

**EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV)
EnterpriseWorks Worldwide Philippines (EWV/P)
and
Region 2 and Palawan Federations of CBFM People's Organizations**

***In Situ* Biodiversity at Two Sites in the Philippines
“Capacity Building for Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM)”
LAG-A-00-99-00052-00**



Project Period October 2001 – September 2009

**Global Conservation Program (GCP) – USAID
CTO: Hannah Fairbank
Annual Report for FY 08
October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008**

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Introduction

The “Capacity Building for the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Project” in the Philippines is implemented by EnterpriseWorks/VITA (EWV). The project was amended to extend the project period until September 2009 and add/expand activities to better address the threats to biodiversity. The goal of the project is to:

- 1) Bring 300,000 hectares under effective management (up from 225,000) in Region 2 and Palawan already in the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Program - a national land tenure program administered by the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The CBFM program allows communities to gain tenure to an area of old growth, secondary, and/or denuded forest. CBFM agreements give communities a mix of opportunities (limited extraction in secondary forests and rehabilitation rights in denuded areas) and responsibilities (protection of old growth areas).
- 2) Build a sustainable mechanism within the CBFM provincial level federations for providing CBFM resource management services that conserve biodiversity while providing for sustainable economic activities. In each province approximately 25 to 35 CBFM agreements have been awarded to communities. These groups are federated in order to more effectively interact with the government and leverage opportunities for effective forest management.
- 3) Link the CBFM groups to government, NGOs, the private sector and other efforts in adjacent non-CBFM forest areas to conserve and protect the overall forest biodiversity at a landscape level regardless of tenure classification.

The Philippines is a priority region for biodiversity conservation under the hotspots approach. The Philippines has evolved fauna and flora with high levels of endemism, due in part to its bio-geographical isolation and fragmentation into 7,100 islands. Sadly, in the past fifty years, two thirds of the forest has been cleared (Myers 1988, Myers 1990, Mittermeier et al 1998). Some of the most intact remaining forest ecosystems are in Palawan and the Sierra Madre biodiversity corridor that runs through Region 2. This project targets CBFM sites in Palawan and the Sierra Madre biodiversity corridor that run through Quirino, Cagayan and Isabela, as well as forests in Nueva Vizcaya (see map in Annex 1 for site locations). In these sites, forest under community control is significant. For example, of the 2,137,151 hectares of biodiversity rich forestland found in the Sierra Madre (Cagayan, Isabela) and Palawan, 371,915 hectares (17% - over half of which are old growth or contiguous second growth forest adjacent to protected areas) are under CBFM management. CBFM sites that are more degraded or have only remnant forests often are adjacent to government forests and act as a buffer or first warning for illegal forest activities on government lands.

Progress on Year Seven GCP Project Implementation (October 2007 to September 2008)

Implementation of GCP project activities is on track. Most of the planned activities for FY 2008 were completed, with closeout activities scheduled for 2008 now planned for 2009. Significant progress has been made in strengthening the capacity of the CBFM Federations and Provincial Task Forces to address threats to biodiversity. This year again provided tangible examples of the groups demonstrating adaptive management that indicates they have moved from improved to effective management of the sites (in addition to fulfilling the other six criteria required for effective biodiversity management). Major achievements as of September 2008 include:

312,000 Hectares Under Effective Management:

Annual Report for FY08 from EnterpriseWorks/VITA
for **LAG-A-00-99-00052-00**

The project's target of bringing 300,000 hectares into effective management has been exceeded by more than 12,000 hectares. The 312,000 hectares, in 133 Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) sites, are coordinated under five Federations in Region 2 and Palawan and are linked to landscape level planning with the provincial multi-sector task forces. The Federations monitor that forestry laws and regulations are enforced, CBFM sites are included in the local governments' landscape level management plans and lobbying for policy/regulatory reforms are a concerted effort of CBFM members.

Fire Abatement Efforts - Tangible and Immediate Impact on Biodiversity: A significant impact from the coordinated CBFM activities is the control of fire on forest loss. For example, over a six year period (2000-2006), Quirino province satellite images have recorded an almost complete control of forest deforestation, the majority of it previously due to the threat of fire used to clear land for slash and burn agriculture and grazing. Prior to the threat abatement intervention, data from the 1990s showed forest loss in Quirino province was at an average of three per cent per annum. Best practices in fire prevention and more proactive monitoring were piloted at individual CBFM sites, then incorporated into Federation level activities, and embraced by the local government units and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). This is a good example of tangible site-based threat abatement activities being scaled up to the larger landscape and being adopted by a larger group of stakeholders to make it sustainable.

Biological Monitoring, Resource Inventories, and Mapping Efforts Yield Multiple Benefits:

These activities have had governance and economic development benefits well beyond the biological monitoring data that is generated. The CBFM sites use these data to comply with the requirements of the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to keep their CBFM agreements in good standing and justify access to Resource Use Permits (RUPs) for sustainable forest use in non-old growth areas. Compared to other provinces in the country implementing CBFM, Region 2 and Palawan are considered way ahead in meeting the resource inventory and monitoring requirements of the government. The enhanced ability of the Peoples Organizations (POs) to meet DENR requirements in the preparation of RUPS for rattan in Palawan has facilitated a strategic private sector linkage with the Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF – the main trade association for the furniture sector in Cebu with about 300 member companies). Through the GCP supported monitoring work, an island-wide map of the CBFM areas that have approved rattan RUPs and their harvest levels is available for the first time. CFIF is promoting a sustainable forests products sourcing program and has made a commitment to come to Palawan to work with the CBFM harvesting groups on quality and grading issues to support more direct buying arrangements that support the sustainable forestry management plans. A Translink Workshop, supported by USAID, held in Cebu City on July 2-4, 2008 allowed all actors in the furniture sector who use forest products to come together and devise strategies to support sustainable use of the Philippines' forest resources.

Adaptive Management and Governance Capacity Address the Recent and Growing Threat to Forests from Mining on Palawan:

As a result of the up to date mapping information, CBFM organizations started airing their complaints against the issuance of mining permits on Palawan. They became more vigilant on the enforcement of forestry regulations on mining. The CBFM organizations with help from local legal NGOs and EnterpriseWorks/VITA were responsible for the cancellation of one mining operation for violating its transport permit and operating outside the approved mining area. Based on the GCP project generated information, the Palawan Technical Working Group (TWG) and the local environmental NGOs started their campaign for the issuance of a 25 years moratorium on small-scale mining. The groups expect the moratorium to be signed by the Provincial Governor by January 2009. Addressing the mining threat will need continued vigilance, but due to the GCP investment critical mapping data and forest condition was available and could be easily compared with mining permits; the CBFM groups and sympathetic local government officials have established working relationships; and capacity has been built up to move quickly to address the threat in an organized manner. **See Success story for more details.**

Table 1 gives an overview of the GCP major accomplishments, by objective for FY08.

Table 1 – Activity Status for GCP Year 7

Activity Number	Activity Title	Status
Objective 1 – Improve the Federations’ abilities to provide sustainable services to their members in forest resource use planning and management through improved coordination with multi-sector task forces (government, NGOs, private industry, etc.)		
1.a	Continue to strengthen the Federations’ collaboration with groups, agencies and assisting organizations for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and its integration with adjoining biodiversity-rich areas to leverage more support and avoid duplication of effort	On-track
1.b	Continue to Harmonize Community Based Forest Management Program (CBFM) with proposed laws and landscape level management plans	On-track
1.c	Continue to Strengthen federation and multi-stakeholder capabilities to enhance law enforcement and policy advocacy	On-track
Objective 2 – Develop Federations’ capacity to administer biological monitoring and meet legal compliance with forestry regulations.		
2.a	Evaluation of federation members’ (POs) implementation of their management plans (CRMF) done in GCP Years 1 to 5	On-track
2.b	Continue monitoring of the implementation of Individual Property Rights (IPR) activities of selected CBFM POs	On-track
Objective 3 – Transfer resource management tools and strategies to Federations - developed under proven conservation programs - for articulating and integrating threat abatement strategies into resource management and economic development activities		
3.a.	Continue to address threats, including fire prevention and control strategies and mining issues with CBFM federations and local government units	On-track
3.b.	Continue training Federation members in biological assessment (including threats reduction tool)	On-track
3.c.	Continue monitoring of established agroforestry areas and prepare business plans for new ones	On-track
Objective 4 – Conduct monitoring, adaptive management and learning		
4.a	Continue biological assessment (including threats reduction tool) and monitoring in Palawan and Region 2	On-track
4.b	Document progress of CBFM Federations gaining improved and effective management status	Continuing
4.c.	Continue learning component in project. Present EWV/P experiences/learning in the implementation of the GCP project	Continuing

Table 2: Highlights – October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008

Year 7 Goal Progress Toward Effective Management	Year Seven Progress Achieved Toward Effective Management
Year 7 Objectives	Major Accomplishments
300,000 hectares (cumulative) within 5 Federations	312,135.97 hectares in 133 community based forest management sites within 5 Federations in Region 2 and Palawan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 108,759.15 hectares covering 25 sites in Cagayan • 48,289.18 hectares covering 18 sites in Isabela • 91,283.26 hectares covering 36 sites in Quirino • 17,465.07 hectares covering 24 sites in Nueva Vizcaya • 46,339.31 hectares covering 30 sites in Palawan
<p>Objective 1 – Improve the Federations’ abilities to provide sustainable services to their members in forest resource use planning and management through improved coordination with multi-sectoral task forces</p> <p>1.a Continue to strengthen the Federations’ collaboration with groups, agencies and assisting organizations for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and its integration with adjoining biodiversity-rich areas to leverage more support and avoid duplication of effort.</p> <p>1.b Continue to Harmonize Community Based Forest Management Program (CBFM) with proposed laws and landscape level management plans</p> <p>1.c Continue to Strengthen federation and multi-stakeholder capabilities to enhance law enforcement and policy advocacy</p> <p>Objective 1 – Improve the</p>	<p>Trainings and strengthening activities outlined in the FY08 work plan for objectives 1.a, 1.b, and 1.c were completed and helped to support the following impacts within each province.</p> <p>CAGAYAN</p> <p>Coordinated Action on Law Enforcement and Policy advocacy to Address Illegal Logging. An action plan to control illegal transport of forest products has been initiated through the Provincial Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) in Cagayan. A sub-committee on Forest Protection is being established to work on monitoring points that will validate the transfer of products in Cagayan and assign tracking system stickers to transport loads that will be validated by a PCSD team. Transport of forest products without stickers will be considered illegal. Arrangements are being made with the Cagayan Valley Product Monitoring Stations (CAVAPROMS) to allow a PCSD representative to conduct site validation in forest zones.</p> <p>Monitoring efforts by Cagayan CBFM groups in collaboration with local DENR officials resulted in the apprehension and seizure of 2,425 bd ft with estimated value of US\$2,200 composed of common hardwood lumber plus 28 pieces of kamagong, an endangered specie. In Sanchez Mira, 20,225.78 bd ft of hardwood lumber were seized with an estimated value of US\$5,800. Four trucks used to transport the lumber were also seized. A case was filed against Florante Ilaga and company for loading illegally sourced 9,861.30 bd ft of common hardwood on November 22, 2007.</p> <p>Apprehension of these forest products was the result of continuous networking with different government agencies, the local government units and the CBFM community members that now have the confidence to air their complaints and report illegal activities. The deployment of forest officers in various towns as Patrol Assistance Teams (PAT) has been key to this effort as is coordination with the Philippine Army and the National Police who have the jurisdiction over the forest areas. Since January, 2008, the Patrol Assistance Teams have conducted 74 operations resulting in the arrest of 49 individuals and seizure of forest products with an estimated total value of US\$53,000.</p>

<p>Federations’ abilities to provide sustainable services to their members in forest resource use planning and management through improved coordination with multi-sectoral task forces</p> <p>1.a Continue to strengthen the Federations’ collaboration with groups, agencies and assisting organizations for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and its integration with adjoining biodiversity-rich areas to leverage more support and avoid duplication of effort.</p> <p>1.b Continue to Harmonize Community Based Forest Management Program (CBFM) with proposed laws and landscape level management plans</p> <p>1.c Continue to Strengthen federation and multi-stakeholder capabilities to enhance law enforcement and policy advocacy</p> <p>Objective 1 – Improve the Federations’ abilities to</p>	<p>QUIRINO</p> <p>Collaboration with Local Government, Other Groups and the CBFM Program Expands Integration of Adjoining Biodiversity Areas and Establishes Mechanisms to Support Services Provided by EnterpriseWorks/VITA After GCP Funding.</p> <p>The local government of Quirino contributed Php 5 Million to support CBFM and biodiversity conservation needs within the province. Some of these funds were used to form municipal level Inter-Institution Management Teams (IIMTs) in 5 municipalities to address the specific needs of each municipality. These IIMTs will carry on the support services provided by EWW after GCP. Examples of the activities that the IIMT and its various members, including EWV supported this year include: nursery establishment, reforestation, mapping work to inform landscape level planning and biodiversity conservation, and capacity building of the local groups. The activities leveraged local government and GCP funds. A detailed list of municipal level achievements is available upon request.</p> <p>Sub-sector Training for Inter-Institutional Management Teams with Linkages to Local Government Funding for Sustained Activities.</p> <p>EWV conducted training on Sub-sector Analysis, Business Planning and Project Proposal Making Workshop for IIMT members. The training developed a pool of trainers who will then train the Peoples Organizations (POs) after the phase out of GCP project. The output of this training is a business development plan for each of the 5 municipalities for submission to the Provincial Government’s “One Town One Product” (OTOP) program for funding.</p> <p>Quirino Sustainable Movement for Environment and Economic Development (QSEED) Federation Takes Lead in Policy Issues and Sustainable Economic Development Services for its CBFM Members.</p> <p>EWV’s linkage activities resulted in an invitation for QSEED’s President to participate in the national drafting of the Strategic Plan for CBFM for the next 10 years. The QSEED President became a member of the 10-person committee for the drafting and finalization of the Community Based Enterprise Development Guide Book which is soon to be released by DENR.</p> <p>The CBFM federation, Quirino Sustainable Movement for Environment and Economic Development (QSEED), got a grant from the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF). The PTFCF grant of US \$45,000 supported QSEED’s members’ enterprise and threat abatement activities in Villa Agullana. The fund was used for 50 hectare Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) activity, reforestation, establishment of wildlife sanctuary, creek stabilization, establishment of fire lines, training on organizational management and leadership skills and forest fire protection.</p>
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<p>provide sustainable services to their members in forest resource use planning and management through improved coordination with multi-sectoral task forces</p> <p>1.a Continue to strengthen the Federations' collaboration with groups, agencies and assisting organizations for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and its integration with adjoining biodiversity-rich areas to leverage more support and avoid duplication of effort.</p> <p>1.b Continue to Harmonize Community Based Forest Management Program (CBFM) with proposed laws and landscape level management plans</p> <p>1.c Continue to Strengthen federation and multi-stakeholder capabilities to enhance law enforcement and policy advocacy</p>	<p>NUEVA VIZCAYA</p> <p>Success in Pilot Activities of CBFM Group Leads to Federation Working to Expand the Lessons and Activities to Other CBFM Members. Implementation of the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF) grant to the Mutia Upland Farmers Association (MUFA) in the amount US\$43,000 was successfully completed in December, 2007. Chairman Michael Matias shared their experiences and learning in the implementation of the project with the members of the Nueva Vizcaya Federation and DENR during its regular meeting. Based on the lessons and success, The Nueva Vizcaya CBFM federation has submitted a concept paper for capacity building and nursery livelihood activities to PTFCF for support, with decision expected by November, 2008. This would allow the Federation to offer support for similar activities with other CBFM members.</p> <p>Learning from Palawan and Other Region Technical Working Groups (TWG), Encourages Nueva Viscaya to Move Forward with Forming a Technical Working Group to Support Coordinated Conservation Planning. A concept paper for draft of the Executive Order (EO) for the institutionalization of the Nueva Vizcaya Technical Working Group (TWG) was submitted to the Governor for approval. An action Plan for the TWG was drafted and implementation is expected to start 10 days after the signing of the Executive Order by the Governor.</p> <p>ISABELA</p> <p>Coordination Among the Regional Multi-Sectoral Forest Protection Council (RMFPC) in Region 2, The DENR and The Provincial Local Government of Isabela Results in The Establishment of The Isabela Task Force on Illegal Logging. The task force is composed of the military, provincial government and the Tanggol Kalikasan (Environmental Lawyers group). Investigations into illegal logging began in May 2008. As of September 1, 2008, confiscated illegal cut logs totaled 151,532.37 bd ft of common hardwood lumber with estimated market value of about US \$60,000. About five million bd ft of confiscated illegally cut logs are still in the areas along Abuan and San Mariano rivers. Check points were established and strategic areas are manned by the military and volunteers to prevent transport of logs by the illegal loggers. The illegal loggers have been identified and the case filing is in process.</p> <p>PALAWAN</p> <p>Inclusion of CBFM sites in Comprehensive Land Use Plan Gets Biodiversity Issues and Monitoring Systems into Government Planning Process. EWV and CBFM federation lobbying with the City Planning & Development Office (CPDO) of Puerto Princesa City resulted in the inclusion of 11 CBFM projects in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the City and 5 CBFM sites in Roxas.</p>
<p>Objective 2 - Develop</p>	<p>All meeting and monitoring activities (Federation quarterly meetings</p>

<p>Federations' capacity to administer biological monitoring and meet legal compliance with forestry regulations</p> <p>2.a: Evaluation of federation members' (POs) implementation of their management plans (CRMF) done in GCP Years 1 to 5</p> <p>2.b Continue monitoring of the implementation of Individual Property Rights (IPR) activities of selected CBFM POs</p>	<p>conducted to monitor and update progress of their members in the implementation of their CBFM activities and monitoring of individual property rights areas in Region 2 and Palawan by EWV forester) for objectives 2.a and 2.b were completed and helped to support the following impact.</p> <p>Strong Record of Implementation of CBFM Management Plans in Region 2 Leads to Department of Environment 10 Year CBFM Strategic Plan that Integrates Landscape Level Biodiversity Management in Region 2. The finalization of the Region 2 ten-year CBFM Action Plan was completed on November 6, 2007 in Tuguegarao City. EWV and the Federation officers were active participants in the finalization. The roll-out plan for Year 1 was distributed to the concerned agencies for implementation. The Year 1 activities include integration of the provincial plan with the regional plan, affirmation by the National Office, information education campaign, Provincial planning activities, preparation of implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation activities and mobilization of resources to fund CBFM activities.</p>
<p>Objective 3 – Transfer resource management tools and strategies to Federations - developed under proven conservation programs - for articulating and integrating threat abatement strategies into resource management and economic development activities</p> <p>3.a Continue to address threats, including fire prevention and control strategies and mining issues with CBFM federations and local government units</p> <p>3.b Continue training Federation members in biological assessment (including threats reduction tool)</p> <p>3.c Continue monitoring of established agroforestry areas and prepare business plans for new ones</p>	<p>Trainings and technical assistance activities outlined in the FY08 work plan for objectives 3.a, 3.b, and 3.c were completed and helped to support the following outcomes within each province.</p> <p>PALAWAN</p> <p>Mining Threat Being Addressed by CBFM Groups and the Palawan Technical Working Group. CBFM organizations especially in Palawan now have powerful information on mining permits, overlays with CBFM areas, and environmental laws with respect to mining on Palawan. The mining information was presented by EWV during the General Assembly of the Palawan CBFM Technical Working Group held in Puerto Princesa City on April 5-6, 2008. Based on the information gathered by EWV field staff, as of September 2007, there were 315 (670,496.78 hectares) of mining application in Palawan in the following categories:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">74 (219,080 hectares) - Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) 144 (449,573 hectares) - Exploration Permit (EP) 97 (1,844 hectares) - Small Scale Mining (SSM)</p> <p>The total area allowed in Palawan based on their environmental laws is 76,000 hectares of Mineral Production Sharing Agreements and Exploration Permits, but already 668,653 hectares have been applied for.</p> <p>Of the 97 Small Scale Mining applications, 22 are within CBFM area and 21 are still in process. One operation started but was cancelled for violating its transport permit and operating outside the approved area. These violations surfaced because of the vigilance of NGOs and complaints from the CBFM community organizations. Of the 12 applications approved in Palawan, only 3 are still operating.</p> <p>The data gathered by the EWV staff coupled with mapping overlays of the mining permits with the CBFM area are now being used by Environmental Legal NGO -ELAC as part of their environmental campaign on mining issues.</p> <p>CAGAYAN</p>

	<p>CBFM “Deputization” Tool Used to Increase Community’s Ability to Monitor Threats from Illegal Forest Products Harvesting. An Identification Card for non-DENR members of a Cagayan CBFM group was proposed during its last meeting and unanimously approved. The ID serves as legal protection of the members in their forest protection activities, including apprehension of illegally transported forest products or reporting of such activities to the DENR and other local officials. A resolution was also formulated by the committee for CBFM members to be able to attend legal investigations conducted by the DENR on apprehended forest products and case hearings filed with the DENR against allegedly conducted illegal activities.</p> <p>NUEVA VISCAYA</p> <p>EWV and DENR conducted training for the Nueva Vizcaya CBFM Federation on Fire Protection Training.</p> <p>PALAWAN</p> <p>Agroforestry and Reforestation Work Successful and Second Phase is Now Planned. Implementation of the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF) grant to Bagobuk Community Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BCMPC) in the amount of US \$34,000 was successfully completed on December, 2007. Chairperson Sister Nimfa Palatino shared their experiences and learning in agroforestry enterprise development with the members of the Palawan Federation, PTFCF and the Palawan Technical Working Group on January 30, 2008. Included in the sharing of experiences was a site visit to the project. PTFCF was very impressed with the impacts that it is now considering a second phase of support.</p>
<p>Objective 4 – Conduct monitoring, adaptive management and learning</p> <p>4.a Continue biological assessment (including threats reduction tool) and monitoring in Palawan and Region 2</p> <p>4.b Document progress of CBFM Federations gaining improved and effective management status</p> <p>4. c Continue learning component in project. Present EWV/P experiences/learning in the implementation of the GCP project</p>	<p>Ongoing tracking of CBFM groups and biological monitoring continued on track. Lessons from the learning component were shared at the venues and meetings held under objective 1 – 3.</p> <p>EWV Finalizing Revised Version of Biological Monitoring Manual for Field Practitioners in cooperation with the NTFP Task Force. Over the past five years, the threats reduction tool and biological monitoring tools have been used at the field level with the CBFM groups and government officials. EWV is updating its field manual, informed by the years of field use, for sharing with the Federations and the national CBFM program.</p> <p>Selected Learning from FY08</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Control of illegal activities requires collaboration among stakeholders beyond the community groups and DENR. The inclusion of law enforcers (e.g. military, police) in the process has been effective. ● Deputized CBFM members are a valuable mechanism to apprehend violators of forest laws. ● Organized actions on threats supported by good data and maps is key to successful lobbying for change by stakeholders. ● Regular assessment of plans by the groups is fostering adaptive management that identifies new threats quickly and fosters coordinated action.

Update on Learning Component of Work Plan

The learning products undertaken by EnterpriseWorks/VITA is in the final stages of production. Originally entitled: Mapping the Path from Threat Identification to Conservation Interventions - Global Conservation Program (GCP) Partners Engagement in Economic Development and Livelihoods Activities in the Context of Landscape Level Conservation, after development of the seven cases, the title was modified to: **Lessons on Community Enterprise Interventions for Landscape/Seascape Conservation.**

The **Target themes** that explored in the case studies and summary lessons are:

- **How has using a threats based approach influenced involvement with livelihood and economic development interventions?** What other interventions were necessary to address the threats and achieve conservation. How did these complement the economic/livelihood intervention, if at all?
- **As the shift in scale to landscape level planning evolved, how did this influence choices for interventions in the livelihood/economic development areas?** What have we learned about scale? How has GCP approached engagement in livelihood activities across spatial scales (land/seascape vs. community etc) given the landscape/seascape level?
- **How has GCP been able to leverage partnerships, and cross-sectoral relationships to achieve livelihood/economic interventions that support conservation at a landscape/seascape level?** What has been the role of GCP partners in the livelihood intervention and how has this evolved due to adaptive management principles?

As of September 2008, the following seven case studies have been written with GCP partners' collaboration:

1. AWF- Conservation of Resources in African Landscapes (CORAL), Kenya and Tanzania
2. AWF- Conservation of Resources in African Landscapes (CORAL), Kenya
3. EWV- Enterprise-Based Biodiversity Conservation, Nepal
4. TNC- Ensuring Long-Term Protection of Marine Ecosystems Komodo National Park (KNP), Indonesia
5. TNC- Support for the Establishment of Effectively Managed Platform Sites as Foundations for Resilient Networks of Functionally-Connected Marine Protected Areas, Meso-American Reef – Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico
6. WCS - Biodiversity Conservation at the Landscape Scale: The Maya Biosphere Landscape Conservation Area, Guatemala
7. WWF- Terai Arc Landscape, Nepal

These case studies and summary lessons around the three themes were presented at a GCP partners meeting on June 11, 2008. This meeting gave the opportunity for GCP partners to learn about the seven cases, rationale for activities, their effectiveness in addressing threats, and how the enterprises, along with other interventions contributed to landscape/seascape level conservation. The June 11th meeting was an all day event hosted by EnterpriseWorks/VITA. From that meeting revisions to the PowerPoint and the consolidated paper outline were completed in August 2008 and shared with the GCP learning group. Comments on the drafts circulated to the group in August are now being incorporated into the final product which will go for final formatting and publication by late October to Early November.

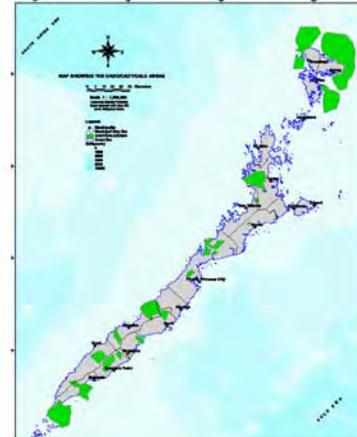
EnterpriseWorks/VITA also incorporated comments from the June 11th meeting into the seven case studies and has put each study into a final format to correspond with the PowerPoint and consolidated paper.

The travel funds allotted for this activity were not used, given the manner in which the cases developed. Instead EnterpriseWorks/VITA requests that the \$10,000 in international travel funds be reallocated to final production, domestic US travel and dissemination of the learning product outputs which include:

- Production of the PowerPoint with talking points
- Summary Lessons Paper with the Seven Cases Studies included as annexes
- Dissemination of learning products at:
 - Annual SEEP (Small Enterprise Education Program) Annual Meeting in November 2008
 - Wetlands International Meeting on Lessons in Conservation and Poverty Reduction Incorporating Community Enterprise in Mali in November 2008 (GCP partners AWF and EWV scheduled to attend with non-USAID funding)
 - Joint presentation of WWF, WCS and EWV cases and summary lessons at USAID's Biodiversity and Forestry Seminar Series in the Spring of 2009 (seminar date of February 5th, March 5th or April 12th to be finalized with speakers and USAID).

SUCCESS STORY: Adaptive Management and Governance Capacity Address the Recent and Growing Threat to Forests from Mining on Palawan:

On July 18, 2007, President Arroyo issued Executive Order (EO) 636 transferring the authority to oversee the implementation of the country's utilization and development of mineral resources to the Office of the President from the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). This transfer of authority diminishes the authority of the DENR to enforce the forestry rules and regulations. Environmental organizations are wary of abuses. One of the abuses is the inclusion of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) and indigenous peoples' sites in applications for mining operations. The inclusion of CBFM sites also provided an opportunity to rally the constituencies assisted under the Global Conservation Program (GCP) to use their mapping information and organizing clout to address the mining threat on Palawan.



Up to date maps of community tenured forests allowed the groups to quickly analyze where mining permits were in violation of conservation laws and overlapping with CBFM lands.

Availability and accessibility of information are critical to successful lobbying. The information gathered with support from GCP (maps of CBFM areas that could be overlaid with mining permit applications) mobilized the Palawan Federation and Task force to lobby for the suspension of permits to operate small scale mining operations. The communities in Palawan were not aware that portions of their titled areas are included in the applications of mining sites until the presentation of the data, gathered by EnterpriseWork/VITA staff on mining applications. The data were presented during the General Assembly of the Palawan CBFM Federation held on April 5-6, 2008 in Puerto Princesa. The data gathered also revealed that more than the maximum allowed mining areas had been endorsed. As of September 2007 there were 315 (670,497 hectares) of mining applications in Palawan composed of:

- 74 (219,080 hectares) - Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA)
- 144 (449,573 hectares) - Exploration Permit (EP)
- 97 (1,844 hectares) - Small Scale Mining (SSM)

Total area allowed by the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) for Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) and Exploration Permits (EP) is only 76,001 hectares but the total hectares applied for is 668,653 hectares.

As a result of the information, the CBFM Federation lobbied against the issuance of mining permits. The CBFM Federation became more vigilant on the enforcement of forestry regulations on mining. With assistance from local legal NGOs and EnterpriseWorks/VITA, the Federation got a mining operation canceled for violating its transport permit and operating outside the approved mining area.



Community mapping activity where threats are identified and mapped out by the community members

Based on the GCP project generated information, the Palawan Technical Working Group and the local environmental NGOs started a campaign for the issuance of a 25 years moratorium on small-scale mining. The groups expect the moratorium to be signed by the Provincial Governor by January 2009. Addressing the mining threat will need continued vigilance, but due to the GCP investment critical mapping data and forest condition was available and could be easily compared with mining permits. Capacity building investments of GCP meant the CBFM groups and sympathetic local government officials have established working relationships and now have the capacity to move quickly to address the threat in an organized manner.

At the start of the GCP project, the CBFM groups would not have been able to take on such a challenge, but now they are actively addressing the threat at site levels in coordination with other local actors that are working at a landscape level. Improved conservation governance and ability to address new threats to forest biodiversity and local peoples' land rights is a definite legacy of the GCP supported work in Palawan.

Annex 1

**EnterpriseWorks/VITA
Global Conservation Program (GCP)
Site Maps for the Philippines – Region 2 and Palawan**

EnterpriseWorks Worldwide – Philippines GCP Sites Noted in Purple



EnterpriseWorks Worldwide – Philippines GCP Map – Region 2 Sites Noted in Yellow



