

FINAL PROJECT REPORT:

I. General Information

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1.1 Project Title: | Capability Building towards Environmental Protection |
| 1.2 Project Site/s: | Barangay Pancol, Taytay, Palawan |
| 1.3 Project Partner: | Nagkakaisang mga Tribu ng Palawan
(NATRIPAL Inc.) |
| 1.4 Address: | Macawili Road, Bgy. Bancao-bancao, Puerto
Princesa City
048-433-6573 |
| 1.5 Contact Numbers: | Innocencio M. Samaniego |
| 1.6 Contact Persons: | Innocencio M. Samaniego |
| 1.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Coordinator P 2,598,897.00 |
| | Total Amount Approved: |
| | Date Approved: |
| | July 5, 2004 |
| | P 2,546,794.20 |
| | Total Amount Received: |
| 1.8 Project Duration: | 24 months |
| 1.9 Project Start-up: | July 5, 2004 |
| 1.10 Target Completion Date: | June 30, 2006 |
| 1.11 Actual Completion Date: | December 15, 2006 |

II. Project Background

This project is a community-based initiative employing self-reliance from among the community members who are of Tagbanuang Tandulanan decent. The community itself initiated assistance from NATRIPAL in drawing project proposal which eventually lead to a fruitful assistance that was considered by UNDP-PTF.

The main focus of this project protection both forest and marine resources however, the community needs to be strengthened being the legal stewards of their ancestral domain. Thus, delineation of their ancestral domain is a long struggle.

In forest rehabilitation, training on environmental concern is done emphasizing the effects of illegal activities in the area. Forest enrichment is done by planting Ipil and Nara on slight mountainous parts of Pancol.

Capability building is also a crucial part of this project since institutional weakness is still noticed within the community level. The community needs optimum guidance accordingly. These had been addressed by conducting series of training such as leadership training that enhances the capability of local leaders in organizational management. Local leaders are noticeably employing skills learned from trainings.

The initial preparation stage for ancestral domain delineation, is gathering of evidences and subsequently submission of these to the National Commission on Indigenous People. However, the commission has set some guidelines that varies overtime, that's why some of those requirements hadn't been gathered and completed accordingly to specified guidelines. Likewise the project has its own life span, so the target goals have not been achieve within the specified period because of some hampering factors.

In forest and marine protection, our paralegal volunteers had been very diligent in collaboration with the DENR and ELAC that resulted to apprehension of 28 chainsaws during the whole project duration.

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By: Karla

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Technical Report

GLEN A. DE CASTRO
PTF Coordinator

Date:

26 Feb 07

Backyard gardening was also introduced during the project set-up aiming to have supplemental income for women. Amazing participation of woman in this component is realized

Talakop fishing is considered in this project to generate employment for NTTBP members rather than employing themselves in private businessmen that pay them minimal. It was in this project that partnership between NTTBP as employer and members as crew are planned to be the best set-up of organization. Meantime, the boat is used as fishing boat during night time while it also serves as patrol boat at daytime along Malampaya Sound wherein successful apprehensions are fiercely made.

The project is supposedly ended last June 30, 2006, however much work have not been accomplished due to some problems encountered in project implementation like fixing things after the audit. However, despite of this scenario, schedule activities were completed on the target dates aside from boundary marking, and what left to be done at this stage are CADT related activities.

General Objective:

To strengthened the capabilities of local leaders in protecting their own forest and marine resources.

Specific Objectives:

- To strengthen the capabilities of the community in resource management, livelihood development and environmental protection.
- To retrieve the volume of aquatic resources inside Malampaya Sound.
- To have a communal fishing boat that can employ almost 60% of NTTBP members.
- To introduce backyard gardening as a supplemental source of income for the family.
- To protect forest and marine resources from illegal.
- To help the DENR in monitoring illegal activities within the vicinity of Pancol.
- To have a faster way of communication

III.

Accomplishments

3.1 Program Goals and Objectives

Project Goals and Objectives			
Planned	Attained	Remarks	
To strengthen the brotherhood and coordination among the NTTBP members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC campaign • 5 types of training conducted • Provision of reading materials • Provision of communication equipments 	Increased awareness especially on environmental protection has been noticed	
Providing income generating project through talakop fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat acquisition, registration and improvement of boat accessories • Provision of fishing nets • Training and orientation of crew members • Production and Marketing 	Acquisition of boat serves dual purpose, fishing and coastal monitoring	

To help the DENR in monitoring illegal activities within the vicinity of Pancol.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of paralegal volunteers • Coastal and forest monitoring 	DENR without community's initiative would not react on tangible illegal activities in the area.
To have a security of tenure over the ancestral domain (Boundary marking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering of evidences completed and submitted to NCIP and validated. 	Varied implementing guidelines of the NCIP hampers completion of evidences
Increased forest protection and resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of Bantay Dagat/Gubat • Provision of Motorcycles and communication equipments for easier mobilization and monitoring • Provision of patrol boats for Bantay Dagat • Provision of food for work for paralegal volunteers 	Decline of illegal logging activities in the community and adjacent villages
To introduce backyard gardening as a supplemental source of income for the family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm implements distribution • Hands on training and guidance • Seed distribution and expansion • Seeds and planting materials distributed to individual households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes supplemental income for those who strives hard • Learning's gain can be useful tool in improving farming system

3.2 Activities and Outputs

Planned Activities/ Outputs	Actual Activities/ Outputs	Immediate benefits to Project Partners/ Communities	Anticipated Long Term Benefits	Remarks
Formation of paralegal volunteers	Identification, training and strengthening of Bantay Gubat/ Dagat	Decline of illegal logging activities in the community	Contributing factor to the nation's quest of forest conservation and protection	Actively working in monitoring and apprehension
Protection of forest and marine resources	Apprehended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 chainsaws • 3 Basnigan • 12 explosives (dynamites) • 2 Palawan Eagle • 2, 000 bd.ft. lumber • Continuous monitoring of territorial boundaries 			Other vested interest individual hesitate to pursue

3.3 Final Project Financial Report

I. Identifying Information

Project Title: Capability Building towards Environmental Protection
 Proponent: Nagkakaisang Tagbanuang Tandulanen ng Bgy. Pancel
 Total Amount Approved: **P 2,598,897.00**
 Date of Approval: July 5, 2004
 Person/s Responsible: Innocencio M. Samaniego

II. Financial Summary

No. of Tranches	Date Received	Amount
1 st Tranche	Sept 1, 2004	P1,039,434.00
2 nd Tranche	May 10, 2005	P 519,779.40
3 rd Tranche	March 28, 2006	P 519,779.40
4 th Tranche	August 7, 2006	P 467,801.46
Completion Tranche		P 51,977.94
T O T A L		P 2,598,772.40

III. Financial Details

Approved Budget Items	Total Amount	Approved		Actual Expenses		Remarks
		SGP	PTF	SGP	PTF	
Environmental Protection	1,280,497.00	446,400		1,280,960.57	187,960.00	
Livelihood Development	820,650.00	658,070		820,650.00	31,500.00	
Capability Building	137,750	22,350		137,750.00	6,500.00	
Project Management	360,000	312,150		360,000.00	105,000.00	
TOTAL	2,598,897.00	1,430,750		2,599,570.57	231,020.00	

IV. Reasons for variations (if any)

Prepared by:

Date:

abrea
EVELYN E. ABREA
 Finance Officer

December 29, 2006

Noted by:

Date:

AS
INOCENCIO M. SAMANIEGO
 Project Coordinator/President

December 30, 2006

3.3 Lessons Learned in Project Implementation

Problems Encountered	Solutions Undertaken	Lessons Learned
Not all people can be accommodated by the fishing boat	Conducted meeting and wide explanation on the scenario. Formulated policy that only one capita per family can be accommodated on shifting basis	Joint hands make work lighter but economic benefits also decreases.
Varying guidelines of the NCIP makes work difficult.	The action taken is to follow their mandatory requirements so that the documents would move.	Assisting CADT is a difficult task, which should be dealt with great patience.
Availability of the respondents during data gathering	Call for a general meeting	Documenting evidences cannot be compiled in a short while, it should be allocated with enough time
Keen relationship between treasurer and finance officer	Call for an immediate election	Choosing project staff should not be close relatives to avoid connivance
Activities stipulated on the work and financial plan doesn't constitute with the true expenses on the field.	Sacrificing less priority activities concentrating on more important task	Bad plight in the community, distant travel and no regular land trips should be considered during formulation of work and financial plan.
Short lifespan of the project to finished CADT processing	Double timing on activities but NCIP lacks personnel to attend our needs	Assisting CADT process is a difficult task, it should be dealt with great patience, money and perseverance to attained the desired objective

- What can you consider as the principal strengths of the project?

One principal strength of the project is the recognition of NCIP of the existing claim of Tagbanuang Tandulanan of their ancestral domain and start of the delineation process. It would surely be converted into title since no application pushed by NCIP had been denied by the Ancestral Domain Office (ADO)

Empowered leaders are also considered strength of the project, they are now being assertive of the rights and being vigilant in forest and coastal monitoring.

Another promising principal strength is the acquisition of the fishing boat that provides income for NTTBP members, sustainability will depend on how they manage the business.

The collaborating effort between NIPAS, NTTBP, LGU of Taytay and ELAC is also considered strength that minimizes illegal activities within the perimeter of Pancol. And because of these collaborating efforts, protection of the Malampaya Sound is everybody's responsibility

- What can you consider as weaknesses of the project?

One weaknesses identified during project implementation is the vested interest of some members, like the case of the treasurer and the finance officer who are mother and daughter, really affects the good

Project management set-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Launching -Set project direction -form PMC -Set policies on use of motorcycle & radios -Preparation for tribal center -office building Formed the PMC members Project launching conducted on September 11, 2004 Wide explanation of project management set-up and duration Staff orientation 	Clear direction for the project implementation		Closed working relation with Bgy. officials
Provision of better communication and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 motorcycles 7 radio communications 	Easier relay of communications and advance information system	Easier monitoring & communications	Difficulty in maintainance
Information and education campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of billboards and reading materials to members Periodic meetings conducted Focused group discussions Bantay gubat/dagat assigned to attend seminars on paralegals 	Increased awareness of community members on environmental protection	Contribute to decline of illegal activities within the ancestral domain.	Must be a continuing effort of NTTBP
Food processing Seminar	Conducted through collaboration with DTI	Know-how on sardines making tinapa and conquered	Can be a big business opportunity for the community to venture in.	
Nursery Management Seminar	Transformed into Leadership training	Leaders now being assertive in their rights and privileges corresponding responsibilities	Good direction setting for NTTBP in future handling of projects	

Evidence Gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical accounts • Census • Sworn statements of elders • Resolution of elders for authorization to follow-up • Traditional customs and accounts • Traditional political structure • Sketch map • Testimonies of elders • Petition of the community for issuance of certificate signed by majority • Forge partnership between claimants and NATRIPAL • Photos of burial ground and sacred places • Ethnography of Pancel 	Physical documents presented to NCIP ready for validation	Leeway for having security of tenure over ancestral domain	Difficulties in meeting respondents
Provision of supplemental livelihood project to women	Establishment of 35 individual backyard gardens	Supplemental food for the family	Income generating project for household members	<p>Many non-member wants to avail benefits</p> <p>Many non-members wants to affiliate with NTTBP</p>
Conduct of financial management training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture and hands-on-training on simple bookkeeping • Financial management procedures 	Participants able to understand the principle of simple bookkeeping	Can help them in establishing business entrepreneur.	Many non-members are deeply interested to participate in training

Provision of livelihood through fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquired one big fishing boat • Facilitated the completion of Talakop fish nets • Screening applicants for fishing • Registration of fishing boat with the BFAR • Facilitated the initial registration of fishing boat with MARINA. 	Generates employment for the community	Contributes a lot to forest conservation because of minimal pressure on forest resources.	Compliance with government regulations should be taken into consideration for self sustainability
Forest enrichment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings preparation • Treeplanting • Prepared seedlings for transplanting • Selected planting sites • Initial construction of nursery site 	Planted 2,000 hills of assorted nara and ipil seedlings	Promising trees for the future generations	Individual caring of seedlings
Census of Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted orientation to selected census enumerators • Completion of actual census • Finished census 401 HH 	Identified claimants as beneficiaries	Basis for future planning	Some IP refused to be censured

implementation of the project. However that case is treated on neutral grounds giving fair judgment to both parties with the assistance from UNDP, but on the local level, the board of directors don't have enough courage to impose disciplinary sanctions.

The board of directors didn't have a chance to look for competent staff to handle the project. This thing resulted to delay of scheduled activities against the timeframe because they are very poor in organizing macro activities.

Another is despite of the formation of paralegal volunteers who became vigilant in forest monitoring; some are also attracted to do illegal logging due to high demand of Narra and Ipil.

- What are the factors (if any) that slowed down the project?

One hampering factor seen during project implementation is the delay of fund transfer. It also results to late implementation of activity. Eg. Seedlings should be planted during rainy months but funds are not available by that time, and when the funds are received, its already start of the dry season, and the result is the high mortality rate.

3.4 Financial Accomplishment (Please see separate sheet)

Planned Budget		Actual Expenditures		Remarks
SGP PTF	Counterpart	SGP PTF	Counterpart	

IV. Sustainability Plans

4.1 Measures/activities undertaken to ensure project sustainability

- Strengthened community leaders are promising actors to ensure sustainability of the project even if the UNDP assistance is over. Their acquired capabilities can rest assured that they are socially prepared to continue all unfinished activities including those incoming micro projects.

4.2 Immediate plans after formal project completion date (how to continue the project)

- Coordination with the local government unit of Taytay is undertaken to established support mechanism for the continuity of the unfinished activities
- Collaboration with NCIP is an imperative thing for the community to do since they are the key players in this activity.
- We will also solicit from our own members some funds to cover some activities aside from our material and labor counterpart.

V. Concluding Statements

5.1 Overall project assessment

The project entitled "Capability Building towards Environmental Protection" is really a blessing for NTBP and the rest of Tagbanuang Tandulanan of Barangay Pancel. For us, it is of great help for the community although we regret that it has only attained an optimum output. However we are really very thankful, that we have receive this kind of assistance from a generous donor.

In capability building component, we can see our developed leaders who are now diligent in performing their task as officers of NTTBP. The awareness on organizational management, settling issues and conflicts are tackled in a very democratic process that everyone could be heard. Other trainings like financial management training had been very useful since some of the participants in the training are handling key positions in the barangay.

In livelihood development support, the greater appreciation goes to the provision of Talakop fishing with large vessel. With the operation of this fishing method, more fishermen are benefited which also means of increased per capita income. Furthermore, it built a strong collaboration among members who are not previously engaged in such community works that can be considered as non-cash benefits from talakop fishing. We haven't see much impact on introduction of backyard garden, since their production cycle just coincide with the dry season where watering plants for them are much laborious.

With regards to environmental protection, we trained leaders are now vigilance in forest monitoring, being assertive of their rights and privileges and exercising self-reliance in their community works. There is no doubt on protecting the natural resources of Pancol and adjacent Barangays because our paralegal volunteers are really vigilant in monitoring up to apprehension employing citizen's arrest.

The most crucial part in this project is the delineation of ancestral domain. This is the component that we have exerted much effort but we only attained less. We attribute this to NCIP standard of setting guidelines. It should have been set foremost with the final and correct data to gather. If the commission had set enough and precise requirement on the onset of the project, no wonder we have attained our desired objective of having certificate of title. But with this scenario, we can only conclude that we attain half of our target goal.

In general, the success of the project merely depend on the participation of the stakeholders, but specifically for this project alone that was implemented community-based by the peoples organization alone, we could conclude that the success is not so bad compared to those fly by night NGO's with some ghost projects.

As we see the perspectives, considering the expenditures that will be encountered as stipulated in the work and financial plan of the NCIP, no tribal community can file their CADT application without external assistance.

5.2 General issues and recommendations for SGP PTF as a Programme

Indigenous people are the real forest stewards of the mountains and they are inseparable because man lives with his environment, get food from it, medicine, shelter and money. If they feel the importance of it and they can live forever without fear of being displaced, then they would care in maintaining his ecology.

Our prayer for UNDP SGP PTF is to have phase II of the same program in other tribal communities because they really need this kind of assistance especially in acquiring security of tenure.

Submitted by:

Date: December 30, 2006


INOCENCIO M. SAMANIEGO
Project Coordinator/President