in designing interpretation materials to be placed at PA check posts</p> <p>4.8.1 Identify targets/users of interpretation materials in PA check posts</p> <p>4.8.2 Clarify objectives and messages of interpretation materials</p> <p>4.8.3 Design and install interpretation materials</p> <p><b>4.9</b> Monitor implementation and results, and adapt strategy to improve program delivery</p>

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>outreach</p> <p>4.3.2 Prepare prototypes of materials</p> <p>4.3.3 Select best proposal and prepare limited copies for field testing</p> <p><b>4.4</b> Field test awareness materials and adapt content based on response</p> <p>4.4.1 Orient project staff, PASU, park rangers, and community outreach teams on field testing methodologies</p> <p>4.4.2 Undertake field testing of selected materials</p> <p>4.4.3 Review results of field testing</p> <p>4.4.4 Finalize contents and forms of awareness raising materials</p> <p>4.4.5 Reproduce enough copies for dissemination</p> <p>4.4.6 Undertake dissemination programme</p> <p>4.4.7 Review results and impact based on monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p><b>4.5</b> Develop fact sheets on the SINP and project for dissemination within the Philippines;</p> <p>4.5.1 Review baseline data and monitoring results</p> <p>4.5.2 Prepare outline and format of SINP fact sheet and Project Brochure</p> <p>4.5.3 Undertake brainstorming sessions to finalize contents and presentation</p> <p>4.5.4 Prepare a dissemination strategy</p> <p>4.5.5 Finalize SINP Fact Sheets and Project Brochures</p> <p>4.5.6 Reproduce enough copies for dissemination</p> <p>4.5.7 Undertake dissemination programme</p> <p>4.5.8 Review feedback and revise, if necessary</p>	<p>67.9.1 Develop monitoring system for awareness raising program, with clear indicators for monitoring changes in levels of awareness and effectiveness of communication strategy</p> <p>67.9.2 Gather feedback from program implementation and input into project database</p> <p>67.9.3 Analyze results and impacts of awareness raising program and compare with desired changes as envisioned in design, specifically, with respect to contributing to enhanced stakeholder participation and commitment to implement the management plan</p> <p>4.9.5 Present results to PAMB and discuss implications to current communications and awareness strategy</p> <p>4.9.6 Modify communications and awareness building strategy and action plan based on monitoring results and impacts</p>
<p><b>Output 5</b></p> <p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)</b></p> <p><b>5.1</b> Undertake resource valuation exercise to quantify conservation benefits (USAID)</p> <p>5.1.1 Consult with USAID and DENR on the objectives and scope of the resource valuation study</p> <p>5.1.2 Assist in the finalization of Terms of Reference for resource valuation study</p> <p>5.1.3 Assist in the conduct of briefing and orientation to study team</p> <p>5.1.4 Assist in the preparation and finalization of work program and overall study approach and methodology</p> <p>5.1.5 Assist in the generation of understanding of the valuation tools and techniques and the scope of valuation exercise in terms of resources and environmental uses to be covered</p> <p>5.1.6 Assist in the gathering of secondary and primary information to support valuation exercise</p> <p>5.1.7 Assist in the developing of estimates of economic values of SINP biodiversity</p> <p>5.1.8 Assist in comparing the estimates with alternative management strategies or uses of SINP</p> <p>5.1.9 Assist in the presentation of results to PAMB and PSC and discuss implications for capturing economic values from the use of resources and other environmental values of SINP</p> <p>5.1.10 Assist in the translation of study results into popular materials for dissemination to the public and major stakeholders</p> <p><b>5.2</b> Provide assistance to LGU's to access moneys for community economic development from CBRM project (UNDP)</p> <p>5.2.1 Identify LGUs willing to participate in CBRM Project</p> <p>5.2.2 Conduct dialogue with CBRM Project to ascertain requirements and procedures for</p>	<p><b>Phase 2 (Years 5 - 8)</b></p> <p><b>5.5</b> Ensure conservation objectives are fully incorporated into regional development plans, including infrastructural and sectoral plans</p> <p>5.5.1 Consult with LGUs to develop mechanisms for integrating SINP land use plan and zoning guidelines with local land use plans of concerned LGUs</p> <p>5.5.2 Prepare EIA guidelines for the use of LGU planners and other agencies based in Samar to ensure consistency of development activities, plans and programs with conservation principles expressed in SINP management plan</p> <p>5.5.3 Conduct consultation with DENR on the adoption and use of EIA guidelines</p> <p>5.5.4 Provide training and orientation to provincial, regional, and LGU planners on the use of the EIA guidelines</p> <p>5.5.5 Integrate the use of EIA guidelines in the awareness raising and advocacy program of SINP, PAMB and SIBF</p> <p>5.5.6 Monitor the use and application of the guidelines and assess effectiveness as a tool for integration of conservation principles in regional development planning, including evaluation of infrastructure and other development activities</p> <p><b>5.6</b> Monitor development operations and provide early warning of conflicts and malfeasance</p> <p>5.6.1 Engage agency and LGU counterparts, including NGO groups and the general public in monitoring implementation of development undertakings which are inconsistent with the conservation objectives of SINP</p> <p>5.6.2 Train and orient key staff from LGUs, line agencies and NGO groups, including the media in the identification of development activities which are</p>

Activities Phase 1		Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
	<p>LGU participation in CBRMP</p> <p>5.2.3 Consult with LGUs in the identification and preparation of proposals for CBRM in areas located within the SINP</p> <p>5.2.4 Assemble a team of experts/consultants/advisers to assist LGUs in the preparation of detailed proposals or feasibility studies for CBRM</p> <p>5.2.5 Provide support in facilitating the approval of proposals by CBRM</p> <p>5.2.6 Prepare a package of assistance to support the capability building program of participating LGUs in the implementation and monitoring of CBRM sub-projects</p> <p>5.2.7 Monitor consistency of CBRM sub-projects with SINP management goals and objectives</p> <p><b>5.3</b> Sensitize provincial planners to conservation management needs by a) developing resource materials and b) hosting provincial workshops</p> <p>5.3.1 Develop a program for sensitizing provincial planners to conservation management objectives</p> <p>5.3.2 Engage provincial planners in SINP management planning activities</p> <p>5.3.3 Develop materials such as guidelines, information updates and other reference documents for use by provincial planners in integrating conservation objectives into provincial development plans and provincial physical framework plans</p> <p>5.3.4 Prepare and implement a regular program of workshops to keep provincial planners updated on SINP management planning and implementation status, discuss implications to provincial planning processes and strategies, and generate consensus on mechanisms and approaches for integration of provincial plans and SINP management plans</p> <p><b>5.4</b> Strengthen the watchdog and advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (FPE)</p> <p>5.4.1 Review mandates, organization and programs of Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation</p> <p>5.4.2 Assist in the delineation of roles and responsibilities of SIBF in SINP planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>5.4.3 Assist in the preparation of advocacy plan for SIBF</p> <p>5.4.4 Conduct consultations with SIBF officers and members to finalize advocacy plan</p> <p>5.4.5 Assist in the conduct of orientation and training of SIBF members involved in advocacy activities</p> <p>5.4.6 Develop mechanisms for providing feedback to SINP management regarding results of advocacy activities and watchdog functions</p> <p>5.4.7 Secure agreement with PAMB and Project staff on the effective use of feedback from advocacy and watchdog related activities</p> <p>5.4.8 Assist SIBF in securing sustainable sources of financing to ensure continuity of advocacy and watchdog functions</p> <p>5.4.9 Monitor and assess effectiveness of advocacy program and modify accordingly</p>	<p>incongruent with the SINP conservation strategy</p> <p>5.6.3 Develop a mechanism for dealing with feedback quickly and conduct of validation and investigation activities</p> <p>5.6.4 Train and orient staff on the systems and procedures for dealing with field reports and conduct of validation and investigation activities</p> <p>5.6.5 Review effectiveness of development monitoring program and modify based on assessment results</p> <p><b>5.7</b> Work with community planners to ensure timely delivery of co-financed activities</p> <p>5.7.1 Prepare a program to monitor delivery of co-financed activities, to include identification of indicators to keep track of critical activities required to ensure timely implementation of co-financed activities</p> <p>5.7.2 Conduct regular consultations with other sources of co-financing to identify early on, issues affecting delivery of co-financed activities</p> <p>5.7.3 Prepare and carry out a monitoring program to ensure community commitments and obligations of co-financed activities are met</p> <p>5.7.4 Develop mechanisms for identifying bottlenecks in timely delivery of co-financed activities and in identifying contingency measures</p> <p>5.7.5 Provide appropriate feedback to PAMB and PSC on the progress of implementation of co-financed activities</p> <p><b>5.8</b> Further nurture advocacy functions of the Samar Island Biodiversity Foundation (FPE)</p> <p>5.8.1 Review effectiveness of SIBF in providing advocacy functions for SINP</p> <p>5.8.2 Identify gaps and weaknesses of SIBF in advocacy program implementation and assist in the development of an enhancement program</p> <p>5.8.3 Provide additional training and other support in linking, provision of information, submission of feedback, and management of advocacy program</p> <p>5.8.4 Assist SIBF in supporting other NGOs, people's organizations, church groups, and developing other alliances for improved advocacy implementation</p>
<b>Output 6</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)</b></p> <p><b>Component 1: Sustainable use of NTFPs</b></p> <p><b>6.1</b> Collect data on harvesting trends for non timber forest products</p> <p>6.1.1 Identify NTFPs currently harvested by forest edge communities as well as other NTFPs with potential for livelihood within and around the SINP</p>	<p><b>Phase 2 (Years 5 - 8)</b></p> <p><b>Component 1: Sustainable use of NTFPs</b></p> <p><b>6.9</b> Strengthen institutional capacities at all levels to manage resource harvests</p> <p>6.9.1 Orient community participants, VCCs, DENR, PAMB and PASu on sustainable harvest levels set for various NTFPs</p>

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>6.1.2 Review PRA results and establish indicative harvest trends based on current scenario</p> <p>6.1.3 Formulate and conduct a survey to establish current and future harvest trends for each specific NTFP considering likely limitations in other destructive activities such as forest clearing, firewood gathering, etc.</p> <p>6.1.4 Determine resource availability of selected NTFPs, with complete accounts of occurrence, location, distance to road and trail network, and estimates of available volume</p> <p>6.1.5 Compare harvesting trends with resource availability of NTFPs</p> <p><b>6.2</b> Perform in-depth assessment of institutional, social and economic barriers to sustainable use of NTFPs and the equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>6.2.1 Review initial PRA results, policy review and design a study to determine the constraints to the sustainable use of selected NTFPs</p> <p>6.2.2 Orient PA staff on survey methods and techniques</p> <p>6.2.3 Undertake study and prepare report and recommendations</p> <p>6.2.4 Present report and recommendations to PAMB, including corrective policy measures</p> <p>6.2.5 Integrate recommendations into Livelihood Action Plan of SINP</p> <p><b>6.3</b> Determine initial sustainable harvest quotas</p> <p>6.3.1 Review results of studies on harvest trends and constraints to sustainable harvests</p> <p>6.3.2 Undertake demand projections and market studies, including potential increases in production such as establishment of plantations</p> <p>6.3.3 Review studies of growth rates and yields of selected NTFPs</p> <p>6.3.4 Determine levels of sustainable harvests for each NTFP indicating assumptions on technology, growth rates and yields, current levels of availability, and equitable distribution</p> <p><b>Component 2: Ecotourism</b></p> <p>6.4 Develop code of conduct for ecotourism; clarify zoning requirements; and develop tourism management plan</p> <p>6.4.1 Study ecotourism potential of SINP, considering current market preferences, levels of demand for nature tourism, attractions of SINP, and other potential packages for nature tourism within the area</p> <p>6.4.2 Review SINP management guidelines and develop code of conduct for ecotourism, clearly identifying allowable activities in specific zones</p> <p>6.4.3 Review zoning plan of SINP and determine areas where ecotourism may be allowed</p> <p>6.4.4 Establish carrying capacity for ecotourism in specified zones, considering the nature of activities which may be undertaken in each zone and ethical standards set</p> <p>6.4.5 Identify mini-destinations, and package potential tourist itineraries for different sections of the tourist market</p> <p>6.4.6 Prepare a tourism management plan, and identify responsibilities of various institutions involved (i.e., Department of Tourism, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, PAMB, etc.)</p> <p><b>6.5</b> Sensitize local communities, LGU's, PAMB, tour operators and PA staff to the determinants of ecotourism demand and service requirements</p>	<p>6.9.2 Develop implementing policies and regulations concerning sustainable harvest levels</p> <p>6.9.3 Prepare an Action Plan to strengthen capacity of local communities, VCCs, DENR and PASu in self enforcement, regulation, and monitoring sustainable harvest levels of NTFPs</p> <p>6.9.4 Implement the Action Plan, engaging the community participants in establishing communal rules to monitor harvests by individual farmers, the VCCs in community monitoring, the DENR and PASu in enforcement and regulating compliance and providing penalties thereof</p> <p>6.9.5 Monitor compliance and review effectiveness of harvest quotas and accompanying regulations</p> <p><b>6.10</b> Develop and monitor benefit-sharing arrangements to ensure distributional equity</p> <p>6.10.1 Review studies made on volume of NTFPs, sustainable harvest levels and estimate number of viable beneficiaries (individuals and families in appropriate VCCs)</p> <p>6.10.2 Draft policies ensuring that communities in the buffer zones are provided usufruct rights to harvest NTFPs in an equitable manner</p> <p>6.10.3 Conduct consultation with concerned communities, PSC and PAMB</p> <p>6.10.4 Issue PAMB and DENR policies covering harvest quotas and benefit sharing arrangements</p> <p>6.10.5 Monitor implementation of benefit sharing policy and assess effectiveness in ensuring distributional equity</p> <p><b>6.11</b> Undertake field demonstration of ecologically benign harvest techniques</p> <p>6.11.1 Assess ecological impacts of current harvest techniques for NTFPs</p> <p>6.11.2 Review alternative and conservation-friendly harvest techniques for identified NTFPs</p> <p>6.11.3 Design a network of field demonstration sites to showcase the use of ecologically benign harvest techniques</p> <p>6.11.4 Undertake a program of cross visits and demonstration program for participating farmers</p> <p>6.11.5 Review effectiveness of demonstration program in terms of degree and levels of adoption by farmer participants</p> <p>6.11.6 Assess other constraints to farmer adoption of recommended harvest techniques and present recommendations to PAMB and DENR</p> <p><b>6.12</b> Develop management plan for NTFP and, independently monitor results of application and adapt management model, as judged as necessary</p> <p>6.12.1 Assist farmer participants in developing concession level management plans and overall management plan for each identified NTFP</p> <p>6.12.2 Train farmer participants in NTFP management, providing special technical skills as required</p> <p>6.12.3 Organize farmer participants to encourage sharing of lessons and experiences, develop common marketing and harvesting schemes, negotiate for fair prices in the market, and encourage self enforcement of harvest quotas</p> <p>6.12.4 Monitor management plan implementation and adapt, as necessary</p>

Activities Phase 1	Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
<p>6.5.1 Conduct orientation to local communities, LGUs, PAMB and PA staff on profile of potential tourists to SINP</p> <p>6.5.2 Prepare a briefing kit for the use of local communities, LGUs, PAMB, PA staff and tour operators on the essentials and requirements of ecotourism</p> <p>6.5.3 Undertake a program of dissemination to target audience</p> <p>6.5.4 Prepare an ecotourism information kit detailing the tourist destination packages, and service requirements for dissemination</p> <p>6.5.5 Conduct dissemination activities, emphasizing opportunities for local communities</p> <p>6.5.6 Integrate tourism program with development plans of respective LGUs</p> <p><b>6.6</b> Initiate tourism promotion activities by designing promotional materials and forging links with tour operators, visitor guides, and web sites on protected areas</p> <p>6.6.1 Prepare an ecotourism promotion plan</p> <p>6.6.2 Orient prospective entrepreneurs on the objectives and potentials for ecotourism</p> <p>6.6.3 Establish linkage with tour operators and visitor guides</p> <p>6.6.4 Solicit the support of the Tourism Department in the conduct of promotional activities</p> <p>6.6.5 Design promotional materials and undertake a program of intensive promotional campaign both locally and internationally using a variety of media outlets</p> <p>6.6.6 Monitor the effectiveness of promotional activities</p> <p><b>Component 3 Sustainable Agriculture</b></p> <p><b>6.7</b> Undertake farming systems research to identify constraints, resource needs and opportunities for sustainable intensification of farming practices</p> <p>6.7.1 Review initial PRA results and livelihood review report to map current farming practices, and identify factors affecting adoption of conservation compatible farming methods</p> <p>6.7.2 Design a research program on farming systems to further validate initial PRA results/livelihood review report and identify opportunities for sustainable agricultural intensification</p> <p>6.7.3 Undertake research program on farming systems in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and DOST</p> <p>6.7.4 Present study results and recommendations to Department of Agriculture, LGUs and other potential donors</p> <p>6.7.5 Conduct consultations with DA to integrate recommendations in future plans and programs of the Department in the region</p> <p>6.7.6 Design and formulate specific programs to address constraints and opportunities for improved farming systems for submission to interested donor agencies</p> <p>6.7.7 Coordinate and link baseline projects to on-going conservation programme and incorporate recommendations emerging from the farming system analysis and research</p> <p><b>6.8</b> Confirm baseline co-financing inputs for phase 2</p> <p>6.8.1 Make representations with DA and LGUs to ensure financing of recommendations made in farming research study</p> <p>6.8.2 Make representations with donor agencies to confirm financing of specific project packages to address sustainable intensification of farming practices</p> <p>6.8.3 Present study results to NGOs, other cause oriented groups and local communities to address financing needs, cultural constraints, information gaps. and other barriers</p>	<p><b>6.13</b> Provide training to local extension workers in sound management methods</p> <p>6.13.1 Organize local extension workers to assist specific communities and farmer participants</p> <p>6.13.2 Develop training modules for local extension workers on the application of sound management methods for NTFP</p> <p>6.13.3 Undertake training program for extension workers</p> <p>6.13.4 Deploy local extension workers to assist farmer participants</p> <p>6.13.5 Assess effectiveness of training in terms of results and impacts</p> <p><b>6.14</b> Provide grass roots level training in business management techniques (UNDP)</p> <p>6.14.1 Assess capability of farmer participants in application of sound business management practices in NTFP enterprises</p> <p>6.14.2 Develop grassroots level training modules to strengthen capability of farmer participants in business management</p> <p>6.14.3 Assist farmer participants in developing business management plans</p> <p>6.14.4 Assist farmer participants in implementing business management plans</p> <p>6.14.5 Set up an advisory facility to respond to farmer queries and other forms of assistance</p> <p>6.14.6 Monitor training impact and results</p> <p><b>Component 2: Ecotourism</b></p> <p><b>6.15</b> Train local guides in visitor management and interpretation methods</p> <p>6.15.1 Identify community members who can become potential local guides</p> <p>6.15.2 Develop training modules and identify similar areas in the Asian region where cross visits could be arranged</p> <p>6.15.3 Undertake training for local guides in visitor management and interpretation methods</p> <p>6.15.4 Arrange for study tours and cross visits of local guides to similar areas in the Asian region</p> <p>6.15.5 Monitor training effectiveness and results</p> <p><b>6.16</b> Establish village home stay scheme</p> <p>6.16.1 Review DOT protocols for village home stay scheme</p> <p>6.16.2 Identify community participants for village home stay schemes</p> <p>6.16.3 Orient community participants on requirements, protocols and demands of tourists</p> <p>6.16.4 Organize community participants willing to engage in village home stay scheme</p> <p>6.16.5 Secure accreditation from Department of Tourism</p> <p>6.16.6 Organize a series of training for community participants and assist in maintaining standards of service</p> <p>6.16.7 Monitor participating communities and provide necessary support as needed</p> <p><b>6.17</b> Build tourism promotion capacities</p> <p>6.17.1 Assess capability of Department of Tourism regional office, tourist operators and community participants to effectively promote ecotourism in SINP</p> <p>6.17.2 Design a program to assist Department of Tourism regional office, tourist operators and community participants in tourism promotion</p>

Activities Phase 1		Phase 2 (Years 5-8)
	to sustainable intensification of farming practices	<p>6.17.3 Facilitate linkage of local tourist operators with international and global networks to promote tourism activities</p> <p>6.17.4 Design special events which would highlight the ecotourism potential of SINP</p> <p>6.17.5 Evaluate results of tourism promotion activities, and adapt program of assistance, based on results</p> <p><b>6.18</b> Monitor social and ecological impacts of ecotourism and adapt management plan</p> <p>6.18.1 Identify social, ecological and economic indicators of ecotourism program</p> <p>6.18.2 Engage local communities, VCCs, PAMB, DENR and Department of Tourism in monitoring indicators of social, ecological and economic impacts</p> <p>6.18.3 Undertake regular monitoring, taking note of critical indicators which would suggest undue negative impacts on local culture, development of unwanted social problems, and on the biodiversity of SINP</p> <p>6.18.4 Present monitoring results to PAMB and adapt ecotourism management plan based on findings</p> <p><b>6.19</b> Establish public-private linkages to facilitate promotion and encourage responsible development</p> <p>6.19.1 Prepare a fact file for private sector investors on the SINP (natural attractions, tourism products, infrastructure)</p> <p>6.19.2 Actively cultivate private sector support for tourism promotion. And development</p> <p><b>Component 3 Sustainable Agriculture</b></p> <p><b>6.20</b> Provide extension services to target smallholders in transition areas</p> <p>6.20.1 Assess needs of smallholders in transition areas</p> <p>6.20.2 Train extension agents to service the needs of smallholders in transition areas</p> <p>6.20.3 Train extension officers to impart know-how on sustainable farming methods to farmers</p> <p>6.20.4 Undertake regular extension activities, taking note of special service requirements to improve sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>6.20.5 Monitor adoption of sustainable agricultural practices by smallholders and evaluate constraints, document successful lessons and experiences</p> <p>6.20.6 Establish 10 demonstration micro-projects to showcase low cost methods of improving soil management</p> <p>6.20.7 Develop awareness materials (e.g., slides, posters) that describe the on-farm impacts of environmental disturbance and promote environment-friendly agroforestry systems</p> <p><b>6.21</b> Facilitate access to high yield crop varieties, micro credit and other inputs</p> <p>6.21.1 Establish linkages with sources of seeds/seedlings and other farm inputs for sustainable production</p> <p>6.21.2 Provide deal flow services, by linking farmers with sources of micro-credit for agriculture support</p> <p>6.21.3 Prepare model farm budgets for different crop combinations and farming systems and match farmers with services based on requests for assistance</p> <p>6.21.4 Package relevant technology information kits required by small holders</p> <p>6.21.5 Make arrangements for regular visits by agricultural experts to provide on-farm technical advice on special cases</p>

<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Phase 1</b>		<b>Phase 2 (Years 5-8)</b>
		<p>6.21.6 Facilitate cross visits by farmers to other successful demonstration/model farms in the regions and in other parts of the Philippines, including other research institutions</p> <p>6.21.7 Undertake a program of continuous documentation of successful research findings and package for information and adaptation by small holders</p> <p>6.21.8 Monitor effectiveness of extension support</p> <p><b>6.22</b> Supply marketing advice and support to small holders upon request</p> <p>6.22.1 Initiate a regular dialogue with small holders' organizations or groups to discuss marketing needs and other support systems for sustainable production</p> <p>6.22.2 Provide regular advice on marketing strategies, outlets, and product promotion based on request</p> <p>6.22.3 Undertake continuous monitoring and documentation of market opportunities and innovation and inform smallholders</p>
<b>Output 7</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (Years 1 - 4)</b></p> <p><b>7.1</b> Support GOP in efforts to negotiate debt for nature swap to endow IPAF</p> <p>7.1.1 Consult with USAID, UNDP and other donors to confirm interest to engage in debt for nature swap arrangements</p> <p>7.1.2 Review experiences of other countries and programs in the setting up and administration of debt swap</p> <p>7.1.3 Review results of valuation study and estimate total economic value of SINP's biodiversity, including long term financial requirements for SINP management</p> <p>7.1.4 Consult with respective donors and GOP's Department of Finance, levels of debt swap and allowable limits of debt credit, including terms and conditions for debt swap arrangements</p> <p>7.1.5 Review current GOP policies to determine administrative and fiscal requirements for endowment of IPAF with debt swap proceeds</p> <p>7.1.6 Conduct a legal study to prepare legal instruments to facilitate negotiations for debt swap</p> <p><b>7.2</b> Confirm co-financing for Phase 2</p> <p>7.2.1 Review recurrent cost estimates and adapt based on current implementation needs and expense levels</p> <p>7.2.2 Identify the needed long term staffing requirements and logistical needs for the sustainable management of SINP</p> <p>7.2.3 Incorporate in the bill establishing the SINP the staff positions and budgetary requirements of SINP</p> <p>7.2.4 Secure commitments from DENR management in meeting the proposed obligations of SINP management</p> <p>7.2.5 Assist the regional office in preparing the necessary justifications to DENR Central Office, Department of Budget and Management and Congress</p> <p>7.2.6 Design user pays mechanisms and fiscal instruments for road tolls, the Taft-Motioning road and water use</p> <p>7.2.7 Review results of resource valuation study and determine form and level of user charges and fiscal instruments for water and transportation use</p> <p>7.2.8 Conduct consultation with resource users and other affected parties</p> <p>7.2.9 Determine collection mechanism and issue corresponding guidelines and policies</p>	<p><b>Phase 2 (Years 5 - 8)</b></p> <p><b>7.3</b> Provide technical support for the design of the SINP IPAF and user fee mechanism</p> <p>7.3.1 Monitor the generation, utilization and management of IPAF</p> <p>7.3.2 Review results of resource valuation study and identify all possible sources of funds for the IPAF</p> <p>7.3.3 Conduct further studies to establish other fiscal instruments and user charges for specific uses of resources and values of SINP (e.g., park entrance fees, water use, regulated rattan and almaciga resin harvesting, collection of other minor forest products such as honey, etc.)</p> <p>7.3.4 Determine fee schedules and collection system</p> <p>7.3.5 Conduct consultation with stakeholders</p> <p>7.3.6 Assist the PAMB and DENR in the issuance of necessary policies and guidelines to implement fiscal instruments and user fee system</p> <p>7.3.7 Recruit and train a full time fund administrator to assist PAMB and PASU in managing the IPAF</p> <p>7.3.8 Establish fund governance mechanisms, identifying clearly the policies for the operation of the debt-swap, as well as mechanisms for the use of proceeds from the user charges, fiscal instrument and other park revenues</p> <p>7.3.9 Present proposal for fund governance to PAMB and assist in the formulation of a PAMB resolution to formally adopt IPAF policies</p> <p>7.3.10 Define eligible fund expenditures and establish system for disbursement, accounting, and management, establishing clearly a system of control and accountability</p> <p>7.3.11 Present application for a fund code with the Central IPAF and submit IPAF governance policies to Central IPAF</p> <p>7.3.12 Assist PAMB in the preparation of work and financial plan</p> <p>7.3.13 Establish a Bank Account, and disburse in accordance with schedule and policy guidelines from PAMB</p> <p>7.3.14 Monitor the generation, utilization of IPAF</p> <p>7.3.15 Engage independent auditors and conduct regular audits</p> <p><b>7.4</b> Build capacity of PAMB and PASU to manage IPAF</p> <p>7.4.1 Orient key staff involved in IPAF operations</p> <p>7.4.2 Engage the fund administrator to conduct training for key staff involved in</p>

<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Phase 1</b>		<b>Phase 2 (Years 5-8)</b>
	7.2.10 Monitor and review implementation of user charges	IPAF management 7.4.3 Prepare a program for turnover of responsibilities to selected PAMB staff and PASu to manage the IPAF 7.4.4 Monitor performance of PAMB and PASu in managing the IPAF 7.4.5 Study experiences of other fund governance bodies and conduct sharing of lessons 7.4.6 Review effectiveness of IPAF governance policies, and revise, accordingly



## ANNEX 5: EQUIPMENT REGISTER

Output 1: An adaptive management framework for conservation is established and operational

	Item	Unit	Specification	Unit Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)
1	Headlamp set	10		65	650
2	Surveyor tape (steel)	6	50 m/165 feet, waterproof and dirt resistant can withstand heavy duty usage, non-conductive, coated with transparent resin	52	312
3	Diameter tape (steel)	6	100 feet, waterproof and dirt resistant can withstand heavy duty usage, non-conductive, coated with transparent resin	52	312
4	Altimeter watch	3		210	630
5	Vehicle	1		25,910	25,910
6	UPS	1	Back up UPS, 100 volts, input 220/240 volts, output 111/220 volts	210	210

Output 2: Conservation functions are fully operational and infrastructure established and maintained

	Item	Unit	Specification	Unit Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)
1	Computer set (desk top)	4	Pentium 11, 400 mhz, 8Gbytes HDD, 64 MB Ram, 1.44 FDD, 36x speed CD ROM drive with built in data fax modem (56kbps), sound card (multi media), 3 externally accessible drive bays and 2 internal bays, ECP parallel, serial, keyboard, mouse, video interface, pre-installed Windows 98, include mouse, 15" color monitor.	1,295	5,180
2	Computer (Notebook)	2	Pentium 11, 400 microprocessor, 64 MB RAM, 8 Gbytes HDD, 36x CD ROM drive, passive matrix LCD, Local Bus Video, PCMCIA slots, colored monitor, serial and parallel ports, with trackball/acupoint and carrying case, pre-installed Windows 98	2,335	4,670
2	8 Gbytes seagate	1	RAM 62 MB (SD Ram) wide	2,335	2,335
3	Alter digitizer	1	Size A2 to AO (e.g. CalComp, Summagraphic), Windows compatible, with stand	2,075	2,075
4	Desk Printer	1	HP Design Jet, 71 MB Ram on board, high resolution	2,590	2,590
5	Laser jet printer	1	Brand Model: Hewlett Packard, as per approved budget	390	390
6	Desk jet printer (colored)	1	Brand Model: Hewlett Packard, as per approved budget	210	210
7	Printer (dot matrix)	1	Brand model: Epson, LQ/FX 1170 with accessories	415	415
8	GPS Magellan Model (Field Pro)	390	Tracking: Li C/A code with carrier phase 10 channels	1,685	3,370
			Accuracy: 3-5 m differentially corrected less than 2 cm (accuracy for carrier phase processing)		

			Data storage: 25 hours data storing at 1 fix/second		
			Update: Once per second		
			Interfaces: 2 RS-323 data ports		
			Power: 9-15 VDC, external power kit, multiple mapping projections, 500 waypoints, with LCD display, can double as base station/rover for DGPS		
			Casing: Dust proof, waterproof and shock resistant		
			Gravity: 0.8 (it floats, verified accuracy by US Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee (FGCS) or DENR-NAMRIA)		
			Software Capabilities: Read RINEX data for use with other manufacturer's base station units, interface reformatted to a variety of software packages including GIS, Autocad, etc., convert data to coordinate systems formats and dozen of datums, download/upload data to an IMB PC or to receiver, statistically analyze quality of data and plot data graphically, perform pseudorange differential post-processing, superior mobile differential accurate within 3-4 m.		
			Standard accessories: Post-processing software, datum transformation, conversion, data/power cable, operational manual, alkaline batteries, battery clips (2 sets) range pole, external battery, 6ah, 12V, cigarette lighter adaptor.		
			Technical support: Training support, training on hardware and software, actual field demonstration, technical consultancy support, after sales support service, 18 months firmware upgrading support, 24 months service warranty for the receiver		
9	Binocular	22	Standard 8" x 40" binocular Angular field of view (real): 7.5 degrees Field of view at 1,000 m: 131 m Exit pupil: 5 cm Relative brightness: 25 Eye relief: 9.0 mm Close focusing distance: 5 m Weight: 745 g Length: 156 mm Width: 174 mm	650	14, 300
10	Compass	5	Mirror sighting, graduated 0-360 degrees, liquid filled	130	650
11	Camera set	2	Brand/model Nikon FM with 3570 MMU	520	1, 040

1 2	VHF Radio transceiver (Base)	1	<p>Freq. Range: 136 MHZ to 174 MHZ  Channel: 1 to 16 channel expandable to 32 with PROMS  Operations: Full duplex/half duplex  Channel Spacing: 25 MHZ  Emission: 25 MHZ  Power requirement: 13.8 V, DC, negative ground  Freq. Control: Fixed frequency and/or EEPROM  Temperature range: Tropical  Antenna impedance: 50 chms  Transmitter RF output power: 100 watts/335 watts  Freq. Stability Modulation: (+/-) 0.00005  Spurious and harmonic: 70 db or better  Receiver sensitivity: 0,25 uV @ 12 db SINAD  Selectivity: 80 db @ 30 KHZ  Intermodulation rejection: 75 db  Squelch: Noise compensated (Programmable CTCSS Tone)  Audio output: 5 watts, 4 chms  Channel spread: 4 MHZ, programmable channel scanner transmitter time out facility  Antenna: Directional complete with coaxial cable (Belden RG8) and hardware, must be 40 feet high, serviceable with steps, painted, guy wire, hooker/adjuster plus installation  Booster: 500 watts</p>	1,040	1, 040
1 3	VHF Radio transceiver (Hand Held)	33	<p>Radio transceiver, FM, VHF handheld operating within range of 148-174 MHZ frequency, frequency control (fixed frequency and/or EEPROM), RF output , 5 watts with 16 channels programmable transmit and receiver CTCSS tones plus scanning with priority, include a portable battery pack preferably BP-(7) (8) or equivalent, Larsen antenna and a multicharger.  The transceiver must comply with the standard technical specifications such as; spurious and harmonics emissions, FM noise and hum, frequency stability, squelch sensitivity, adjacent channels selectivity, intermodulation, image, spurious and rejection, 500 MV audio output power and maximum frequency separation of 8 or 26 MHZ transmit/receiver</p>	520	17, 160
1 3	Video Camera	1	<p>Video recording system (four rotary heads, helical scanning system), Audio recording system (rotary heads, FM system), NTSC color 8mm video format (HI-8 or standard 8mm), Color electronic view finder (combined power zoom lens, 8x), TTL audio focus, wide macro system, color</p>	1,295	1, 295

			temperature (auto), minimum illumination (2 Lux at F1.6, S-Video put/output, LANC Jack, Headphone, Mick Jack, DC Out Jack, Sony Battery Pack (Lithium ion type)		
1 4	Colored photocopier (Plain Paper Copier)	1	Type: Desk Top Paper capacity: 500 sheet and up Copying speed: 40 cpm, with enlarger and reducer (50-200%), high resolution, automatic feeder, collator, multiple copies Power: 220/240 volts, 60 hz	12, 995	12, 955
1 5	Fax machine	1	Automatic paper cutter, 64 level halftones, integrated telephone system, extension line transfer, help key, absent mode (optional answering system required)	260	260
1 6	Data fax modem	2	56 kbps, AT command compatible, touch-tone and pulse dialing, full and half duplex, auto dial and auto answering automatically switch between data and voice transmission, call security, analog/digital/remote digital loopback test modes, ITU-T 5 data compression increase throughout up to four times, support COM port 1-4 and IR Q 2-5	210	420
1 7	Scanner	1	Flat bed type, high resolution	310	310
1 8	Desks, tables, filing cabinets	36	Tables: Executive/Jr. Executive, Jr. Secretarial/Secretarial type, 1 center drawer, 3 side drawers, made of Narra ply with varnish	2, 335	2, 335
			Cabintes: File safe cabinet (4 drawers, standard all steel with imported combination lock, wrinkle finish, O.D. 52"H x 18"W x 28"D, wrinkle varnish, color gray) Filing cabinet (4 drawers, standard all steel with autoatic lock key handle, ball bearing type on full suspension slides, O.D. 53"H x 18"W x 28"D)	2, 335	2, 335
1 9	Typewriter (electric)	1		155	155
2 0	Telephone	2	Brand Model	130	130
2 1	Paper shredder	1		520	520
2 2	UPS	5	Back up UPS, 1000 volts, input 220/240 volts, output 110/220 volts	210	1, 050
2 3	Appguard	7		130	130
2 4	Electric Fan	10	Stand fan, 16 PB, 220/240 volts	65	650
2 5	Airconditioner	4	Window type, 2 HP, 220/240 volts/60 hz	520	2, 080
2 6	Motorized Banca	5		1, 555	7, 775
2 7	Horse	10		390	3, 900
2 8	Motorcycle	12	On and off the road/trail bike, 200 cc, 4 cycle/2 strokes, suspension type with	2, 335	28, 020

			complete accessories, gasoline		
29	Generator	1	25 volts, 18.9 KVA/18.9 KW, single phase, 220 volts, 60 hz with standard panel board, starting battery, gasoline	1, 295	1, 295
30	Refrigerator	1	6 cubic feet, CFC free	340	340
31	Vehicle	1	Pick up, 4 cylinder, four wheel drive, diesel, as per manufacturer standard	15, 545	15, 545

Output 3: A community based conservation framework is effective in buffer zones with strong participation in all aspects of wild resource management

	Item	Unit	Specification	Unit Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)
1	Computer (Desk Top)	2	Pentium II, 400 mhz, 8 Gbytes HDD, 64 RAM, 1.44 FDD, 36x speed CD ROM drive with built in fax modem (56 kbps), sound card (multi media), 3 externally accessible drive bays and 2 internal bays, ECP parallel, serial keyboard, music, video interface, pre-installed Windows 98, include mouse, 15" color monitor		
2	UPS	2	Back up UPS, 1, 000 volts, output 110/220 volts	210	420
3	VHF Radio transceiver (Hand held)	20	Radio transceiver, FM, VHF handheld operating within range of 148-174 MHZ frequency, frequency control (fixed frequency and/or EEPROM), RF output , 5 watts with 16 channels programmable transmit and receiver CTCSS tones plus scanning with priority, include a portable battery pack preferably BP-(7) (8) or equivalent, Larsen antenna and a multicharger. The transceiver must comply with the standard technical specifications such as; spurious and harmonics emissions, FM noise and hum, frequency stability, squelch sensitivity, adjacent channels selectivity, intermodulation, image, spurious and rejection, 500 MV audio output power and maximum frequency separation of 8 or 26 MHZ transmit/receiver	520	10, 400
4	Horse	20		390	7, 800
5	Motorcycle	10	On and off the road/trail bike, 200 cc, 4 cycle/2 strokes, suspension type with complete accessories, gasoline	2, 335	23, 350
6	Motorized Banca	5		1, 555	7, 775
7	Vehicle	1	Pick up, 4 cylinder, four wheel drive, diesel, as per manufacturer standard	25, 910	25, 910

Output 4: Broad based awareness of conservation values and threats are imparted to forest edge communities and other key Samareno stakeholders

	Item	Unit	Specification	Unit Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)
1	Computer (Notebook)	1	Pentium 11, 400 microprocessor, 64 MB RAM, 8 Gbytes HDD, 36x CD ROM drive, passive matrix LCD, Local Bus	2, 335	2, 335

			Video, PCMCIA slots, colored monitor, serial and parallel ports, with trackball/acupoint and carrying case, pre-installed Windows 98		
2	Ring Binder	1	Manual punching and binding operation, punch pin control panel, punch/bind length up to 12" in one pass, exclusive binding size guide	260	260
3	Overhead projector	2	Power: 224/220 volts AC single phase Projection lens: 355 mm (14" seated head type) Magnification: X4 – X11.8 Projection distance: 1.7 – 4.5 m or 5.6 - 14.7 feet Projected material: transparency and roll	325	650
4	Digital Camera	1	EF 28-80 mm 13.5 – 5.6 USM zoom lens Shooting distance: 0.8m (macro: 0.5m) to infinity Max. magnification and field of view : 22 mm; 0.04 (macro: 0.069); 225 x 337 mm (macro: 131 x 196mm); filter size: 58mm	1, 555	1, 555
5	Video Camera	1	Video recording system: 4 rotary heads, helical scanning Audio recording system: rotary heads, FM system NTSC color 8mm video format (HI-8 or standard format), color electronic view finder (combined power zoom lens, 8x), TTL auto focus, wide macro system, color temperature (auto), minimum illumination (2 Lux at F1.6), S-video input/output, LANC Jack, Headphone Jack, DC Out Jack, Sony battery pack (Lithium ion type) all accessories	1, 295	1, 295
6	Video Cassette Recorder (VCR)	3	HI-FI/Stereo with recorder/rewinder, remote control, 110/220 volts, 60 hz	130	130
7	Television set	3	Cable ready, remote control/stereo sound, 110/220 volts, 60 hz	520	520
8	Tape Recorder	4	Recorder/player, 220 volts, battery operations with AC adaptor	80	320
9	LCD Projector	1	ANSI lumens, 250W lamp, compatibility true SVGA (800 x 600), MAC series, NTSC/Pal/Secam, input 2: 2 computers and 2 independent video inputs, screen size capability: 20" to 300" (0.5m to 7.6m) diagonal, wireless remote controller, lens cap, air filter, video/RGV/Macintosh cable (13" mode) conversion cable	2, 590	2, 590
10	Public Address System (PAS)	4	220/240 volts, 60 hz, AM/FM modulation with 2 cassette tape deck (optional with CD connection)	520	520
11	Scanner	1	Flat bed type, high resolution	340	340
12	Generator, portable	1	25 volts, 10.5 KVA/10.5 KW, single phase, 220 volts, 60 hz with standard panel board, starting battery, gasoline	780	780
13	Software for IEC			1, 295	1, 295

1 4	UPS	2	Back up UPS, 1,000 volts, input 220/240 volts, output 110/220 volts	210	420
1 5	Slide Projector	1	Zoom lens, 80 slides capacity tray, remote control selector switch, reading light, AC 110/220 volts	650	650

## **ANNEX 6: INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIFICATIONS**

The infrastructure specifications for SINP will follow the Manual on the Standard Design of Structures, Facilities and Markers in Protected Areas published by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the DENR. Most of the specifications of the following structures were taken from the Manual.

### **Ranger Posts**

Multipurpose station with 4 sided concrete posts, plywood structural walls, GI roofing sheets, rough cemented floor; dimension - 4m x 4 m.

### **Park Headquarters**

The headquarters shall house the offices of the Project Director and Co-Project Director, Consultants, technical and administrative staff, and PASU. The Headquarters should also be able to provide spaces for storage of equipment, mapping, and storage of specimens.

Building (lobby + office + work room + utility + bathroom + exhibit room)	90 sq m
External development (porch, deck or covered walk)	50 sq m

### **Trails**

1 meter wide with 1.5 meter vertical clearance from vines and leaves to provide for unobstructed passage. Clearing should extend to at least 1 foot beyond the limit of excavation or fill; rough concrete or gravel finish.

### **Interpretation Facilities**

To be placed at strategic locations along the SINP's trail network, these simple covered structures should provide information on significant resources, unique species, and description of distinct habitats found within SINP. Concrete poles with half way arc should provide adequate structural framework to cover the bulletin boards on which the displays and description will be posted. The interpretation marks should have a height of not more than 2.5 meters and the suggested dimension of the board should be 1 x 2 meters.

### **Camp Sites**

Camp sites should be in areas with good terrain and a slope of 7% and below. These should be located at a distance of 450 feet from any building. It should have good drainage to prevent run off and to permit disposal of waste water.

Each camp site should have provision for toilets, trails, water system, picnic tables, and trash facilities for disposal of wastes.

Each camp site should have approximately an area of at least 300 sq meters to accommodate a number of campers at one time.



## **Signage/Markers**

The illustration should be designed for outdoor use. Markers with symbols should be provided with captions explaining the meaning of the symbol. Captions can also include Filipino and Waray dialect.

The preferred color for those with simulating finish is brown and yellow, for those with steel parts, the preferred color is blue or red. Background should be white and lettering should be blue or black.

The materials and finishing should be durable, vandal proof and non-combusting. Wood, rock or other available indigenous materials are preferred. If these are not available, concrete with simulating finish is recommended. Metal or concrete are preferred for historical and cultural areas.

Administrative markers should be placed at boundary lines, in front of, or near facilities to be identified.

Directional signage are to be placed in areas having natural features to show visitors their location and position. They should also indicate the way to utilities such as drinking water, boat landings, and other related facilities.

Restrictive markers should be placed prominently in areas where they can easily be read.

## **Park Entrance /Check Points**

Check points/ park entrance stations are small structures or house for accommodation of guards in protected areas and serve as observation posts for incoming and outgoing park visitors. These structures are to be placed along entrance and exit points and other strategic places to monitor visitor movement and activities.

The area of the structures should be not more than 20 sq meters with adequate provision for comfort room, counter, and a small office space, including spaces for communication and other first aid equipment. These are one storey structures made of concrete and GI sheet roofing.

## **View Deck**

The facility should be located at a specific vantage point where the visitors can get a clear view of the scenery and animals in their natural habitats.

The timber to be used should be pressure treated, fire proofed and the platforms elevated just above the tree line.

## **VCC Centers**

These structures should serve as multipurpose centers for assemblies, workshops, seminars and training of VCC members and local communities. Each is suggested to have a dimension of about 10 x 7 meters, complete with electrical and plumbing works; with comfort rooms, training room, kitchen and small office.

# **ANNEX 7: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT STAFF**

## **Duty Statement for Staff Inputs**

### **Long Term Personnel**

### **National Staff**

#### **1. Chief Technical Adviser**

**Background:** The Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping to the Project. He/She shall render technical support to the Project Managers, staff, and other government counterparts, so that they may continue to manage the project after its closure. The CTA shall coordinate the provision of the required technical inputs, reviewing and preparing Terms of Reference, and reviewing the outputs of Consultants and other sub-contractors. The CTA shall either be a Filipino national or a permanent resident within the Philippines. He/She shall report directly to the Project Manager.

#### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Provide technical assistance for project activities, including planning, monitoring and Protected Area operations and assuming quality control in interventions;
2. Provide hands on support to the Project Managers, project staff, and other government counterparts in the areas of project management, protected area management, monitoring, and impact assessment;
3. Finalise Terms of Reference for Consultants and Subcontractors, and assist in the selection and recruitment process;
4. Coordinate the work of all Consultants and Subcontractors, ensuring the timely delivery of expected outputs, and effective synergy among the various subcontracted activities;
5. Assist the Project Managers in the preparation and revision of 4-year Operational Plan as well as Annual Work Plans;
6. Assist the Project Directors in the preparation of Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER), quarterly progress reports, annual project report, and mid-term report for submission to UNDP, GEF, other donors and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
7. Assist in mobilizing staff and consultants in the conduct of mid-term project evaluation and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy based on evaluation results;
8. Assist the Project Managers in liaison work with project partners, donor organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure effective coordination of project activities;
9. Document lessons from project implementation and make recommendations to the PAMB for more effective implementation and coordination of project activities;
10. Perform other tasks as may be requested by the Project Managers, PAMB and other project partners.

#### **Selection Criteria**

1. Post-graduate degree in natural resource management with at least 10 years of professional experience;
2. Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multidisciplinary team of experts and consultants;
3. Experience in implementing conservation/natural resource management projects;
4. Fluency in the English language (reading, writing and communication); knowledge of dialects in Samar, desirable.

## **2. Protected Area Planning Expert**

**Background:** The Protected Area Planning Expert shall be a senior, nationally recruited consultant who will be responsible for providing the overall framework for community based conservation, advising on protected area planning and management requirements, developing capacity among project staff and partners on conservation functions for natural parks, and ensuring high standards of quality in the execution and implementation of conservation and management functions for SINP. He/She will assist in setting up the biological and socio-economic impact monitoring system, training staff counterparts and local leaders in their use and assisting the PAMB in the use of impact monitoring data for plan adjustments and decision making.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Develop a framework and guidelines for participatory planning and conservation management for SINP taking note of existing protocols and practices in the country, the provisions of the NIPAS law, and existing procedures in the selection and setting up of the PAMB;
2. Provide advise in the implementation of participatory planning processes for SINP to ensure broad based consultation and representation, institution of a single, integrated and multistakeholder PAMB from the existing PAMBs, guiding and supporting the negotiation and consultation processes;
3. Formulate a template for the operational work plans, comprehensive 5 - year management plans, validate and adapt the indicative zoning plans utilizing the phased approach as discussed in the Project Document and the results of the biological and socio-economic impact assessments;
4. Assist the project staff, DENR, PAMB and other relevant partners in the development, execution, review and adaptation of the SINP management plans and policies;
5. Provide hands-on training to counterpart project staff to develop their skills in participatory planning and conservation management, biological and socio-economic impact monitoring, and the use of technical tools and techniques for effective community based conservation management;
6. Provide technical assistance to enable the application of adaptive management principles, to ensure that adaptations in management planning strategies are made based on changing biological, social and socio-economic conditions;
7. Assist in the development of training programmes to build local stakeholder capacity (PASu, DENR, LGUs, PAMB, VCCs, local communities, NGOs, etc.) in basic conservation functions (community outreach, advocacy, land use and zoning guidelines, monitoring, enforcement, and self-regulation);
8. Assist in the setting up of a monitoring and evaluation system to keep track of the project's impact, and in the identification of clear indicators for monitoring changes in biological, and socio-economic conditions;
9. Provide technical assistance in the development of awareness materials and communication strategies for specific target groups;
10. Provide high levels of professional services and advice on conservation planning, field management and operational support to project staff as needed.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Minimum of 5 years experience in protected area planning and management in the Philippines;
2. Experience in working with and developing effective partnerships with local communities and indigenous peoples, NGOs, LGUS and government agencies;
3. Knowledge and skills in various aspects of conservation area operations and field management

including participatory approaches in management, operational planning, enforcement, community outreach, conservation awareness building, and conflict resolution;

4. Willingness to stay in the project site during the duration of the engagement as well as to travel frequently to other parts of the SINP;
5. Good interpersonal skills and a track record in providing on-the-job training;
6. Excellent English communication skills.

### **3. Project Manager (Detailed or seconded by DENR)**

**Background:** The Project Manager shall be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The Manager shall report to the PSC and shall be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the national execution modality. He/She shall perform liaison role with government, UNDP and NGOs, other project partners and maintain tight links with other donor agencies providing co-financing. The Manager shall be a permanent staff of DENR detailed or seconded to the Project on a full time basis.

#### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs as per the project document;
2. Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
3. Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;
4. Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel;
5. Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required by DENR and UNDP;
6. Liaise with UNDP, DENR, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities;
7. Coordinate with PAMB, PAWB and DENR-8 on the formulation of DENR policies for SINP as well as the integration of project plans and activities in their regular plans and key result areas ;
8. Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project;
9. Oversee and ensure timely submission of quarterly financial reports, quarterly progress reports, PPER, mid-term reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, DENR and other oversight agencies;
10. Disseminate project reports to and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
11. Report progress of project to the PSC and ensure the fulfillment of PSC directives.
12. Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally.

#### **Selection Criteria**

1. Post-graduate degree in natural resources management with at least 10 years professional experience;
2. Knowledge and experience on the implementation of the NIPAS Law;
3. Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multi-stakeholder project;
4. Excellent track record and experience in project management, and coordination preferably of conservation/natural resource management projects;
5. Excellent communication skills both English and Filipino (knowledge of Samar dialects, desirable)

#### **4. Co-Project Manager (engaged by UNDP)**

**Background:** The Co-Project Manager, to be engaged by UNDP and DENR, shall preferably come from the NGO community based in Samar Island. He/She shall be responsible for coordinating the participation of civil society in the project, providing appropriate feedback and ensuring adequate NGO/PO participation and representation in the management and implementation of the project. The Co-Project Manager shall be nominated by the Samareno NGOs. While the Co-Project Manager shall have equal status with the Project Director, and will share the same responsibilities with the latter, his primary responsibility will be activities that pertain to outputs 3 and 4.

#### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs particularly Outputs 3 & 4 as per the project document;
2. Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
3. Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors specifically those pertaining to outputs 3 & 4;
4. Assist in the recruitment, selection (including renewal) of project personnel;
5. Prepare and revise project work and financial plans pertaining to outputs 3 & 4, as required by DENR and UNDP;
6. Liaise with UNDP, DENR, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities;
7. Coordinate the participation of civil society, provide appropriate feedback and ensure adequate NGO/PO participation and representation in the management and implementation of the project;
8. Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities primarily for outputs 3 & 4 as supported by the Project;
9. Oversee and ensure timely submission of inputs for the quarterly financial reports, quarterly progress reports, PPER, mid-term reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, DENR and other oversight agencies;
10. Disseminate project reports to and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
11. Report progress of the projects specifically on outputs 3 & 4 to the PSC and ensure the fulfillment of PSC directives.
12. Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally.

#### **Selection Criteria**

1. Post-graduate degree in natural resources management with at least 10 years professional experience;
2. Knowledge and experience on the implementation of the NIPAS Law;
3. Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multi-stakeholder project;
4. Excellent track record and experience in project management, and coordination preferably of conservation/natural resource management projects;
5. Excellent track record and experience in effectively coordinating and liaising work that involves civil society, NGO/PO and Government.
6. Excellent communication skills both English and Filipino (knowledge of Samar dialects, desirable)

## 5. MIS Specialist

**Background:** The MIS Specialist will be responsible for establishing a computerized database for biological, and socio-economic monitoring, as well as the development and maintenance of a system for effective project reporting. The Specialist will also be in charge of developing and maintaining up-to-date digitized maps to facilitate management plan preparation, review and development of land use plans and zoning guidelines.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Develop an information database to consolidate biological and socio-economic information to allow for easy monitoring of changes and impacts;
2. Formulate a system for Monitoring and Evaluation which allows for the participation of communities and other stakeholders;
3. Develop a system for systematic reporting of project progress to PSC and PAMB and providing effective feedback to UNDP and DENR;
4. Arrange for the procurement, development and updating of necessary maps to facilitate management plan preparation, review and updating;
5. Develop and install a simple computerized system for tracking project progress, including financial reporting system;
6. Undertake necessary arrangements for the acquisition of required GIS equipment as well as other mapping instruments and office equipment;
7. Prepare and undertake a training program to capacitate PAMB and project partners on the use of the project's M and E system, including the operation and updating of the SINP database;
8. Undertake necessary arrangements for the packaging of monitoring results for presentation to the general public and major stakeholders.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Computer Science or related fields
2. Experience in the development and installation of M and E systems for conservation related projects;
3. Familiarity and/or exposure to GIS hardware and software and other mapping equipment;
4. Willingness to be stationed in Samar, or resident of Samar
5. Experience in working with local communities and various project partners

## 6. Technical Assistants (Biologist/ Botanist/Zoologist)

**Background:** The Technical Assistant shall be responsible for the coordination of biological assessment and monitoring activities, and in ensuring that the findings therein are inputted into the project's database for use in management planning, review, updating and other relevant activities. The Technical Assistants will work with their counterpart subcontractors in the dissemination of management strategies to ensure common understanding and generate support from the affected communities and the general public in carrying out conservation related activities consistent with the management plan. They will provide technical inputs in the identification and delineation of land use zone categories, and in the formulation of zoning guidelines, and other enabling instruments to operationalize the management plan.

## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Review results of preliminary inventories undertaken during PDF-B and SAMBIO Study and establish baseline information on SINP's biological condition;
2. Review and finalize the Terms of Reference and coordinate the conduct of biological assessments, including biannual biodiversity monitoring;
3. Assist in the definition of land use zones, including core area, buffers and transition area based on the findings of the biological assessments and surveys;
4. Assist in the formulation of land use guidelines, zoning ordinances, and community based conservation strategies;
6. Assist in the preparation, review and updating of management plan and operational plans based on the findings of biological monitoring;
7. Assist in the training of community monitors and in the formulation of training program for park rangers, community leaders, and forest guards;
7. Assist in the preparation of draft Proclamation to formalise the establishment of the SINP as a protected area;
8. Assist in the formulation and implementation of a training program to strengthen the planning capability of PASu and PAMB;
9. Prepare terms of Reference and coordinate the conduct of biological impact monitoring, including the carrying out of terminal biological evaluation; and
10. Assist in the conduct of mid-term and terminal project assessments.

## **Selection Criteria**

1. Graduate degree in Biology, Botany and/or Zoology
2. At least five years experience in biological inventories and monitoring
3. Willingness to be stationed in Samar, resident of Samar, desirable
4. Fluency in both English and Filipino ( knowledge of Samar dialect, preferable)
5. Ability to work with local communities and various stakeholders

## **7. Advocacy Officer**

**Background:** The Advocacy Officer shall be responsible for developing and implementing an action plan to facilitate effective public participation in management planning, policy formulation and their conservation related activities. He/She shall ensure the appropriate dissemination of relevant information to the public and policy makers to generate support for its legislative establishment and the enactment of corollary guidelines and implementing rules.

## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Develop a program for the legal establishment of the SINP detailing the processes, steps, persons, and resources involved.
2. Incorporate the program for the legal establishment of the SINP in the over-all project workplan and orienting the staff and consultants on their role in the process;
3. Identify, develop and maintain a network of stakeholders (legislators, local government executives, NGOs, community leaders, media practitioners, Congress and Senate staff, Academe and DENR personnel) who are supportive of the SINP bill;
4. Coordinate the consultative process of formulating, discussing and legislating the SINP Bill and corresponding policies for the protection and sustainable use of the SINP;
5. Undertake regular dialogues with local communities, media practitioners and policy makers to

- dispel any misconception about protected area establishment and resolve outstanding issues and concerns;
6. Disseminate information materials on the biological, social and economic impacts of the conservation management plan for SINP to LGUs, legislators, policy makers, NGOs, communities and media practitioners;
  7. Facilitate the process among LGUs to adapt the land use and zoning plan for the SINP in their respective development plans.
  8. Coordinate the legal establishment of SINP with PAWB, DENR Region 8 and DENR Central Office.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. At least 5 years of experience in the development and implementation of advocacy programs in conservation related projects;
2. Willingness to travel often;
3. Effective communication skills and excellent abilities in working with local communities;
4. Experience in policy formulation and in working with LGUs and legislators;
5. Knowledge of the NIPAS Law and experience in its implementation.

### **8. Protected Area Superintendent (PASu)**

**Background:** The PASu shall be the Chief Operating DENR Officer of the SINP. He/She shall be directly responsible to the PAMB and the DENR Regional Executive Director. The PASu shall eventually perform the lead role in protected area management after project termination. He/She shall perform both administrative and regulatory functions in accordance with the Implementing Rules and regulations of the NIPAS Act.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Serve as Chief Administrative Officer of the SINP for the purpose of implementing the management plan;
2. Establish productive partnerships with local communities including LGUs in the conduct of planning, protection and management of the protected area;
3. Develop and implement a park information, education and visitor program;
4. Develop and implement a natural history documentation program and oversee research that may be conducted in the area;
5. Integrate the roles of NGO and DENR staff in project implementation and operation;
6. Document the processes involved in the establishment and management of the protected area, particularly with reference to tenured migrants and buffer zone residents in establishing an effective social fence in of the area;
7. Continuous and regular updating of the PAMB on issues and concerns that need their decision. He/She will also ensure that the PAMB is responsive to the needs of the SINP;
8. Coordinate the provision of secretariat support to the PAMB;
9. Coordinate with LGUs on integrating SINP management plans in their development plans.

### **9. Chief, Environmental Management Specialist (Assistant PASu)**

**Background:** The Chief, EMS shall report directly to the PASu and shall assist the PASu in the day to day management of the SINP and shall assume the PASU duties and responsibilities in his/her absence.



## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Coordinate with the PAMB, PASu, Project Manager and other project staff in the preparation of management guidelines for SINP following the five-year and the succeeding ten-year management plan;
2. In coordination with the PAMB and PASu, implement the policies set forth in the implementing guidelines for SINP management;
3. Assist the project in the organization of VCCs and in the conduct of social outreach programs to assist communities in the buffer zone to implement activities consistent with the conservation goals of the project;
4. Establish linkages with appropriate organizations and relevant agencies in the enforcement of park policies and in the dissemination of project related information;
5. Oversee the implementation of project activities, such as training, construction of park facilities, etc.;
6. Assist in the delineation of park boundaries and in the preparation of draft proclamation for the establishment of the SINP PA;
7. Coordinate with CENROs/PENROs and PNP in the apprehensions and filing of cases against violators of SINP policies.

## **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in natural resources management;
2. At least five years experience in conservation planning or protected area management;
3. Willingness to be stationed in Samar Island for the duration of the project;
4. Willingness to travel extensively and work with local communities as well as other stakeholders;
5. Excellent communication skills (English and Filipino); knowledge of Samar dialect a necessity.

## **10. Trainers**

**Background:** The Trainers shall work in close coordination with the Training Specialist in the assessment of training requirements, development of ladderized and integrated capability building programs, conduct of relevants training and orientation, and in monitoring training impacts and results. These shall be undertaken for each particular target group, such as the PASu and staff, PAMB, social outreach teams, VCCs, and other partners.

## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Assist the Training Specialist in the assessment of capability building needs of PASu, PAMB, VCCs, social outreach teams, DENR, and other project partners;
2. Assist the Training Specialist in the formulation of capability building programs for the project's target groups;
3. Assist in the development of suitable training modules for target participants;
4. Identify appropriate Resource Persons or training providers for the project's training program;
5. Organize training programs for project partners and ensure the documentation of training conducted and the subsequent improvement/revision of subsequent training;
6. Develop and implement a monitoring program to assess the results and impacts of Training;

7. Assist in the review and revision of the SINP training program as a consequence of the continuing assessment of impacts.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in natural resources management, biodiversity management or related fields;
2. At least five years experience in training management and instruction work;
3. Must have excellent training skills;
4. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the engagement;
5. Willingness to travel extensively to various parts of Samar;
6. Excellent skills in facilitation and experience in adult or popular education is preferred.

### **11. Project Sociologist**

**Background:** The Sociologist shall coordinate the social outreach activities of the project, ensuring that appropriate approaches are taken to identify buffer management units and organize the Village Conservation Committees (VCCs). The Sociologist shall also monitor the process of strengthening social relations with buffer zone communities (subcontracted to NGOs) so that they are encouraged to undertake conservation compatible activities, and develop conflict resolution mechanisms to address pertinent concerns.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Coordinate and monitor the work of the subcontractor in the conduct of social outreach
2. operations to build trust among key community actors, further uncover community needs and perspectives, mediate conflict, and feed into management planning;
3. In coordination with the Training Specialist and Trainers, conduct training for social outreach teams in participatory learning and action skills;
4. Assist in the identification of buffer management units (BMUs) and in the organization of VCCs;
5. Coordinate with DENR in the issuance of tenurial instruments to communities within the buffer zones;
6. Evaluate the level of benefits that local communities are deriving from revised NTFP permitting arrangements, and examine the of the distribution of benefits at the intra-community level; provide policy advice to DENR to solidify benefit sharing arrangements.
7. Assist local communities in the fulfillment of requirements for the issuance of tenurial instruments;
8. Develop a program for strengthening and sustaining the operations of VCCs as effective instruments for conservation;
9. Lead the organization of inter-community forum to share management experiences and coordinate conservation efforts throughout SINP;
10. Assist in the conduct of regular social assessments;
11. Monitor the overall effectiveness of VCCs and formulate recommendations for enhancing strategies for engaging the buffer zone communities in conservation efforts.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Advanced degree in Sociology or related fields;
2. At least five years experience working in integrated conservation and development programs and initiatives;
3. Excellent communication skills (English, Filipino and Waray);
4. Excellent facilitation skills and known practitioner of participatory approaches;

5. Willingness to travel extensively;
6. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the engagement.

## **12. Communications Assistant**

**Background:** The Communications Assistant shall primarily render support in the design and implementation of information and awareness raising programs for the project. He/She shall assist in the identification of target audiences, conceptualization of messages, and delivery of communication strategies. He/She shall be responsible for keeping track of the progress of information and awareness program for the project, and in ensuring that monitoring results are fed back into the adaptation of the program.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Assist the Communications Specialist in undertaking scoping exercises to determine the information and awareness needs of various stakeholders;
2. Assist the Communications Specialist in the design of communication materials for dissemination to the public;
3. Develop fact sheets on SINP and project for dissemination;
4. Assist in the conduct of information and awareness campaigns and provide feedback to improve program delivery;
5. Design interpretation materials to be placed at various SINP checkpoints;
6. Document lessons learned from implementation and develop information materials to be shared with the general public;
7. Ensure that information materials reach their intended targets;
8. Updating of the SINP webpage; and
9. Assist in monitoring impacts and results of information and awareness raising program and make adaptations in strategy, as necessary.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Graduate degree in Development Communications, Communication Arts, Mass Communications or related fields;
2. Experience in designing and implementing communications strategy and materials;
3. Excellent communication skills (English, Filipino, Waray)
4. Willingness to travel extensively;
5. Skills in the use of various multi-media devices e.g., video camera, camera, scanner, LCD;
6. Proficiency in the use of computer programs for presentation e.g., powerpoint, clip art, etc.

## **13. Livelihood Specialist**

**Background:** The Livelihood Specialist shall have primary responsibility in operationalizing the project's thrust of removing barriers to sustainable utilization of forest resources by forest-edge communities. Based on survey results, the target of alternative livelihood promotion and implementation will be identified, and strategies will be developed to offer other options for livelihood sources consistent with the conservation goals of the project.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Review, validate, and update the Livelihood Report made during PDF-B;
2. Formulate the terms of reference for the study on sustainable harvest levels for NTFPs, farming

- system review, and the eco-tourism management planning;
3. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of livelihood related subcontracted activities;
  4. Assist the LGUs and communities in the preparation of livelihood feasibility studies and proposals for submission to CBRM, FPE and other donors;
  5. Develop and implement a sensitization program to shift current practices and intensities of resource use to more sustainable levels, based on information determined from sustainable harvest quotas, agricultural practices, and other conservation compatible opportunities for livelihood;
  6. Provide advisory services to community members interested in livelihood activities;
  7. Conduct a series of training and orientation on preferred livelihood options, providing technical assistance in the process;
  8. Assist in identifying markets for products of buffer zone communities, formulation of new permitting arrangements for NTFPs incorporating sustainable and equitable distribution of permits;
  9. Establish linkages with projects and agencies that can support livelihood activities of buffer zone communities;
  10. Monitor implementation of livelihood component and modify strategies, as necessary;
  11. Conduct an assessment of results and impact and input into revision of SINP management plan.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Masters degree in Agriculture, Forestry, Economics, or related fields;
2. At least five years working experience in the design, promotion and implementation of livelihood activities in rural areas preferably in the context of integrated conservation and development;
3. Strong knowledge of conservation fundamentals;
4. Knowledge and experience working with banks, cooperatives, and other providers of rural credit.
5. Willingness to work directly with communities, and travel extensively to different parts of Samar;
6. Excellent facilitating and networking skills;
7. Excellent communication skills.

### **14. Park Rangers**

**Background** The Park Rangers shall have responsibility for providing and monitoring effective patrols within and outside the SINP, assisting in the conduct of outreach activities, and in coordinating with law enforcement agencies in the prevention and apprehension of illegal activities within the park.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Conduct effective patrol within and the immediate vicinities of the SINP to detect and prevent illegal activities such as removal and/or destruction of timber and other forest products, poaching, occupation of restricted areas, etc.;
2. Coordinate with the DENR and other local enforcement agencies to arrest violators;
3. Coordinate with the Training/Advocacy Officer in the conduct of advocacy, information dissemination, social outreach activities, and mobilization of communities for protecting the SINP;
4. Assist in organizing, training, and supervising local leaders, community forest guards and members of the VCCs;
5. Assist communities in the buffer zone areas in the preparation of requirements for securing appropriate tenurial instruments;

6. Assist in the conduct of biological and social monitoring;
7. Assist in providing relevant information to tourists visiting the park.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Graduate degree in natural resources management;
2. Exposure to or experience in park or forest protection;
3. Knowledge of environmental and NIPAS law;
4. Working knowledge of local dialect;
5. Willing to travel extensively.

### **International Consultants**

#### **15. Resource Economist**

**Background:** The International Resource Economist shall be tasked with assisting the Government of the Philippines in negotiating for the debt for nature swap arrangement to endow IPAF, building on the results of the valuation study conducted through USAID support. He/She shall also provide support in the design of user pays mechanism and fiscal instruments for various uses associated with SINP's biodiversity value. The Resource Economist shall also be responsible for the translation of the USAID sponsored valuation study outputs in the integration of conservation objectives in sectoral development planning, budgeting, and activity delivery at the provincial and municipal levels. In coordination with the Chief Technical Adviser, the Resource Economist shall engage the local government units and sectoral agencies in appreciation exercises of conservation development, planning and the drawing up of guidelines for the review and reorientation of existing local and sectoral development plans.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Review experiences of the Philippines, other countries and programs in the setting up and administration of debt for nature swap and recommend workable mechanisms including terms and conditions for the debt swap arrangement;
2. Review results of valuation study and estimate the total economic value of SINP's biodiversity, including long term requirements for SINP management;
3. Design user pays mechanism and fiscal instruments for water use, vehicular fees along Taft-Motiong road, entrance fees, etc. based on the SAMBIO Study and ENRAP;
4. Assist the project, LGUs and PAMB in the adoption and operationalization of the user pays mechanism;
5. Using the valuation estimates and other significant study results, identify the best conservation option and land uses for SINP and integrate this in the SINP management plan;
6. Prepare a program to sensitize the sectoral agencies and local government units on the conservation values of SINP;
7. In coordination with the Project Directors undertake a program to review the sectoral and local development plans of the various agencies and LGUs with a view to optimizing the economic value from conservation activities;
8. Provide advise to relevant agencies and LGUs in the revision of their respective plans and activities to internalize conservation objectives;
9. Assist LGUs in the design of economic instruments to capture the economic values of SINP.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Masters degree or advanced degree in Resource Economics, Environmental Economics, or related fields;
2. At least ten years experience in valuation, development of pricing mechanisms, and in the formulation of specific guidelines in the application of user pays principle and other market based instruments for environmental management;
3. Excellent communication skills;
4. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the assignment;
5. Experience in working in developing countries, particularly the Asian region.

## **16. Trust Fund Specialist**

**Background:** The International Trust Fund Specialist shall provide assistance in the design and operationalization of the SINP Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) and in developing the capability of PAMB and local managers in trust fund administration.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Review results of USAID valuation study and identify all possible sources of funds for the IPAF;
2. In coordination with the International Resource Economist, design and operationalize the IPAF in such a way that it becomes sustainable and resolve the conflict among various stakeholders (PA Managers, LGUs, NGOs);
3. Assist the PAMB in setting user charges as well as mechanisms for collection;
4. Determine capitalization of the trust fund on the basis of available resources from the debt swap, as well as potential revenues from the administration of user charges, and other fiscal and economic instruments;
5. In consultation with the PAMB, identify eligible fund expenditures, and determine the amount of funds necessary to carry out developmental activities and the recurrent cost of conservation;
6. Set up the trust fund account with clear guidelines and procedures for its effective and efficient administration and utilization;
7. Assist the PAMB in the initial operation of the trust fund, identify bottlenecks, and recommend measures to improve its management;
8. Monitor implementation of the trust fund mechanism, and recommend improvement measures.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Economist, or Financial expert, with substantial experience in designing, setting up and operating trust funds;
2. Familiarity with natural resource issues;
3. At least three years experience in developing country setting, particularly in Asia;
4. Excellent communication skills;
5. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the assignment;
6. Willingness to travel extensively in Samar;
7. Ability to work with various stakeholder groups.

### **Short term Consultants**

### **National Staff**

## **17. Policy Development Specialist (PDS)**

**Background:** The PDS shall be responsible for developing and implementing a training program to

assist sectoral agencies and local government units in the internalization of SINPs conservation objectives in their respective development plans. He/She shall develop guidelines, operations manuals and training modules to operationalise the internalization process.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Develop EIA guidelines to ensure internalization of biodiversity conservation objectives into sectoral and local development planning and implementation;
2. Coordinate with DENR in the adoption of EIA guidelines for application in the review of development plans, policies and projects;
3. Develop training modules and a training program for agency and LGU planners and implementors in the use of EIA guidelines and other tools for internalization;
4. Conduct a series of training program to orient LGUs and agency staff in the use of tools for integrated conservation development planning and implementation;
5. Monitor training results and impact, and design and implement follow up activities.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Master's degree in natural resources management or related fields;
2. Familiarity with the development and application of EIA tools and methods for integrated conservation development planning;
3. Professional and practical experience in environmental planning, both at the national and local level;
4. Excellent training skills;
5. Excellent communication skills;
6. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the assignment.

## **18. Legal Expert**

**Background:** The Legal Expert shall be responsible for identifying the requirements for policy reforms in the areas of institutionalization of tools and methods for integrated conservation development planning, sustainable and equitable use of forest resources and development of local legislation to enable LGUs to design fiscal and economic instruments for proper pricing of resources within the SINP. The Legal Expert shall also be responsible for providing overall legal advise to the project in the executive and legislative establishment of the PA and in the preparation of enabling guidelines, implementation policies and procedures to operationalize the intents of the Management Plan. He/She will provide direct advisory services to the PAMB and project staff in addressing legal issues and in ensuring consistency of ensuing implementing guidelines for community based conservation with existing legislative and policy framework for PAs, such as the NIPAS law, and other relevant issuances.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Assist the project staff in drafting the executive order proclaiming the SINP including provisions on resolving the conflict between conservation and mining;
2. Draft proposed bill for the establishment of the SINP PA in coordination with project staff, make representations to Congress, participate in Senate and Congress Committee hearings, and in other activities to secure endorsement of draft bill for Congressional action;
3. Assist the project staff in the establishment of a unified and integrated PAMB, in providing orientation to PAMB members on the mandates, roles and responsibilities, as required under the NIPAS Act, and in the development of protocols and Manual of Procedures for PAMB;

4. Assist the PAMB and project staff in the formulation of appropriate policies, guidelines, and other enabling instruments to implement the Management Plan, including the zoning guidelines, community based conservation guidelines and new permitting arrangements for NTFPs;
5. Assist in the revitalization of the Multisectoral Forest Protection Committees to serve the needs of the SINP and develop protocols for policing, intelligence gathering, enforcement, and reporting functions;
6. Provide overall legal advise to the PAMB and project staff in other legal related concerns and in the resolution of issues requiring legal action;
7. Conduct para-legal training for park rangers, members of the PAMB, MFPCs, and other deputized members of the community;
8. Review existing policies, determine areas where reforms are needed to institutionalize conservation objectives; and
9. Assist LGUs in the development of local legislation to design fiscal and economic instruments for proper pricing of SINP's resources and in their crafting of their land use plans;

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in law with at least five years experience working on PA concerns;
2. Fluency in the English language, knowledge of Samar dialect, desirable;
3. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the assignment;
4. Familiarity with legislative making processes and environmental litigation;
5. Ability to relate well with communities, NGOs, LGUs and multisectoral groups;

### **19. Agronomist**

**Background:** The Agronomist will be tasked to provide advisory and extension related services to farmer participants willing to engage in sustainable agricultural practices.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Assess existing agricultural practices and recommend ways of improvement to achieve sustainable production levels;
2. Prepare and undertake a program for improvement of farming practices, utilizing approaches which have been proven to work best among farmers;
3. Set up demonstration home gardens and identify local farmer leaders who can help promote sustainable agricultural practices;
4. Undertake primary and secondary research to develop and identify available proven technology packages for sustainable intensification of farming practices;
5. Develop technology information kits for easy reference of farmer participants;
6. Assist in the formulation of TORs for the farming systems review.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Masters degree in Agriculture, with sufficient exposure in agronomy;
2. Practical experience in the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices;
3. At least 5 years of working field experience with grassroots communities;
4. Excellent communication skills (English, Filipino), knowledge of Waray would be an advantage;
5. Willing to travel extensively in Samar;
6. Willing to stay in Samar for the duration of the assignment.



## 19. Sociologist

**Background:** The Sociologist shall be responsible for formulating the framework for community outreach in the SINP ensuring community participation in the various aspects of project planning, implementation and monitoring. He/She shall conduct an analysis of socio-economic data gathered during PDF-B and the Samar Island Biodiversity Study identifying gaps that need to be completed for planning purposes. He/She shall devise a plan for further socio-economic assessment and shall provide assistance in the development of outreach materials and training curricula for VCCs and community leaders. He/She will also be primarily responsible for coordinating the social assessment activities and identification of appropriate social indicators.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Review, analyze and identify data gaps on socioeconomic information gathered during PDF-B and the Samar Island Biodiversity Study;
2. Develop a plan for further participatory socio-economic assessment and monitoring, identifying key social indicators to measure project input;
3. Formulate a framework for community outreach in the SINP following the description in the brief (by VCCs), prioritizing communities near the critical habitats, and incorporating mechanisms for adaptation based on lessons learned during its implementation, including the provision of incentives for conservation work undertaken by buffer zone communities;
4. Review and finalize Terms of Reference for the sub-contracts on community outreach;
5. Coordinate the socio-economic assessment and social monitoring work;
6. Devise mechanism for community participation in conservation planning and monitoring, enforcement and conflict resolution, policy formulation and advocacy;
7. Assist in the formulation and conduct of participatory conservation planning, training program, including conflict resolution skills/mechanism for PAMB, local community representatives and other project partners;
8. Facilitate the conduct of community consultation on the preparation of land use plans, zoning guidelines, policies for community-based conservation, as well as accompanying regulations, allowable activities, penalties and management incentives;
9. Maintain and update database on NGO/PO active in the area and other socio-economic data;
10. Assist in the conduct of mid-term project assessment, preparation of five year management plan, and terminal evaluation, providing inputs on the results of socio-economic impact and findings of monitoring activities;
11. Monitor performance of community outreach subcontracts.

## 20. Training Specialist

**Background:** The Training Specialist shall have overall responsibility for the training requirements of the project, including the determination of training needs, development of capability building programs and training modules, and the conduct of training for project staff, PASu, PAMB, and other project partners. He/She shall also be responsible for the identification of relevant course offerings and opportunities for study tours in other Southeast Asian countries and in making arrangements for the participation of staff, as appropriate.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Conduct a capability needs assessment of project staff, PASu, PAMB, DENR, NGOs and other targets of capability building in the areas of participatory planning, community based conservation methods, protected area management, social outreach strategy, and other skills

- required for the effective implementation of the project;
- 2. Develop a ladderized and integrated capability building program for the project, specifying the indicators for success and the monitoring and evaluation system for keeping track of training effectiveness;
- 3. Prepare a training program for each target group complete with detailed cost estimates, scope, objectives and methodology for each training intervention;
- 4. Assist in the identification of training providers and in the development of training modules based on the identified training programs for the project;
- 5. Coordinate the conduct of training programs and other capability building interventions;
- 6. Monitor and evaluate training impact and results.

### **Selection Criteria**

- 1. Advanced degree in natural resources management with adequate exposure to the development and administration of human resource development programs;
- 2. Willingness to be stationed in Samar for the duration of the assignment;
- 3. Excellent communication skills (Filipino and English), knowledge of Samar dialect, would be an advantage.
- 4. At least 5 years of experience in the development, implementation and management of training programs for integrated conservation and development initiatives.

### **21. Architect/Civil Engineer**

**Background:** The Architect/Civil Engineer shall be responsible for the formulation of designs and specifications of the infrastructure requirements of the project. He/She shall also take charge of monitoring the construction of such facilities and ensure that cost and design standards are efficient, earthquake proof and environmentally friendly.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

- 1. Prepare the necessary specifications, design and cost estimates of park facilities such as park headquarters/administrative center, ranger posts, interpretation facility, trails, signage, and other facilities that harmonize with the over-all concept of conservation;
- 2. Assist the project in the selection and engagement of contractors who will be tasked to construct such facilities;
- 3. Monitor the construction of park facilities to ensure compliance with standards and environmental impact considerations;
- 5. Prepare plans and guidelines for maintenance of park facilities and ensure that plans are executed.

### **Selection Criteria**

- 1. Graduate degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture;
- 2. With at least 5 years relevant experience;
- 3. Must be a local resident of Samar, or willing to be stationed in Samar for the duration of the project;
- 4. Practical experience in the design and construction of infrastructure that should conform with PAWB's specifications on PA infrastructure.

### **22. Communications Specialist**

**Background:** The Communications Specialist shall have overall responsibility for the development of a communications strategy and awareness raising program for the project. In coordination with other project staff, he/she shall be tasked with the development of communication and information materials, identifying messages, field testing of materials, and in the implementation of awareness campaigns.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Undertake a scoping exercise with local stakeholders to develop a communications strategy, identifying vehicles for communication;
2. Design a comprehensive awareness raising strategy with clear identification of target audience, clarification of awareness needs of different stakeholders, outline of the content of awareness programs, identification of implementors, and detailed work program;
3. Finalize Terms of Reference and assist the Project Manager in the evaluation and recruitment of subcontractors who will produce the different awareness raising materials for the project;
4. Monitor the implementation of awareness campaigns targeting various community groups;
5. Monitor the results and impacts of information strategy and awareness campaigns and adapt strategy to modify program delivery.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Development Communications, Communication Arts, or related fields;
2. Excellent communication skills (English, Filipino and Waray);
3. At least five years experience in designing and implementing information strategy and awareness campaigns;
4. Willingness to stay in Samar for the duration of the assignment;
5. Willingness to travel extensively.

### **United Nations Volunteers**

#### **23. Sustainable Farming Specialists**

**Background:** The Sustainable Farming Specialists will provide direct assistance to farmer participants in on farm improvements, conducting regular farm visits, and documenting successful experiences from participants. They will provide hands on support, discussing the constraints and barriers for adoption of sustainable farming practices, and showing demonstration examples of sound methods and practices.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Participate in the assessment of constraints and barriers to the adoption of sustainable farming practices among participating farmers;
2. Assist in the development of a comprehensive farmer support program to promote the adoption of sustainable farming practices, utilizing indigenous practices as much as possible;
3. Prepare a program for providing hands on assistance to selected farmers on the use of sound management practices for sustainable agricultural production;
4. Document cases of successful application of sound techniques and establish a system of cross visits and dissemination program to advocate the use of recommended farm technologies;
5. Organize regular forum among farmers to share experiences on practices and lessons learned;

6. Identify opportunities for the participation of local farmers in international or regional exchange to help enhance the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Agriculture, Agronomy, or related fields;
2. At least five years hands on experience with farmers and grassroots organizations in the promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies;
3. Willingness to be stationed in Samar for the duration of the assignment;
4. Excellent communication skills;
5. Ability to work with a multidisciplinary group;
6. Willingness to stay with communities for extended periods;
7. Willingness to travel extensively in Samar.

### **24. Executive Assistant**

**Background:** The Executive Assistant will be responsible for providing administrative support to the Project, and will report directly to the Project Managers. This position will be filled locally.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Provide administrative support to the Project Managers and Chief Technical Adviser including independent handling of routine letters and queries written or verbal, scheduling of appointments, answering phone calls, and miscellaneous related activities;
2. Assist in processing administrative and financial management forms, particularly processing of travel request forms, payment request forms, leave applications, etc.;
3. Coordinate travel arrangements, both domestic and international, for all staff members;
4. Coordinate logistical requirements for all meetings, in house as well as others;
5. Develop and maintain a database for mailing of newsletters, correspondence, etc.;
6. Ensure proper filing of all office correspondence and project documents.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Business Administration;
2. Minimum of 3 years administrative experience, preferably with foreign assisted projects;
3. Excellent computer skills especially typing, word processing, and document formatting;
4. Ability to format and organize reports;
5. Excellent Filipino and English writing and verbal communication skills.

### **25. Accountant/Cashier**

**Background:** The Accountant/Cashier shall be responsible for the proper documentation, recording, and reporting of the various transactions of the project. He/She shall report directly to the Project Managers.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Install the project's financial systems and procedures, in accordance with UNDP's existing guidelines on national execution;
2. Orient staff on the use of the project's financial systems and procedures;
3. Supervise the proper recording of financial transactions and submit a regular report on

- the project's financial status;
4. Certifies as to the correctness of journals, vouchers, bills, statement of accounts, trial balance, budget estimates and other financial statement and records;
  5. Sign certification of the availability of funds and or allotment of expenses, vouchers and requisition for supplies, materials, etc.;
  6. Consolidate and prepare annual and quarterly budgets and work plans, including the necessary budget revisions;
  7. Establish a project account and ensure appropriateness and proper record keeping of transactions;
  8. Supervise the preparation of payroll and general voucher of salaries, and other documentary requirements for disbursements;
  9. Prepare updated reports on disbursements made by the project, and advise the Project Directors on the overall financial status of the project.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Accounting, preferably Certified Accountant;
2. Experience in working with foreign assisted projects;
3. Willingness to be stationed in Samar for the duration of the project, resident of Samar preferable;
4. Good interpersonal and communication skills.

### **26. Bookkeeper**

**Background:** The Bookkeeper shall have overall responsibility in maintaining an updated record of financial transactions of the project. He/She shall prepare regular reports of disbursements, receipts, general journal, and provide inputs in the preparation of financial reports to UNDP-GEF.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Maintain a systematic file of all vouchers and supporting documentation for project disbursements;
2. Maintain a systematic book of accounts which records all financial transactions of the project;
3. Prepare updated ledger of all cash outflow and liquidations;
4. Prepare monthly disbursement reports which reflects both actual expenditures and bank statements;
5. Prepare inputs into the preparation of monthly, quarterly, and yearly financial report of the project.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Accounting or Business Administration;
2. Working experience with foreign assisted projects;
3. Familiarity with government accounting and UNDP financial reporting system;
4. Preferably local resident of Samar.

### **27. Administrative Officer**

**Background:** The Administrative Officer shall be responsible for providing administrative backstopping to the project, supervising all administrative staff and ensuring the smooth functioning of administrative systems under the project.

## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Establish administrative systems and procedures consistent with UNDP's national execution mode, in the form of a Manual, for the guidance of project staff, consultants and subcontractors;
2. Maintain an active file of all personnel, consultants and subcontractors under the project;
3. Prepare and consolidate the travel plan, and procurement plan for the project;
4. Supervise the procurement requirements of the project, in accordance with UNDP guidelines;
5. Maintain an updated inventory of all supplies and equipment and prepare guidelines for the proper use and maintenance of office equipment and properties;
6. Make arrangements for the logistical requirements in training, workshops, and other project activities;
7. Assist the project staff, consultants and others in their overall administrative requirements.

## **Selection Criteria**

1. Degree in Management, Business Administration or related fields;
2. At least five years experience as Administrative Officer in any developmental project, experience with UNDP projects would be desirable;
3. Excellent communication skills (English, Filipino, Waray)
4. Must have demonstrated leadership ability.

### **28. Secretary**

**Background:** The Secretary shall provide administrative backstopping to senior project staff. He/She shall perform both clerical and secretarial functions to support the operations of the project.

## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Interview caller, refer to proper office and make appointment for senior project staff;
2. Maintain a systematic filing system for all project correspondences and documents;
3. Take dictation and transcribe shorthand notes of staff meeting presided by the Project Manager;
4. Prepare correspondences, reports, endorsements and other documents; and
5. Assist in the canvass and procurement of project equipment and supplies.

## **Selection Criteria**

1. Must be a local resident of Samar;
2. Graduate degree in Secretarial or related course;
3. At least five years experience in secretarial work;
4. Excellent oral and written communication skills (English, Filipino and Waray)

### **29. Cartographer**

**Background:** The Cartographer shall be in charge of overall mapping requirements of the project. He/She shall maintain the mapping equipment, and be responsible for producing the required maps for the project.

## **Duties and Responsibilities**

1. Under the supervision of the Project Managers, prepare a plan to respond to the mapping requirements of the project;
2. Prepare the list of mapping equipment and paraphernalia and assist in the procurement of the same;
3. Coordinate with the subcontractors in the mapping and delineation of park boundaries, survey and mapping of buffer zone areas to be managed by communities, and in the preparation of mapped information about the project;
4. Prepare an updated map of SINP, based on monitoring results and management plan preparation process;
5. Develop and implement a maintenance program for mapping equipment.

### **Selection Criteria**

1. Undergraduate degree in Engineering or related disciplines;
2. Must be a local resident of Samar;
3. At least five years experience in mapping work;
4. Willing to travel extensively to various parts of Samar.

## **ANNEX 8: SUB CONTRACTED ACTIVITIES**

### **BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Objectives:** To design and execute biological assessments in unsampled or undersampled areas within project sites to strengthen baseline information on biodiversity, conservation values, and status of critical natural habitats and validate the indicative management zones.

**Activities:**

1. Review methods and results of biological assessment made during project development and SAMBIO study;
2. Design biological assessment based on requirements of SINP management framework, data gaps, and spatial coverage; the design should include utilization of indigenous knowledge through the participation of local observers;
3. Execute baseline biological surveys, by involving local observers in transect sampling, record keeping and interpretation;
4. Interpret results and coordinate with mapping team in producing baseline ecosystem maps, and other forms useful for land use zoning and management planning;
5. Incorporate results into the SINP database, identifying critical natural habitats, indicator species, and threatened and endangered species;
6. Develop strategy for communicating results of assessment to PAMB and other key stakeholders with the aim of increasing awareness of SINP's conservation values;
7. Identify essential indicators for monitoring, and prepare recommendations for management planning.
8. Using the data and findings gathered, adapt the Biological Monitoring System used by PAWB to the specific conditions and realities of Samar Island.
9. Establish the sample plots for monitoring purposes.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be composed of a multidisciplinary team of wildlife botanists, zoologists, with proven scientific knowledge and field experience in biological assessments.

**Duration:** The sub-contract will have duration of 9 months. Baseline ecological maps should be produced at the end of six months, and benchmark data on population and distribution of indicator species, including condition and location of critical natural habitats, would be made available at the end of 9 months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor will be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs required under this contract. The Chief Technical Adviser and the Protected Area Planning Expert shall provide technical guidance and inputs to ensure responsiveness to SINP's adaptive management planning requirements.

### **Terminal Biological Evaluation**

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**Objective:** To design and conduct a terminal biological evaluation to determine the impacts of SINP management strategy and verify the achievement of goals stated in the project logframe.

**Activities:**



1. Review baseline ecosystem maps, aerial photographs and biannual biological survey results;
2. Design a programme for terminal biological evaluation, to establish the overall impact of the project's conservation strategy on the biodiversity of SINP. Design elements should consider
  - a review of important biological indicators defined during the initial biological assessment and biannual biological surveys;
  - a review of the SINP management plan to determine significant intervention made and to take stock of the desired outcomes at the end of the project, including the population levels of indicator species, status of critical natural habitats, increases in the population of threatened and endangered species, forest cover density in the different management zones, population levels of species harvested for sustainable use, and increase and decrease of settlers in the forest edge;
  - specialized tools and procedures for determining significant changes in overall biodiversity status over an 8 - year period in an area subjected to focused interventions;
  - sampling intensity, methods and location of sample plots;
  - methodologies for data analysis and interpretation;
  - determination of activity induced impacts, if possible; and
  - methodologies for measuring cost-effectiveness of conservation activities compared to other sites in the Philippines, and other countries in the region.
3. Conduct terminal assessment, interpret results by comparing with baseline situation, and establish measurable levels of change;
4. Communicate results of evaluation to PAMB, project staff and other key stakeholders; generate recommendations/conclusions on the effectiveness of management strategies adopted;
5. Prepare recommendations for adaptation of management plan based on the evaluation results; and
6. Communicate results of evaluation to the general public to sustain community support in the implementation of SINP management plan beyond project termination.

### **Independent Evaluations**

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**Objectives:** To carry out an independent evaluation of the Project to ascertain the overall impact of the adaptive management strategy, establish the effectiveness of the participatory planning framework, and determine the outcomes of project interventions towards contributing to the achievement of project goals and objectives.

#### **Activities:**

1. Review the mid term and end term milestone targets.
2. Develop a participatory evaluation framework, approach and methodologies for the conduct of the evaluation study;
3. In consultation with major stakeholders and evaluation participants, establish parameters for the midterm and end term evaluation, taking note of the target milestones defined in the Project Document;
4. Conduct a series of workshops, interviews and surveys to determine the effectiveness of the overall implementation strategy, appropriateness of the participatory planning and implementation method, degree of responsiveness of LGUs, communities and other major stakeholders; as well as the discernible social and biological impact of the project intervention;
5. Document learnings and lessons learned, identify constraints and potentials, and present results to PAMB, PSC and other major stakeholders;
6. Prepare a set of recommendations with a view to revising and/or enhancing the adaptive

management planning framework, validating the implementation strategies, and making adjustments on the level and scope of management interventions for the SINP; and

7. Prepare a monitoring and evaluation program to keep track of compliance to agreed recommended actions.

**Experience:** The subcontract shall be executed by a team of senior professional evaluators with ample experience in participatory methods, and exposure to conservation related projects and initiatives.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have a duration of 4 months, to be conducted during the last two quarters of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> year of SINP implementation.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers, DENR, UNDP and the PAMB for the quality and timeliness of outputs generated under this contract.

### **Land Use Zoning/Delineation/Demarcation**

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**Objectives:** To conduct land use zoning to identify and locate various use zones for SINP, as spatial guide for the implementation of management plan. The subcontract will also conduct delineation and ground demarcation of the SINP's boundaries utilizing natural landmarks as much as possible.

#### **Activities:**

##### Land Use Zoning

1. Review the results of biological and social assessments, including the resulting map translation;
2. Review the management framework plan, IPAS law and its implementing rules and regulations, to formulate detailed criteria for the zoning of SINP into various land uses;
3. Conduct consultations with key stakeholders, LGUs and VCC representatives, on the criteria for land use zoning and acceptability of boundaries for each zone;
4. Prepare a land use zonation scheme;
5. Translate the zonation scheme into a land use map and communicate results to key stakeholders.

##### Delineation/Demarcation

1. Review results of biological and social assessments, including the general management plan and strategy for SINP;
2. Procure satellite maps and aerial photographs and interpret results;
3. Based on the management plan, delineate on the map, the boundaries of SINP and identify the technical description of the various point locations;
4. Conduct a perimeter survey and monumenting (where necessary) of the boundaries of SINP. The Philippine Reference System of 1992 (PRS 92) shall be used as basis in the conduct of the survey. The location of corner boundaries shall be tied up with the existing control points established by the National Mapping and resources Information Authority (NAMRIA);
5. Install billboards mounted on concrete monuments on the major corners of the SINP.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be composed of a team of experts and surveyors with proven experience in the conduct of land use zoning, and accurate delineation and demarcation of protected area boundaries.

**Duration:** The contract will have duration of 12 months, and shall produce the following

outputs as indicated:

- Consultation meetings and coordination 1 month
- Preparation of land use map 3 months
- Boundary delineation end of 6 months
- Field survey and demarcation and monumenting end of 9 months
- Plotting of maps based on survey results end of 10 months
- Updating of GIS database end of 11 months
- Communicate results to major stakeholders and the general public end of 12 months

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Directors for the quality and timeliness of products required under the contract

### **Community Outreach**

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**Objectives:** To design and implement a community outreach program to build the foundation of trust with communities, level dis-equilibra in social relations within and between communities and government actors, obtain broad-based consensus on management activities and operations, and mobilize meaningful inputs into the development of the management planning strategy.

#### **Activities:**

1. Design and carry out additional PRA exercises to identify community resources, needs, and management constraints;
2. Design a community outreach program that identifies priority communities and effective strategies for community-based management of SINP.
3. Develop mechanisms and design processes to facilitate consensus on management parameters and execution modalities;
4. Implement consensus building mechanisms to secure agreement on SINP management plan, implementation arrangements, and definition of responsibilities among community actors, LGUs and DENR in fulfilling management objectives;
5. Facilitate community participation in management planning, zoning and determination of sanctions for malfeasance;
6. Assist in the mediation of conflicts and develop conflict resolution capabilities among selected community leaders and major stakeholders;
7. Review the results of PRA, census and registration and land use plan and assist in the establishment of Village Conservation Committees (VCCs) within the buffer zones;
8. Develop and implement a capability building programme to strengthen VCC capacities in implementing agreed actions defined in the SINP management framework.
9. Organize communities to effectively participate in protection and conservation.
10. Organize and build the capacity of teams of community forest guards per VCC.
11. Assist the communities in processing and securing their tenurial instruments.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall deploy a team of dedicated, technically competent, and experienced community organizers and trainers.

**Duration:** The contract will provide for inputs over the project life, as needed (based on the request of the Project Manager).

**Accountability:** The subcontractor will be responsible to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs under this contract.

## **Video Production**

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**Objectives:** To develop a video material on SINP, highlighting the benefits and importance of the area as a protected zone for the preservation of significant biodiversity resources. It should serve as an important information material about the project, and build support both at the national and local levels.

### **Activities:**

1. Prepare a profile of the target audience or users of SINP video, highlighting their characteristics, preferences, and information requirements;
2. Review the main features of the project, SINP, and prepare a draft storyline of the video material;
3. Conduct consultation with SINP project management and PAMB and reach consensus on the storyline;
4. Prepare the script and video and conduct test runs with selected sample of viewers;
5. Finalize video production and reproduce enough copies for the use of PAMB, SINP management, UNDP, SIBF, and other major partners for use as an orientation and advocacy material;
6. Update the video material upon request of the Project Manager.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be composed of a team of video production practitioners with adequate exposure to environment related projects.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of six months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs under this contract.

## **Flip Chart Production**

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**Objectives:** To design and reproduce flip charts of the project and SINP to generate awareness among the local communities, students, and other target specific audiences.

### **Activities:**

1. Design draft flipcharts based on a story board prepared by project staff and consultants;
2. Finalize flip chart design and production, and print sufficient copies for the use of project staff, outreach contractors and teachers;

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be a team of experienced artists and printers.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of three months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs produced under this contract.

## **Web Page Design**

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**Objectives:** To develop a web page of SINP in order to effectively communicate the project's objectives, strategies and intervention results to the global community. The web page shall be designed in such a way to serve as an efficient way of establishing linkages with similar initiatives in other parts of the world, and to encourage interaction with students, scientists, and other organizations interested in the work of SINP.

### **Activities:**

1. Prepare a profile of the target audience and characterize them in terms of preferences, interests, information needs, and "browsing habits";
2. Validate audience profile with SINP, PAMB, and makers of web pages of similar protected areas in other parts of the world;
3. Create a web page design and pilot test through temporary posting in the internet and generating feedback from users;
4. Finalize web page design and post in the internet;
5. Train the MIS Specialist in the maintenance and updating of the SINP web page;
6. Review and update web page regularly, preferably once a year.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be a group of professionals engaged in web page design.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of two months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs produced under this contract. The Project's Protected Area Planning Expert, Chief technical Adviser and the Project Managers shall provide direction and inputs in the conceptualization and in the finalization of the contents of the web page.

## **Perception Survey**

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**Objectives:** To undertake a perception survey among local communities, barangay leaders, provincial and municipal planners and decision makers, church leaders, school teachers and other key actors. The objective would be to understand the awareness needs of the various target groups, with the end view of developing and executing broad based conservation awareness campaign to impart conservation values to civil society and leaders, and alert stakeholders to threats.

### **Activities:**

1. Review the SINP management plan and define the stakeholder groups who are the targets of conservation awareness campaign for SINP;
2. Prepare a profile of the stakeholder groups, and characterize them in terms of their level of participation, interests, potentials, roles in SINP implementation, and general view about the project and SINP.
3. Design perception survey instruments specific to each group of stakeholders, with a view to generating information on their level of knowledge about SINP, attitude towards the objectives and goals of the project, potential role in pursuing the goals of the project, preferred channel of communication, and effective communication medium;
4. Analyze results of perception survey and design a comprehensive conservation awareness program for each specific group of stakeholders. The program should include :

- Identification of conservation awareness needs, objectives and strategies;
- Definition of key messages to effectively achieve awareness objectives and elicit the desired changes in attitude, knowledge and practice;
- Identification of the most effective and efficient communication channel and medium;
- Identification of monitoring benchmarks and evaluation indicators to gauge effectiveness of the communication strategy;

5. Present recommendations to PAMB and SINP project management;

6. Finalize conservation awareness program and identify responsibility centers, timetable and implementation strategies;

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall engage a team of development communication specialists, and practitioners in the planning and formulation of conservation awareness campaigns.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have a duration of one year, the first nine months to be rendered during the first year, and the next 3 months to be rendered during the 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementation, to allow for adjustments based on initial results.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the timeliness and quality of outputs produced under this contract.

### **Training Modules Production**

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**Objectives:** To print and reproduce training modules for local communities, SINP staff, PASU and other major targets to improve their capability in participatory conservation planning and management of SINP.

**Activities:**

1. Review the draft training modules prepared by staff and consultants;
2. Prepare lay-out, dummy and blue print of the modules for review by Project Management and consultants;
3. Print enough copies for the project.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall engage lay-out artists, printers and production people.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of 2 months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs required under this contract. The subcontractor shall receive inputs and support from the SINP's consultants and staff, who would conduct technical reviews of draft training modules.

### **Radio Broadcast Materials Development**

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**Objectives:** To package information materials generated by the project into radio broadcast materials to raise awareness among the general public about the benefits of conservation and elicit public support for the project's initiatives.

**Activities:**

1. Review the results of perception survey and identify target audiences, messages and objectives of radio broadcast materials development;
2. Prepare draft concepts and storylines to communicate the desired messages and conduct consultation with SINP project management and PAMB;
3. Prepare scripts and pilot test with a representative sample of the target audience;
4. Finalize and undertake production of radio broadcast materials;
5. Assist in negotiating with radio stations for the airing of broadcast materials;
6. Orient the PASU and SINP staff in monitoring and evaluating the results of awareness campaign through radio.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall engage a team of professionals with practical experience in producing effective radio broadcast materials.

**Duration:** The subcontractor shall complete the expected outputs within a period of 6 months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Manager for the quality and timeliness of outputs produced.

**Technical Assistance for EIA**

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**Objectives:** To develop guidelines for LGUs and key government agencies for the integration of conservation objectives in development planning and project evaluation.

**Activities:**

1. Review the management guidelines for the various land use zone within SINP;
2. Review the state of the art, gaps and constraints in integrating conservation objectives in local development planning processes of LGUs, and in sectoral development planning of agencies, project preparation and evaluation of organizations, institutions and the private sector.
3. Review the current EIA system, and other available and potential tools for the integration of conservation objectives into planning and project appraisal;
4. Develop corresponding guidelines for an enhanced EIA system and review process for the appraisal of projects in various land use zones. The guidelines should ensured the following elements :
  - scoping guidelines for the identification of issues to be addressed in the EIS;
  - set of requirements for adequate EIS review incorporating biodiversity concerns;
  - set of minimum standards to be applied for development operations within the buffer zone as well as the conduct of allowable activities in other zones within the SINP;
  - criteria for the appraisal for project and activity proposals.
5. Conduct consultations on the proposed guidelines, and develop training materials and information kits;
6. Communicate guidelines to major stakeholders, and work out official issuance by DENR;
7. Formulate guidelines for the integration of conservation objectives into local and sectoral development planning, such as, but not limited to land use planning, plan and program

formulation and prioritization of investment programs. The guidelines should contain the relevant tools and methodologies for integration, such as: sustainable land use planning, multi criteria analysis, resource accounting and environmental valuation, etc.

8. Conduct consultation with major stakeholders, LGUs and agency planners;
9. Develop training modules and information kits;
10. Conduct training programs and orientation sessions.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall engage a team of competent and experienced conservation experts, economists, and EIA experts.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of 3 years, providing hands on training and technical assistance to SINP, LGUs, and agency planners.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs to be produced under this assignment.

### **Code of Conduct for Recreational Use**

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**Objectives:** To identify areas in the SINP suitable for recreational uses and develop a code of conduct for recreational use, for the guidance of SINP, participating local communities and visitors.

**Activities:**

1. Review the provisions of the eco-tourism management plan and identify conservation compatible recreational uses, including the location and zones where such activities may be allowed;
2. Review environmental ethical practices used in model ecotourism sites nationally and internationally;
3. In accordance with the land use zones, and the identified ecological and social impact of recreational activities, develop a code of conduct for recreational use for the guidance of SINP management, participating local communities, tour operators, local guides and visitors;
4. Conduct consultations with PAMB, VCC representatives, tour operators and prospective local guides, and including the DENR and the Department of Tourism;
5. Finalize the code of conduct and carry out extensive orientation to participating communities, local guides, the VCCs, PAMB and tour operators.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be an experienced and technically competent team of conservation tourism specialists, with practical experience in the formulation of village level tourism and recreational promotion in protected areas.

**Duration:** The outputs shall be delivered within a period of 6 months. The Code of Conduct shall be submitted at the end of four months, while the orientation series shall be completed at the end of 6 months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the quality and timeliness of outputs produced. The Department of Tourism and the Protected Area Planning Expert shall provide guidance and support in carrying out the tasks defined under this subcontract.

### **Preparation of Ecotourism Management Plan**

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**Objectives:** To prepare a eco-tourism management plan for SINP with the aim of attracting a steady increase of eco-tourists, and expand the menu of conservation compatible livelihoods for communities.

**Activities:**

1. Review the management plan and identify eco-tourism zones, allowable tourism activities within the SINP, and the underlying basic philosophy for engaging in eco-tourism;
2. Conduct consultation with various stakeholders on their attitude and skills needed for eco-tourism;
3. Coordinate with DOT and review their plans for Samar Island;
4. Identify and prepare packages of tourist destinations in specific spots within the SINP, taking note of distance to nearest point of entry, existence of interesting places and unique spots within the park and specific socio-cultural realities that can make the experience unique and authentic;
5. Undertake a demand analysis of such activities and visitor packages, both among local tourists, and regional and international tourists;
6. Assess the current level of support services and other facilities available to backstop the development of such tourist potentials;
7. Assess the tourism carrying capacity of identified spots within SINP based on an identification and mitigation of potential adverse ecological and social impacts of identified tourism activities;
8. Identify participating communities and households in tourism activities, ensuring that a scheme for the equitable sharing of benefits are in place;
9. Prepare an eco-tourism management plan, identifying strategies for implementation, roles and responsibilities of concerned parties, lay out for the installation of the required support facilities to help carry out the plan, financial viability and tie-ups with private sector;
10. Prepare tourism promotions and information kits, catering to identified tourist markets;
11. Develop a capability building program for local guides and participating members of VCC;
12. Carry out training and orientation program for participating communities and local guides in the implementation of the tourism management plan;
13. Assist the Department of Tourism and the DENR in the monitoring of the implementation of the tourism management plan.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall be an experienced and competent team of conservation tourism experts, with sufficient background in the preparation of community based tourism programs in protected areas.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of 6 months, with provision for a review and adjustment after two years.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers of SINP. The DENR, Protected Area Planning Expert and the Department of Tourism shall provide guidance to the subcontractor in carrying out the above tasks.

### **Interpretation Materials for Tourism**

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**Objectives:** To design and produce relevant interpretation materials for recreational tourism for SINP, based on the results of the Eco-Tourism Management Plan.

**Activities:**

1. Review the content and messages for the interpretation materials prepared by the staff and

- consultants;
2. Design and lay-out the interpretation materials and reproduce in adequate quantities and/or post the materials in appropriate places;
  3. Distribute the interpretation materials to target audiences, establishing linkage with tourism promotion organizations and other networks for wider dissemination.

**Experience:** The subcontractor will employ a team of highly qualified and experienced experts and production staff.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have a duration of two years, the services of which shall be provided initially in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year and thereafter on the 5<sup>th</sup> year.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Managers for the timeliness and quality of outputs produced under this contract. The Department of Tourism shall provide additional guidance to the work of subcontractor to ensure consistency with the SINP Tourism management Plan.

### **Information Materials on New Permitting System**

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**Objectives:** To design, reproduce, and disseminate information materials on new permitting system for non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

**Activities:**

1. Review the draft information materials made by staff and consultants;
2. Design, lay-out, and provide blue prints of information materials developed.
3. Conduct consultation with VCC leaders and key representatives;
4. Finalize the blue print and reproduce in adequate quantities depending on the audience type;
5. Disseminate information materials to target audience.

**Experience:** The subcontractor shall engage a team of experienced lay-out artists and production staff.

**Duration :** The subcontract shall have duration of three months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Manager for the timeliness and quality of outputs produced under this contract.

### **MANAGEMENT PLANNING FOR NTFPS**

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**Objectives:** To undertake a study on harvest and yields of selected NTFPs and formulate management planning guidelines for the sustainable use of NTFPs within the SINP.

**Activities:**

1. Conduct an inventory of the status of harvested species within the SINP;
2. Determine sustainable harvest parameters, drawing initially on existing yield and regeneration studies, and taking into account the ecological and socio-economic considerations;
3. Prepare a management plan clearly specifying harvest quotas for different NTFPs, specifying

- harvest methods, and delineating harvest areas;
4. Establish new licensing conditions and procedures, taking into account the allowable harvest quotas, areas, methods and providing usufruct rights to communities in the forest edge;
  5. Define management responsibilities and penalties for malfeasance, based on consultations with VCC leaders and other community representatives;
  6. Provide technical advice to LGUs, communities and the DENR on the management guidelines;
  7. Establish new permitting systems based on the management guidelines developed; and
  8. Develop information materials and execute educational and awareness campaigns on the impacts of destructive harvest practices.

**Experience :** The subcontractor shall be a team of competent economists, NTFP specialists, livelihood experts, and community trainers with proven track record in the formulation of sustainable management guidelines for NTFPs and the involvement of communities in NTFP management for livelihood purposes.

**Duration:** The subcontract shall have duration of six months.

**Accountability:** The subcontractor shall be accountable to the Project Director for the timeliness and quality of outputs under this contract.

## **ANNEX 9 : PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The SINP is bounded by three provinces and 23 municipalities. Some 200 communities (6500 households) live within the SINP's buffer area, and are dependent, to varying degrees, on forest resources for subsistence. The Government of the Philippines aims at striking a balance between development and conservation in this area, forestalling forest degradation and meeting local welfare needs by executing a community based resource management strategy. The goal is to establish a social buffer against anthropogenic threats to biological diversity in the Natural Park by formalizing the role of forest-edge communities as custodians of wild resources. The goal would be achieved by ensuring the effective participation of forest-edge communities in planning, implementing and monitoring conservation interventions within the SINP and its buffer. The project has three subsidiary objectives:

- To create new incentives for communities to conserve forest resources by building awareness of conservation values and enhancing the values of conservation relative to other land uses;
- To promote conservation enabling livelihoods and ensure the sustainability of wild resource use; and
- To develop institutional capacities at the community level to plan, implement and monitor conservation measures.

### **Strategies<sup>xvii</sup>**

The buffer area and sustainable use zone of the SINP will be divided into ten buffer management units (BMU), delineated by major watersheds. A Village Conservation Committee will be established in each BMU, comprising representatives elected by the different barangays, accountable to PAMB, and charged with overseeing agreed conservation functions at the community level. The respective responsibilities of the VCCs and PASU will be determined as part of the process of management planning, following extensive consultation. However, the VCC's would collaborate with PASu in executing the following functions: surveillance, reporting malfeasance, enforcement, and monitoring conservation impact. The following activities and strategies are planned to operationalise the VCCs:

- a) A process of social organization would be orchestrated in the ten BMU's using NGOs as intermediaries. Such organization will be effected through an organic and flexible process that is responsive to communities' perceived needs and interests. The process will be advanced in several cycles, aimed at 1] further clarifying conservation objectives and management strategies; 2] explaining the benefits accruing at the community level from the proposed management strategies; 3] clarifying the roles and responsibilities of communities as custodians of forest resources; 4] strengthening social relations between PASu and other DENR offices and local communities; 5] building a consensus on procedures for electing members to the VCC and rotating membership, accountability, reporting requirements and Terms of Reference for VCCs.
- b) VCC members would be provided training in participatory planning methods, administrative functions, conflict mediation, negotiation, public relations and other necessary management skills.
- c) Each VCC would be represented on the PAMB, and would advance community interests as appropriate. The VCC's would collectively elect a representative to sit on the PSC.
- d) Regular community forums would be arranged by the VCC's to explain management rules to community members and communicate PAMB/ VCC decisions, and address local grievances.

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<sup>xvii</sup> Proposed strategies for engendering public participation have been developed following consultations with target communities, government authorities and with local NGO's working in the project area.

- e) The VCC's, abetted by NGO intermediary groups and PASu, will take primary responsibility for co-ordinating management planning in the BMUs; using participatory resource appraisal tools, community resources will be mapped; zoning needs would be determined following an assessment of biological, social, economic and other priorities; Park regulations and enforcement mechanisms would be developed, and execution arrangements would be clarified and formalised. After finalization of these standards, an information campaign will be launched to sensitize community members to regulations, enforcement processes and other aspects of the management regime.
- f) Park regulations will make provision for the application of internal sanctions, imposed by the communities themselves for minor breaches of regulations. An independent team (composed of representatives of PASu and NGOs) will conduct periodic assessments of enforcement quality.
- g) Members of participating communities will be deputized by the VCCs to serve as forest guards and monitors. These officers would be responsible for monitoring resource use, maintaining records of wild resource harvests, and reporting malfeasance to the VCCs. Guards and monitors would receive intensive training in conservation functions to enable them to execute tasks effectively.
- h) Community members in the BMUs will be provided orientation and training in, and exposure through field demonstrations to conservation enabling management methods to enable them to take part in the planning and management of the Program at the village level. The focus of such training would be adapted to suit the needs of communities, following client needs assessments. Training packages would be adapted to improve their efficacy, following routine post-workshop evaluations.
- i) Inter-VCC forums will be convened to provide a venue for communities to share experiences.
- j) Resource use conflicts may be settled in the VCCs with the assistance of the PASu.
- k) Another focus of the work in the BMU would be the provision of tenurial security to smallholders' farming lands in the buffer areas and the extension of usufruct rights for wild resources in designated sustainable use areas within the SINP. The project would provide legal and other ancillary support under Output 3 to ensure effective implementation of this strategy.
- l) The project would provide support for a sustained awareness building campaign, aimed at imparting conservation values to local communities and sensitizing them to conservation friendly land use strategies. The campaign would be orchestrated at several levels, including 1] under output 3, through social organization activities; 2] as part of the sustainable livelihoods component; and 3] through activities sponsored under Output 4. The awareness program would be molded to account for the perspectives of different stakeholder groups within the community, including women, and differentiated between the BMU's to reflect different agro-ecological conditions and land use practices. The program would be amended as necessary, following social assessment, to ensure that problem areas are addressed (i.e. message content and delivery tools).
- m) The monitoring program will systematically assess social processes that have a bearing on conservation outcomes. The program will be implemented with the full participation of local communities, whose role would extend beyond the collection of data, to data interpretation. The VCC's will appoint monitors to serve as point people for monitoring & evaluation activities.
- n) Biennial Social Impact Assessments (SIA) would be performed by qualified rural sociologists to track social responses to and perspectives of conservation interventions, assess changes in stakeholder composition, and identify conflicts between stakeholders that require resolution.

- o) A system of reporting would be installed to ensure a two way flow of information between the PASu and the VCC's. NGOs involved in community outreach will submit monthly reports to Project Management. The Project Management Office will prepare quarterly and annual reports for UNDP. Year-end reports will be required with an assessment of the accomplishments. Progress in achieving public participation objectives will be reviewed during Independent Evaluations.

### **Activity Phasing**

To ensure stable conservation outcomes, the proposed community based conservation strategy will require an extensive investment in local-level capacity building, building upon the existing knowledge and capabilities of communities. Community workers responsible for mediating social organization activities will be provided with extensive training and will be regularly briefed and debriefed in order to ensure quality control in the application of field programs. Briefing forums would provide a constant two way flow of information between project managers, PASu and field staff to guide decision making. The broad sequence of activities required to organize local communities so that they are able to function within the conservation arena independently of external support (provided by the project) is listed below.

- a. preparatory phase: [Phase 1]
  - selection of NGOs that will take part in community organizing
  - selection of community outreach staff
  - project briefing/training of community outreach workers
  - work planning
- b. community entry: [Phase 1]
  - establishment of protocols
  - further clarification of project strategies and activities with communities
  - participatory resource mapping at the community level
  - clarification of the benefits and costs accruing from proposed management strategies
  - establishment of the community data collection and management system
  - establishment of VCCs
- c. community planning: [Phase 1]
  - validation of resource profiles
  - community planning vis-à-vis project objectives
  - determination of zoning needs
  - inventory traditional knowledge
  - determination of PA regulations and enforcement strategies
  - clarification and formalisation of enforcement arrangements
  - training needs assessments
  - strengthening social relations between VCC's and PASu
- d. project implementation: [Phase 1 and 2]
  - execution of training programs
  - allotment of tenurial and usufruct rights to eligible beneficiaries
  - implementation of community-based conservation projects
  - implementation of conservation-based alternative livelihood projects
  - exposure trips to other PAs/establishment of demonstration areas
  - awareness building
  - application of new benefit sharing arrangements for wild resource uses
  - Inter-VCC sharing of experiences

- e. consolidation phase [Phase 2]
  - strengthening the VCCs organizationally
- f. pre-exit phase [Phase 2]
  - planning for exit phase
- g. exit phase [Phase 2]
  - final participatory evaluation

## **Criteria for selection of executing NGOs**

### **1. Institutional Credibility (25%)**

The Implementing NGOs must have:

- 1.1 legitimate legal status, registered under any relevant registration act or its equivalent (20%)
- 1.2 accreditation from the province and municipality (10%)
- 1.3 forms part of an accredited NGO consortium (10%)
- 1.4 at least 5 years of continuous operational experience within the province or municipality with impeccable record of service (50%)
- 1.5 recognized by communities in their area of operation (10%)

### **2. Competency (35%)**

It is essential that the NGOs:

- 2.1. must have been engaged in projects/programs on rural development and natural resources management/development for the last five (5) years (25%)
- 2.2. possess a broad experience in and exposure to community organizing, plan development and capacity building (30%)
- 2.3. must have the capacity and skill to network and collaborate with technical line agencies, LGUs, other NGOs, POs and communities (20%)
- 2.4. are competent to transfer their organizing and planning expertise to the community level as verified in previous engagement/contracts (25%)

### **3. Institutional Capacity (40%)**

Implementing NGOs must have the institutional capacity to meet project demands including:

- 3.1. adequate, trained staff with track record in project and financial management, community organizing, planning, training and capability building, monitoring and evaluation, environment/natural resources management, advocacy networking and livelihood development with 3 years audited financial report (30%)
- 3.2. sufficient facilities, equipment and other materials necessary for the required tasks (20%)

### 10 Buffer Zone Management Units

BMU Location	Total land area	FDC	FDO	Buffer Zone (Has)	# of Brgys	# of Hhs	Existing Livelihood	Accessibility	Presence/Absence of NGOs/POs
1. Maslog/Can-avid	68,202	25,500	24,500	18,202	9	563	Rattan gathering Copra making Rue, abaca	thru Dolores river by boat	MFRDAI
2. San Jose de Buan	73,500	15,300	39,500	18,202	11	770	Kaingin Rattan gathering Rice, Rootcrops	Foot trails, all weather road	Tandaya Sacred
3. Taft/Sulat	34,484	14,000	16,080	7,404	9		Copra making Vegetables farming Resin gathering	Foot trails, all weather road	w/ NGO
4. Suribao/Borongon/Maydolong	69,691	25,000	27,000	17,691	11	782	Copra making Wildlife gathering Rootcrops	Foot trails, all weather road	ESADEF BEGDEF
5. Llorente	16,700	5,400	5,100	6,200	5	419	Copra making Wildlife gathering	Foot trails	None
6. Basey	17,000	300	9,700	7,000	8	1055	Rattan gathering Copra making Rootcrops	Foot trails thru river, all weather road	with NGOs/POs
7. Calbiga	16,389	-	2,300	14,089	7	311	Farming (ginger, rootcrops, upland rice)	Foot trails	CLBRC
8. Matuguinao	56,000	13,000	17,400	25,600	9	404	Kaingin (rice, root crops, corn) Coconut Abaca	Foot trails thru the river	None
9. Pambujan	39,577	-	20,800	18,387	7	736	Farming Rice Abaca	Thru the river	None
10. Las Navas/Catubig	55,000	26,800	13,000	15,200	6	708	Farming Copra making	Thru the river	w/ NGOs/POs
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10 BMUs</b>	<b>446,543</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>175,380</b>	<b>147,975</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6,502</b>		



## ANNEX 10: SCHEDULE OF PSC MEETINGS, REVIEWS AND EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS

- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. Pro doc Signature:    | April 2000 |
| 2. Project Commencement: | May 2000   |

### 2 REPORTING ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>Planned Dates</b>
1. Inception Report	June 2000
2. 1 <sup>st</sup> Project Steering Committee (PSC)meeting	June 2000
3. 2 <sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting	November 2000
4. 1 <sup>st</sup> Annual Project Report (APR)	January 2001
5. 3 <sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting	May 2001
6. 4 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	November 2001
7. 2 <sup>nd</sup> APR	January 2002
8. 5 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	May 2002
9. 6 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	November 2002
10. 3 <sup>rd</sup> APR	January 2003
11. First Independent Evaluation	July-December 2003
12. 7 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	May 2003
13. 4 <sup>th</sup> APR and Phase 1 report	January 2004
End of Phase 1	
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<b>Phase 2</b>	
14. 8 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	May 2004
15. 5 <sup>th</sup> APR	January 2005
16. 9 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	May 2005
17. 6 <sup>th</sup> APR	January 2006
18. 10 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	May 2006
19. 7 <sup>th</sup> APR	January 2007
20. 11 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting	December 2007
21. Terminal Evaluation and Project review	June 2007

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