

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Conservation International – Philippines

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): *Palawan Biodiversity Corridor Facilitation Project*

Implementation Partners for this Project: Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff; Provincial Government of Palawan; Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Palawan NGO Network, Inc.

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): April 1, 2005 to June 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): September 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

This facilitation work was a follow-through of the corridor strategy development phase funded by CEPF in 2002. The major output of this strategy development phase was a conservation strategy that defines general framework towards biodiversity conservation in the corridor and strategic actions in each of the 17 key biodiversity areas in Palawan corridor. This has set the stage towards a better understanding of the issues, threats and opportunities for conservation in the identified priority areas. Relevant technical papers and recommendations were abstracted in a publication "Surublien: Strategies to Conserve Palawan's Biodiversity".

This follow-through facilitation towards conservation action for species and key biodiversity areas and the entire corridor has firmed-up our partnership with lead institutions in Palawan. Partners recognize CI's commitment and contributions in research, capacity-building and public awareness towards our common goal of improving the protection and management of natural resources for sustainable development.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *Critical stakeholders participate in the refinement and implementation of a province wide conservation strategy for Palawan, with special emphasis on the local governments' role by appropriating counterpart funds from their annual internal revenue allocations for natural resource management in KBAs.*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<p><i>The Provincial Government budget and at least three municipal budgets include explicit support for conservation programs in identified key biodiversity areas by 2006</i></p>	<p>The formal agreement with the Provincial Government to allocate funds from the provincial share in natural wealth royalties in implementing priority conservation projects have not been obtained because of the pending resolution of the issue with the national government despite interventions by the Department of Justice. Due to the intricate issues involved with the province's share in the Comago-Malampaya natural gas project, the Provincial Government has held the signing of the MoU in abeyance until the issue is resolved. As of June 2007, the Provincial Government of Palawan has still not received its share from the Malampaya Gas project. The Provincial Government has been continuously appealing to the National Government to release Palawan's share in view of the provisions of the Local Government Code. The petition is now at the level of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Nevertheless, a memorandum of understanding with the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) was signed by its chairman, The MoU strengthens partnership for both terrestrial and marine conservation efforts in the province.</p> <p>Moreover, the annual Provincial Development Council meetings has provided us the opportunity to look into the mid-term and long-term investment plans of the province. As member of the environment sector, CI has facilitated the re-integration of conservation strategies into the provincial medium-term development plan. The need to increase the terrestrial areas with formal protection was emphasized vis-a-vis the increasing applications for mining all over the province. Specifically, the proposed Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape has been set aside and has been endorsed.</p>
<p><i>The provincial government and at least five municipal governments and protected area management bodies adopt / refine their development plans to support conservation of key biodiversity areas by 2006.</i></p>	<p>A review of the Palawan corridor conservation strategy was conducted during orientations and partners' meetings. Additional copies of Surublien: Strategies to Conserve Palawan's Biodiversity were reprinted and distributed to municipal-level stakeholders and "KBA managers" as a reference for refining the site-level strategies.</p> <p>CI convened the Palawan working group composed of local government unit heads and protected area superintendents and initially discussed issues and strategic actions in the strategy that needs to be refined.</p> <p>CI participated in the annual provincial development planning and has recommended to incorporate conservation strategies in the environment sector's agenda.</p> <p>At the municipal level, CI provided inputs to the municipal development agenda in the 5 municipalities in the south, considering our active</p>

	<p>presence in Mt. Mantalingahan. At the same time, we have provided inputs to the revision of the management zones under the environmentally critical areas network in the southern municipalities. Fragmentation in strict protection zones has been minimized.</p> <p>CI also participated in a millenium development goals workshop among NGOs. The priority goal agreed upon for the province is to ensure environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The results of the forest cover change detection analysis in Palawan done by the CBC-Spatial Analysis and Information Systems unit was presented to the planning officers and GIS users in Palawan to prompt them on the urgency of a sound forest land-use planning.</p> <p>The KBA booklets produced by the CBC-Biodiversity Analysis, Synthesis and Monitoring Unit were also distributed to the key partners for reference.</p>
<p><i>At least 3 partner NGOs take on and initiate KBA and species conservation projects by 2006</i></p>	<p>Partners and their initiatives with facilitation support from CI include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Katala Foundation, Inc. has finally succeeded in having Rasa Island declared as protected area. The President of the Philippines signed Proclamation 1000 declaring Rasa Island (1,093 hectares) in the municipality of Narra, Palawan as Wildlife Sanctuary pursuant to NIPAS Act. The much needed declaration is an insurance for the survival of the critically endangered Philippine cockatoo. In the northern part of the province, Omoi Cockatoo Reserve (100 ha) in Brgy Sto. Tomas, Dumarang Island was set aside by virtue of a municipal resolution. 2. The Provincial Government of Palawan initiated an ecological profiling and protected area suitability assessment for Acacia Natural Park (300 ha) in Puerto Princesa City. 3. The Western Philippines University and Palawan State University are collaborating on a research on the critically endangered Philippine forest turtle (<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>) and other threatened species. An 18-month field work on the study on the population structure and distribution of <i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i> was completed. Separate technical reports shall be submitted to the CEPF and Turtle Conservation Fund. 4. The Western Philippines University, in collaboration with CI developed a proposal on the rehabilitation of Lake Manguao watershed. This was submitted to the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF). 5. The Palawan Conservation Corps, in collaboration with CI also developed a proposal for the Palawan Flora and Fauna and Watershed

	<p>Reserve.</p> <p>6. The Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), and the Palawan NGO Network, Inc. (PNNI) are working on enforcement and monitoring in the entire corridor.</p> <p>7. The Palawan Conservation Corps has launched an information campaign in the adjoining communities of the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park.</p> <p>8. The Palawan Marine Mammal Rescue Society is working on marine conservation through information dissemination and mammal rescue.</p>
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

CI's niche in biodiversity conservation in Palawan is increasingly being recognized by local stakeholders. CI is now recognized as an organization who provides reliable scientific information on biodiversity and key biodiversity areas in Palawan. This is reflected in the number of invitations and referrals by PCSDS, PNNI, DENR, Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center, the Department of Education and other partners. The IEC component of this project has contributed in the increased interest towards conserving biodiversity in the province. CI's field program, with support from the CBC units is coming up with more reliable and accurate data/information which is being used and disseminated from the academic to the community level by various partners implementing conservation initiatives across the corridor. The awareness-raising component of this facilitation project has paved the way towards raising the level of awareness on the need to conserve biodiversity and at the same time has popularized CI's mission.

The local government units' development agenda has remained supportive of biodiversity conservation. The policy review and recommendations made during the stakeholder conference is an indication that key decision-makers in the province are keen on balancing conservation and development.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Although the Provincial Government was unsuccessful in obtaining the Malampaya gas share, Palawenos will still somehow receive a share of the benefits through the corporate social arm of the gas company, the Malampaya Foundation, Inc. The Foundation is now in the process of prioritizing development interventions in the province and so far have been consultative and keen on pursuing human well-being in priority areas in the corridor, including Mt. Mantalingahan.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

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

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management capacity of key partners in Palawan strengthened	Capacity-building program targeted the direct managers of the 17 key biodiversity areas in Palawan corridor.

<p><i>Natural resource management capacity-building needs of local government unit staff and protected area staff determined by month 3.</i></p>	<p>Priority training needs identified by our local partners include biodiversity research and monitoring techniques, forest land-use planning and conservation GIS.</p>
<p><i>At least 15 local biodiversity researchers trained on biodiversity appraisal and monitoring techniques by month 10.</i></p>	<p>A 2-week training on basic biodiversity assessment methods and taxonomy was conducted in February 2007, in collaboration with the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS) and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Thirty-four technical staff from DENR, PCSDS, local government units and protected areas in Palawan completed the training.</p>
<p><i>Conservation officers of key partners sent to at least 3 relevant training on natural resource management within the country by month 18.</i></p>	<p>Relevant training received by partners include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIS training for municipal planning and environment officers of the municipalities of Taytay, San Vicente, El Nido & Roxas in the north; Española, Brooke's Point & Bataraza in the south. This includes GPS orientation, basic survey techniques and hands-on digitizing of their respective CLUPs and CLUP rectification/editing. 2. Four groups of wildlife enforcement officers underwent a one-week training/seminar on environmental laws and the basics of apprehension, confiscation and filing of cases. The training were conducted in Puerto Princesa, Taytay, Quezon and El Nido. The training was a prerequisite to deputation. From among the 80 trainees, fifty-two passed the qualifying examination and were deputized as wildlife enforcement officers by the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development. 3. Four DENR staff, 3 PCSDS staff and 4 staff from the City Government of Puerto Princesa participated in the educational trip to Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor. The highlight of the visit was on how payments for ecological services were planned and operationalized in Penablanca Protected Landscape and Seascape. 4. Partners from the academe had their educational trip to Eastern Mindanao Corridor, with particular focus on awareness-raising efforts towards the conservation of the critically endangered Philippine eagle and its habitat.
<p><i>At least 3 municipal CLWUPs refined and adopted by month 18, taking into account management zoning within key biodiversity areas</i></p>	<p>Municipal-level land-use data from 9 out of 12 municipalities in the mainland were consolidated and digitized.</p> <p>GIS assistance to the Municipal Planning and Development Office of Taytay, El Nido, Roxas and Quezon was continuously provided in the revision of their CLUPs. The 4 revised CLUPs are now at the Provincial level review.</p> <p>To sustain assistance on spatial analysis and planning, a Provincial GIS Network (PGIN) was</p>

	<p>organized through an executive order signed by the Governor in February 2007. The PGIN serves as venue for data sharing and further capacity-building by advanced users to those who are beginning to learn.</p> <p>The Provincial GIS has now taken on the leadership towards the standardization of GIS datasets and the application of GIS in project development, implementation and monitoring in the entire corridor. Data sharing protocols have been agreed upon. A PGIN operations manual was produced to guide all members of the network.</p>
<p>Output 2: Corridor communications strategy implemented</p>	<p>In partnership with PCSDS, an IEC workshop was conducted to refine the communications strategy for the Palawan Corridor. Information officers from various municipalities, non-government organizations, academe and protected areas participated in the activity. Outputs include a 1-year IEC workplan focusing on species and site outcomes in each municipality. Further areas of collaboration were identified and subsequent activities were agreed upon.</p>
<p><i>Information materials on conservation issues, appropriate policies and enforcement produced and disseminated until project conclusion.</i></p>	<p>The following were the information materials produced:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In collaboration with PCSDS and PNNI, a pictorial guide booklet on threatened species found in Palawan was designed. The booklet contains information on the corresponding penalties for each threatened category of flora and fauna. The pictorial guide's primary target recipients were the local law enforcers and wildlife enforcement officers who have undergone a series of orientations and seminars on the provisions of the Philippine Wildlife Resources Protection and Conservation Act, and the bioprospecting guidelines. 2. Three radio plugs on biodiversity conservation were aired on 4 major radio stations and 6 municipal radio stations. The first plug was used to promote awareness on the definition of biodiversity among the radio audience. This included an SMS-online-based contest which was accommodated by PCSDS in their "hotline" number, 7007611. The contest drew positive attention and participation from a wide range of radio listeners from all over the province. 3. Organized a conservation education forum for environmental science students of Palawan State University in collaboration with the Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center. The forum primarily aimed to organize junior conservation educators and provide them with a deeper understanding and appreciation of their role in the conservation efforts in the corridor. 4. Designed a poster highlighting the need to protect <i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i> placed at the

	<p>Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center (PWRCC). The number of confiscated Philippine forest turtle is increasing and confiscated turtles are temporarily housed at PWRCC.</p> <p>5. Continued dissemination of CI's conservation outcomes, strategies and specific activities in the corridor through regular guestings on local radio stations: DYPR, DWRM and DYSP.</p> <p>6. Maintained a monthly supplement to a local environmental newspaper. Published articles highlighted the Palawan conservation strategy, the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape, Mt. Mantalingahan and the progress on the 13 steps towards establishing it as protected area, threatened species in Palawan, and the salient features of the wildlife act.</p> <p>7. guest presentations on environmental radio programs and presentations in fora/symposia.</p> <p>8. T-shirts and caps with biodiversity conservation messages.</p> <p>9. Ten posters describing key biodiversity areas with interventions were produced and used together with other informaton materials in 3 photo exhibit sessions in Puerto Princesa City.</p> <p>10. A popularized manual of environmental laws was also compiled and published in partnership with PCSDS and the academe. The manuals were distributed to local government units to serve as their ready reference for enforcement, and for local community groups to serve as reference for compliance.</p> <p>11. A batch of new teachers were trained on environmental education integration in the primary and secondary school curricula. Available information materials were also distributed to them to supplement teaching materials.</p>
<p><i>Second provincial biodiversity conservation conference organized by month 12.</i></p>	<p>CIP co-hosted the 15th annual Philippine biodiversity symposium in Puerto Princesa City in April 2006 with the theme "Red Lists as Tools for Conservation Planning". This was the most attended symposium so far, with 170 participants. With the presence of mammal experts, the threatened categories of almost 200 mammals in the country were re-assessed.</p> <p>A province-wide forum was convened in June 2007 in collaboration with the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff. The objectives of the forum were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) update stakeholders on the current realities and initiatives relative to the pursuance of conservation and sustainable development in the province; b) identify policy gaps and concerns and come up with policy recommendations for presentation to the PCDS and the Provincial Development Council for consideration and adoption.

	<p>A total of 173 participants attended the occasion representing the members of the PCSD and staff, local chief executives, representatives from the local government units, government line agencies, non-government organizations, media and private sector.</p>
<p><i>At least 3 position papers/policy initiatives advocating for species/ habitat protection developed and delivered to relevant decision makers by month 18.</i></p>	<p>CI was designated to lead the terrestrial group under the Palawan Wildlife Management Committee organized by PCSDS in view of their mandate to implement the Wildlife Act in the province.</p> <p>CIP provided technical inputs to PCSDS in evaluating biodiversity research proposals in Palawan by various institutions. Evaluations were based on the agreed research agenda in the corridor.</p> <p>With inputs from CI, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development has adopted a more comprehensive list of threatened species of Palawan in the light of the requirements of the Wildlife Protection Act's on identification of species and corresponding penalties for violators. The initial list was inadequate, hence we had to ask the PCSD staff to refer to our database to come up with a more comprehensive list.</p> <p>A policy on beetle ranching/farming was also ratified by PCSD based on a technical study facilitated by CI. Alarmingly, particular species of beetles are heavily traded without the necessary permits due to market demands in Japan and Europe. The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development is the organization mandated to issue Wildlife Special Use Permit (WSUP), but due to lack of information on the viability of the species in the wild, the latter cannot do so and has sought technical assistance in determining the species' capability of recovering its numbers despite certain extent of collection in the wild.</p> <p>In response to the request of the local government unit of Taytay, tissue samples of the white squirrel <i>Sundacivus c.f. javanicus</i> were collected and sent to the Field Museum of Natural History for taxonomical identification. In case this squirrel is endemic, the local government unit of Taytay will formulate policy on the conservation of this species and its habitat as it inhabits a very small island in the municipality.</p>
<p>Output 3: Corridor policy working group established</p>	<p>The Palawan Corridor Working Group is composed of key representatives from PNNI, PCSDS, DENR, Provincial Government, protected areas and local government units. The formation of the PCWG was created as a result of individual visits, informal meetings and CBC orientations for key organizations.</p>
<p><i>Meetings of key corridor partners (Palawan Corridor Working Group) to review progress towards outcomes, identify emerging</i></p>	<p>The working group has initially looked into the need to update the issues and strategic actions identified in the strategy.</p>

<p><i>issues, and adapt the corridor strategy held at least bi-annually until project conclusion.</i></p>	<p>The second PCWG meeting focused on the need to organize a provincial GIS network in order to encourage data and resource sharing and to standardize protocols pertaining to GIS in general and to conservation in particular.</p> <p>The PCWG facilitated pursuance of the Provincial Executive Order to formally organize the Palawan GIS Network which was eventually realized under the leadership of the Provincial Planning and Development Office.</p> <p>Another concern of the PCWG was on the capacity-building needs of the local law enforcers. As of now, the Palawan multi-partite quick response team (MQRT) and the Kilusan Sagip Kalikasan (KSK, an Action Group to Save Nature) has enjoined CI to look into the capacity-building needs of the law enforcers. The design and strategy was agreed upon and implementation was led by PCSDS and the Provincial Government.</p> <p>Constant individual meetings/dialogues with the members of the PCWG continues to facilitate exchange of information and harmonization of plans and activities in project sites.</p>
<p><i>Assessment / gap analysis of ongoing conservation actors / actions within the corridor and in each key biodiversity area completed by month 3.</i></p>	<p>Four strategic working areas (SPPA, South mainland, North mainland and Calamianes groups of Islands) were identified as focus areas. Gaps in current conservation work within these 4 strategic areas were identified and mapped out by the PCWG.</p> <p>The Palawan species outcomes list in each of the 17 key biodiversity areas was updated. Past and existing conservation initiatives in each of the species and/or key biodiversity area were identified.</p> <p>The need to revive the efforts to proclaim Lake Manguao as protected area was highlighted and disseminated. Also, there is a need to focus conservation efforts in San Vicente-Roxas-Taytay KBA. Finally, the need to activate the management board of the Palawan Flora & Fauna and Watershed Reserve (PFFWR) was recognized. The PFFWR is an initial component of the National Integrated Protected Areas System.</p>
<p>Output 4: Conservation resource development and financing program developed and implemented</p>	<p>The Palawan corridor conservation strategy was presented to Pilipinas Shell Foundation, Inc., the Peace and Equity Foundation, the European Union, a German NGO, Carpus and other local donors.</p>
<p><i>Donors meeting organized by month 4 to generate external funding</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Peace and Equity Foundation began implementing community development projects in priority municipalities in 2005. 2. The European Union has approved in December 2006, a project through Anthropology Watch, Inc. to support indigenous peoples forest protection

	<p>efforts in Mt. Victoria and in some parts of Mantalingahan.</p> <p>3. The Pilipinas Shell Foundation has expanded its health and livelihood project to Puerto Princesa City and the rest of the municipalities in northern Palawan since 2006.</p> <p>4. The Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc. has so far granted five projects in the corridor. More proposals are being submitted by partners for consideration.</p> <p>5. The Foundation for the Philippine Environment is currently disseminating grantmaking guidelines in Palawan. Initial grants were awarded to the Environmental Legal Assistance Center.</p> <p>6. The United Nations Development Program has commenced its second phase of the Community-Management of Protected Area Project in Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park.</p> <p>6. In conjunction with output 1, the four staff from the City Government of Puerto Princesa, upon return from the cross visit revived the city's technical working group for water protection and conservation. As a result of a series of small group meetings, a watershed management forum involving both the public and private sector stakeholders was successfully convened in May 2007. The output of the forum includes the formulation of a comprehensive watershed management plan for Irawan to be integrated in the general management plan of the Palawan Flora and Fauna and Watershed Reserve where it is a part of. As a response from the private sector, Smart Communications, Inc., the association of restaurant owners and tourism establishments in Puerto Princesa and a group of national artists have signified putting-in a conservation trust fund for Irawan watershed.</p>
<p><i>At least 10 project proposals submitted to donors by month 10</i></p>	<p>CI provided assistance to partners in the preparation of proposals:</p> <p>1. Study on the population and trade dynamics of the critically endangered Philippine forest turtle, <i>Siebenrockeilla leytensis</i>, with Western Philippines University.</p> <p>2. Community management of the Palawan Flora and Fauna and Watershed Reserve was developed with the Puerto Princesa City Environment and Natural Resources Office. Funding from the private sector was secured.</p> <p>3. Sustaining management of Coron Island Ancestral Domain, in collaboration with the Tagbanua Foundation, Inc. This was submitted to Showa Shell Inc., City Group Foundation and World Bank.</p> <p>4. A proposal on abating wildlife trade in Palawan</p>

	<p>was submitted to Fondacion Ensemble.</p> <p>Using the corridor strategy as reference, individual partners independently submitted proposals to local donors: Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Peace and Equity Foundation, Foundation for the Philippine Environment, among others.</p> <p>An exploratory meeting with Verde Ventures' investment officer was organized. Partner organizations like Palawan NGO Network Inc, Palawan Conservation Corps, Palawan Center for Appropriate Rural Technology, Institute for the Development of Ecological Alternatives, Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center and Katala Foundation attended the meeting and developed their individual proposals.</p> <p>CI-DC staff also conducted a refresher on the basics of fundraising to CI field staff. Highlights of this course were disseminated to partners.</p>
<p><i>At least 5 conservation projects being implemented in key biodiversity areas by month 15.</i></p>	<p>Scaling up conservation initiatives are ongoing in all 17 terrestrial key biodiversity areas. Our partners, Philippine Cockatoo Foundation, Environmental Legal Assistance Center, Western Philippines University and the Palawan Conservation Corps have sustained their presence in the KBAs they chose to work on. CI remains active in the Mt. Mantalingahan range.</p> <p>CI's field program staff provided assistance to the CEPF site assessment team and provided pertinent documents to substantiate discussion points in the CEPF assessment workshop.</p>

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

The implementation of the project activities as planned generally went well. This was made possible due to the full cooperation and active participation of the various partners and other stakeholders.

After series of small meetings over the years, the key partners in Palawan are now taking the lead in the various initiatives facilitated by CI, i.e. the Provincial GIS network, biodiversity conservation conference, parataxonomy training, water forum, other information dissemination activities. CI has now actually and has truly become a FACILITATOR and a PARTNER in biodiversity conservation in Palawan.

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

No outputs were unrealized.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

Scheduling of activities has to consider the availability of all the other lead agencies. Several activities have been deferred, nonetheless, at the end of an activity, the partners take pride and credit for the accomplishment, as well. CI cannot, on its own, lead everything given the policy environment (who is mandated to do what) and the political dynamics we have to get attuned to in order to gain support from the local players and avoid competition.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

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

1. Information campaign through various media has elicited interest on biodiversity conservation by various key players.
2. Partnership is always a two-way relationship. It is strengthened through continuous sharing of information and lessons learned.
3. Too many people reaching for pieces of a single pie does not usually result in something positive as every player tends to compete and get a bigger share. This is the scenario in the claims of Palawan on the gas income.
4. A wider range of prospects for augmenting local funds should have been explored instead of putting high hopes on the long-awaited gas share.
5. Particularly in the design of the watershed management forum and the provincewide stakeholder conference, levelling-off with partner agencies always result to agreed objectives and outputs of the activities. At the end of the day, the ownership and buy-in are there. These activities were not seen as CI's way of just delivering something, but these are seen as relevant to a common goal of the collaborating agencies. On financing, logistics and human resources, counterparting or sharing have always been encouraged and so far has become a normal practice, and everyone is satisfied.

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

Key partners were always consulted through meetings and letters. Their contributions were acknowledged in publications and in presentations. CI does not project itself as a stand-alone organization, but as a partner of several organizations pursuing the same objective/s.

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

Tasks and responsibilities of various partners were identified based on each organizations' strengths. In this way, our best assets are pooled together to form a good team. As a result, for instance, PCSDS is taking the lead in IEC and policy activities, and the Provincial ENRO leads the capacity-building activities given their interest on pursuing the preparation of forest land-use plans. PNNI is currently managing funds for projects related to reduction of poverty and marginalization. Poverty is among the drivers of

threats to biodiversity. CI provides science updates. The academe has tried to catch up and has eventually become part of the pool of experts, drivers and facilitators.

Partners work with us in identifying training and information needs. Key staff are involved in the design of information materials. Constant meetings/dialogues facilitated exchange of information and harmonization of plans and activities in project sites.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	

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

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

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

KBA-specific facilitation works will be pursued by CI-Philippines based on opportunities and political will of the concerned local government units. These areas include Lake Manguao in Taytay, Palawan Flora and Fauna and Watershed Reserve and the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Government of Puerto Princesa expressed interest to pilot a sustainable financing mechanism in a protected area through private sector engagement. This model

scheme may be replicated by other municipal government units and thus may increase local support for conservation efforts.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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